

Monthly Labor Review

KALAMAZOO
AUG 4 1958
PUBLIC LIBRARY

JULY 1958 VOL. 81 NO.

7

Benefit Levels in Workmen's Compensation

Paid Vacations in Union Contracts

Earnings in Electric and Gas Utilities

Effects of the Minimum Wage in Seven Areas

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

JAMES P. MITCHELL, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

EWAN CLAGUE, *Commissioner*
HENRY J. FITZGERALD, *Assistant Commissioner*
HERMAN B. BYER, *Assistant Commissioner*
W. DUANE EVANS, *Assistant Commissioner*
PHILIP ARNOW, *Assistant Commissioner*

ARNOLD E. CHASE, Chief, Division of Construction Statistics
H. M. DOUTY, Chief, Division of Wages and Industrial Relations
JOSEPH P. GOLDRERG, Special Assistant to the Commissioner
LEON GREENBERG, Chief, Division of Productivity and Technological Developments
RICHARD F. JONES, Chief, Office of Management
WALTER G. KEIM, Chief, Office of Field Service
PAUL R. KERSCHBAUM, Chief, Office of Program Planning
LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, Chief, Office of Publications
FRANK S. McELROY, Chief, Division of Industrial Hazards
H. E. RILEY, Chief, Division of Prices and Cost of Living
ABE ROTHMAN, Acting Chief, Office of Statistical Standards
OSCAR WEIGERT, Special Assistant to the Commissioner
MORRIS WEISE, Chief, Division of Foreign Labor Conditions
FAITH M. WILLIAMS, Chief, Office of Labor Economics
SEYMOUR L. WOLFBEIN, Chief, Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics

Regional Offices and Directors

NEW ENGLAND REGION

WENDELL D. MACDONALD
18 Oliver Street
Boston 10, Mass.
Connecticut New Hampshire
Maine Rhode Island
Massachusetts Vermont

MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION

ROBERT R. BEHLOW
341 Ninth Avenue
New York 1, N. Y.
Delaware New York
Maryland Pennsylvania
New Jersey District of Columbia

SOUTHERN REGION

BRUNSWICK A. BAGDON
50 Seventh Street NE.
Atlanta 23, Ga.
Alabama North Carolina
Arkansas Oklahoma
Florida South Carolina
Georgia Tennessee
Louisiana Texas
Mississippi Virginia

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

ADOLPH O. BERGER
105 West Adams Street
Chicago 3, Ill.
Illinois Missouri
Indiana Nebraska
Iowa North Dakota
Kansas Ohio
Kentucky South Dakota
Michigan West Virginia
Minnesota Wisconsin

WESTERN REGION

MAX D. KOSSORIS
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco 11, Calif.
Arizona New Mexico
California Oregon
Colorado Utah
Idaho Washington
Montana Wyoming
Nevada

The Monthly Labor Review is for sale by the regional offices listed above and by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.—Subscription price per year—\$6.25 domestic; \$7.75 foreign. Price 55 cents a copy.

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

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

Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

47

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor-in-Chief*
MARY S. BEDELL, *Executive Editor*

CONTENTS

Special Articles

- 723 Benefit Levels in Workmen's Compensation
- 731 Manpower Measures and the Secondary Labor Force
- 737 Effects of the \$1 Minimum Wage in Seven Areas

Summaries of Studies and Reports

- 744 Paid Vacations in Major Union Contracts, 1957
- 752 Employment of June 1956 Women College Graduates
- 757 Earnings in Electric and Gas Utilities, September 1957
- 765 Wage Chronology No. 25: International Shoe Co.—
Supplement No. 2—1953-57

Technical Note

- 767 Relative Importance of CPI Components, 1957

Departments

- III The Labor Month in Review
- 756 Conferences and Institutes, August 16 to September 15, 1958
- 776 Union Conventions, August 16 to September 15, 1958
- 771 Significant Decisions in Labor Cases
- 777 Chronology of Recent Labor Events
- 779 Developments in Industrial Relations
- 786 Book Reviews and Notes
- 793 Current Labor Statistics

July 1958 • Vol. 81 • No. 7



59-1796

A Timely Discussion!

THE STATUS OF LABOR IN ALASKA

Five essays, written by experts on the new State, present much-sought information. Part of a general study of Alaska, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii, the Alaskan section covers such topics as—

- ★ *The Labor Force*
- ★ *Living Standards*
- ★ *The Federal Government as Employer*
- ★ *Labor Legislation*
- ★ *Industrial Relations*
- ★ *Wages and Working Conditions*

A limited number of this publication is available at 55 cents a copy.

Order as BLS Bulletin 1191 and send check or money order to any of the following Bureau of Labor Statistics regional offices:

50 7th St. NE. Atlanta 23, Ga.	18 Oliver St. Boston 10, Mass.	105 West Adams St. Chicago 3, Ill.	341 9th Ave. New York 1, N. Y.	630 Sansome St. San Francisco 11, Calif.
-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---

or to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.

The Labor Month in Review

MANY MAJOR LABOR MATTERS were in a state of abeyance or uncertainty as the second half of the year began.

Presidents of two unions condemned by the AFL-CIO for corruption—James R. Hoffa of the Teamsters and William V. Bradley of the International Longshoremen's Association—along with a member of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, Maritime Union President Joseph Curran, on July 2 announced formation of the Conference of Transportation Unity. The trio proposed joint action, through the conference, of all transportation unions to end jurisdiction disputes and provide mutual assistance in collective bargaining. As in August 1957, when Hoffa first suggested such a venture, leaders of rail unions and the airline pilots expressed disinterest. Harry Bridges, left-wing head of the West Coast longshore union, at that time endorsed the idea, and more recently entered into a mutual assistance pact with the Teamsters.

The announcement followed a complex series of conferences—all involving Hoffa—between various maritime labor organizations on both coasts, where interunion rivalries are intense. In addition, the Teamsters have entered into or renewed mutual assistance agreements with such diverse AFL-CIO unions as the Machinists, Meat Cutters, Flight Engineers, Upholsterers, Carpenters, Operating Engineers, Office Employees, and Retail Clerks (for whom Teamster aid was decisive in settling a bogged down strike against Montgomery Ward). Moves were made to end the 50-year-old jurisdictional fight with the Brewery Workers.

Hoffa on June 23 was acquitted of Federal charges that he and two others had illegally tapped the telephones of union offices in Detroit. At about the same time, the three monitors whom a Federal judge placed in surveillance over the

Teamsters moved to correct malpractices in several locals of the union, ranging from improper financial practices to undemocratic procedures.

NEGOTIATIONS IN THE AUTO INDUSTRY were in recess as of mid-July, with members of the United Auto Workers employed in the major plants continuing on the job for the sixth week without a contract, but not without a measure of discontent. In Chrysler plants, unauthorized strikes over production speed and alleged discrimination (in the missile plant) against union members in assigning overtime work have occurred intermittently since expiration of the contract. The UAW has taken strike votes in all General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler locals, but high unemployment and large inventories in the industry appear to make authorized strike action unlikely.

Steel wages on July 1 were increased an average of 13 cents an hour, according to estimates, combining a 4-cent-an-hour cost-of-living allowance and an average of 9 cents due as a contractual wage increase.

Several contracts between various maritime unions and representatives of Atlantic and Gulf port shipowners were signed in mid-June. Involved were 40,000 crewmen on passenger ships, freighters, and tankers represented by the National Maritime Union, along with 3,500 radio personnel and engineers. The latter two groups, members of the American Radio Association and the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, conducted brief strikes. No wage increases were granted, but all agreements were for 3 years and provided for wage reopenings, improved vacations and pensions, and other fringe benefits. Similar agreement was reached earlier by the Masters, Mates, and Pilots and the Engineers with the Pacific Maritime Association.

On June 19, the Seafarers' International Union won representation rights on the Liberian-flag vessel Florida, owned by the Peninsular and Occidental Steamship Co. Maritime unions have long complained that American-owned vessels of foreign registry hire alien seamen at lower wage scales than American crews command. The National Labor Relations Board, on petition of the Seafarers, ruled that the ship came under the Board's jurisdiction. In the subsequent

election the largely Cuban crew voted 4 to 1 for the SIU.

Settlements in aircraft manufacture were virtually completed with an agreement late in June between the Machinists and Boeing Airplane Co. covering 37,000 workers at the Seattle plant. Wage increases ranged from 16 to 20 cents an hour and were retroactive to May 22; another 3-percent increase is due in May 1959. In addition to fringe benefit improvements in the 2-year contract, the parties established wage determination and performance analysis committees.

JUNE CONVENTIONS of several unions took important actions affecting internal affairs. The Communications Workers raised officers' salaries (the president now receives \$22,500), but by a narrow margin rejected a 50-cent increase in the monthly per capita tax. Two rail unions made changes in top leadership. H. C. Crotty succeeded T. C. Carroll, who retired as president of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees; five other officers also retired; a \$6 annual dues increase was voted. James A. Paddock, 42-year-old officer of the Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen, was elected president to succeed R. O. Hughes, who retired. The Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union raised the per capita tax on locals by 10 cents a month and changed the presidential salary from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

A meeting in mid-June of the National Conference on Labor Health Services brought to public discussion what the New York Times editorially described as the "differences between organized labor and organized medicine over health protection for union members and their families." The labor group, led by the United Mine Workers Welfare and Retirement Fund, which operates 10 hospitals staffed by Fund doctors in mining communities, defended prepaid medical plans and group practice by a closed panel of physicians against charges by the American Medical Association and its affiliates that free choice of physician was thus barred. It called upon the AMA to offer a "constructive alternative." The AMA has contended that the right to choose one's own doctor is "almost as much a part of our basic freedoms as the right . . . to speak and to vote as one pleases."

WITH BUT ONE DISSENTING VOTE, the Senate passed a bill designed to protect the rights of union members and to control certain labor union activities. As of mid-July, the House had not acted on the measure. Major features of the bill include reports on fiscal and certain internal operations to the Secretary of Labor, with severe penalties for evasion or falsification of reports; similar disclosure of conflict-of-interest transactions by union officers; periodic election of constitutional officers directly by secret ballot or by delegates so elected; provision for removal of officers by members under procedures to be established by the Secretary of Labor; limitations on trusteeships; a ban on union funds for promoting candidacy for union office; outlawing of shake-down picketing; voting rights to economic strikers in representation elections; non-Communist oaths by employers as well as union officers; and a directive to the National Labor Relations Board to assert authority over all cases within its jurisdiction, except where by agreement cases are ceded to States having laws consistent with Federal law.

Sixteen States and other jurisdictions by July 15 had taken full advantage of Federal funds made available for extension of unemployment insurance benefits to jobless workers whose eligibility had expired; an additional five States were using State reserves for the same purpose. The Labor Department estimates that about two-thirds of the unemployed who had exhausted their benefits since June 1957 were in those States.

On June 16, the U. S. Supreme Court held, 6 to 3, that "hot cargo" clauses were legal in labor contracts, but unenforceable unless the employer agreed. In a 7-to-2 decision on June 23, the Court said the draft law's reemployment provision does not supersede a contractual provision on promotions; if a union agreement allows an employer discretion in promoting workers, a returning veteran, while entitled to his old job, is not thereby entitled to a promotion he might have received, unless the employer so desires. In an 8-to-1 opinion on June 30, the Court maintained that unions do not, as a matter of legal right, enjoy the same privileges of management in communicating with employees on company property, and that they must adhere to company rules if other means of communication are available.

Benefit Levels in Workmen's Compensation

EARL F. CHEIT*

THIS YEAR MARKS the 50th anniversary of workmen's compensation legislation in the United States. Compared with the common law and employers' liability systems that it replaced,¹ workmen's compensation has made an impressive record.

But when the achievements of workmen's compensation are appraised by the changes over the past 20 years in weekly wages entering into compensation benefit formulas, neither the record nor the prospect for the future is nearly so impressive. Although workmen's compensation systems have made commendable progress in some areas, some benefits have not only failed to keep pace with wages but have also slipped backwards.

Cash Benefits for Temporary Disability

Cash benefits were the most important single feature of the first workmen's compensation laws and were designed to provide an injured worker with some income while his earnings were cut off by job-connected disability. They were usually set within fixed dollar limits, at from one-half to two-thirds of weekly earnings. The actual amounts were compromises between the desire to compensate substantially all job-connected injuries and the fear that industry might be unduly burdened. Benefits were to be adequate for the injured worker's support during disability (or for his dependents for a reasonable period after his death), but not high enough to dull work incentives.²

Since the compromise benefit amounts that emerged were the initial cautious gropings of a

new program, it would seem reasonable to expect that as workmen's compensation became an accepted and sturdy social insurance system, its benefit performance would improve. But this has not uniformly happened. In fact, cash benefits today sometimes restore a smaller proportion of lost weekly wages than they did under the earliest laws.

Twenty-three American workmen's compensation laws were in effect in 1914. For that year, average weekly earnings for production workers in manufacturing were \$11.01.³ The average weekly dollar benefit limit of the compensation laws was \$12.23.⁴ Thus, it is safe to assume that indemnity benefits paid to all covered workers reached the full percentage maximum, which for these early laws averaged 57.9.⁵

This was true until the 1940's. At the beginning of that decade, no law offered benefits for temporary-total disability above \$25 weekly, and half of the laws stipulated maximums of less than \$20 a week. But with average wages of employees estimated at \$26 a week,⁶ these dollar limits were high enough to give virtually all injured workers a benefit equal to the full percentage of their lost earnings permitted by law. By 1949, however, wage increases had outstripped dollar benefit changes to the extent that this was true in only five States.⁷

Herein lies the paradox of benefit maximums. Absolute dollar benefit limits have forced a decline

*Associate Research Economist, Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California (Berkeley). This article is adapted from a paper presented by the author at a 1958 symposium on workmen's compensation sponsored by the Institute.

¹ A summary of the common law and employers' liability approaches to occupational disability and their effects appears in John R. Commons and associates, *History of Labor in the United States, 1896-1932* (New York, Macmillan Co., 1935), Vol. III, pp. 564-570 and 572-575.

² For the benefit standards outlined in the 1912 Report of the Federal Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission, see Walter F. Dodd, *Administration of Workmen's Compensation* (New York, Commonwealth Fund, 1936), p. 619.

³ See BLS Historical Estimates of Earnings, Wages, and Hours (in *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1955, p. 803).

⁴ Arthur H. Reede, *Adequacy of Workmen's Compensation* (Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1947), p. 148.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Average weekly wage for workers covered by unemployment insurance was \$26.15 in 1939. See Supplement to Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data, 1955 (U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Unemployment Insurance Service, 1956), p. 2. No comparable national average wage for workers covered by workmen's compensation is available. The average weekly wage in all manufacturing in 1939 was \$23.86. See *Monthly Labor Review*, Table C-2, this issue. Thus, the estimate of \$26 is, if anything, a liberal one.

⁷ Dorothy McCamman and Alfred M. Skolnik, *Workmen's Compensation: Measures of Accomplishment* (in *Social Security Bulletin*, March 1954, p. 7).

in the percentages of average weekly wages restored by indemnity benefits. For example, before California raised maximum benefits in 1957, its \$40 weekly maximum meant that only those workers who earned less than \$64.78 weekly could actually recover the full 61¼ percent of the wage loss entitled by the law.⁸ A tabulation for September 1956 shows that 3 of every 4 workers injured in California were earning more than \$64.78 and consequently received less than this full percentage amount.⁹

Effect of Dollar Limits

The effect of dollar benefit limits in holding indemnity payments below allowed percentage limits is apparent in the accompanying table, which lists the maximum percentage and dollar weekly benefits available to workers temporarily and totally disabled in 51 American jurisdictions. The percentage limits in August 1957 ranged from a low of 50 percent of the weekly wage in Montana and Oregon to a high of 97½ percent in Illinois. The rise in weekly wages since 1939 has shifted importance from these percentage limits to the weekly dollar benefit limits, which ranged from a low of \$25 in Mississippi to \$150 (excluding dependents' allowances) in Arizona in 1957.

Up to the stated weekly dollar benefit limits, the percentage limits alone define the degree to which an injured worker is required to coinsure his earnings loss due to occupational disability. For most States, this burden is about one-third of the weekly wage.

When an injured worker's weekly wage reaches the point where the percentage benefit allowance would yield a dollar benefit greater than the cash benefit limit, however, he becomes a full insurer of that part of his wage loss. Column 3 of the table indicates the ratios of the dollar limits to the percentage limits, and the amounts shown represent the weekly wage above which a worker becomes the full insurer of his wage loss. Thus, workers in Iowa are coinsurers of one-third of their wage losses up to weekly earnings of \$48; beyond this amount, they become full insurers.

Comparison of the average weekly wage (col. 4) with the maximum wage on which coinsurance can apply (col. 3) indicates that actual wages are higher by 10 percent or more in all but 13 jurisdictions. Thus, the workers in 38 jurisdictions

are full insurers of a substantial part of their wage loss, as shown in the following tabulation:

<i>Percent of average wage insured</i>	<i>Number of jurisdictions where stated percentage applies</i>
50 and under 60.....	3
60 and under 70.....	11
70 and under 80.....	13
80 and under 90.....	11

Moreover, the maximum insured wages are calculated on the assumption that benefit limits include full dependents' allowances. When insured wages are computed on basic benefits excluding those allowances in the 14 jurisdictions that offer them, they approximate average wages in only 7 States. At the other end of the scale, workers are full insurers of 40 percent or more of their wage loss in 7 States.

Few jurisdictions maintain complete records of occupational disability and workmen's compensation benefit payments. Therefore, to gauge average workmen's compensation benefit performance from the maximum percentage and weekly dollar benefit limits alone requires assumptions about wage losses, duration of disability, geographical distribution and distribution to dependency groups, the effect of waiting and recapture periods, benefit amount, and duration limits.

Studies of individual State experience indicate that benefits are from 30 to 55 percent effective in restoring lost weekly wages;¹⁰ and one national estimate, which seeks to take account of all of the variables listed, concludes that benefits are perhaps only one-third effective in restoring lost weekly wages.¹¹ Even if a generous allowance is made for possible errors in these estimates, weekly compensation benefits to the temporarily and totally disabled are, on the average, restoring less than one-half of lost wages.

Cash Benefits and "Adequate Compensation"

Although nearly 95 percent of all occupational disability cases are temporary, a warranted inference about the adequacy of workmen's compensation cannot be made from the benefit estimates

⁸ Sixty-five percent of 95 percent of actual earnings.

⁹ See *Weekly Wages of Injured Workers, California, September 1956* (San Francisco, California Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Statistics and Research), p. 1.

¹⁰ A review of several such studies appears in Herman M. and Anne R. Somers, *Workmen's Compensation* (New York, John Wiley & Sons, 1954), pp. 67-81.

¹¹ McCamman and Skolnik, *op cit.*, pp. 8-9.

alone. Workmen's compensation is a State system; and the wide differences in cash benefits available from State to State limit the value of generalizations about average benefits. Moreover, judgments about adequacy must also take account of amendments which have extended compensation coverage to new groups of workers, expanded the period of benefit payments and upper limits on benefits, provided life-time benefits for permanent disability in some States, broadened medical benefits, and introduced rehabilitation services.

It is clear that adequate cash benefits are not, in themselves, a sufficient condition for adequate workmen's compensation, but certainly they are a necessary one. And when benefits to all categories of disability are considered, few jurisdictions can meet even a relaxed standard of adequacy.

Indemnity benefits restore to the severely injured worker and to dependents in death cases an even smaller proportion of wage losses than is provided to the temporarily disabled. Studies of individual State experience reveal that for States of

"average generosity," indemnity benefits restore, at best, 25 percent of lost wages to victims of permanent-total or severe permanent-partial disability and to survivors in death cases.¹²

These wage losses result from limiting percentage benefit maximums by dollar benefit maximums. In addition, many of the laws set total dollar limits as well as duration limits for benefits in cases of severe disability.¹³ As a result, benefits for the severely injured often run out and, ironically, in some cases are not even as high as for the temporarily injured.

Benefits for permanent-partial disabilities are seriously limited in most jurisdictions. Over half of our workmen's compensation laws provide totally and permanently disabled workers with benefits for the period of their disability, but the remainder either reduce or cut them off at about 6 to 10 years. In death cases, the situation is similar in some jurisdictions which offer benefits of \$10,000 or less, or slightly over the average amount which a factory worker earns in 2 years.

While it is not possible to define precisely the average degree of protection offered by workmen's compensation cash benefits, when all of these facts about indemnity benefits are considered together,

¹² Reede, op. cit., pp. 179-228; and Somers and Somers, op. cit., pp. 78-79.
¹³ For a list covering all American jurisdictions for each benefit category, see State Workmen's Compensation Laws, August 1957, Bull. 161, revised (U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1957).

Relation of cash benefit levels for temporary-total disability to wages, by jurisdiction, August 1957

Jurisdiction	Benefit levels, August 1957		Maximum weekly insured wage August 1957 ¹ (Col. 2+ col. 1)	Average weekly wage, year ended June 30, 1957 ²	Jurisdiction	Benefit levels, August 1957		Maximum weekly insured wage August 1957 ¹ (Col. 2+ col. 1)	Average weekly wage, year ended June 30, 1957 ²
	Maximum percent of weekly wage	Weekly dollar limit				Maximum percent of weekly wage	Weekly dollar limit		
Alabama	55-65	\$31.00	\$47.69	\$67.11	Montana	50-66½	\$28.00-42.50	\$63.76	\$76.02
Alaska	65	100.00	153.85	138.73	Nebraska	66½	34.00	51.00	71.15
Arizona	65	150.00	244.92	82.34	Nevada	65-90	37.50-51.92	57.68	88.41
Arkansas	65	35.00	53.85	56.37	New Hampshire	66½	37.00	55.50	67.93
California	61¾	50.00	80.97	91.63	New Jersey	66½	40.00	60.00	89.20
Colorado	66½	36.75	55.12	81.19	New Mexico	60	30.00	50.00	75.75
Connecticut	60	45.00	75.00	87.54	New York	66½	36.00	54.00	89.96
Delaware	66½	35.00	52.50	92.13	North Carolina	60	35.00	58.33	60.54
District of Columbia	66½	54.00	81.00	78.94	North Dakota	80	31.50-45.50	56.88	68.83
Florida	60	35.00	58.33	69.32	Ohio	66½	40.25	60.38	90.65
Georgia	60	30.00	50.00	64.26	Oklahoma	66½	35.00	52.50	76.51
Hawaii	66½	75.00	112.50	63.13	Oregon	50-75	30.00-66.92	89.23	83.93
Idaho	55-65	28.00-45.00	73.85	74.05	Pennsylvania	66½	37.50	56.25	80.32
Illinois	75-97½	30.00-45.00	46.15	91.87	Rhode Island	60	32.00	53.33	70.95
Indiana	60	36.00	60.00	86.52	South Carolina	60	35.00	58.33	59.02
Iowa	66½	32.00	48.00	74.88	South Dakota	55	30.00	54.54	67.49
Kansas	60	34.00	56.67	79.50	Tennessee	65	32.00	49.24	67.44
Kentucky	65	32.00	49.23	72.73	Texas	60	35.00	58.33	76.75
Louisiana	65	35.00	53.85	73.88	Utah	60	35.00-47.25	78.75	76.03
Maine	66½	35.00	52.50	67.77	Vermont	66½	30.00	57.00	68.96
Maryland	66½	40.00	60.00	75.86	Virginia	60	30.00	50.00	67.26
Massachusetts	66½	35.00	76.50	76.34	Washington	66½	28.85-56.77	85.16	85.86
Michigan	66½	33.00-57.00	85.50	98.78	West Virginia	66½	33.00	49.50	83.13
Minnesota	66½	45.00	67.50	80.34	Wisconsin	70	49.00	70.00	84.37
Mississippi	66½	25.00	37.50	56.35	Wyoming	66½	30.00-46.15	69.23	75.26
Missouri	66½	37.50	56.63	79.25					

¹ In calculating the maximum weekly insured wage, maximum benefit payments including allowances for dependents were used in the 14 jurisdictions having such allowances.
² Average wage for workers covered by State unemployment insurance.
³ According to number of dependents.
⁴ Additional benefits for dependents. Assuming 4 dependents, the weekly

dollar limit for Arizona would be raised by \$9.20; Massachusetts, by \$16.00; and Vermont, by \$8.00.
⁵ Estimated. Benefits paid by a "wage and compensation" schedule.
 SOURCE: Benefit levels, State Workmen's Compensation Laws, August 1957, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards Bull. 161 (rev.); average wage, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

it seems clear that workmen's compensation is restoring to the occupationally disabled an average of well under one-half, and more likely, no more than one-third, of lost wages.

Payments for Dependents

Some States have sought to make benefit levels more adequate through supplemental allowances for dependents—a principle followed in the Old Age and Survivors Insurance program and in 11 State unemployment compensation laws. Workmen's compensation laws of 14 jurisdictions¹⁴ currently offer such benefits. Dependents' allowances operate quite simply: they entitle a claimant to payment in addition to the basic benefit—either a higher percent of wages paid as benefits or a stated dollar amount (typically a few dollars weekly for each dependent) but subject in either case to stated limits.

Effects on the System. Dependency allowances result in increased aid to some beneficiaries. But is the net effect of dependents' allowances favorable on the system as a whole or on all beneficiaries? These questions are often raised by trade unionists who fear that dependents' allowances tend to become self-defeating. Unions have often argued that a wage policy which includes dependents' allowances may tend to hold basic wage levels down. Apparently this has also been the case in workmen's compensation.

For the jurisdictions with dependents' allowances shown in the table, the top dollar benefit for temporary-total disability (including dependents' allowances), compares favorably with most other States. If Alabama, which has a maximum of \$31, and Vermont with \$30 (plus \$2 per dependent under 21) are eliminated, none of the States offer less than \$40, and most offer considerably more.

But the ranking of these 14 jurisdictions by the percent of average wages represented by maximum benefits *without* dependents' allowances is drastically different. Arizona still ranks first on this standard. But 6 of the States—Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, Montana, Oregon, and Washington—are included in the 7 States with the lowest basic benefits. None of the others ranks higher than

21st among the 51 jurisdictions for which the comparison can be made.

In other words, with the exception of Arizona, dependents' allowances are found in the States where basic weekly maximum benefits are among the poorest. It may be hard to determine which is the cause—dependents' allowances or low basic maximum benefits—but it is clear that while dependents' allowances might help injured workers with large families, they are of little value to others. Illinois, for example, offers benefits up to a limit of 97½ percent of the weekly wage in cases of dependency. Its benefit range is from \$30 to \$45. Yet according to a study of Illinois experience, 3 out of every 4 injured workers in that State will be paid the smaller amount.¹⁵ Whether or not the proportion of beneficiaries who receive no dependents' allowances is that high in all jurisdictions cannot be determined, since dependency data are not available. From other data, however, it seems clear that the number is at least one-half.¹⁶ For these workers, dependents' allowances appear to be an excuse for low basic benefits.

Even injured workers who are eligible for dependents' allowances may find them of very limited value. As the table indicates, amounts are small, and they actually increase available income by a far smaller percentage than is necessary for support of dependents.¹⁷

Historically, American social insurance systems have avoided flat benefits plus dependents' allowances (a practice followed in England). However, in many cases departures from the philosophy of relating the amount of benefits to wages have been made because of the problem that the lowest paid workers would receive the lowest benefits. Thus, those who are in the poorest position to withstand an earnings loss would be given

¹⁴ Alabama, Arizona, Idaho, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming. In four States, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, this differential benefit treatment is also based on marital status.

¹⁵ H. A. Katz and E. M. Wirpel, *Workmen's Compensation, 1910-1952: Are Present Benefits Adequate?* (in *Labor Law Journal*, Chicago, Commerce Clearing House, March 1953, p. 173).

¹⁶ Dependency data gathered by the California Department of Industrial Relations revealed that there are no minor children in 50 percent of death cases. This figure is remarkably stable over the past decade. See *Dependents of Workers Killed in On-the-Job Accidents*, annual reports, California Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Statistics and Research.

¹⁷ See Katz and Wirpel, *op. cit.*, pp. 175-176, for a detailed criticism of Illinois dependents' allowances on this issue.

the least help in recovering from it. Hence, social insurance systems in the United States have provided benefit floors and more favorable benefit formulas for lower paid workers, as well as dependents' allowances. Yet the feeling that this practice departs from accepted benefit philosophy is widespread in both labor and management groups. For this reason, and because dependents' allowances seem to be used as justification of low basic benefits, they cannot be considered an important avenue of benefit reform.

Standards for Cash Benefits

Today's accepted theoretical benefit standards are no different from those of the 1912 Report of the Federal Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission¹⁸ which specified that, at their upper limits, benefits not be so high as to encourage malingering, and at their lower limits, not become inadequate for support. All of our programs incorporate devices to protect against benefit abuse,¹⁹ but unfortunately they are not so well equipped with automatic devices to insure that support levels are maintained. For example, at the time that the California Industrial Welfare Commission determined that a minimum weekly wage of \$48 was necessary for an unmarried California working girl to "maintain her health and the respect of her friends and fellow

workers at a minimum cost,"²⁰ the top weekly benefit payment for permanently disabled workers in that State was \$35 a week. Average gross weekly earnings for manufacturing production workers in California were then \$93.42.²¹

Barriers to Reform

Why has the promise of workmen's compensation come so close to failure? Because it is a noncontributory system without organized or strong support. Because it has been neglected. Because its form has been shaped in large measure by legal, medical, insurance, employer, and labor groups whose ends are not always consistent with sound compensation policy.²²

Those advocates of a Federal workmen's compensation program, still a small minority, attribute the shortcomings of workmen's compensation to the fact that it is exclusively a State system and therefore subject to local pressures and controls. If the record of other social insurance and labor standards legislation can be considered analogous, a Federal system might be expected to be higher average standards to workmen's compensation. Wholly aside from the doctrinal issues involved in State versus Federal administration, however, there is convincing evidence that discussion of a Federal law is premature if not wholly unrealistic, and in the foreseeable future such a law cannot be considered outside the context of State administration.

¹⁸ Dodd, *loc. cit.*

¹⁹ A complete recent analysis of these is found in Eveline M. Burns, *Social Security and Public Policy* (New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1956), pp. 58-80.

²⁰ San Francisco Chronicle, June 3, 1957, p. 40.

²¹ See *Earnings and Purchasing Power—Manufacturing Production Workers, California*, August 1, 1957 (San Francisco, California Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Statistics and Research).

²² Some of compensation's legal niceties and their effects are discussed by Samuel B. Horovitz in *Workmen's Compensation and the Claimant* (in *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Philadelphia, May 1953, pp. 53-61); issues in medical relations are analyzed in *Medical Aspects of Workmen's Compensation* (New York, Commerce and Industry Association of New York, 1953) and in *Medical Relations Under Workmen's Compensation in Illinois* (Chicago, American Medical Association, 1954); these and other questions are considered by Sam B. Barton, *How Texas Cares for Her Injured Workers* (Denton, North Texas State College, 1956), pp. 57-74; a collection of essays covering legal, medical-care, and administrative problems in workmen's compensation appears in *Workmen's Compensation in the United States*, BLS Bull. 1149; and Somers and Somers, *op. cit.*, pp. 93-196, analyze insurance and legal issues in compensation administration.

²³ An example is the work Professor Stefan A. Riesenfeld performed for the Minnesota legislative commission. See Report of the Interim Commission on Workmen's Compensation, Minnesota Legislative Session, 1953.

Compensation Bargaining. In some States, legislative support has been given to interim study commissions, which, through evaluative research, have brought genuine reform to the compensation system.²³ But in most States, effective control over compensation revision goes, almost by default, to employer and labor groups who, as often as not, show little eagerness to exercise it. Amendments to the compensation laws of these States are usually the bargained results upon which these two groups have been able to agree (either through legislative committee or advisory committee sessions, and sometimes both). Although some valuable compensation reform has been gained, certain inherent shortcomings in this process weaken workmen's compensation.

The first of these is the paradox that although most bargaining is devoted to cash benefits, agreed adjustments, unlike wage settlements, are rarely large. Given the parties' moderate stake²⁴ in the compensation issue, these easier-to-get, smaller settlements are adequate for institutional purposes. Mutual accommodation requires a setting in which both parties can get credit for the results of the bargaining, and since there is no bargaining value or constituent appeal in issues such as claims administration or rehabilitation, most attention is given to cash benefits. Still, the results might be desirable but for the fact that there are no standards for adjusting benefits, and no one has felt compelled to set any.

Allocation of Benefit Resources. A second shortcoming of benefit bargaining is that new benefits are not always allocated efficiently. Shorter waiting periods are an excellent example. Most States today impose a 3- to 7-day waiting period in which benefits are delayed in order to cut down costs of the system and to discourage malingering. Since the overwhelming majority of compensation beneficiaries suffer injuries which disable them for short periods of time (and hence not long enough—a required 3 to 4 weeks in most States—to recapture waiting-period benefits), there are frequent demands to shorten waiting periods.

Advocates of a shorter waiting period claim that the argument about malingering is nonsense and that a shorter waiting period (say 3 days) causes no more administrative problems than a longer one (of 6 days). This seems to be the conclusion that emerges from the Oregon system, which is the only law with no waiting period. But shorter waiting periods, since they affect so many cases, are very expensive. It is hard to justify this revision, therefore, while ignoring other and more pressing reforms.

For example, in most jurisdictions, increasing the benefits to the severely disabled and to survivors of death cases is a most needed reform. If wage losses and need are criteria, then \$1 of additional benefits allocated to severe permanent-partial cases will obtain more compensation adequacy than \$1 spent on shorter waiting periods or on temporary-total disability benefits. The latter cases can return to useful economic life, but most of the permanently disabled cannot. They suffer

far greater losses in earning capacity, have a smaller portion of their wage loss restored by indemnity benefits, and face overwhelming rehabilitation odds. Yet some States in recent years have increased benefits to the temporarily disabled and have left benefits to the permanently disabled unchanged.

Benefits versus Rehabilitation. Finally, in neglecting the noncash aspects of workmen's compensation, benefit bargaining leaves many important needs unfilled. Benefit and claims administration and rehabilitation have tended to be ignored. Sometimes compensation objectives are actually undermined. An example is the conflicts which have developed in benefit theory.

Quite obviously, cash benefits in workmen's compensation are needed for maintenance of the injured worker and his dependents. But are benefits paid to compensate for a loss of earning capacity? Or are they tort-like damage awards paid for loss of a member, for pain, and for suffering?

Most laws are predicated on the intention to pay benefits for lost earning capacity, but for the sake of easy administration, physical loss is usually used as a measure and tort-like damages are paid whenever possible. Because this is not always possible, benefit administration is based on a combination of tort and earning-capacity theories and sometimes the worst features of each are adopted. Since physical loss can be readily measured, the amputee is dismissed with a tort-like award. But to a worker with a back injury, for whom in a contested issue there is no easy measure for tort-like damages, payment is predicated on lost earning capacity. If this beneficiary succeeds in rehabili-

²⁴ Most local labor organizations have but a tangential interest in workmen's compensation. Except for the complaints of temporarily disabled workers, there is no pressure to make this a cause. Thus while local labor groups have sought benefit revisions, particularly for the temporarily disabled, they have not shown consistent interest in the compensation program. Of course, there are many personal exceptions to this generalization among local labor leaders. See, for example, the paper by local labor representative Reuben G. Soderstrom, *How Can We Improve the Workmen's Compensation Law and Its Administration?* Lecture Series No. 10 (Champaign, University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, 1954).

Workmen's compensation insurance can be a substantial cost to employers in hazardous industries, such as ice harvesting, where the insurance rate can go as high as \$18 per \$100 of covered payroll. But average insurance costs are less than 1 percent of covered payroll. Thus, the effect of small benefit changes will be relatively insignificant to most employers. See *Illustrative Nation-Wide Cost Estimate for Workmen's Compensation Programs with Broader Coverage and Higher Benefit Levels*, Research and Statistics Note No. 2 (U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Division of Research and Statistics, February 1955).

tating himself, he may find his benefits reduced for they are predicated on his lost ability.²⁵

A reformulation of benefit theory to shift emphasis away from cash benefits and toward rehabilitation is needed to obtain both adequate benefits and benefit administration which will further the basic aim of the system: rehabilitation of the occupationally disabled.²⁶

In part, this shift is already occurring in the case of medical benefits, one of the areas of genuine achievement in workmen's compensation. The first laws had virtually no medical benefits.²⁷ Today, by contrast, medical benefits are available without limits of time or money in 40 jurisdictions.²⁸ Medical benefit limits in the other 14 laws are in some cases still very severe, with 5 jurisdictions limiting medical benefits to \$1,500 or less. But the trend is clearly in the direction of limiting benefits only by medical requirements.

Neglect. Except for the encouraging trend in medical benefits, workmen's compensation reform is being largely neglected. Although nearly 2 million workers are job-injury casualties annually, the cause of occupational disability arouses little support.²⁹ Since workmen's compensation is exclusively a State system, the Federal Government can perform no function of direct importance to it. Fiscal and monetary policies which maintain expanding employment will solve none of the problems of job-connected injuries. In fact, the occupationally injured will fare worse than ever

because injury rates will rise during periods of rising employment, but wages and prices will rise at a much faster rate than benefits.

During periods of depression, workmen's compensation is often overlooked as a matter of policy. The task of gaining full employment and providing for the unemployed takes precedence. Few resources can be diverted to the cause of the disabled (who in some respects are better off anyway, since real benefits have probably risen).

Employers, for the most part, have not felt responsible for guiding workmen's compensation policy. They accept "liability without fault," buy workmen's compensation insurance, expect their carrier to handle it, and their interest customarily ends there. Local unions, although many were active in acquiring compensation laws and in benefit bargaining, generally look beyond workmen's compensation to more pressing matters. A few international unions and the AFL-CIO maintain an active interest, but their influence in State affairs has been small. Workmen's compensation administrators and officials cannot as a group be expected to be active in movements for reform. Many of them live by political sufferance and are happy to avoid controversy.

In short, among the major groups involved in the compensation process there is little indication that any are very consistently interested in able and conscientious administration of our compensation law.³⁰

A Proposal for Compensation Reform

Workmen's compensation's plight is made doubly ironic by the fact that there is available excellent technical information for improved workmen's compensation administration.³¹ The issue in compensation reform is not how to find legislative and administrative proposals which will strengthen the system, but how to get more uniform adoption of the standards already well known and established.

Widespread compensation reform will not be possible until agreement can be reached on the issue of cash benefits. Medical benefits provide a significant lesson. One of the chief reasons for their relatively rapid growth is the apparent agreement that the medically indicated benefit cuts down the number of long-healing cases

²⁵ A case which illustrates this problem is *Branham v. Denny Roll and Panel Co.*, 25 S. E. (2d) 865.

²⁶ In contrast with his normal 90-percent record of success in rehabilitation cases, rehabilitation authority Dr. Howard A. Rusk could report only a 3-percent success while working with 300 contested compensation cases. See *Medical Aspects of Compensation*, op. cit., pp. 68-69.

²⁷ Seven of the first laws offered no medical benefits. Of the remainder, none paid benefits beyond 90 days or for more than \$250. See Reede, op. cit., pp. 160-161.

²⁸ Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Federal Employees' Compensation Act, and Federal Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Act.

²⁹ In a few States, most notably Wisconsin, this generalization does not apply. In others, the generalization may be true for long periods of time, but not at certain other times.

³⁰ See Max Kossoris, Part I, BLS Bull. 1149, op. cit.

³¹ See the Proceedings of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, published annually by the Bureau of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor, under the title of *Workmen's Compensation Problems*.

avoids serious disability in others, and is thus in fact the most economical. Although a comparable empirical standard for validating a cash benefit level is not available, it seems inevitable that benefits must be related automatically to wage rates if energies are to be devoted to the problem of improving compensation administration and rehabilitation. Many employers would support more liberal compensation benefits if the amounts were related to such a formula. Their opposition is largely a function of the stake they have in the bargaining process, and in part is exaggerated by the half-hearted support given workmen's compensation.

Private insurance carriers, which insure the majority of workmen's compensation liability, are often considered a major barrier to reform, yet it can be shown that adoption of the aforementioned proposal need not be opposed by them. No insurance firm likes to pay a claim, and higher claims are probably disliked more than lower claims. But compensation benefit amendments which would raise claims put compensation

carriers in a dilemma. On the one hand, since workmen's compensation insurance premiums are pegged by formula automatically to assure carriers a stated profit and expense margin, and since these margins are fixed in relation to premiums, carriers, it would seem, should prefer higher rather than lower benefits. After all, higher benefits would be in their own interest. It costs a carrier no more to audit and inspect an insured when the legislature increases benefits, but it does produce more money with which to do it.

On the other hand, an important part of the compensation insurance service to customers is a congenial point of view. The employer customers are often engaged in resisting benefit change. Thus, insurance companies will often join them to resist benefit changes. If it is true that employers would accept an automatic benefit standard, it would follow that carriers would provide no gratuitous objection. Thus, it seems possible that such a benefit standard could be enacted and legislative energies freed to consider the rest of the compensation system and its many needs.

Manpower Measures and the Secondary Labor Force

IRVIN SOBEL*

DIFFERENTIATION IN LABOR FORCE statistical procedures between those workers who normally are continually attached to the labor force and those with an irregular attachment would yield interpretive insights into the meaning of unemployment statistics and provide an additional basis for manpower estimation.¹ Such differentiation has been suggested by many labor force analysts.²

For purposes of classification, movement into and out of the labor force can be separated into two categories. One type of movement characterizes individuals who enter the labor force upon completion of schooling and leave it only upon retirement from work, while the other consists of multiple entrances and departures by those persons impermanently attached to the labor force. That the latter group is significant in number has long been known; for example, Woytinsky estimated that in 1950 there were, on the average, 8 million persons who were not in the labor force continuously during the year.³ Another report noted that in each month of 1950 and 1951, an average of about 3 million persons were found to be employed who had not been in the labor force in the preceding month.⁴

This article reviews how differentiation was effected with apparent facility in two labor market surveys. Analysis then follows of the degree of inward and outward mobility of the local labor supply (i. e., entrance into and departure from the labor force) under given changes in demand. The conclusions are applied to the interpretation of data collected monthly by the U. S. Bureau of the Census on the number of workers "in the labor

force" and the number of workers "unemployed." The author proposes periodic surveys on a national scale which would differentiate between primary and secondary workers and obtain current information on work intentions of the latter group. Related policy considerations are also suggested.

The major focus of this discussion is the labor market behavior of persons in the second category. However, some operationally significant separation between the two categories is necessary before analysis can be undertaken. The concept introduced for this purpose is the secondary labor force—those workers irregularly attached to the labor force, whether currently in the labor force or not. Secondary workers generally have a primary attachment to some nonlabor force activity such as homemaking, child care, school, or merely idleness; primary workers have employment as their major objective and when not in the labor force intend to return shortly.

Surveys of Two Labor Markets

An operational differentiation between primary and secondary attachment to the labor force has been attempted in two studies of small nonmetropolitan areas. In both studies, the workers interviewed were classified as to their primary or secondary labor force attachment. Those classified as primary workers met all of the following criteria: (1) Had been in the labor force continuously since 1945 or first entrance, or had been out only for such reasons as illness, military service, or short vacations; (2) would have been looking for work if did not have present job; and (3) expected to remain in the labor force continuously until retirement. Secondary workers were those whose

*Professor of Economics, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

¹ This article is based upon research by the author in collaboration with Richard C. Wilcock, Associate Professor of Economics, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Illinois. For the results of the research, see Wilcock and Sobel, *Small City Job Markets: The Labor Market Behavior of Firms and Workers* (Urbana, Ill., University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, 1958), and Wilcock; *The Secondary Labor Force and the Measurement of Unemployment*, in *The Measurement and Behavior of Unemployment—A Conference of the Universities-National Bureau Committee for Economic Research* (National Bureau of Economic Research, Princeton, N. J., Princeton University Press, 1957), pp. 167-210.

² See, for example, Gertrude Bancroft, *Current Unemployment Statistics of the Census Bureau and Some Alternatives*, in report of the National Bureau of Economic Research, op. cit., pp. 63-119.

³ W. S. Woytinsky, *Employment and Wages in the United States* (New York, Twentieth Century Fund, 1953), pp. 315-316.

⁴ *Annual Report on the Labor Force, 1952*, Current Population Reports, Labor Force, Series P-50, No. 45, U. S. Bureau of the Census, pp. 1 and 25.

TABLE 1. *Characteristics and labor market behavior of members of the primary and secondary labor force of Kankakee, Ill., 1952, and Four Shoe Towns, 1953*¹

Item	Kankakee, Ill.		Four Shoe Towns	
	Primary workers	Secondary workers	Primary workers	Secondary workers
Number of workers.....	188	108	388	271
Men.....	157	24	182	3
Women.....	31	84	206	268
	Percent			
CHARACTERISTIC				
Women.....	16	78	53	99
Under age 25.....	43	63	15	34
Over age 44.....	17	9	36	17
Widowed, divorced, or separated.....	11	3	13	4
9 or more years' schooling.....	62	89	38	56
1 or more others working in household.....	49	89	54	84
Have working spouse.....	(²)	(²)	39	66
No dependents.....	49	95	41	84
BEHAVIOR				
Need work for a living.....	80	5	* 78	* 8
Are breadwinners.....	76	8	97	8
Prefer factory work.....	59	23	46	25
Continuously in labor force.....	62	35	82	45
Would look for work if present job were lost.....	90	14	84	46
Expect to stay in labor force.....	93	29	86	27

¹ The number of respondents varied slightly among items.

² No data.

* Based on interviews with 109 workers.

work histories and responses indicated (1) voluntary movement into and out of the labor force since 1945 or first entrance; or (2) an expectation of being out of the labor force if present job were not available; or (3) an intention to leave the labor force shortly or some considerable time before the conventional age of retirement. Only a small proportion of the individuals questioned were difficult to classify. A clear-cut differentiation between primary and secondary attachment could, therefore, be established.⁵ This relative ease of differentiation as well as the utilization of the concepts, suggests that the concepts are not only operationally feasible but are also analytically useful.

Because of the emphasis in the two labor market studies upon secondary labor force mobility, both samples were drawn in situations which would yield high proportions of secondary labor force members. Interviews were conducted with 296 nonsupervisory workers in the Kankakee-Bradley, Ill., area who had been hired within the 6 months prior to the survey in 37 manufacturing, trade, and service establishments. At that time—the early summer of 1952—the labor supply in Kankakee was tight, and the new hires could be expected to

include substantial proportions of secondary workers.⁶ In the other survey of workers employed by a shoe firm operating in 4 towns (2 counties in Illinois and 2 counties in Missouri), questionnaire responses were obtained in 1953 from a total of 659 nonsupervisory workers and supplemented by interviews with 109 workers. In the latter survey, a large proportion of secondary members was expected because of the high proportion of women in the work force of the shoe company.

Table 1 presents the differences between primary and secondary labor force members which can be summarized. A consistent pattern of difference in basic personal characteristics and in some aspects of labor market behavior emerges. It is sufficient for the purposes of this article to point out that the data are highly pertinent to manpower analysis. In addition, although the samples are small, they serve to illustrate important characteristics of this group that may affect more comprehensive estimates.

Secondary Labor Force and the Labor Market

A major premise in both of the nonmetropolitan area studies was that labor force participation rates can vary significantly and rapidly, and that this short-run flexibility reflects adjustment to changes in labor demand which mainly involve the secondary workers. If this hypothesis is correct, then employment and the size of the labor force can expand relatively more rapidly than population in these areas even under conditions defined as "tight." Conversely, employment could decline without a corresponding increase in unemployment. Secondary labor force mobility thus serves as a vital adjustment factor in these types of labor markets.

The most significant aspect of Kankakee labor force expansion during the Korean period is that so much of the expansion was the result of increased labor force participation by the resident

⁵ Automatic classification after interviews based upon the 3 criteria and classification based on inspection of the completed questionnaires differed in less than 5 percent of the cases. All the differences were occasioned by borderline situations. This suggests that classification based upon the 3 questions is feasible.

⁶ No invidious connotations should be attached to the secondary labor force. While in the labor force, secondary workers are just as vital to its functioning as primary workers. Although secondary workers held the lower paying jobs in the labor markets studied, this was in the main due to their average younger ages and intermittent labor force service; in fact, labor force members in both samples had more years of schooling than their primary counterparts.

population. In 1950, both male and female labor force participation rates were considerably above the national urban average⁷ and above the average in such metropolitan areas as Chicago and St. Louis. Yet the Kankakee labor force was able to adjust to an increase in employment of 12 percent in March of both 1951 and 1953. During this period, the population in this area did not rise by more than 5 percent. Since unemployment had been relatively low, the implication is that the labor force was expanding more rapidly than population.

This inference is also supported by an analysis of the Kankakee sample of new hires, which is representative of the industry segments which experienced most of the employment increase. The work histories of the secondary workers among the Kankakee sample provide even stronger evidence than their statements when interviewed of considerable inward labor force mobility. Three out of four of the secondary workers had entered the labor force either during World War II or

during the Korean period.⁸ Most of the World War II entrants had some substantial periods out of the labor force, and a considerable proportion sought work only during both conflict periods. Most of those who came into the labor force after June 1950 were first entrants into the labor force.

The flexibility of small area labor forces with respect to the availability of jobs is further demonstrated by the Shoe Town data. According to Census data, the highest participation rate for women (about 28 percent) was in the county with the greatest economic diversity and the lowest (about 13 percent) in a neighboring county, the least industrialized of the counties studied.

Likewise, the data indicate inward labor force mobility in response to employment opportunity. For 21 percent of the sample, jobs with the shoe firm represented first entrance into the labor force. Another 28 percent were returning to the labor force when they took their present jobs. A large majority of the labor force entrants and re-entrants had a secondary labor force attachment. The discontinuous nature of their labor force participation is illustrated in table 2.

Additional data from the Shoe Town sample give further evidence that the secondary labor force, as defined, is the variable component of the labor supply, in a sense constituting a manpower reserve. Four out of five workers classified as secondary came from outside the labor force to take their present jobs.

⁷ Although the county in which Kankakee was located had lower than average labor force participation rates for both men and women, this was due to the fact that the county has an institutional population of over 12,000. In Kankakee itself, the labor force participation rate for men in 1950 was 83 percent and for women, 38 percent. The national averages for men and women were 78.9 and 29.0 percent, respectively. The corresponding urban averages were 79.5 and 33.3 percent.

⁸ Recent immigrants, while constituting about one-third of the total sample, comprised less than one-fifth of the secondary group. Many of these immigrant secondary workers were first entrants into the labor force and had come into the area "to be with family" and then, finding jobs readily available, had entered the labor force.

TABLE 2. Continuity of labor force participation by members of the primary and secondary labor force, Kankakee, Ill., 1952, and Four Shoe Towns, 1953¹

[Percent]

Labor force status	Kankakee, Ill.	Four Shoe Towns				
		Four shoe factories	Illinois, 1st factory ²	Illinois, 2d factory	Missouri, 1st factory	Missouri, 2d factory ³
ALL WORKERS						
In labor force continuously:						
Entered before June 1950.....	27	46	36	42	60	48
Entered after June 1950.....	26	21	19	21	18	27
Out of labor force 1 or more times.....	47	33	45	37	22	25
PRIMARY WORKERS						
In labor force continuously:						
Entered before June 1950.....	37	67	66	62	76	63
Entered after June 1950.....	25	15	15	14	11	23
Out of labor force 1 or more times.....	38	18	19	24	13	14
SECONDARY WORKERS						
In labor force continuously:						
Entered before June 1950.....	6	16	4	13	23	32
Entered after June 1950.....	29	29	22	32	34	32
Out of labor force 1 or more times.....	65	55	74	55	43	36

¹ Data not available for all respondents in the samples shown in table 1.

² Factory closed in 1950 and reopened in 1952.

³ Factory opened in late 1949.

TABLE 3. Length of time members of the primary and secondary labor force could "get along" without working, Kankakee, Ill., 1952, and Four Shoe Towns, 1953

Period	[Percent]					
	Kankakee, Ill.			Four Shoe Towns ¹		
	Total	Primary	Secondary	Total	Primary	Secondary
Under 2 weeks.....	12	17	4	21	23	16
2 weeks and under 2 months.....	22	31	6	26	33	11
2 months and under 6 months.....	14	19	6	13	17	5
6 months or more.....	13	18	4	13	17	5
No problem.....	39	15	80	27	10	63
Total.....	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ Based on interviews with 109 workers.

While the two shoe plants in continuous operation had similar proportions of workers originating outside the labor force, the plant which closed in 1950 and reopened in 1952 had a much higher proportion (65 percent) of labor force reentrants. Sixty percent of the employees in the reopened plant had been rehired by the company, a proportion 3 times as great as those rehired in the 2 plants in continuous operation. Thus, almost the entire group of reentrants in the reopened plant were in reality rehires. In the newest plant (opened in late 1949), located in an area with almost no previous industrial activity, about three-fifths of the secondary labor force members had never been in the labor force before taking their present jobs. In both the reopened and new plants, the workers' behavior supports the assumptions about secondary workers responding to increases in labor demand.

As the samples were drawn entirely from currently employed primary or secondary workers, the findings are less conclusive as to withdrawal from the labor force in case of a contraction of labor demand. However, data both as to the workers' intentions if the current job were not available and ability to get along without working, indicate considerable outward labor force mobility.

Approximately three-fifths of the secondary labor force members in the Shoe Towns expressed intent to withdraw from the labor force if their present jobs were terminated. Another third would look only in the immediate area and if other jobs were not available—a distinct probability during periods of declining activity—these would presumably withdraw from the labor force. The group that was defined as primary workers, on the other hand, intended to remain in the labor

market. Data on the length of time secondary workers could get along without working (table 3) also support the contention that were labor demand to contract, considerable withdrawal from the labor force would occur.

In the one situation where all the workers actually were laid off, a substantial proportion of the secondary workers did withdraw from the labor force. This is evident from the work histories and from the fact that 60 percent of the secondary members were rehires of whom more than half were also labor force reentrants.

The high proportions of secondary workers in both the surveys who were out of the labor force prior to their present employment, the proportions of secondary workers in the new-hire sample in Kankakee, the substantial number who were both reentrants and rehires in the reopened shoe plant, and the significantly higher proportion of initial entrants in the newly established shoe plant, all offer evidence that changes in labor demand can cause changes in the magnitude of the secondary labor force. These adjustments, therefore, serve as a partial adjustor of labor supply to demand. They seem to be determined primarily by the change in the number and nature of job opportunities.

Implications for Measuring Unemployment

The expansion and contraction of the secondary labor force in response to perceived changes in demand suggest that such workers would not be counted in the Census reports. The Census Bureau includes among the unemployed those

TABLE 4. Distribution of counties by percent of labor force who were women and percent of women who were in the labor force, Illinois and Missouri, 1950

Percent	Number of Illinois counties where women workers represent the specified percent of—		Number of Missouri counties where women workers represent the specified percent of—	
	Total labor force	Female population	Total labor force	Female population
Less than 9.....	0	0	0	0
9 to 12.....	3	2	1	1
13 to 16.....	10	5	30	18
17 to 20.....	27	28	35	40
21 to 24.....	31	34	23	32
25 to 28.....	19	17	16	13
29 to 32.....	9	11	7	8
33 to 36.....	2	3	3	3
36 and over.....	1	2	0	0

SOURCE: 1950 Census of Population, Characteristics of the Population, Vol. II, Parts 13 and 25, U. S. Bureau of the Census

persons who did not work at all during the survey week and who would have been looking for work except that they believed no work was available in their line of work or in the community. Clearly, this particular line of inquiry by Census enumerators is more likely to be pursued in obviously distressed areas, and success depends on the persistent probing of the Census enumerators. Since the enumerators do not ask why respondents are not seeking work, it is recognized that current labor force statistics fail to include some proportion of the inactive job seekers.⁹ Various estimates have placed this group at between 300,000 and 500,000 persons.

By means of several special surveys, the Census Bureau has attacked the problem of whether supplementary questions would uncover persons who could have been classified as "seeking work" among those initially classified as out of the labor force.¹⁰ The use of 6 different sets of questions revealed additional proportions varying between 11 and 73 percent of the current unemployment figure.¹¹ These marginal or fringe groups are predominantly women and young workers with alter-

TABLE 5. *Current availability¹ of persons classified as "not in the labor force," Columbus, Ohio, and St. Paul, Minn., 1951*

Item	Columbus, Ohio, survey ²		St. Paul, Minn., survey ³	
	Percent of adult population ⁴	Percent of non-labor force ⁵	Percent of adult population ⁴	Percent of non-labor force ⁵
Currently available, if necessary training provided.....	5	13	(6)	(6)
Labor market reason only for not looking for work ⁷	(6)	(6)	3	33
Total available ⁸	11	28	11	33
Current availability range.....	5-11	13-28	3-11	9-33
Labor force participation rate ⁴	63	-----	62	-----
Labor force participation rate—"current availability" criteria.....	68-74	-----	65-73	-----

¹ Current availability of nonworkers was defined as willing to accept employment under existing conditions.
² Data based on questionnaire returns from 1,647 workers obtained in the spring of 1951.
³ Data based on 1,056 schedules completed through interviews with workers during October 1951.
⁴ Adult population figures for Columbus include persons "unable to work" those for St. Paul exclude persons "unable to work."
⁵ According to the Census definition.
⁶ Not available.
⁷ Could not get a job or desired type of job; did not have enough training.
⁸ Data include workers specifying certain "conditions for employment" such as wanted part-time only, particular hours, a particular job, and specified distance from home.

SOURCE: Derived by Richard C. Wilcock from surveys by Kenneth E. Schnelle, Manpower Resources in a Tight Labor Market, Minnesota Division of Employment Security, 1952, and Samuel C. Kelley, A Case Study in the Measurement of Manpower Resources, Ohio State University Research Foundation, 1951. See text footnote 1, report of National Bureau of Economic Research, pp. 200-201.

native activities in the form of keeping house or going to school which enable them to move in or out of the labor force when the job situation dictates.¹² The more persistent the questioning, the more likely the possibility that some labor force or intended labor force activity would be revealed. This fact raises some doubt regarding the utility of the present methodology.

While Census statistics should not be interpreted as indicating that the "omitted" workers should be classified as "in the labor force," their existence in conjunction with the low level of utilization of women in nondiversified labor market areas indicates that the definition of unemployment based on the actively seeking work criterion is only one of a number of feasible alternatives.¹³

Since any classification depends on the availability of statistical data and policy objectives, perhaps no one measure can be regarded as optimal. Perhaps the present definition best reflects the numbers applying pressure on the job market and may be acceptable for this purpose. But a definition which would include all those who would be seeking work if they perceived opportunities and who, consequently, would be in the labor market during expanded economic activity is

⁹ Bancroft, op. cit., p. 79.

¹⁰ Experimental Studies in the Measurement of Unemployment: May 1949, and June and February 1948, Labor Force Memorandum No. 4, U. S. Bureau of the Census, February 21, 1950.

¹¹ EDITOR'S NOTE. In Labor Force Memorandum No. 4, op. cit., p. 3, the Census Bureau concluded that, "The results of these studies tend to confirm the findings of previous surveys that, with present procedures, some few persons in the market for jobs are not being included in the Census Bureau estimates of the labor force and unemployment. However, the size of the marginal group identified in these studies should not be regarded as necessarily indicative of the number of 'omitted' workers. Not enough evidence has been accumulated in these studies on the nature and motivation of persons in the marginal group to determine how many can be regarded as bona fide members of the labor force at the survey date. . . . The fact that the number in the group, as has been shown in past surveys, can be materially altered by revising slightly the pattern of questioning used lends support to this thesis.

"At any rate, it is clear that the marginal group—and, thus, presumably the 'omitted' group alluded to above—is relatively small and fluctuates within a narrow range. There is reason to believe that the number will rise moderately under conditions of contracting job opportunities, but not nearly to the same extent as the number reported as unemployed. However, more information is needed about seasonal fluctuations in the size of the group before any reasonably valid observations can be made about the influence of economic factors. . . ."

¹² Bancroft, op. cit., p. 73.

¹³ With respect to the 1953-54 recession, analysis of the Census Bureau's monthly data on the labor force indicates that the labor force not only failed to expand at the usual rate but also that the monthly declines, when such are normal, seemed sharper than usual, especially during the earlier phases of the downturn. However, these observations are based upon the gross data and cannot be substantiated without a greater amount of age-sex differentiation and comparison of the data over a long-time span, especially since the Census data are subject to considerable monthly variation. Wilcock also cautions, in report of the National Bureau of Economic Research, op. cit., p. 178, that "In a recession, however, there is general reluctance to withdraw from the labor force and recession unemployment may not be mitigated by net outward labor force mobility."

equally defensible. The use of such a definition would of course, increase the number of persons in these marginal groups who were counted as being in the labor force. Thus, undoubtedly, a measure of unemployment based on this concept would decline more rapidly when job opportunities were expanding and increase more slowly when they were shrinking.

Since policy questions are involved in the matter of definition, perhaps the best solution is to abandon any attempt to include the inactive job seekers in the monthly estimate of unemployed workers, but to attempt periodically (perhaps every 3 to 6 months) to survey all secondary workers including those currently not actively seeking work. Not only would the data yield insights about the borderline area between unemployment and nonparticipation in the labor force, but such data also could serve as a basic tool of manpower estimation.

Secondary Workers and Manpower Estimation

The high degree of labor force flexibility in response to the availability of employment opportunities also raises questions as to the extent to which temporarily inactive secondary workers may be considered as manpower potential. Analysis of labor force participation rates, especially for women, reveals a very low level of participation in the Shoe Towns, far lower than the national average and even far lower than diversified small labor market areas such as Kankakee. The rates indicate that in such areas substantial manpower pools exist which could be drawn into the labor force if for various reasons (including the cold war) the geographic dispersion of industry were accelerated and nonmetropolitan areas attracted more industry.

The data in table 4 for Illinois and Missouri counties in 1950 indicate that in many smaller labor market areas, participation rates are very low and could be expanded significantly, conceivably to levels which equal or exceed the national average. They also suggest that in small non-diversified areas, the size of the secondary labor force may almost coincide with the total number of employed secondary workers.

The Kankakee experience demonstrates that unutilized manpower exists even in areas with relatively high participation rates. In addition, two

other case studies (one in St. Paul, Minn., and the other in Columbus, Ohio) indicate that an untapped labor supply may exist even in larger metropolitan areas offering diversified employment opportunities. (See table 5.) These case studies, made at a time of high demand for labor, indicate roughly that from 3 to 5 percent of the adult population and from 9 to 13 percent of those out of the labor force, as defined by the Census, were willing to take jobs if they were available. World War II experience also indicated that much of the labor force expansion came from the very groups (women and part-time students) who constituted the secondary labor force in these studies.

Manpower analysis could, therefore, benefit from data on secondary workers both within and outside the labor force, particularly if breakdowns were available on previous labor force experience, present major activity, and conditions for labor force entrance.

The data reviewed suggest, further, that any attempt to set manpower goals or to define the manpower pool also involves policy questions. How far down the continuum of those not working (regardless of reason) should individuals be considered as representing potential manpower? This continuum can now be subdivided into the following categories: (1) Those who are actively seeking work and can be defined as unemployed; (2) those who would immediately seek work if they perceived job prospects; (3) those who are not currently seeking work but whose work histories and stated intentions indicate that they would ultimately come into the labor force if jobs were available;¹⁴ (4) those who would enter the labor force under more liberal conditions of pay, work standards, and employability; and (5) those who could not be drawn into the labor force under any conditions. Thus, the size of the manpower pool which is utilizable may depend on policy decisions in regard to the amount of inflation which will be tolerated, standards of employability, the location of industry and the cost of relocation, the willingness to break down job skills or schedule part-time work, and the extent to which overtime is utilized as an alternative to increasing the number of workers.

¹⁴ If the Census period of reference during its monthly survey were lengthened beyond the census week, the numbers in the labor force would correspondingly increase.

Effects of the \$1 Minimum Wage in Seven Areas

LOUIS E. BADENHOOP*

THE Fair Labor Standards Act was amended in August 1955, increasing the minimum wage for workers engaged in interstate commerce or the production of goods for such commerce from 75 cents to \$1 an hour, effective March 1, 1956. As part of a broad program of studies initiated by the U. S. Department of Labor, surveys were conducted in selected communities to compare the effects of the higher minimum on the wages of workers in industries generally not subject to the act, with those in generally subject industries.¹ This article summarizes data for 3 payroll periods, February and April 1956 and April 1957, for subject and nonsubject industries in 7 comparatively small labor markets. These areas are Athens, Ga., Dalton, Ga., Dothan, Ala., Fort Smith, Ark., Hickory, N. C., Meridian, Miss., and Sunbury-Shamokin-Mt. Carmel, Pa.

The immediate effect of the increase in the Federal minimum wage in all areas was confined largely to industries subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act. Between February and April 1956, average pay levels rose significantly in industries generally subject to the higher minimum; during the same period, little or no change occurred in industries generally not subject to the minimum. Wage structure changes that occurred in industries subject to the minimum were largely limited to increases granted to workers paid less than \$1 before adjustments were made to the higher minimum. These increases resulted in a marked concentration of workers at or near the \$1 minimum.

Between April 1956 and April 1957, the increase in average pay levels was relatively greater in

industries not subject to the Federal minimum in most areas studied. The concentration of workers within the \$1 to \$1.10 wage range declined somewhat in industries subject to the minimum in all areas. In industries not subject to the minimum, wage rates increased at most levels with some decline in the proportion of workers earning less than \$1 an hour. This did not result in any substantial increase in the proportion of workers at or just above the \$1 level.

Over the 14-month period from February 1956 to April 1957, the relative increase in average pay levels was greater in industries subject to the minimum than in nonsubject industries in 6 areas and the same in 1 area; the cents-per-hour increase was greater in industries subject to the minimum in all areas. Differences in average pay levels of workers in the two industry groups widened when the \$1 minimum became effective and narrowed somewhat in the following year, but remained wider in April 1957 than in February 1956. Most employers covered by the higher minimum indicated that adjustments were made to the \$1 wage rate without discharging workers.

Scope of Study

The study was designed to include employment and payroll data for three periods: February 1956, the month immediately preceding the effective date of the minimum; April 1956, to ascertain the immediate effects of the minimum; and April 1957, to measure the extent and methods of wage and employment policy adjustments to the minimum. Ten relatively small communities were selected for the initial study. These communities were selected primarily on the basis of the representation of manufacturing employment in industries in which the greatest impact was expected from the higher minimum wage. These included certain types of apparel, food products, furniture, lumber and wood products, and textiles. The 7 communities with the largest proportion of covered workers earning less than \$1 an hour in February 1956

*Of the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

¹ The program was developed jointly by the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Studies in selected industries included in the program were summarized in the *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1958, pp. 492-501.

(before the effective date of the higher minimum) were resurveyed in April 1957.²

The population (1950 census) and chief manufacturing industries in each of the 7 communities studied in the 3 periods were as follows:

	Popu- lation	Chief manufacturing industries
Athens, Ga.....	28, 180	Poultry processing, textiles, apparel, lumber.
Dalton, Ga.....	15, 968	Tufted textile products, apparel.
Dothan, Ala.....	21, 584	Food processing, apparel, lumber and wood products.
Fort Smith, Ark....	47, 942	Furniture, food products, glass products, fabricated metals, apparel.
Hickory, N. C.....	14, 755	Textiles, furniture.
Meridian, Miss.....	41, 893	Lumber and wood products, food products, textiles, apparel.
Sunbury-Shamokin-Mt. Carmel, Pa.	46, 671	Apparel, textiles, food products, lumber products.

It should be noted that not all the wage adjustments during the 14-month period covered by the studies were necessarily related to the higher minimum wage. Moreover, labor turnover and labor force expansion or reduction during the period may have changed the proportion of workers at different pay levels within particular establishments, thus affecting wage levels and distributions.

Data were obtained by personal visits to representative manufacturing and nonmanufacturing establishments. Major industry groups excluded from these studies were government operations, transportation industries (except trucking and warehousing and service incidental to transportation), and the construction and extractive industries. Establishments having fewer than 8 workers at the time the lists were compiled for selection of the samples also were omitted.³

The tabulations were designed to furnish separate data for those industries in which employees generally are subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act (designated as subject industries) and for those in which employees generally are not subject to the act (designated as nonsubject industries).⁴

Characteristics of Areas

In February 1956, nonsupervisory employees⁵ within the scope of these studies in the 7 areas ranged from about 4,500 in Dothan to approximately 12,500 in Hickory. Industries in which

employees generally are subject to the Federal minimum wage accounted for a majority of the nonsupervisory employment in all areas. Primarily because of differences in the extent of manufacturing activity in these areas, the proportion of nonsupervisory employees in industries generally subject to the Federal minimum varied from approximately two-thirds of the total in Dothan and Meridian to nine-tenths in Dalton and almost that proportion in Hickory. Employment of women varied more widely in subject than in nonsubject industries among the areas, mainly because of differences in the extent of employment in such industries as apparel manufacture, in which women employees normally predominate. In subject industries, women represented from a fourth of the employees in Fort Smith to two-thirds in Sunbury-Shamokin-Mt. Carmel, whereas in nonsubject industries proportions of women employees ranged from about two-fifths in Athens and Dothan to slightly more than half in Sunbury-Shamokin-Mt. Carmel. Establishments within the nonsubject industry group were more homogeneous among the areas and employed mainly retail trade and service workers in each area.

Establishments having labor-management agreements covering a majority of their office or plant

² The 3 areas not resurveyed in April 1957 were Burlington, Vt., Millville, N. J., and Spartanburg, S. C. In each of these areas, a relatively small proportion of workers in industries subject to the Federal minimum were paid less than \$1 an hour in February 1956, before the \$1 minimum became effective. Individual reports for all areas surveyed, available on request, provide detailed information on earnings and for such supplementary benefits as holiday and vacation pay, retirement plans, sick leave, and various insurance plans.

³ Establishments with from 4 to 8 workers in industries generally not subject to the Federal minimum wage were studied separately in Fort Smith, Ark. Earnings data for February and April 1956 and April 1957 are presented separately in BLS Report No. 127-6 for that area.

⁴ Since data were grouped by the establishment's industrial classification, a few workers or establishments may be improperly classified in terms of Federal minimum wage coverage. Industries, as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U. S. Bureau of the Budget, 1945 edition for manufacturing and 1949 edition for nonmanufacturing), included in each group are as follows: *Subject industries*—Manufacturing (SIC groups 19 through 39); trucking and warehousing (42); services incidental to transportation (47); telecommunication (48); utility and sanitary services (49); wholesale trade (50 and 51); finance and insurance (60, 61, 62, 63, 64, and 67); miscellaneous business services (73); radio broadcasting and television (77); and miscellaneous services (89). *Nonsubject industries*—Retail trade (52 through 59); real estate (65 and 66); hotels and other lodging places (70); personal services (72); automobile repair services (75); miscellaneous repair service (76); motion picture (78); amusement and recreation services except motion pictures (79); medical and other health services (80); legal services (81); educational services (82); and museums, art galleries, and botanical and zoological gardens (84).

⁵ Includes workers commuting into the studied areas from adjacent communities and not included in the 1950 Census of Population figures for the areas.

workers were all within the category designated as subject industries. In these industries, such agreements applied in establishments employing about a sixth of the office workers and nearly three-fourths of the plant workers in Sunbury-Shamokin-Mt. Carmel. In the 6 southern areas, less than a tenth of the office workers in each area were employed in subject establishments with agreements covering clerical employees; plant-worker proportions in such establishments varied from virtually none in Dothan and Hickory to between one- and two-fifths in the other 4 areas.

A majority of the plant (nonoffice) workers in each broad industry group were paid on a time basis, i. e., hourly rate or salary. The proportion of workers paid on an incentive basis was higher in industries generally subject to the Federal minimum than in those not subject; among the areas, proportions paid on this basis ranged from a fourth to a half the workers in subject industries and from about a sixth to a fourth in nonsubject industries. Production workers paid piece rates in the apparel, textiles, and food products manufacturing industries represented the bulk of the workers paid on an incentive basis in subject industries, whereas incentive-paid workers in nonsubject industries were primarily retail sales clerks paid straight commissions or salary plus commissions.

Effects of the \$1 Federal Minimum Wage

Average Pay Levels. In February 1956, shortly before the \$1 minimum became effective, average hourly earnings among the 7 areas surveyed ranged from \$1.07 in Dothan to \$1.37 in Fort Smith in industries generally subject to the Federal minimum and from 82 cents in Meridian to 98 cents in Sunbury-Shamokin-Mt. Carmel in industries generally not subject to the minimum (table 1). Average pay levels in subject industries fell within a range of 9 cents (\$1.07 to \$1.16) in 5 of the areas and were within a more narrow range of 4 cents (90 to 94 cents) in nonsubject industries in 5 areas.

By April 1956, immediately after the \$1 minimum had gone into effect, average earnings in subject industries had increased in all areas. The greatest increases, as might be expected,

TABLE 1. Average straight-time hourly earnings¹ and percent increase for all nonsupervisory workers by broad industry group² in 7 areas, selected payroll periods

Area and industry group ²	Average hourly earnings ¹			Percent increase in average hourly earnings ¹		
	Feb. 1956	Apr. 1956	Apr. 1957	Feb. 1956 to Apr. 1956	Apr. 1956 to Apr. 1957	Feb. 1956 to Apr. 1957
Athens, Ga.:						
Subject industries..	\$1.09	\$1.21	\$1.25	11.0	3.3	14.7
Nonsubject industries.....	.93	.94	.97	1.1	3.2	4.3
Dalton, Ga.:						
Subject industries..	1.16	1.20	1.27	3.4	5.8	9.5
Nonsubject industries.....	.92	.94	1.00	2.2	6.4	8.7
Dothan, Ala.:						
Subject industries..	1.07	1.18	1.20	10.3	1.7	12.1
Nonsubject industries.....	.94	.93	.99	-1.1	6.5	5.3
Fort Smith, Ark.:						
Subject industries..	1.37	1.40	1.46	2.2	4.3	6.6
Nonsubject industries.....	.91	.92	.97	1.1	5.4	6.6
Hickory, N. C.:						
Subject industries..	1.16	1.22	1.27	5.2	4.1	9.5
Nonsubject industries.....	.90	.90	.96	0	6.7	6.7
Meridian, Miss.:						
Subject industries..	1.14	1.26	1.30	10.5	3.2	14.0
Nonsubject industries.....	.82	.84	.91	2.4	8.3	11.0
Sunbury-Shamokin-Mt. Carmel, Pa.:						
Subject industries..	1.28	1.33	1.38	3.9	3.8	7.8
Nonsubject industries.....	.98	.98	1.04	0	6.1	6.1

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

² For industries included in the subject and nonsubject groups, see text footnote 4.

generally occurred in areas having the lowest earnings levels. In Athens, Dothan, and Meridian, where average earnings in subject industries were lowest in February 1956 (\$1.09, \$1.07, and \$1.14, respectively), increases amounted to 11.0, 10.3, and 10.5 percent, respectively. In contrast, Fort Smith and Sunbury-Shamokin-Mt. Carmel, with earnings levels of \$1.37 and \$1.28, respectively, had increases of 2.2 and 3.9 percent.

In the same 2-month period, there was little change in earnings levels in nonsubject industries. In 4 areas, increases ranged from 1.1 to 2.4 percent; in 2 areas, there were no changes; and in 1, there was a slight decline of 1.1 percent.⁶

Between April 1956 and April 1957, average earnings levels rose in both industry groups in all areas. Increases in subject industries ranged from 1.7 percent in Dothan to 5.8 percent in Dalton. The smallest increases occurred in the 3 areas that had the largest increases in the February-April 1956 period (Athens, Dothan, and Meridian). Increases in nonsubject industries in the same period ranged from 3.2 percent in Athens to 8.3 percent in Meridian and were greater in all

⁶ This decline in Dothan was due to labor turnover and to an increase in new hires at lower rates; not to reductions in wage rates.

TABLE 2. *Percent distribution of nonsupervisory workers by straight-time average hourly earnings¹ and broad industry group² in 7 areas, selected payroll periods*

Area and pay period	Subject industries ²				Nonsubject industries ²			
	Under \$0.90	\$0.90 and under \$1.00	\$1.00 and under \$1.10	\$1.10 and over	Under \$0.90	\$0.90 and under \$1.00	\$1.00 and under \$1.10	\$1.10 and over
Athens, Ga.								
February 1956...	37	11	18	34	55	6	9	30
April 1956.....	(?)	1	60	39	52	6	10	32
April 1957.....	(?)	(?)	48	52	49	9	9	33
Dalton, Ga.								
February 1956...	12	5	26	57	57	4	11	27
April 1956.....		(?)	37	63	52	5	16	28
April 1957.....	(?)	(?)	26	74	43	7	20	30
Dothan, Ala.								
February 1956...	43	6	12	39	51	10	10	29
April 1956.....	2	(?)	56	42	48	7	16	29
April 1957.....	2	(?)	51	47	45	7	13	36
Fort Smith, Ark.								
February 1956...	10	10	18	62	57	7	9	27
April 1956.....	(?)	(?)	34	65	55	7	11	28
April 1957.....	(?)	(?)	19	81	51	7	9	33
Hickory, N. C.								
February 1956...	15	14	22	49	59	9	7	26
April 1956.....	(?)	1	41	58	60	8	7	25
April 1957.....	(?)	(?)	33	66	52	6	9	32
Meridian, Miss.								
February 1956...	36	9	11	44	66	4	7	24
April 1956.....	3	1	41	55	60	4	10	26
April 1957.....	3	(?)	36	60	55	3	10	32
Sunbury-Shamokin-Mt. Carmel, Pa.								
February 1956...	15	9	13	63	49	11	9	31
April 1956.....	2	1	29	69	48	9	11	31
April 1957.....	2	(?)	22	76	39	9	13	39

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

² For industries included in the subject and nonsubject groups, see text footnote 4.

³ Less than 0.05 but greater than 0.

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

areas than between February and April 1956. The percent increase during the year was greater in nonsubject industries than in subject industries in all areas except Athens, where increases were about the same in both industry groups (3.3 percent in subject and 3.2 percent in nonsubject industries).

As indicated by table 1, the relative increase in average hourly earnings in the two periods combined (February 1956 to April 1957) was greater in subject industries than in nonsubject industries, with the exception of a 6.6-percent increase in both industry groups in Fort Smith. However, in absolute terms, average earnings in that area increased 9 cents in subject industries compared with 6 cents in nonsubject industries in the 14-month period. Fort Smith also had the smallest increase (2.2 percent) in average earnings between February and April 1956. Among the other areas, increases in average earnings ranged from 7.8 to 14.7 percent in subject industries, compared with a 4.3- to 11-percent range in nonsubject industries. There was no consistency in the relationship of

increases in nonsubject industries to those in subject industries by area. The percent increase in earnings levels between February 1956 and April 1957 in nonsubject industries was smallest in Athens (4.3 percent), where the largest increase occurred in subject industries (14.7 percent). On the other hand, Meridian had the largest increase over this period in nonsubject industries (11 percent) and also ranked next to Athens in the increase that occurred in subject industries (14 percent).

Earnings Distributions. In subject industries, the immediate effect of the increase in the Federal minimum wage to \$1 an hour on March 1, 1956, was largely confined to workers who were paid less than \$1 before rates were adjusted to the higher minimum. The proportions of nonsupervisory workers in these industries with earnings below \$1 in February 1956 were as follows among the 7 areas: Dothan, 49 percent; Athens, 48 percent; Meridian, 45 percent; Hickory, 29 percent; Sunbury-Shamokin-Mt. Carmel, 24 percent; Fort Smith, 20 percent; and Dalton, 17 percent. Information obtained on general wage changes between August 1, 1955, and the February 1956 period studied indicated that establishments with wage rates below \$1 an hour generally did not adjust these rates until after the February period, although there were exceptions in all areas, especially in Dalton and Hickory.

By April 1956, nonsupervisory workers in subject industries with hourly earnings below \$1 had declined to 4 percent in Meridian, 3 percent in Sunbury-Shamokin-Mt. Carmel, and 2 percent or less in the other 5 areas.⁷ As a result of these increases, there was a sharp rise between February and April 1956 in the proportion of workers with earnings at or near the \$1 level. As indicated by table 2, proportions of workers with earnings ranging from \$1 to \$1.10 increased among the areas from 11 percentage points in Dalton (from 26 to 37 percent) to 44 percentage points in Dothan (from 12 to 56 percent). Workers with earnings of \$1.10 or more increased 11 percentage points (44 to 55 percent) in Meridian and 9 percentage points (49 to 58 percent) in Hickory,

⁷ Some of these workers were employed in establishments classified within the group of subject industries, but whose operations, restricted to intrastate commerce, exempted them from coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

but increased 6 or less percentage points in the other 5 areas.

Between April 1956 and April 1957, there was a considerable decline in the concentration of workers with earnings ranging from \$1 to \$1.10 in subject industries. The extent of the movement of workers to earnings levels above \$1.10 during the year varied by area and apparently was influenced by factors such as industry composition and general economic conditions in each area. Declines in the proportion of workers with earnings of \$1 to \$1.10 ranged from 5 percentage points in Dothan (56 to 51 percent) and Meridian (41 to 36 percent) to 15 percentage points in Fort Smith (34 to 19 percent).

In nonsubject industries, comparatively little change occurred in the distribution of workers according to average hourly earnings between February and April 1956. In each area, there was a much higher proportion of workers in these industries earning less than \$1 an hour in February 1956 than in subject industries, and there was less variation among the areas. Proportions of workers earning less than \$1 an hour ranged from 60 percent in Sunbury-Shamokin-Mt. Carmel to 70 percent in Meridian. By April 1956, these proportions had decreased slightly. The proportion of workers with earnings of \$1 to \$1.10 increased slightly in all areas except Hickory, where there was no change.⁸ Proportions of workers with earnings of \$1.10 or more remained the same or changed very little in this period in the 7 areas (table 2).

In the following year, there was much greater movement in wage rates in nonsubject industries than in the 2-month period in which the \$1 minimum became effective. Increases in rates were widely distributed in each area with none of the areas showing marked increases in proportions of workers with earnings ranging from \$1 to \$1.10. The largest increase in this earnings range was in Dalton, where the proportion of workers increased from 16 percent in April 1956 to 20 percent in April 1957. Proportions of workers earning less than \$1 declined somewhat in all areas except Athens (58 percent in both

periods), and the proportion of workers earning \$1.10 or more increased in all areas.

Over the entire period from February 1956 to April 1957, declines in proportions of workers earning less than \$1 an hour in nonsubject industries ranged from 3 percentage points in Athens to 12 percentage points in two areas. Even by April 1957, however, from 48 percent of the workers in these industries in Sunbury-Shamokin-Mt. Carmel to 58 percent in 4 areas were paid less than \$1 an hour. In the opening and closing months of this 14-month period, proportions of workers earning from \$1 to \$1.10 were the same in Athens and Ft. Smith (9 percent in each); in Dalton, there was an increase of 9 percentage points (from 11 to 20 percent); in the other areas, increases were much smaller (from 2 to 4 percentage points). In the same period, proportions of workers earning \$1.10 or more increased from 3 percentage points in Athens and Dalton to 8 percentage points in Meridian and Sunbury-Shamokin-Mt. Carmel.

Earnings Differentials. Differentials in the level of average hourly earnings between subject and

TABLE 3. Excess of average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of nonsupervisory workers in subject industries over nonsubject industries² in 7 areas, by sex and selected payroll periods

Area and sex	Percent			Cents per hour		
	Feb. 1956	Apr. 1956	Apr. 1957	Feb. 1956	Apr. 1956	Apr. 1957
Athens, Ga.:						
All nonsupervisory workers.....	17	29	29	16	27	28
Men.....	15	23	24	15	24	26
Women.....	28	43	39	22	34	33
Dalton, Ga.:						
All nonsupervisory workers.....	26	28	27	24	26	27
Men.....	9	12	12	10	13	14
Women.....	61	63	56	42	45	44
Dothan, Ala.:						
All nonsupervisory workers.....	14	27	21	13	25	21
Men.....	4	15	8	4	16	9
Women.....	36	47	46	28	37	36
Fort Smith, Ark.:						
All nonsupervisory workers.....	51	52	51	46	48	49
Men.....	31	32	34	34	36	39
Women.....	59	61	62	43	45	48
Hickory, N. C.:						
All nonsupervisory workers.....	29	36	32	26	32	31
Men.....	16	20	19	17	22	22
Women.....	42	54	47	30	39	37
Meridian, Miss.:						
All nonsupervisory workers.....	39	50	43	32	42	39
Men.....	16	22	19	17	24	21
Women.....	68	89	76	41	55	52
Sunbury-Shamokin-Mt. Carmel, Pa.:						
All nonsupervisory workers.....	31	36	33	30	35	34
Men.....	24	25	24	29	30	31
Women.....	44	52	49	36	42	42

⁸ In some instances, these were workers in establishments in which at least some of their workers were covered by the Federal minimum but on the basis of the establishment's major activity, it was appropriately included in the nonsubject industry group as defined for the study.

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

² For industries included in the subject and nonsubject groups, see text footnote 4.

TABLE 4. *Excess of average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of skilled maintenance workers over those of men custodial workers in subject industries² in 7 areas, selected payroll periods*

Area	Percent			Cents per hour		
	Feb. 1956	Apr. 1956	Apr. 1957	Feb. 1956	Apr. 1956	Apr. 1957
Athens, Ga.	59	53	53	58	55	57
Dalton, Ga.	50	42	40	50	45	44
Dothan, Ala.	72	51	62	64	52	65
Fort Smith, Ark.	91	76	76	94	86	90
Hickory, N. C.	51	45	50	51	47	54
Meridian, Miss.	92	69	75	78	68	77
Sunbury-Shamokin-Mt. Carmel, Pa.	74	64	64	77	72	75

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

² For industries included, see text footnote 4.

nonsubject industries increased in both relative and absolute terms in all areas during the February–April 1956 period (table 3). Between April 1956 and April 1957, the relative pay advantage of workers in subject industries narrowed in all areas except Athens, where there was no change (29 percent); differences in cents per hour narrowed slightly in 4 areas, but increased 1 cent in 3 areas. However, the relative and absolute differences remained greater in April 1957 than in February 1956, before the higher minimum became effective, in all areas except Fort Smith, where the relative difference was the same (51 percent in both periods) and the cents-per-hour difference was slightly wider (46 cents in February 1956 and 49 cents in April 1957).

There were minor variations from the changes that occurred in earnings levels for all workers combined and those that occurred for men and women in some areas. However, differences in pay levels between subject and nonsubject industries were much greater for women than for men in all areas in April 1957, as in February 1956.

Occupational Earnings Differentials. As a result of increases necessary to bring workers in subject industries earning less than \$1 an hour up to that minimum, the earnings levels of unskilled workers increased significantly in the February–April 1956 period in most of the areas; on the other hand, earnings levels of skilled workers remained about the same. For example, both the relative and absolute differences in the earnings of male custodial and skilled maintenance workers narrowed in all areas between February and April 1956. Relative

occupational differentials existing prior to the new minimum had not been restored by April 1957. However, in all areas some establishments made adjustments in their wage structure after April 1956 by giving larger increases to skilled workers or restricting increases to skilled workers. As shown in table 4, considerable widening of both relative and absolute differentials over those that existed in April 1956 occurred during the year in Dothan, Hickory, and Meridian, whereas relatively little change in differentials occurred in any of the other areas.

Minimum Wage Rates

The lowest hiring rate for inexperienced workers (except watchmen) in unskilled jobs was obtained in each of the three periods studied. For establishments with a specified minimum, the most prevalent entrance rate in February 1956 in subject industries was 75 cents an hour in all areas except Dalton. Some adjustments had been made in that area before the February period studied in anticipation of the higher Federal minimum. Entrance rates below \$1 in February 1956 were reported in 40 percent of the establishments having specified rates in subject industries in Dalton, slightly more than half in Fort Smith, and from 60 to 90 percent of the establishments in the other 5 areas. By April 1956, virtually all entrance rates in subject industries had been increased to the \$1 level or above. In fact, the specified entrance minimum had become \$1 in about three-fourths of the establishments with such rates in subject industries in Sunbury-Shamokin-Mt. Carmel, and in a higher proportion of such establishments in all other areas. A few establishments raised this rate during the following year, but \$1 remained the predominant entrance rate in all areas in April 1957.

In nonsubject industries, the entrance rate in all areas was below \$1 an hour in April 1957 in a majority of the establishments with a specified minimum. A few establishments that had rates below \$1 in February 1956 had adopted a minimum of \$1 by April 1957.

Adjustments to the \$1 Minimum

Scheduled Weekly Hours. A majority of the plant and office workers in subject industries were

scheduled to work 40 hours a week in both February 1956 and April 1957 in each area. Longer weekly schedules were much more prevalent in nonsubject industries than in subject industries in all areas. In the 14-month period from February 1956 to April 1957, there was some reduction in the proportion of plant and office workers on weekly schedules of more than 40 hours in subject industries in all areas and in nonsubject industries in a majority of the areas. The general trend to a shorter standard work-week and, in some establishments (mainly manufacturing), a decline in business apparently accounted for many of the changes to a 40-hour week. A number of employers in subject industries indicated that more attention was being given to work flow to minimize overtime premium pay; however, this development generally did not shorten the regular weekly schedule established for a majority of their workers.

Employment and Plant Adjustments. Employment changes between February and April 1956 in these areas did not appear to be related to the change in the Federal minimum. In Athens, Dothan, and Meridian, where the largest proportion of workers in subject industries were paid less than \$1 an hour in February 1956 (48, 49, and 45 percent, respectively), there was little change in subject industry employment in this period. Hickory and Sunbury-Shamokin-Mt. Carmel had the largest changes in employment in these industries (declines of 5 percent), but at the same time had substantially lower proportions of workers under \$1 prior to the introduction of the higher minimum than the 3 areas mentioned. In the following year, most of the areas showed some increase in employment over April 1956, although there were declines

in some manufacturing industries within these areas which employers attributed to reductions in orders.

Few employers in subject industries indicated that they found it necessary to discharge workers in adjusting to the higher Federal minimum. Among establishments studied in the 7 areas, the discharge of 39 workers in the period shortly before and after the \$1 minimum became effective was attributed by employers directly to the increase in the minimum; in the following year, virtually none of the employers interviewed gave this as the reason for discharging workers. Most of the employers who attributed the discharge of workers to the higher minimum indicated that replacements were hired. In addition, there were also some employees paid piece rates, in such industries as apparel and textiles, whose earnings averaged less than \$1 an hour and who were discharged for inefficiency.

In a majority of the establishments, it is not clear that any special measures were taken to adjust to the higher minimum. Some employers offset the wage increases at least in part by increasing prices of their products, although generally they indicated that this was not possible because of competition. A few of the employers in each area indicated that they were employing other means to offset the higher wage rates, the most common of which were closer control of overtime work, higher production standards, more rigid hiring and layoff practices, reorganization of plant layout for greater efficiency, redesign of product, and installation of laborsaving machinery. Employers frequently indicated that some of the changes being made were part of a long-range program to increase productivity and were not necessarily due to the increase in the Federal minimum wage.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Paid Vacations in Major Union Contracts, 1957

THE EXTENSION and liberalization of paid vacations for wage earners have been important features of collective bargaining over the past two decades—with profound social as well as economic implications. In 1940, the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated that only about a fourth of all organized wage earners in the United States received annual vacations with pay.¹ For the majority of these workers, the maximum vacation period for which they were eligible was 1 week. A few agreements provided for up to 2 weeks of vacation; in only rare instances was provision made for 3- or 4-week vacations. In 1957, all but 8 percent of 1,813 agreements covering 1,000 or more workers provided for paid vacations, and maximum vacations of 3 weeks or more were the rule rather than the exception.

By 1949, the principle of paid vacations for wage earners was firmly established. However, length of vacations and eligibility requirements continued to be frequently recurring issues in collective bargaining, and substantial changes were effected between 1949 and 1957. In early 1949, 3 out of 5 negotiated vacation plans provided for a maximum vacation allowance of 2 weeks.² Also, for the first time, a significant portion of the agreements studied by the Bureau (one-third) provided for vacations in excess of 2 weeks. By this time, maximum vacations of 1 week or less were included in only about 5 percent of the plans. By 1952, virtually all of the negotiated plans studied had maximum allowances of 2 weeks or more.³ Almost half of the 1952 plans stipulated maximum allowances of 3 weeks, but only about 4 percent were for as much as 4 weeks.

In 1957, uniform or graduated vacation plans that provided for maximum vacations of less than 2 weeks were reduced to 1 percent of the total

plans. Almost two-thirds of the plans allowed maximum vacations of 3 or 3½ weeks; an additional 20 percent provided maximum allowances of 4 weeks or more. (See chart.)

Increases in maximum vacation allowances have been accompanied by a reduction in length-of-service requirements. In 1952, for example, less than 0.5 percent of the workers under agreements providing a maximum vacation of 3 weeks were eligible for the maximum after service of 5 years or less, as compared with almost 3 percent in 1957. Although only 4 percent of the workers were eligible for a 3-week vacation after 10 years or less in 1952, almost 15 percent of the workers qualified with similar service requirements in 1957.

Scope of Study

The study from which this article was excerpted represents the Bureau's most comprehensive examination of paid vacation practices under collective bargaining.⁴ Agreements were analyzed in detail for such matters as prevalence and types of vacation plans, length of vacation, service and work requirements, vacation patterns, and vacation pay. Also included in the analysis were various aspects relating to the operation and administration of vacation plans, notably pay in lieu of time off, scheduling of vacations, and vacation rights for employees entering or returning from military service or upon termination of employment.

¹ See Vacations with Pay in Union Agreements (in *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1940, pp. 1070-1077).

² See Paid Vacations Under Collective Agreements, 1949 (in *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1949, pp. 518-522).

³ See Paid Vacation Provisions in Collective Agreements, 1952 (in *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1952, pp. 162-167).

⁴ See Paid Vacation Plans in Major Union Contracts, 1957, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bull. 1233. In addition to the analysis presented in this article, the bulletin presents data on length of vacation and service requirements by industry, minimum work requirements, qualifying dates, vacation pay, pay in lieu of vacation, scheduling vacations, split vacations, accumulation of vacation leave, vacation allowances for employees entering or returning from military service, effect of termination on employee's vacation rights, holidays during vacation period, and vacations for part-time and seasonal workers.

The study was based on 1,813 collective bargaining agreements, each covering 1,000 or more workers, or virtually all agreements of this size in the United States, exclusive of railroads and airlines.⁵ Approximately 8 million workers were covered, or almost half of all the workers estimated to be under agreements in the United States, exclusive of railroads and airlines. Of these, 5 million workers, covered by 1,187 agreements, were in manufacturing, and 626 agreements applied to 3 million workers in nonmanufacturing establishments (table 1).

All but a few⁶ of the 1,813 agreements were in effect during 1957. Approximately 50 percent of the agreements, covering 40 percent of the workers, were scheduled to expire by the end of the year.

⁵ The Bureau does not maintain a file of railroad and airline agreements, hence their omission from this study. For an analysis of the characteristics of the major agreements studied, see Characteristics of Major Union Contracts (in Monthly Labor Review, July 1956, pp. 805-811).

⁶ These agreements expired late in 1956 and current agreements were not available at the time of the study.

Thirty percent of the agreements studied, covering about 35 percent of the workers, were to expire in 1958. The rest of the agreements were to continue in effect beyond the end of 1958.

Prevalence and Types of Plans

Over 90 percent of the 1,813 agreements analyzed provided some form of paid vacation allowance (table 1). In 9 out of 10 agreements, these allowances took the form of graduated vacations based upon length of service in a definite formula. Practically all manufacturing agreements provided for paid vacations, as against 78 percent of the nonmanufacturing agreements. Of 149 agreements without vacation provisions, 120 were in the construction industry and applied to more than 85 percent of all workers not covered by a vacation provision.

In the present study, 91 percent of the agreements with vacation benefits established gradu-

Maximum Vacation Allowances, Uniform and Graduated Plans, in Selected Collective Bargaining Agreements, 1949, 1952, and 1957

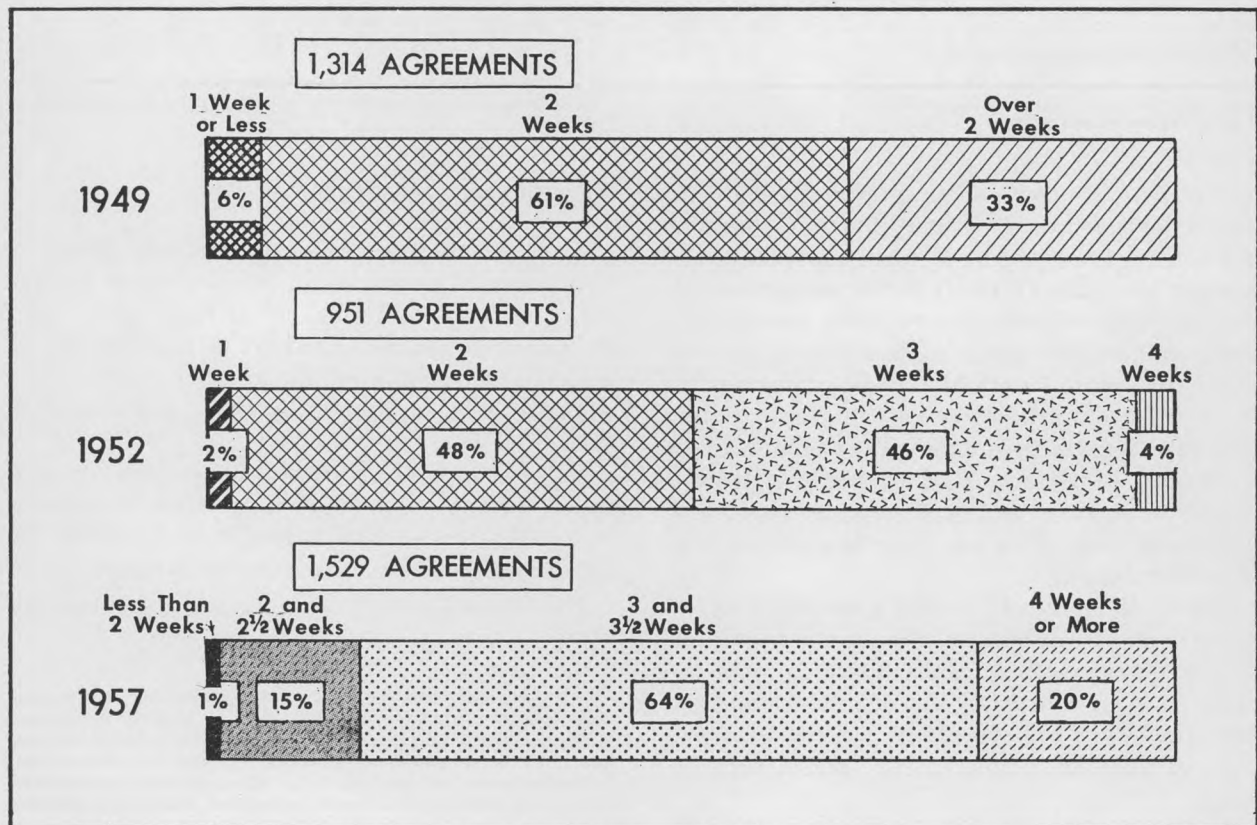


TABLE 1. *Vacation plans in major collective bargaining agreements by industry, 1957*

Industry	Number studied		Agreements providing paid vacations						Agreements providing no paid vacations	
			Total		Graduated plans		Other plans ¹			
	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)
All industries.....	1,813	8,024.6	1,664	7,314.9	1,515	6,419.4	149	895.6	149	709.7
Manufacturing.....	1,187	5,074.4	1,175	5,039.7	1,089	4,635.0	86	404.7	12	34.7
Ordnance.....	14	28.1	14	28.1	12	25.3	2	2.8		
Food and kindred products.....	118	384.2	116	379.7	113	375.0	3	4.7	2	4.5
Tobacco manufactures.....	12	33.3	11	31.1	11	31.1			1	2.2
Textile-mill products.....	53	128.9	53	128.9	49	113.5	4	15.4		
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	54	488.4	49	469.9	17	201.3	32	268.6	5	18.5
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	17	44.2	17	44.2	15	39.7	2	4.5		
Furniture and fixtures.....	23	37.4	23	37.4	21	32.0	2	5.4		
Paper and allied products.....	54	124.7	54	124.7	54	124.7				
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	36	70.2	36	70.2	17	30.1	19	40.1		
Chemicals and allied products.....	60	127.5	60	127.5	52	112.2	8	15.3		
Products of petroleum and coal.....	26	78.6	26	78.6	25	77.2	1	1.4		
Rubber products.....	23	130.4	23	130.4	23	130.4				
Leather and leather products.....	28	78.5	23	78.5	20	70.5	3	8.0		
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	40	120.7	40	120.7	40	120.7				
Primary metal industries.....	119	720.8	119	720.8	119	720.8				
Fabricated metal products.....	68	187.5	66	182.0	64	175.7	2	6.3	2	5.5
Machinery (except electrical).....	149	410.3	149	410.3	147	403.7	2	6.6		
Electrical machinery.....	114	473.8	112	469.8	112	469.8			2	4.0
Transportation equipment.....	145	1,324.1	145	1,324.1	141	1,303.4	4	20.7		
Instruments and related products.....	27	60.1	27	60.1	26	58.6	1	1.6		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	12	23.4	12	23.4	11	19.9	1	3.5		
Nonmanufacturing.....	626	2,950.2	489	2,275.2	426	1,784.4	63	490.9	137	675.0
Mining, crude petroleum, and natural-gas production.....	18	264.8	18	264.8	16	34.8	2	230.0		
Transportation ²	114	587.7	110	563.0	81	401.4	29	161.6	4	24.7
Communications.....	76	571.5	76	571.5	76	571.5				
Utilities: Electric and gas.....	77	201.2	77	201.2	75	186.6	2	14.6		
Wholesale trade.....	14	26.7	13	25.2	13	25.2			1	1.5
Retail trade.....	86	254.0	86	254.0	82	244.2	4	9.8		
Hotels and restaurants.....	30	161.4	30	161.4	30	161.4				
Services.....	58	187.1	49	153.1	46	146.9	3	6.3	9	34.0
Construction.....	149	689.5	29	80.0	6	11.4	23	68.6	120	609.5
Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing industries.....	4	6.5	1	1.2	1	1.2			3	5.3

¹ See table 2 for types of nongraduated plans.² Excludes railroads and airlines.

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

ated plans. The remaining agreements had provisions for pooling fixed employer contributions in a central fund which, in turn, provided vacation pay allowances directly to the workers; ratio-to-work plans whereby the vacation granted was based upon days or hours worked during the year rather than upon length of service; uniform plans under which all workers received the same vacation allowance, regardless of differences among workers in amount of time worked during the year or length of service; and a few plans combining features of more than one type of vacation plan or another benefit.

Almost all of the 1,218 single-employer agreements included in this study contained provisions for graduated vacation plans (table 2). On the other hand, a fourth of the 595 multiemployer plans providing paid vacations utilized the other types of vacation plans, chiefly funded arrangements.

Nongraduated Multiemployer Plans

Sixty-six multiemployer agreements provided for pooling of employer contributions into central vacation funds.⁷ Almost all of these plans were in industries characterized by a high degree of seasonal or irregular employment or frequent job changes, e. g., apparel, maritime, and construction.

In the apparel industry, agreements usually called for the payment of a specified percentage of weekly wages into a health and welfare or similarly titled fund. An example follows:

Each member of the Association shall continue to pay weekly . . . to . . . [the union] for the said Vacation

⁷ This study understates the prevalence of pooled vacation funds in major situations. For example, the national agreement between the Clothing Manufacturers Association of the United States of America and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America makes no reference to a vacation fund, but supplementary local agreements in this industry provide for such arrangements. Supplementary local agreements were not included in this study.

and Health Fund of a sum equal to 4½ percent of the weekly wages . . .

Two-thirds of the 30 pooled funds in the apparel industry were unilaterally administered by the union.⁸ However, a few large agreements in this industry (covering almost 150,000 workers) called for the establishment of a joint board composed of representatives of the union and employer groups, to be headed by an impartial chairman. Examples of clauses establishing unilaterally and jointly administered plans follow:

Each employer, member of the Association, agrees to pay weekly to [the union] 5½ percent of its weekly payroll for all its employees covered by this agreement towards the Health, Welfare, and Vacation Fund . . . for the purpose of providing workers eligible therefor with health, welfare, and other benefits and contributions to their vacation benefits . . . Said . . . funds having been established prior to January 1, 1946, are to be maintained and administered by [the union] in accordance with the bylaws or rules and regulations adopted by [the union].

* * * * *

The Health and Welfare Fund shall . . . be administered by a board of trustees composed of 8 representatives of the union, each having ¼ of a vote, and the [representatives of the employer association] each having 1 full vote. The impartial chairman provided for . . . shall be the public member thereof and shall have the

⁸ Section 302 of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, made it unlawful for any employer to make payments into trust funds unilaterally administered by the union. Section 302 (g), however, provided that this prohibition did not apply to funds in existence prior to January 1, 1946, nor should it be "construed as prohibiting contributions to such trust funds if prior to January 1, 1947, such funds contained provisions for pooled vacation benefits."

⁹ For actual vacation payments under pooled plans in the women's apparel industry, see Earnings in the Women's and Misses Coat and Suit Industry (in Monthly Labor Review, November 1957, p. 1347).

power to break any deadlock which may arise between the union and employer representatives on the board in connection with the administration of the fund: the decision of the impartial chairman shall be final and binding.

Virtually all pooled vacation plans in the apparel industry made no reference to time off, vacation pay, or other rules governing vacations.⁹ Some of the plans stated that the contributions to the fund were to be completely divorced from the question as to whether the employee received time off:

Contributions towards vacation benefits shall be paid wholly independent of and without relation to any particular vacation week and irrespective of whether or not the worker takes a vacation.

A majority of the 16 funded plans in the maritime industry called for a sliding scale based upon the number of days employed during a given period:

Number of days employed by contributing employers in a spread of 360 days	Number of days of vacation benefits
90-----	3
180-----	7
270-----	10
360-----	14

In addition to the benefits [above], if an employee has been in the continuous employ of 1 employer for 360 consecutive days, he shall be entitled to an additional 14 days of vacation benefits . . . The amount of vacation benefits shall be prorated in accordance with the average base rate of pay received by the employee in the period used for computing eligibility . . .

Other plans in maritime agreements referred to a vacation fund, but did not furnish details.

TABLE 2. Types of vacation plans in major collective bargaining agreements, by type of employer unit, 1957

Type of plan	Total		Single employer		Multiemployer group	
	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)
Total agreements studied-----	1,813	8,024.6	1,218	5,104.4	595	2,920.2
Total with paid vacation provisions-----	1,664	7,314.9	1,213	5,094.6	451	2,220.3
Graduated plan—vacation period and pay vary by length of service-----	1,515	6,419.4	1,185	4,998.7	330	1,420.7
Uniform plan—same vacation period to all eligible workers; vacation pay based on employee's earnings-----	14	41.8	4	21.6	10	20.2
Uniform plan—same vacation period and pay to all eligible workers-----	2	230.0	-----	-----	2	230.0
Employer contribution to pooled vacation fund-----	66	409.9	-----	-----	66	409.9
Ratio-to-work plan (based on days or hours worked rather than length of service)-----	37	93.7	3	4.4	34	89.3
Reference to vacation plan—no details given-----	20	69.2	18	65.8	2	3.4
Other ¹ -----	10	51.1	3	4.1	7	47.0
Total without paid vacation provisions-----	149	709.7	5	9.8	144	699.9

¹ Includes combined vacation and sick leave allowances and plans which combined features of several of the vacation provisions shown separately.

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

Pooled vacation plans in the construction industry generally specified cents-per-hour or a percent of weekly payroll contributions to a jointly administered vacation fund or health and welfare fund. Provisions governing the length of the vacation period, the amount of vacation pay, and minimum work and service requirements were usually not set forth. Generally, these agreements stipulated that the yearly vacation benefits were to be determined by the trustees of the fund.

Thirty-four out of 37 ratio-to-work plans were found in multiemployer agreements—17 of them in the printing industry. They usually provided for maximum vacations of 3 weeks after 1 year of service, and time off prorated on the basis of 1 day's vacation for each 16 days worked for those employees working less than a full year:

Employees who have held situations for an entire calendar year shall be entitled to 3 week's vacation with pay during the succeeding calendar year . . . Employees who have held situations for part of a calendar year shall be entitled during the following calendar year to 1 day's vacation with pay for each 16 days worked as a regular situation holder.

Of the remaining 20 ratio-to-work plans, 8 were found in trucking and longshoring agreements; the rest were distributed among 4 manufacturing and 3 nonmanufacturing industries.

Uniform plans negotiated by multiemployer groups appeared in only 12 agreements, but were of significance in that 2 contracts represented virtually all workers in anthracite and bituminous-coal mining. These two agreements provided for an annual payment of \$140 and \$180, respec-

TABLE 3. Maximum length of vacation provided in graduated plans in major collective bargaining agreements, by industry, 1957

Industry	Maximum length of vacation ¹															
	1 week		1½ weeks		2 weeks		2½ weeks		3 weeks		3½ weeks		4 weeks		Over 4 weeks	
	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)
All industries.....	4	16.9	4	11.8	202	764.0	24	63.8	888	3,711.8	86	682.0	302	1,153.2	5	16.1
Manufacturing.....	4	16.9	4	11.8	132	505.5	21	60.0	656	2,735.5	82	669.9	190	635.6		
Ordinance.....					1	1.4	1	3.3	10	20.7						
Food and kindred products.....			1	4.0	7	14.5			64	202.9			41	153.7		
Tobacco manufactures.....					2	5.5			9	25.6						
Textile mill products.....			3	7.8	35	89.7	2	2.9	8	12.1			1	1.0		
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	3	15.7			12	182.3	1	1.8	1	1.5						
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....					12	31.9			1	2.0			2	5.8		
Furniture and fixtures.....					9	15.8			10	12.7	1	2.3	1	1.3		
Paper and allied products.....					1	1.4			24	41.4	1	1.2	28	80.8		
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....									16	28.1			1	2.0		
Chemicals and allied products.....					4	9.5			23	55.4			25	47.3		
Products of petroleum and coal.....									1	1.2	1	1.2	23	74.8		
Rubber products.....									18	54.9	1	1.4	4	74.2		
Leather and leather products.....					10	32.7			9	36.4			1	1.4		
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1	1.2			2	19.4			27	75.9	3	4.8	7	19.4		
Primary metal industries.....					3	7.4	3	4.6	59	135.3	48	557.8	6	15.7		
Fabricated metal products.....					6	12.0	2	3.7	45	91.4	7	27.6	4	41.1		
Machinery (except electrical).....					6	15.3	1	1.1	117	337.6	5	18.6	18	31.2		
Electrical machinery.....					3	6.7	1	3.2	85	389.5	5	12.8	18	57.7		
Transportation equipment.....					13	47.2	9	38.3	105	1,164.2	10	42.4	4	11.4		
Instruments and related products.....									21	43.3			5	15.3		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....					6	13.2	1	1.2	3	3.7			1	1.8		
Nonmanufacturing.....					70	258.5	3	3.9	232	976.4	4	12.1	112	517.6	5	16.1
Mining, crude petroleum, and natural-gas production.....					1	1.9			5	9.8	4	12.1	6	11.1		
Transportation ²					10	23.9	2	2.9	34	98.2			35	276.5		
Communications.....									70	528.0			6	43.6		
Utilities: Electric and gas.....					1	4.4			27	68.5			42	97.7	5	16.1
Wholesale trade.....					4	7.3			8	16.1			1	1.8		
Retail trade.....					11	26.2			58	165.4			13	52.6		
Hotels and restaurants.....					20	131.6			10	29.8						
Services.....					18	53.0	1	1.0	18	58.5			9	34.4		
Construction.....					5	10.4			1	1.0						
Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing industries.....									1	1.2						

¹ Agreements which provided pay in lieu of vacation were classified according to the number of weeks' pay provided; when vacation pay was expressed as percentage of total annual earnings, 2 percent was considered equivalent to 1 week's vacation.

² Excludes railroads and airlines.

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

TABLE 4. Length of service required for specific vacation allowances in graduated plans, major collective bargaining agreements,¹ 1957

Length of service required	Length of vacation period															
	½ week		1 week		1½ weeks		2 weeks		2½ weeks		3 weeks		3½ weeks		4 weeks and over ²	
	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)
Total.....	292	1,013.4	1,358	5,705.6	437	2,602.1	1,493	6,318.7	355	2,356.6	1,274	5,538.4	106	734.8	312	1,185.3
Less than 6 months.....	84	239.5	55	136.4												
6 months but less than 1 year.....	207	772.8	218	872.3	50	150.5	29	97.7	2	8.4						
Over 1 but less than 2 years.....	1	1.1	1,077	4,674.7	52	200.8	248	1,084.7	5	27.9	3	9.6				
Over 2 but less than 3 years.....			1	4.0	45	149.5	293	1,073.3	1	1.6	7	12.5				
3 years.....					4	17.5	2	2.5	4	13.4	1	1.6				
4 years.....					260	2,005.4	312	1,187.4	7	11.3	7	20.4				
5 years.....					5	8.9	37	84.6	3	26.6	1	1.2				
6 years.....					1	4.0	545	2,719.6	22	135.8	47	111.7			4	13.6
7 years.....							3	4.3	3	14.3						
8 years.....							1	1.0	10	20.3	5	18.4				
9 years.....									15	48.0	8	26.9				
10 years.....									13	28.1	2	6.3				
11 years.....							3	10.6	181	1,642.0	226	590.2			2	3.1
12 years.....									12	47.7	5	78.5				
13 years.....									51	276.8	85	529.9	2	4.3	3	4.6
14 years.....									1	1.2	1	1.0				
15 years.....									1	2.0	11	24.3				
16 years.....									12	23.8	834	4,029.8	16	53.8	7	17.3
17 years.....															1	2.0
18 years.....											5	12.4				
19 years.....											13	25.3	4	9.9	64	334.9
20 years.....											2	4.6	4	11.3		
21 years.....													1	1.5	8	21.6
22 years.....											1	4.5	66	624.8	213	721.4
23 years.....															1	4.8
24 years.....															7	42.0
25 years.....															2	10.2
26 years.....																
27 years.....																
28 years.....																
29 years.....																
30 years.....																
Over 30 years.....																
Other ³					3	4.2			11	23.3			13	29.4		

¹ 1,515 agreements covering 6,419,400 workers.

² 5 agreements provide vacation allowances of over 4 weeks: 4 of these agreements covering 11,300 workers grant more than 4 weeks after 25 years of service; the remaining agreement, covering 4,800 workers provide over 4 weeks after 26 years' service.

³ Includes agreements which provide half weekly increments for service requirements not separately shown, typically less than intervals of a full year.

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

tively, to each worker, plus a vacation period of 14 calendar days.

Graduated Plans

A maximum vacation of 3 weeks or longer was provided by 4 out of 5 of the 1,515 graduated plans (table 3). Industries in which a majority of the agreements (either in terms of number of agreements or workers covered) did not provide for vacations of at least 3 weeks were textiles, apparel, lumber, miscellaneous manufacturing, hotels, and construction.

Maximum allowances of 4 weeks appeared in approximately a fifth of the graduated plans. Principal manufacturing industries in which a substantial number of agreements provided for 4 weeks' vacation included food, paper, chemicals, and petroleum. More than two-thirds of the 4-week provisions in nonmanufacturing agreements were in transportation and electric and gas utilities. Five agreements in electric utilities provided

for over 4 weeks' vacation, generally 4½ weeks, i. e., 23 working days.

Liberalization of maximum vacation allowances under graduated plans has been accompanied by a reduction in the length of service required to receive a specific amount of vacation. Although 1 year's service remained the usual requirement for a 1-week vacation in 1957, approximately 20 percent of the 1,358 graduated plans providing for a week's vacation required less than a year of service. Only eight plans required more than a year's service (table 4). Virtually all plans provided for a 2-week vacation after 5 years or less, and 3 out of 5 required service of 3 years or less. Thus, although 5 years still remains the predominant service requirement in this category, the lesser periods appear to be gaining ground. Almost a fifth of the plans allowed 2 weeks' vacation after service of a year or less.

The predominant requirement for a 3-week vacation was 15 years of service, accounting for

two-thirds of the plans providing for such vacation allowances. However, service of 10 years or less was required by nearly a fourth of the agreements. Only 2 percent of the agreements required more than 15 years. Twenty-five years of service were required by two-thirds of the plans providing a 4-week vacation. A fourth of the 4-week plans required service of 20 years or less. The shortest length-of-service requirement for 4 weeks was 5 years, which appeared in 4 agreements.

Over a third of the graduated plans provided for vacation allowances of fractions of a week in addition to full weekly units. For example, an agreement might provide for a 1-week vacation after 1 year of service, 2 weeks after 5 years, and 1 additional day for each year of service between 1 and 5. Thus, a worker with 3 years of service would be entitled to 1 week and 2 days.¹⁰ Another frequent clause provided for a 2-week vacation with 80 hours' pay after 5 years of service, 2½ weeks with 100 hours' pay after 10 years, and 3 weeks with 120 hours' pay after 15 years.

A majority of plans providing vacations at the 1½-week level required service of 3 years (table 4). Almost all of the remaining plans required between 1 and 3 years of service. The service requirements for a 2½-week vacation varied widely, but half of the 2½-week plans required 10 years of service; a majority of the remainder required less than 10 years. Provision for a 3½-week vacation appeared in 106 plans, more than half of which were at the 25-year level. Five plans provided for over 4 weeks but less than 5—4 were effective after 25 years of service and 1 after 26.

Provision was also made in a number of agreements for less than weekly allowances to employees who did not meet the standard service requirements. Such agreements usually provided that short service employees received a prorata vacation based upon total service during the preceding period; a specified number of days off, but vacation

¹⁰ For the purposes of this study, a half week was computed as 2 days but less than 4 days, or 16 hours but less than 32 hours, or 1 percent but less than 2 percent of annual earnings.

TABLE 5. *Identical graduated paid vacation plans found in 10 or more major agreements, 1957¹*

Graduated vacation plans (maximum allowance)	Agreements	Workers
Total accounted for.....	836	4,172.1
2 WEEKS		
1 week for 1 year, 2 weeks for 2 years.....	29	120.9
1 week for 1 year, 2 weeks for 3 years.....	42	90.0
1 week for 1 year, 1½ weeks for 3 years, 2 weeks for 5 years.....	11	22.2
1 week for 1 year, 2 weeks for 5 years.....	32	103.8
3 WEEKS		
½ week for 6 months to 1 year, 1 week for 1 year, 1½ weeks for 1 year but less than 2 years, 2 weeks for 2 years, 3 weeks for 15 years.....	13	84.9
½ week for 6 months to 1 year, 1 week for 1 year, 2 weeks for 2 years, 3 weeks for 15 years.....	10	24.4
½ week for 6 months to 1 year, 1 week for 1 year, 2 weeks for 3 years, 3 weeks for 15 years.....	10	46.4
½ week for 6 months to 1 year, 1 week for 1 year, 2 weeks for 5 years, 3 weeks for 15 years.....	14	27.2
1 week for 6 months to 1 year, 2 weeks for 1 year, 3 weeks for 15 years.....	31	176.2
1 week for 6 months to 1 year, 2 weeks for 2 years, 3 weeks for 15 years.....	22	190.8
1 week for 1 year, 1½ weeks for 3 years, 2 weeks for 5 years, 2½ weeks for 10 years, 3 weeks for 15 years.....	52	843.3
1 week for 1 year, 1½ weeks for 3 years, 2 weeks for 5 years, 2½ weeks for 12 years, 3 weeks for 15 years.....	12	164.4
1 week for 1 year, 1½ weeks for 3 years, 2 weeks for 5 years, 3 weeks for 15 years.....	18	56.6
1 week for 1 year, 2 weeks for 2 years, 3 weeks for 5 years.....	19	45.3
1 week for 1 year, 2 weeks for 2 years, 3 weeks for 10 years.....	29	77.5
1 week for 1 year, 2 weeks for 2 years, 3 weeks for 15 years.....	52	169.6
1 week for 1 year, 2 weeks for 3 years, 3 weeks for 10 years.....	27	75.0
1 week for 1 year, 2 weeks for 3 years, 3 weeks for 15 years.....	44	72.0
1 week for 1 year, 2 weeks for 5 years, 2½ weeks for 10 years, 3 weeks for 15 years.....	10	23.0
1 week for 1 year, 2 weeks for 5 years, 3 weeks for 15 years.....	129	385.2
2 weeks for 1 year, 3 weeks for 12 years.....	15	105.9
2 weeks for 1 year, 3 weeks for 15 years.....	18	63.9
3½ WEEKS		
1 week for 1 year, 1½ weeks for 3 years, 2 weeks for 5 years, 2½ weeks for 10 years, 3 weeks for 15 years, 3½ weeks for 25 years.....	60	595.5
4 WEEKS		
1 week for 1 year, 2 weeks for 2 years, 3 weeks for 10 years, 4 weeks for 20 years.....	10	17.9
1 week for 1 year, 2 weeks for 2 years, 3 weeks for 15 years, 4 weeks for 25 years.....	17	48.2
1 week for 1 year, 2 weeks for 3 years, 3 weeks for 12 years, 4 weeks for 20 years.....	21	231.3
1 week for 1 year, 2 weeks for 3 years, 3 weeks for 15 years, 4 weeks for 25 years.....	31	165.2
1 week for 1 year, 2 weeks for 5 years, 3 weeks for 15 years, 4 weeks for 25 years.....	15	27.8
2 weeks for 1 year, 3 weeks for 10 years, 4 weeks for 25 years.....	21	65.8
2 weeks for 1 year, 3 weeks for 15 years, 4 weeks for 25 years.....	22	52.5

¹ Based on 1,515 graduated paid vacation plans covering 6,419,400 workers.

pay computed as a percentage of the worker's total earnings; or a fixed allowance in terms of both time off and pay. Illustrative clauses follow:

Employees who have held regular situations with the employer for less than 1 year as of May 1st of any year shall be entitled to 1 day's paid vacation for each 23 regular days worked by that date, not to exceed 5 days.

* * * * *

Each employee who . . . has been actively in the employ of the corporation for less than 1 year shall be entitled . . . to a vacation of 1 week with pay, less usual deductions, equal to 2 percent of his gross earnings during the preceding calendar year.

The precise details of vacation programs differed widely among the major agreements. Actually, over 400 different vacation patterns (e. g., 1 week for 1 year, 2 weeks for 5 years, 3 weeks for 15 years) were found among the 1,515 graduated plans. A substantial number of these variations arose from the practice of granting half-week vacation allowances.

Despite the large number of variations, more than half of the graduated plans were accounted for by 30 vacation-plan patterns, each of which was found in at least 10 agreements (table 5).

Over half of all workers covered by graduated plans were included in 12 principal patterns. The largest concentration in a single pattern in terms of number of agreements accounted for only 9 percent of all graduated plans. In terms of workers, the largest concentration accounted for only 13 percent of the total.

The most frequent pattern provided for 1 week's vacation after 1 year's service, 2 weeks after 5 years, and 3 weeks after 15 years; this formula appeared in 129 agreements covering 385,150 workers. Another 209 plans covering 1.8 million workers had this pattern supplemented by varying half-week allowances. This group included the single pattern covering the largest number of workers (843,300), found in 52 agreements, which provided vacation allowances as follows: 1 week for 1 year, 1½ weeks for 3 years, 2 weeks for 5 years, 2½ weeks for 10 years, and 3 weeks for 15 years. Over 80 percent of the workers under this pattern were covered by 18 agreements in the automobile industry.

—ROSE THEODORE AND JOHN N. GENTRY
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Employment of June 1956 Women College Graduates

NEARLY ALL OF THE WOMEN who graduated from college in June 1956 and who wanted a job had found employment by the winter of 1956-57; only 3 percent were still looking for work, according to a survey by the National Vocational Guidance Association in cooperation with the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor.¹ About one-sixth of the graduates were neither working nor looking for work; half of these were continuing their education on a full-time basis and most of the others were married and did not consider themselves in the labor market. Nearly seven-tenths of the married graduates were working, however, as were over four-fifths of those whose husbands were attending school. The effect of the favorable labor market prevailing in the winter of 1956-57 was also evident in the fact that the 1956 graduates had started work at salaries averaging 10 percent above those obtained by their 1955 counterparts.²

Two other findings of the survey are also significant for manpower analysis and planning. In most instances, the 1956 graduates were working in jobs that were related to their major subject in college. This was particularly evident among education majors, nearly nine-tenths of whom had become teachers. But more than half of the graduates were planning to leave the labor market when marriage or family responsibilities intervened.

Coverage

The survey of June 1956 women college graduates was conducted by mail questionnaire in the winter of 1956-57 by the Women's Section of the National Vocational Guidance Association and tabulated by the Women's Bureau. A sample group of graduates were questioned concerning the following: age, marital status, college major, plans for further study, employment status, job-locating source, earnings, and value of college education. Approximately 2 out of 3 of those queried supplied information about their current employment status and related activities. Altogether, a total of 5,411 women graduates and 126 colleges and universities participated in this survey. The sample was considered to be representative of 87,000 women who were graduated in June 1956 from women's and

coeducational universities and colleges which granted baccalaureate degrees.³ (This evaluation is based on the assumption that nonrespondents to the questionnaire were engaged in activities similar to those of respondents.) The 87,000 June 1956 graduates compares with 81,000 women graduates a year earlier—an increase of almost 8 percent.

Characteristics of Respondents

The typical woman graduate of the class of June 1956 was 22 years old, single, and employed when surveyed in the winter of 1956-57. In these respects, she bore a strong resemblance to the June 1955 graduate surveyed a year earlier.

The percentages of married and mature women were slightly higher this year compared to last. Those who were 25 years of age and over equaled 14 percent of the 1956 class and 12 percent of the 1955 class. Similarly, married women were 37 percent of the recent graduates but 34 percent of the earlier ones. Whether the slightly larger proportion of married women in the class of 1956 reflects the age difference or indicates a further increase in the trend toward earlier marriage is difficult to determine. In the group of graduates 30 years of age and over (9 percent), a majority of women had returned to college for teacher training and held teaching jobs in the winter of 1956-57.

Degrees secured by the June 1956 women graduates included the Bachelor of Science (51 percent), the Bachelor of Arts (44 percent), and other baccalaureate degrees (5 percent). As had been true for the June 1955 graduates, undergraduate majors covered many fields but were concentrated on subjects customarily popular with women.

Education outranked all other subjects as an undergraduate major. About 33 percent of the graduates had majored in this field⁴ and 3 percent

¹ College Women Go to Work: Report on Women Graduates Class of 1956, Women's Bureau Bull. 264, 1958.

² See Employment of June 1955 Women College Graduates (in Monthly Labor Review, September 1956, pp. 1057-1061).

³ The sample was selected on a random basis from graduates of representative schools, chosen by size, type, and region. The exclusion of women who received their degrees in some month other than June and who graduated from so-called "men's schools" accounts for the fact that the size of this group is smaller than the 112,000 women college graduates reported by the U. S. Office of Education for the school year 1955-56.

⁴ Refers only to graduates who reported education as their major; does not include about 25 percent of the graduates with a subject matter major who were also qualified to teach.

more in physical education. The humanities, including art, foreign languages, music, and speech, accounted for 18 percent of the majors. The social sciences, including history, psychology, sociology, and other social sciences, were a relatively large group, with 17 percent of the majors. The home economics majors amounted to 9 percent, and the English majors—8 percent. Relatively few women graduates (7 percent) had majored in the natural sciences, and fewer than 1 percent of the graduates had received degrees in law or engineering.

Nearly one-fifth of the graduates reported that they were continuing their education: 9 of every 100 were attending school full time, and 10, part time. Education led the list as the principal subject of postgraduate study for both the full- and part-time students, but for only about half as many full-time students (17 percent) as part-time ones (38 percent). Other fields pursued by 5 percent or more of the full-time students were: health, business and commerce, sociology and social work, home economics, English, and music. Fairly high percentages of the physical science majors (31 percent) and biological science majors (28 percent) reported continuing their education full time. So did relatively large percentages of the majors in music (25 percent), psychology (20 percent), and foreign languages (18 percent). On the other hand, less than 5 percent of the students who had majored in nursing, business and commerce, and education were doing full-time postgraduate work.

About three-fifths of the full-time postgraduate students were candidates for a master's degree and a few (6 percent), for a doctorate. Most of the others were studying for a certificate in health services or teaching. Almost 30 percent of the full-time women graduate students received scholarships—averaging about \$950 a year. Approximately half as many (16 percent) were graduate assistants and earned \$1,200 on the average. Two-fifths of the part-time students were working toward a master's degree and almost one-fifth toward a teaching or other certificate; most of the remainder indicated they were not candidates for any degree or certificate.

⁵ Includes advertising and editorial assistants, bookkeepers, accounting clerks, library assistants, sales clerks and miscellaneous retail workers, secretaries, stenographers, and typists, as well as "miscellaneous clerical workers."

Initial Employment

Approximately 6 months after graduation, about 80 percent of the 70,000 employed women graduates had obtained professional positions, 16 percent had clerical jobs,⁵ and the others were doing miscellaneous work, mainly in a service or managerial capacity. Of those graduates who reported marital status, the majority were employed as shown in the following summary:

	Percent of—			
	All women reporting	Single women	Married women	Widowed, separated, or divorced women
Total.....	100	100	100	100
Employed only ¹	70	73	64	70
Employed and attending school.....	11	14	5	16
Attending school only.....	8	11	4	7
Seeking work.....	3	2	5	4
Not seeking work.....	8	1	21	3

¹ Includes part-time as well as full-time employment.

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

The types of jobs secured by the 1956 women graduates were similar to those reported a year earlier by the 1955 graduates. The same five occupations accounted for at least three-fourths of the employed graduates in both years surveyed. The leading occupation—traditionally the favorite with college women—was teaching; this accounted in 1956 for 59 percent of the employed graduates. The increase in the number of graduates entering the teaching field in 1956 over 1955 may be accounted for by the increased size in the graduating class. The four other significant occupations were: secretaries and stenographers (6 percent), nurses (5 percent), biological technicians (3 percent), and social and welfare workers (2 percent). Occupations reported by the remaining 25 percent of the employed graduates included such unusual jobs for women as patent attorney trainee, hydraulic engineer, policewoman, assistant account executive (advertising), loftsmen, and foreign business specialist in a bank.

Almost half of the 1956 graduates who were employed listed "direct application on own" as their primary job source. Approximately three-tenths of the 1956 graduates named their school

placement bureau. Other help in locating jobs came from their family or friends. A private or public employment service or an advertisement in a newspaper or magazine was the source for most clerical jobs.

When questioned about the relationship between undergraduate field of specialization and first job, four-fifths of the graduates reported employment in fields for which they had been trained. Teaching, the predominant occupation, attracted almost nine-tenths of the education majors who were employed. (See table 1.) Also engaged in teaching were a majority of the employed graduates who had majored in physical education, music, English, history, foreign languages, home economics, and mathematics; and one-third or more of those in art, speech and dramatic art, and psychology and "other" social sciences.

A few other groups of employed graduates reported a strong relationship between their aca-

demic education and vocational pursuits. Among the employed graduates, 99 percent of the nursing majors became nurses; about 50 percent of both the health majors and biological science majors became biological technicians, and another 35 percent of the health majors became therapists; 33 percent of the physical science majors were employed as chemists and 31 percent as biological technicians. In addition, 47 percent of the journalism majors became editors, copywriters, or reporters; and 44 percent of the business and commerce majors became secretaries or stenographers.

When questioned concerning their future employment plans, most of the 1956 graduates indicated they were thinking in terms of work but only 22 percent were planning to have a career. Another 20 percent expected they might work indefinitely or when necessary but had no interest in a career. Fully 55 percent were planning to

TABLE 1. *Distribution of June 1956 women college graduates with specified undergraduate majors, by occupation, winter 1956-57*

Occupational classification	Employed graduates ¹		Percent distribution by undergraduate major in—										
	Number	Percent	Biological sciences	Business and commerce	Education	Home economics	Humanities		Mathematics	Nursing	Physical education	Physical sciences	Social sciences ⁴
							English	Other than English ²					
Employed graduates represented ¹	69,282	-----	1,957	3,466	25,615	5,963	4,846	6,133	1,537	2,990	2,025	1,028	10,031
Percent.....	-----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Advertising and editorial assistants.....	633	1	-----	2	(4)	(4)	4	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Airline hostesses, reservation clerks.....	355	(4)	-----	-----	(4)	1	(4)	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Artists, musicians, actresses.....	447	1	-----	(4)	(4)	1	(4)	5	-----	2	-----	-----	-----
Assistant buyers, store trainees.....	624	1	-----	6	-----	3	(4)	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Bookkeepers, accounting clerks.....	795	1	-----	11	(4)	-----	1	1	5	-----	2	-----	1
Chemists.....	397	1	2	-----	-----	(4)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	33	-----
Clerical workers, miscellaneous.....	3,348	5	-----	11	2	3	10	9	8	-----	1	2	11
Dietitians.....	696	1	-----	-----	-----	12	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Editors, copywriters, reporters.....	740	1	-----	2	(4)	-----	4	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	(4)
Home economists.....	758	1	-----	-----	(4)	11	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(4)
Librarians.....	441	1	-----	-----	(4)	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----	1	2
Library assistants.....	436	1	1	1	(4)	-----	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Mathematicians, statisticians.....	454	1	5	-----	(4)	-----	-----	-----	14	-----	-----	5	(4)
Nurses.....	3,519	5	1	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	99	(4)	-----	3
Personnel assistants.....	551	1	-----	2	(4)	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	4
Professional workers, miscellaneous.....	1,707	2	-----	4	(4)	2	1	5	17	-----	-----	5	3
Recreation workers.....	480	1	-----	-----	(4)	(4)	1	1	-----	-----	7	2	2
Religious workers.....	699	1	-----	-----	(4)	(4)	1	2	-----	-----	1	-----	1
Research workers.....	478	1	-----	(4)	(4)	(4)	1	2	-----	-----	-----	3	2
Sales clerks, misc. retail workers.....	628	1	1	3	(4)	3	1	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Secretaries, stenographers.....	4,299	6	2	44	3	2	8	6	1	-----	(4)	1	8
Social and welfare workers.....	1,501	2	1	1	(4)	1	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	11
Teachers.....	40,616	59	29	8	88	55	60	51	52	1	82	17	45
Technicians, biological.....	2,123	3	51	-----	(4)	3	(4)	(4)	-----	(4)	-----	31	1
Therapists.....	848	1	2	-----	1	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	1	-----	(4)
Typists.....	886	1	-----	1	-----	1	1	3	-----	-----	(4)	-----	2
Other occupations.....	843	1	(4)	5	3	(4)	1	2	-----	-----	2	-----	2

¹ Includes employed graduates who reported both occupation and undergraduate major.

² Includes art, foreign languages, music, and speech and dramatic art.

³ Includes history, psychology, sociology, and other social sciences.

⁴ Less than 1 percent.

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

TABLE 2. Annual starting salaries of June 1956 women college graduates, by occupation

Occupational classification	Number of employed graduates	Average annual salary	Percent of employed graduates receiving annual salary of—					
			Total	Under \$2,500	\$2,500 to 2,999	\$3,000 to 3,499	\$3,500 to 3,999	\$4,000 and over
Graduates represented ¹	64,841	\$3,446	100	5,836	6,990	18,424	19,523	14,068
Percent.....			100	9	11	28	30	22
Advertising and editorial assistants.....	574	\$3,210	100	1	25	50	24	
Airline hostesses, reservation clerks.....	319	3,223	(²)					
Artists, musicians, actresses.....	337	3,080	(²)					
Assistant buyers, store trainees.....	597	3,056	100	13	21	41	24	2
Bookkeepers, accounting clerks.....	740	3,017	100	14	34	24	25	3
Chemists.....	397	4,453	100				24	76
Clerical workers, miscellaneous.....	3,007	3,179	100	12	21	38	19	10
Dietitians.....	355	3,351	(²)					
Editors, copywriters, reporters.....	688	3,120	100	12	34	30	14	10
Home economists.....	683	3,803	100		2	23	34	41
Librarians.....	434	3,339	100	12	10	30	31	16
Library assistants.....	359	2,960	(²)					
Mathematicians, statisticians.....	454	4,382	100		4		21	75
Nurses.....	3,191	3,647	100	2	8	27	36	27
Personnel assistants.....	551	3,497	100	1	8	53	9	30
Professional workers, miscellaneous.....	1,580	3,979	100	2	7	25	23	43
Recreation workers.....	426	3,571	100	12	3	38	21	26
Religious workers.....	615	2,960	100	26	9	39	26	
Research workers.....	430	3,819	100		13	23	39	25
Sales clerks, miscellaneous retail workers.....	471	2,504	100	55	11	31	2	7
Secretaries, stenographers.....	4,017	3,148	100	14	20	36	22	7
Social and welfare workers.....	1,462	3,440	100	2	19	32	24	22
Teachers.....	39,059	3,492	100	9	8	25	34	24
Technicians, biological.....	1,810	3,492	100	5	17	27	31	20
Therapists.....	800	3,733	100	1	2	14	57	26
Typists.....	780	2,912	100	23	11	63	3	
Other occupations.....	612	2,895	100	29	24	19	22	7

¹ Excludes part-time workers. The total includes a few graduates who did not report their occupation.

² Insufficient coverage to warrant further breakdown of the data.

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

leave the labor market when marriage or family responsibilities intervened: 5 percent when they became married, 16 percent a short while after marriage, and 34 percent when they had children.

Teaching. Three-fifths of the graduates had teaching certificates and approximately three-fourths of these certificate holders were teaching in the winter of 1956-57. About 11 percent of those holding certificates accepted jobs other than teaching, and 6 percent were not in the labor market. The remainder were either attending school or seeking work. A relatively higher proportion of those trained in elementary education were employed in the teaching profession than those trained in secondary education. About three-fifths of the certificate holders were entitled to teach in the elementary schools and one-half, in secondary schools.⁶

Subjects which the June 1956 secondary school teachers were teaching and percentages reporting each subject were: English—31 percent, home economics—23 percent, fine arts—17 percent, physical education and social sciences—each 13

⁶ These figures include graduates who held certificates for both types of schools.

⁷ Refers only to degree-holding nurses.

percent, natural sciences—12 percent, mathematics—11 percent, history and business education—each 9 percent, and languages—6 percent.

Annual Earnings

Starting salaries averaged \$3,446 a year for the June 1956 women college graduates who were employed full time. A year earlier, the average for women graduates was \$3,141 per year. More than one-fifth of the 1956 graduates had salaries of at least \$4,000 a year, and one-fifth, under \$3,000 (table 2). In addition to the relatively well-paid women chemists and the women mathematicians and statisticians, other groups whose average salaries were high included the research workers, home economists, therapists, nurses,⁷ and recreation workers. Although the first-year earnings for teachers were below these groups, they compared favorably with those for social and welfare workers, dietitians, librarians, and editors, copywriters, and reporters. Those averaging less than \$3,000 a year were: sales clerks and miscellaneous retail workers, typists, library assistants, and religious workers.

In half the occupational groups reported, the average starting salaries of the 1956 women

graduates were between \$208 and \$367 a year more than in 1955. Above average increases were recorded for chemists, mathematicians, statisticians, and biological technicians. Jobs for which starting salaries increased relatively little were those of sales clerks and miscellaneous retail workers; editors, copywriters, and reporters; and recreation, religious, social, and welfare workers.

In terms of undergraduate major, college women who had majored in the science and health fields tended to receive the best starting salaries. Highest annual averages, in descending order, were reported by those who had majored in:

physical sciences, mathematics, health fields, nursing, psychology, education, and biological sciences. Among these groups, salary increases over last year were above average for the physical and biological science majors, and mathematics and psychology majors. Other groups with salary increases exceeding 10 percent included many which had the lowest rates the previous year; namely, art, foreign languages, English, speech and dramatic art, music, and history.

—JEAN A. WELLS
Women's Bureau

Conferences and Institutes, August 16 to September 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 for 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>
Aug. 18-22..	Seminars on (1) Modernizing the Executive Compensation Program; (2) The Job of the Medical Director; (3) Establishing and Operating a Sound Wage and Salary Program; (4) Establishment and Appraisal of the Management Development Program; (5) How to Improve Your Grievance Procedure: How to Prepare and Present Arbitration Cases; and (6) Building an Effective Communications System. <i>Sponsor:</i> American Management Association.	Hamilton, N. Y.
Aug. 18-22..	Seminar on In-Plant Communications. <i>Sponsor:</i> New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University.	Ithaca, N. Y.
Sept. 7-11...	44th Annual Convention. <i>Sponsor:</i> International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions.	Seattle, Wash.
Sept. 7-12...	Conferences on (1) Administering an Executive Development Program; (2) Essentials of a Retirement Program; and (3) Psychology for Management. <i>Sponsor:</i> Management Development Center, California Institute of Technology.	Pasadena, Calif.
Sept. 8-10...	An Advanced Course in Health & Welfare Fund Management. <i>Sponsor:</i> National Conference of Health & Welfare Plan Trustees and Administrators, 2029 North Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.	New York, N. Y.
Sept. 14-19..	Conferences on (1) Appraising and Coaching Employees; (2) Management Techniques and Controls; and (3) Supervision of Engineers. <i>Sponsor:</i> Management Development Center, California Institute of Technology.	Pasadena, Calif.

Earnings in Electric and Gas Utilities, September 1957

EARNINGS of nonsupervisory workers employed in privately operated electric and gas utility systems averaged \$2.19 an hour in September 1957, exclusive of premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts, according to a survey conducted by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.¹ Physical (plant) workers, virtually all men, accounted for about three-fourths of the 409,400 nonsupervisory workers within the scope of the study. Their earnings averaged \$2.28 an hour compared with \$1.95 for the nonsupervisory office employees, three-fifths of whom were women.

This summary article, dealing with the electric and gas utility industry as a whole, is based on a study which provided information separately for three main types of systems—electric, gas, and combination electric and gas systems. Included is information on the straight-time hourly earnings of workers in selected physical (plant) and office occupations, as well as data on provisions for paid holidays and vacations and health, insurance, and pension benefits.²

Industry Characteristics

Electric systems in September 1957 accounted for approximately a third of the estimated 409,400 nonsupervisory workers within the scope of the survey, a fourth of the employment was found in gas systems and two-fifths in combination systems (those supplying both electricity and gas). Average employment per system was about 1,300 workers, 900, and 1,900, respectively. The largest proportions of the workers in the New England, Southeast, and Great Lakes regions were in electric systems; in the Southwest, in gas systems; and in the remaining regions for which data are shown, in combination electric and gas systems.³

The Great Lakes region accounted for about a fourth of the workers within the scope of the study and the Middle Atlantic region, a fifth. The proportions in the remaining regions ranged from 4 percent in the Mountain region to 12 percent in the Southwest.

Labor-management agreements covering a majority of the physical (plant) workers were in

effect in systems employing about four-fifths of these workers within the scope of the study. Regionally, the proportions ranged from approximately half in the Southwest to practically all in the Middle Atlantic and Pacific regions. In terms of the number of systems under agreement, the major union was the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Other unions having a substantial number of contracts included the Utility Workers Union of America and United Mine Workers of America, District 50. Two-fifths of the office workers were employed in systems in which labor-management agreements covered a majority of the nonsupervisory office workers. Among the systems visited in which both office and physical workers were covered by agreements, the contracts in effect were usually with the same union. The majority of the other office worker contracts were with the Office Employees' International Union.

Virtually all of the physical and office workers were paid on a time-rate basis.

Electric systems and the electrical operations of combination systems nearly always included the generation, transmission, and distribution of electrical energy. Half of the 142 electric and combination systems visited used steam power exclusively to generate electricity; three-tenths, a combination of steam and hydro power; and most of the remainder, a combination of steam, hydro, and internal combustion power.

¹ The study, which was conducted by field representative visits, included systems engaged in generation, transmission, and/or distribution of electricity and/or gas and employing more than 100 workers at the time the company lists were compiled. Workers in these systems who were employed in allied services such as water, steam heat or power, telephone service, and transportation were excluded. The term "nonsupervisory workers" as used in this study includes employees such as line and cablemen, maintenance and repairmen, power dispatchers, electricians, meter readers, gas-producer men, laborers, general office clerks, office-machine operators, janitors and watchmen, and other employees below the supervisory level whose services are closely associated with those of employees listed above. Nonsupervisory workers consist of 2 groups—physical (plant) workers and office workers.

² See Wage Structure: Electric and Gas Utilities, September 1957, BLS Report 135, for further details concerning earnings information by type of system, as well as a summary of employer expenditures for selected items of supplementary employee remuneration.

³ The regions used in the study include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

According to data reported by the Federal Power Commission for privately owned utilities, sales of electricity to ultimate consumers amounted to \$7.21 billion⁴ in 1956 during which a total of 407.2 billion kilowatt-hours were used by an average of 42.8 million customers. During the 5-year period between 1951 and 1956, the number of electric utility customers increased 17 percent; the number of kilowatt-hours used, 55 percent; revenues from sales to ultimate consumers, 51 percent.

Natural gas was transmitted and/or distributed by nine-tenths of the gas and combination systems visited. Half of the 147 systems were engaged in distribution only; nearly a third in transmission and distribution; and a tenth in transmission only. The remainder of the systems were engaged in the production and distribution of manufactured gas or in the distribution of mixed gas.

Gas sales to ultimate consumers in 1956 amounted to \$3.85 billion, according to statistics

published by the American Gas Association;⁵ an average of 29.5 million customers were served during that year. Approximately 96 percent of the gas distributed was natural gas, 4 percent was mixed gas, and less than 1 percent was manufactured gas (including liquified petroleum gas distributed through underground mains). Comparison of 1951 with 1956 data shows an increase of about 50 percent in total amount of gas sold; increases occurred in both natural and mixed gas but manufactured gas declined almost 80 percent.

Average Hourly Earnings

Straight-time hourly earnings of the 409,400 nonsupervisory physical and office workers within the scope of the survey averaged \$2.19 in Septem-

⁴ Statistics of Electric Utilities in the United States, 1956, Class A and B Privately Owned Companies. Companies with annual operating revenue of \$250,000 or less are excluded from these data.

⁵ Gas Facts, New York, 1957.

TABLE 1. *Percent distribution of nonsupervisory workers in electric and gas utilities by average straight-time hourly earnings,¹ United States and regions, September 1957*

Average hourly earnings ¹	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	South-east	South-west	Great Lakes	Middle West	Moun-tain	Pacific
Under \$1.10.....	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.9	2.6	3.6	0.2	2.6	0.5	0.1
\$1.10 and under \$1.20.....	1.3	1.3	.3	1.6	4.1	3.1	.6	2.5	.5	.1
\$1.20 and under \$1.30.....	2.0	2.1	.6	2.5	4.8	5.5	1.2	2.4	1.8	.2
\$1.30 and under \$1.40.....	2.4	1.8	1.8	2.4	5.0	5.8	1.4	2.3	2.0	.3
\$1.40 and under \$1.50.....	2.9	2.1	1.8	4.7	5.0	7.0	1.9	3.0	3.3	.5
\$1.50 and under \$1.60.....	3.4	3.8	2.8	6.1	5.3	5.6	2.2	3.2	3.9	.9
\$1.60 and under \$1.70.....	3.8	5.8	3.1	6.5	6.1	6.0	2.2	4.3	3.1	1.3
\$1.70 and under \$1.80.....	4.5	6.7	3.9	6.8	4.9	6.0	3.9	4.4	5.1	2.1
\$1.80 and under \$1.90.....	5.5	9.2	5.1	8.2	5.5	4.8	5.0	5.3	6.2	3.6
\$1.90 and under \$2.00.....	6.1	8.6	7.0	6.7	6.2	5.3	5.8	5.7	6.4	4.2
\$2.00 and under \$2.10.....	7.4	11.4	7.4	8.0	7.7	5.5	6.7	7.5	6.1	9.2
\$2.10 and under \$2.20.....	8.1	9.2	7.2	9.6	5.3	6.4	9.1	9.7	10.0	8.1
\$2.20 and under \$2.30.....	8.3	8.4	8.8	6.1	6.4	6.4	8.4	11.2	5.9	10.7
\$2.30 and under \$2.40.....	8.9	5.7	13.3	5.1	4.3	6.0	8.3	10.8	10.4	10.0
\$2.40 and under \$2.50.....	7.3	6.2	8.3	5.8	3.5	7.9	7.5	6.1	8.0	8.9
\$2.50 and under \$2.60.....	6.9	6.3	5.9	3.7	9.6	5.6	9.3	4.4	7.8	7.2
\$2.60 and under \$2.70.....	5.5	3.4	5.7	4.9	5.7	4.2	5.5	2.9	10.3	8.4
\$2.70 and under \$2.80.....	6.0	3.1	6.7	4.0	4.8	1.9	8.2	3.5	5.3	10.5
\$2.80 and under \$2.90.....	3.0	1.6	3.8	2.8	1.1	1.8	3.9	2.5	1.8	3.8
\$2.90 and under \$3.00.....	2.3	1.1	3.1	.7	1.6	.7	2.2	2.1	.6	5.7
\$3.00 and under \$3.10.....	1.6	.3	1.2	.7	.2	.3	3.7	1.9	.2	1.1
\$3.10 and under \$3.20.....	.7	.2	.8	.4	.1	.1	1.1	.9	.2	1.3
\$3.20 and under \$3.30.....	.5	.1	.2	.4	.1	.1	1.2	.2	.2	.9
\$3.30 and under \$3.40.....	.2	.1	.2	.3	.1	.1	.2	.3	.3	.5
\$3.40 and under \$3.50.....	.2	.1	.2	.4	.1	(²)	.2	(²)	(²)	.4
\$3.50 and over.....	.3	.5	.5	.6	.1	.1	.3	.4	.1	.3
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers, total.....	409,382	25,399	90,526	30,597	28,264	50,537	102,180	30,346	14,640	36,893
Average hourly earnings.....	\$2.19	\$2.08	\$2.26	\$2.06	\$1.99	\$1.94	\$2.30	\$2.12	\$2.18	\$2.41
Physical (plant) workers: ³										
Number of workers.....	296,052	19,046	66,593	22,511	21,584	34,917	72,199	22,780	10,909	25,513
Average hourly earnings.....	\$2.28	\$2.19	\$2.34	\$2.12	\$2.06	\$2.04	\$2.42	\$2.22	\$2.28	\$2.49
Office workers:										
Number of workers.....	113,330	6,353	23,933	8,086	6,680	15,620	29,981	7,566	3,731	11,380
Average hourly earnings.....	\$1.95	\$1.75	\$2.06	\$1.89	\$1.76	\$1.70	\$2.02	\$1.79	\$1.86	\$2.23
Men:										
Number of workers.....	44,973	1,514	10,649	3,657	1,858	5,996	12,500	2,380	1,314	5,105
Average hourly earnings.....	\$2.26	\$2.04	\$2.33	\$2.23	\$1.98	\$1.96	\$2.36	\$2.27	\$2.21	\$2.41
Women:										
Number of workers.....	68,357	4,839	13,284	4,429	4,822	9,624	17,481	5,186	2,417	6,275
Average hourly earnings.....	\$1.74	\$1.66	\$1.84	\$1.61	\$1.68	\$1.54	\$1.78	\$1.67	\$1.67	\$2.09

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

² Less than 0.05 percent.

³ About 99 percent of the physical workers were men.

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

TABLE 2. Average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of men in selected physical (plant) occupations in electric and gas utilities: United States and regions, September 1957

Occupation	United States		New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	South-east	South-west	Great Lakes	Middle West	Mountain	Pacific
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ¹									
Electricity:											
Auxiliary-equipment operators, electric.....	4,677	\$2.22	\$2.17	\$2.27	\$2.14	\$2.10	\$2.02	\$2.36	\$2.20	\$2.13	\$2.44
Boiler operators.....	4,370	2.48	2.40	2.55	2.44	2.53	2.27	2.62	2.30	2.13	2.53
Control operators (single-unit).....	818	2.80	2.51	2.76	-----	2.59	2.45	2.95	2.95	-----	2.95
Control operator assistants (single-unit).....	726	2.54	-----	-----	-----	2.30	-----	2.57	2.53	-----	-----
District representatives.....	2,024	2.54	-----	-----	2.48	2.46	2.24	2.63	2.26	2.73	3.08
Groundmen.....	9,147	1.82	1.77	1.80	1.71	1.60	1.97	1.87	1.87	1.80	2.13
Linemen, journeymen.....	18,189	2.65	2.42	2.76	2.48	2.55	2.47	2.77	2.50	2.50	2.85
Load dispatchers.....	1,118	3.13	3.19	3.30	3.40	2.89	2.87	3.13	2.86	2.84	3.50
Metermen, class A.....	2,723	2.62	2.36	2.72	2.51	2.53	2.46	2.71	2.53	2.52	2.78
Metermen, class B.....	2,161	2.27	2.06	2.31	2.01	2.09	2.12	2.42	2.01	2.26	2.60
Patrolmen.....	530	2.36	2.05	2.36	-----	2.43	2.14	2.51	2.37	-----	2.68
Servicemen, electrical appliance.....	2,472	2.42	2.29	2.35	2.26	2.55	2.28	2.53	2.25	2.23	2.48
Substation operators.....	3,554	2.57	2.37	2.58	2.57	2.21	2.09	2.75	2.64	2.28	2.71
Switchboard operators, class A.....	2,347	2.59	2.37	2.72	2.61	2.38	2.45	2.74	2.62	2.33	2.65
Switchboard operators, class B.....	888	2.34	2.32	-----	-----	2.06	2.13	2.47	2.59	2.01	2.86
Troublemakers.....	4,505	2.70	2.67	2.90	2.55	2.64	2.48	2.84	2.59	2.49	2.90
Truckdriver-groundmen.....	4,737	2.13	2.02	2.18	-----	1.97	1.84	2.19	2.03	2.14	2.35
Turbine operators.....	2,319	2.53	2.42	2.57	2.36	2.49	2.55	2.70	2.35	2.58	2.61
Watch engineers.....	1,863	3.08	3.22	3.45	3.41	3.05	2.75	3.15	2.48	2.99	3.42
Gas:											
Auxiliary-equipment operators, gas production.....	701	2.36	2.24	2.41	-----	-----	-----	2.47	-----	-----	-----
Boiler operators.....	460	2.25	2.07	2.31	2.07	1.96	-----	2.46	-----	-----	-----
Drip pumps.....	103	2.11	2.00	2.24	-----	1.57	-----	2.26	-----	-----	-----
Engine-room operators.....	3,788	2.41	2.20	2.30	2.16	-----	2.54	2.44	2.47	2.60	2.67
Gas dispatchers.....	341	2.43	2.33	2.46	2.53	1.77	2.71	2.75	2.26	2.44	2.89
Gas-main fitters.....	7,570	2.25	2.09	2.26	1.97	2.07	2.12	2.38	2.16	2.45	2.89
Gas-main fitters' helpers.....	4,731	1.94	1.95	2.00	1.73	1.49	1.51	2.15	1.83	2.05	2.08
Gas makers.....	388	2.34	2.23	-----	-----	1.76	-----	2.65	2.32	-----	-----
Inspectors.....	552	2.42	-----	2.40	-----	-----	-----	2.49	-----	-----	-----
Installers, gas meter.....	2,959	2.27	2.16	2.18	-----	2.32	-----	2.23	2.24	2.35	-----
Laborers, gas plant.....	839	1.91	1.91	1.87	1.64	1.23	-----	2.23	1.90	-----	-----
Laborers, main installation and service.....	9,231	1.63	1.82	1.73	1.60	1.32	1.32	1.95	1.77	1.87	1.96
Leak locaters, gas.....	244	2.16	-----	2.29	2.08	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Repairmen, gas meter.....	2,235	2.30	2.20	2.40	2.08	2.11	2.04	2.38	2.26	2.48	2.47
Repairmen helpers, gas meter.....	516	1.94	1.88	2.00	1.95	1.53	1.60	2.21	-----	-----	2.04
Servicemen, gas appliance.....	9,901	2.39	2.17	2.40	2.30	2.17	2.12	2.51	2.33	2.36	2.50
Servicemen, regulator.....	816	2.40	2.18	2.24	-----	2.34	2.24	2.53	2.52	-----	2.61
Miscellaneous:											
Electricians, maintenance.....	4,582	2.66	2.48	2.60	2.46	2.51	2.53	2.77	2.76	2.60	2.82
Guards.....	1,020	1.87	1.85	1.96	1.79	1.57	1.38	2.06	1.87	-----	2.04
Janitors.....	5,416	1.66	1.75	1.79	1.52	1.27	1.27	1.90	1.67	1.66	1.89
Machinists, maintenance.....	1,421	2.66	2.47	2.67	2.40	2.75	2.54	2.77	-----	2.60	2.77
Maintenance men, general utility.....	1,633	2.41	2.31	2.54	2.23	2.09	2.26	2.53	2.29	2.39	2.66
Mechanics, automotive.....	2,899	2.47	2.30	2.53	2.38	2.45	2.31	2.50	2.42	2.52	2.57
Mechanics, maintenance.....	3,926	2.57	2.49	2.62	2.48	2.47	2.40	2.71	2.34	2.45	2.55
Meter readers.....	11,015	2.04	1.93	2.12	1.94	1.96	1.61	2.16	2.01	1.93	2.17
Pipefitters, maintenance.....	619	2.60	2.42	2.51	2.39	-----	2.45	2.79	-----	-----	-----
Stock clerks.....	4,038	2.17	2.05	2.19	2.02	2.16	1.85	2.27	2.07	2.15	2.32
Truckdrivers ²	4,745	2.17	2.05	2.25	1.98	1.86	2.07	2.30	2.16	2.20	2.31
Light (under 1½ tons).....	429	2.02	1.91	2.03	2.00	-----	1.73	2.10	-----	2.12	2.23
Medium (1½ to and including 4 tons).....	2,011	2.14	2.04	2.15	1.96	1.92	2.01	2.33	2.13	2.16	2.36
Heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type).....	359	2.29	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.18	2.31	-----	2.56	2.33
Heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type).....	466	2.18	2.20	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.35

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

² Includes all drivers regardless of size and type of truck operated.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

ber 1957 (table 1). Among the 9 regions, highest average earnings were recorded in the Pacific region (\$2.41 an hour). Earnings in the Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes regions—together accounting for nearly half of the workers—averaged \$2.26 and \$2.30 an hour, respectively. In the remaining regions, wage levels ranged

from \$1.94 in the Southwest to \$2.18 in the Mountain region.

Physical workers—three-fourths of the non-supervisory workers within scope of the study—averaged \$2.28 an hour in September 1957, an increase of 30 percent since July 1952, when the Bureau also made a comprehensive study of wages in the industry.⁶ Regionally, average hourly earnings for physical workers in September 1957 ranged from \$2.04 in the Southwest and \$2.06 in

⁶ See Wages in Electric and Gas Utilities, July 1952 (in Monthly Labor Review, April 1953, pp. 398-402).

TABLE 3. *Regional average hourly earnings¹ as a percent of the nationwide average for selected occupations in electric and gas utilities, September 1957*

Region	Linemen, journeymen	Groundmen	Service-men, gas appliance	Laborers, main installation and service	Meter readers
New England.....	91	97	91	112	95
Middle Atlantic...	104	99	100	106	104
Border States.....	94	94	96	98	95
Southeast.....	96	88	91	81	96
Southwest.....	93	88	89	81	79
Great Lakes.....	105	108	105	120	106
Middle West.....	94	103	97	109	99
Mountain.....	98	99	99	115	95
Pacific.....	108	117	105	120	106

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

the Southeast to \$2.42 in the Great Lakes and \$2.49 in the Pacific region.

Individual earnings of physical workers ranged from \$1 to more than \$3.50 an hour. About a fourth of these workers earned less than \$2 an hour and the same proportion had earnings of \$2.60 or more. Regionally, the percentage of these workers earning less than \$2 ranged from 7 percent in the Pacific region to slightly more than 40 percent each in the Border States, Southeast, and Southwest.

Nonsupervisory office workers averaged \$1.95 an hour in September 1957. Regionally, averages ranged from \$1.70 in the Southwest to \$2.23 in the Pacific region. Men office workers averaged about 30 percent more than women—\$2.26 compared with \$1.74 an hour. Men office workers' earnings were more similar to the earnings of physical workers both with reference to averages (\$2.26 and \$2.28) and distributions. Seven percent of the men office workers and 5 percent of the physical workers earned less than \$1.50 an hour; the percentages receiving \$2.50 or more were 31 and 32, respectively. In contrast, 32 percent of the women office workers earned less than \$1.50 and 4 percent earned \$2.50 or more an hour.

Occupational Earnings

Physical Workers. The 47 occupational groups for which data are presented in table 2 accounted for half of the 296,100 nonsupervisory physical workers within the scope of the study. Load dispatchers and watch engineers had the highest average hourly earnings, \$3.13 and \$3.08, respectively. Other jobs in which workers' earnings averaged \$2.60 or

more included trouble men (\$2.70), journeymen linemen (\$2.65), and class A metermen (\$2.62) among the electricity jobs; and electricians (\$2.66), machinists (\$2.66), and pipefitters (\$2.60) among the maintenance jobs. Only 7 of the physical workers occupations studied had nationwide average earnings below \$2 an hour—gas-main fitters' helpers (\$1.94), gas-meter repairmen helpers (\$1.94), gas-plant laborers (\$1.91), guards (\$1.87), groundmen (\$1.82), janitors (\$1.66), and main installation and service laborers (\$1.63).

Numerically, journeymen linemen and groundmen were the most important of the electricity jobs studied; this ranking was held by gas-appliance servicemen (average earnings \$2.39) and main installation and service laborers among the gas jobs; and by meter readers (\$2.04) in the miscellaneous group of occupations.

Among 27 physical worker jobs for which there were comparisons in all 9 regions, average earnings were highest in the Pacific region for 16 jobs, in the Great Lakes region for 7 jobs, and in the Middle Atlantic, Southeast, and Mountain regions for the remaining occupations. Lowest average earnings for these 27 jobs were most commonly recorded in the Southwest or in the Southeast. The differences between the lowest and highest regional average earnings, however, amounted to less than 25 percent for a majority of these 27 occupations.

Regional pay differences are shown in table 3 in which regional average hourly earnings for selected jobs are presented as a percent of the nationwide averages for these jobs.

Relative pay levels for journeymen linemen ranged from 91 percent (of nationwide average) in New England to 108 percent in the Pacific region; for gas-appliance servicemen, from 89 percent in the Southwest to 105 percent in the Pacific and Great Lakes regions. The ranges in pay relatives were somewhat greater for the 3 lower paid jobs—79 to 106 percent for meter readers, 88 to 117 percent for groundmen, and 81 to 120 percent for main installation and service laborers (the lowest paid of these jobs).

Occupational pay relationships varied widely among the regions. Average pay for journeymen linemen exceeded that for groundmen by amounts ranging from 63 cents in the Middle West and 65 in New England to 95 cents in the Southeast and

96 in the Middle Atlantic region. Percentagewise, these differences were highest in the Southeast (59 percent), Southwest (54 percent), and Middle Atlantic (53 percent); and lowest in the Middle West and Pacific regions (34 percent each).

Differentials between averages for gas-main fitters and main installation and service laborers ranged from 27 cents in New England to 75 cents in the Southeast and 80 cents in the Southwest. On a percentage basis, the smallest and largest differences also appeared in these regions—15 percent in New England, 57 percent in the Southeast, and 61 percent in the Southwest.

Office Workers. Approximately a third of the 113,300 nonsupervisory office workers were employed in the 30 occupations for which data are shown in table 4. Nationwide, average hourly earnings for men ranged from \$1.35 for office boys to \$2.35 for class A accounting clerks. Among the 23 occupations for which data are shown for women, secretaries and technical stenographers

(taking dictation involving a varied or specialized vocabulary) had the highest average earnings, \$2.20 and \$2.09, respectively. Lowest average hourly earnings were recorded for office girls, \$1.32.

Average earnings were highest in the Pacific region for 8 of the 11 office occupations for which there were comparisons in all 9 regions. Lowest average earnings were usually recorded in the Middle West or Border States. The differences between the lowest and highest regional averages amounted to more than 25 percent for all except 3 of the 11 jobs.

Establishment Practices

Data were obtained on certain establishment practices: Minimum wage rates; work schedules; shift practices; and selected supplementary benefits including paid holidays and vacations, retirement plans, life insurance, sickness and accident insurance, and hospitalization and surgical benefits.

TABLE 4. Average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of workers in selected office occupations in electric and gas utilities, United States and regions, September 1957

Sex and occupation	United States		New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	South-east	South-west	Great Lakes	Middle West	Moun-tain	Pacific
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ¹									
MEN											
Cashiers.....	310	\$2.07	—	\$2.32	—	—	\$1.79	\$2.18	—	—	—
Clerks, accounting, class A.....	2,395	2.35	\$2.31	2.58	\$2.33	\$2.32	2.23	2.45	\$2.11	\$2.29	\$2.43
Clerks, accounting, class B.....	1,664	1.88	1.66	2.31	—	1.84	1.63	1.77	1.70	1.87	2.18
Clerks, order.....	169	2.10	1.66	—	—	—	—	2.15	—	—	—
Clerks, payroll.....	260	2.19	2.02	2.27	1.95	2.22	2.01	2.25	2.12	—	—
Office boys.....	634	1.35	1.23	1.40	1.22	1.23	1.25	1.50	1.35	1.20	1.54
Tabulating-machine operators.....	1,133	2.12	1.96	2.15	1.88	2.11	2.14	2.14	1.96	2.25	2.24
WOMEN											
Billers, machine (billing machine).....	779	1.61	1.46	1.90	1.32	1.48	1.41	1.58	1.40	1.64	—
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine).....	216	1.73	1.50	—	1.64	—	1.58	1.99	—	—	—
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B.....	168	1.73	—	1.82	1.75	—	—	1.78	1.51	—	—
Cashiers.....	3,838	1.58	1.71	1.79	1.52	1.65	1.34	1.83	1.34	1.55	1.71
Clerks, accounting, class A.....	1,470	2.03	1.81	2.13	1.69	2.19	1.91	2.10	1.81	2.10	2.46
Clerks, accounting, class B.....	4,478	1.58	1.67	1.90	—	1.75	1.49	1.89	1.37	1.60	2.06
Clerks, file, class A.....	223	1.99	1.73	2.11	—	1.66	—	1.59	1.62	—	—
Clerks, file, class B.....	848	1.54	1.31	1.54	1.41	1.28	1.53	1.61	1.38	1.35	1.81
Clerks, order.....	505	1.67	1.70	—	—	—	—	1.77	1.40	—	—
Clerks, payroll.....	669	1.80	1.82	1.92	1.72	1.61	1.57	1.84	1.64	—	2.24
Comptometer operators.....	624	1.79	—	1.70	1.58	—	1.58	1.88	1.62	1.77	—
Duplicating-machine operators (mimeo-graph or ditto).....	106	1.63	—	—	1.26	—	1.53	1.58	1.37	—	1.82
Key-punch operators.....	1,887	1.67	1.57	1.64	1.53	1.74	1.59	1.74	1.53	1.57	1.99
Office girls.....	507	1.32	1.25	1.29	—	1.29	1.13	1.47	1.24	1.11	1.34
Secretaries.....	3,800	2.20	2.11	2.29	—	2.12	2.19	2.27	2.09	2.23	2.34
Stenographers, general.....	7,126	1.73	1.70	1.73	1.61	1.79	1.61	1.83	1.58	1.75	2.04
Stenographers, technical.....	335	2.09	—	2.20	—	—	—	2.19	—	—	—
Switchboard operators.....	1,655	1.78	1.74	1.81	1.56	1.74	1.57	1.86	1.71	1.67	2.05
Switchboard operator-receptionists.....	159	1.52	—	—	1.44	1.52	1.38	1.62	1.23	—	—
Tabulating-machine operators.....	518	2.04	1.76	2.09	1.77	2.05	1.93	1.99	1.95	—	2.26
Transcribing-machine operators, general.....	125	1.66	1.71	1.76	—	—	—	1.49	—	—	—
Typists, class A.....	1,527	1.72	—	1.98	1.62	1.67	1.44	1.69	1.58	—	—
Typists, class B.....	2,311	1.49	1.46	1.51	1.41	1.37	1.26	1.54	1.35	1.46	1.67

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

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

TABLE 5. *Percent of physical (plant) and office workers employed in electric and gas utility systems with*

Selected benefits	Physical (plant) workers									
	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	South-east	South-west	Great Lakes	Middle West	Moun-tain	Pacific
Paid vacations: 2 3										
After 1 year of service.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 week.....	39	11	41	53	17	13	46	51	20	78
2 weeks.....	61	89	59	47	83	87	54	49	80	22
After 10 years of service.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2 weeks.....	73	24	98	94	94	87	66	42	61	42
Over 2 and under 3 weeks.....	5						17	6	11	
3 weeks.....	22	76	2	6	5	13	17	52	28	58
4 weeks.....	(4)				1					
After 15 years of service.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2 weeks.....	7		3	1	22	25	1	12	4	
3 weeks.....	89	100	97	99	77	75	81	88	96	100
Over 3 and under 4 weeks.....	4						18			
4 weeks.....	(4)				1					
After 25 years of service.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2 weeks.....	2			1	2	11		5	2	
3 weeks.....	40	45	42	43	96	79	8	31	53	15
Over 3 and under 4 weeks.....	1						2			
4 weeks.....	54	55	58	56	2	10	73	65	45	85
Over 4 weeks.....	4						17			
Paid holidays: 3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5 days.....	2				5	9				
6 days.....	14			14	54	54	6	18		
6 days plus 1 half day.....	(4)				2		1			
6 days plus 2 half days.....	3						12			
7 days.....	25		1	26	39	27	50	42	35	1
7 days plus 2 half days.....	1						5			
8 days.....	20	4	3	32		9	10	34	62	97
8 days plus 1 half day.....	(4)								2	2
8 days plus 2 half days.....	(4)			3						
9 days.....	13	27	23	25			17			
10 days.....	6	44	13					6		
10 days plus 1 half day.....	1		3							
11 days.....	11	23	41							
12 days.....	4	1	16							
Health, insurance, and pension plans: 5										
Life insurance.....	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	96	79	100
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance.....	32	59	38	6	22	44	23	49	45	16
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave. 4	93	95	100	99	81	70	97	91	93	100
Sickness and accident insurance.....	25	35	37	7	21	6	27	45	16	12
Sick leave (full pay, no waiting period).....	74	73	93	62	67	61	61	77	91	90
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period).....	14	11	7	37	5	7	28	1	2	9
Hospitalization insurance.....	85	100	78	51	84	92	88	87	97	94
Surgical insurance.....	84	100	74	51	84	91	88	87	97	94
Medical insurance.....	55	28	71	29	57	41	51	47	69	94
Catastrophe insurance.....	29	18	19	28	18	30	28	28	31	76
Retirement pension.....	99	100	100	99	96	96	100	97	100	100
No health, insurance, or pension plan.....										

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

² Vacation payments such as percentage of annual earnings and flat-sum amounts were converted to an equivalent time basis. Periods of service were arbitrarily chosen and do not necessarily reflect the individual provisions for progressions. For example, the changes indicated at 15 years may include changes in provisions occurring between 10 and 15 years.

Minimum Wage Rates. Data for established minimum rates of pay were collected for groundmen in electric systems, for main installation and service laborers in gas systems, and for both of these occupations in the combination systems. Formal provisions for minimum entrance rates for groundmen were reported in 74 of the 79 electric systems and in 59 of the 63 combination systems visited. In both types of systems, the entrance rates for groundmen ranged from less than \$1.10 to more than \$2.10 an hour. Median rates for this job were \$1.58 and \$1.70, respectively. Less than a tenth of the electric and combination systems had established minimum rates of \$1 to \$1.30 in effect for groundmen.

Minimum hiring rates for main installation and service laborers were established in 66 of the 84 gas systems and 52 of the 63 combination systems visited. These rates varied from less than \$1.10 to as much as \$2 an hour in both types of systems. Median rates for this job were \$1.50 and \$1.65, respectively. A third of the gas systems and a sixth of the combination systems reported minimum rates of \$1 to \$1.30 for main installation and service laborers.

Minimum rates of pay for experienced groundmen were part of the formal wage policy in 74 electric systems and 61 combination systems visited. Minimum job rates for main installation and service laborers were reported in 66 gas

formal provisions for selected supplementary benefits,¹ United States and regions, September 1957

Office workers										Selected benefits
United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	South-east	South-west	Great Lakes	Middle West	Mountain	Pacific	
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Paid vacations: ^{2 3} After 1 year of service, 1 week.
29	12	21	26	18	5	34	53	16	75	
71	88	79	74	82	95	66	47	84	25	2 weeks.
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
74	27	96	92	95	91	66	43	58	56	After 10 years of service, 2 weeks.
6						18	8	12		
20	73	4	8	3	9	16	49	30	44	Over 2 and under 3 weeks, 3 weeks.
(⁴)										
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	After 15 years of service, 2 weeks.
7		2	5	24	28	1	12	5		
88	100	98	95	74	72	80	88	95	100	3 weeks.
5						19				
(⁴)				2						Over 3 and under 4 weeks, 4 weeks.
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
2			1	2	12	7	4	3		After 25 years of service, 2 weeks.
39	41	48	36	95	85	2	32	51	15	
(⁴)				3						Over 3 and under 4½ weeks, 4 weeks.
53	59	52	63	3	3	74	64	45	85	
5						18				Over 4 weeks.
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
2				8	10					Paid holidays: ³ 5 days.
14			9	53	62	4	16			
(⁴)				3		1				6 days.
4			12			11				
23		1	12	36	19	50	38	36	1	6 days plus 1 half day.
2						6				
20	5	1	30		6	9	38	60	96	7 days.
(⁴)								3	3	
1			3		3					8 days.
13	31	20	34			18				
5	38	12					8			8 days plus 1 half day.
(⁴)										
14	25	58								8 days plus 2 half days.
1	1	7								
99	100	100	100	100	100	100	97	79	100	9 days.
33	58	45	5	23	43	21	54	43	15	
92	91	100	88	76	70	98	93	92	100	10 days.
24	33	36	9	21	6	25	43	10	20	
80	79	100	51	60	69	75	80	89	96	10 days plus 1 half day.
7	1		36	2		16	1	3	4	
88	100	91	49	86	88	91	85	99	94	11 days.
87	100	86	49	86	86	91	85	99	94	
57	27	83	26	58	36	49	48	68	94	12 days.
33	26	27	27	20	27	29	34	34	79	
99	100	100	99	96	95	100	96	100	100	Health, insurance, and pension plans: ⁴ Life insurance.
										Accidental death and dismemberment insurance.
										Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave. ⁴
										Sickness and accident insurance.
										Sick leave (full pay, no waiting period).
										Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period).
										Hospitalization insurance.
										Surgical insurance.
										Medical insurance.
										Catastrophe insurance.
										Retirement pension.
										No health, insurance, or pension plan.

² Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

³ Less than 0.5 percent.

⁴ Includes only those plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by

the employer, and excludes legally required plans such as workmen's compensation and social security.

⁵ Unduplicated total of workers receiving sick leave or sickness and accident insurance shown separately.

systems and 54 combination systems. In almost seven-tenths of all systems with established job rates for groundmen, minimum entrance and job rates were identical. A majority of the remaining systems reported job rates which were 2 to 10 cents an hour above the established entrance rate for this job. In three-fifths of the systems with established job rates for main installation and service laborers, the same rate was reported for both the minimum entrance and minimum job rate. In a majority of the remaining systems, the differential ranged from 3 to 10 cents.

Scheduled Weekly Hours. A work schedule of 40 hours a week was in effect for physical workers in

virtually all systems surveyed. In the Border States, however, about an eighth of the workers had weekly schedules of 42, 44, or 45 hours. Nine-tenths of the office workers also had 40-hour workweeks; most of the remainder worked 37½ hours per week.

Shift Practices. Second-shift operations accounted for about 7 percent of the physical-worker employment nationally, with highest percentages in the New England (10.5 percent) and Mountain regions (9.3 percent) and lowest in the Pacific (4.5 percent) and in the Southeast (3.4 percent). About the same proportion of physical workers was employed on third or other shifts

nationally, with highest and lowest percentages in the same regions as above. Differentials over first-shift rates were paid to approximately three-fourths of the late-shift workers; these were usually on a cents-per-hour basis, varying from less than 5 cents to between 12 and 13 cents on second-shift and up to 15 cents on third-shift operations.

Paid Holidays. All systems granted paid holidays, the number of days ranging from 5 to 12 annually. Regionally, the most common provisions were 11 days in the Middle Atlantic; 10 days in New England; 8 days in the Border, Mountain, and Pacific States; 7 days in the Great Lakes and Middle West; and 6 days in the Southeast and Southwest (table 5).

Paid Vacations. Vacation pay was provided for all physical and office workers with qualifying service. Almost a third of all physical workers and a majority in New England and Mountain regions were employed in systems which granted 1 week of vacation to workers with 6 months of service. Two-week vacations were available to three-fifths of both the physical and office workers after 1 year and to nearly all after 2 years' service. Three weeks were provided after 10 years of serv-

ice for a fifth of the workers; this provision was especially common in the New England, Middle West, and Pacific regions. Nine-tenths of the workers were eligible for 3 weeks after 15 years of service; the proportion varied from three-fourths in the Southwest to all workers in the New England and Pacific regions. A majority of the workers were employed in systems which provided 4 weeks of vacation after 25 years of service.

Health, Insurance, and Pension Plans. Insurance plans for which employers paid at least part of the cost included life insurance for practically all physical and office workers, hospitalization and surgical insurance for more than four-fifths, and medical insurance for a majority. Sick leave—usually providing full pay without a waiting period—was granted in systems employing about seven-eighths of the physical and office workers and sickness and accident insurance for a fourth.

Retirement pensions, in addition to benefits available under Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, were reported in systems employing almost all the workers.

—FRED W. MOHR

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Wage Chronology No. 25: International Shoe Co.

Supplement No. 2—1953-57

INTERNATIONAL SHOE CO. agreements with the United Shoe Workers of America (USWA) and the Boot and Shoe Workers (B & SW), in effect since the fall of 1952,¹ expired in September and October of 1953, respectively.

These were replaced by 2-year agreements negotiated on October 31, 1953, which established semiannual cost-of-living wage escalator clauses for the 18,000 employees represented by these 2 unions but provided for no immediate change in pay. The agreements added a third week of vacation after 15 years of service and provided a company-paid hospital, medical, and surgical plan.

Negotiations for new contracts began in September 1955 and, when no agreement was reached, the unions struck on November 11, 1955. The strike was ended in early December on terms of an increase of almost 5 percent in the earnings of piece and time workers, retroactive to October 3, an additional advance of almost 3 percent in April 1956, and discontinuance of the cost-of-living escalator clauses. The agreements were for 2 years, with provision for a third year if an acceptable pension plan could be worked out.

In July 1957, the parties agreed upon the terms of a retirement plan, to be financed by company payments of 3 percent of its gross payroll, and extended the agreements to September 30, 1958.

The following tables show the changes which were provided by these agreements.

¹ For previous developments, see Monthly Labor Review, July 1952 (pp. 30-34) and April 1953 (pp. 402-403), or Wage Chronology Series 4, No. 25.

A—General Wage Changes

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Oct. 1, 1953, USWA, and Nov. 1, 1953, B&SW (agreements of Oct. 31, 1953).	No wage change-----	Semiannual cost-of-living escalator clause established, with 1-percent adjustment of existing 4-percent extra wage payment (applied to gross weekly earnings) for each 1.15-point change in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index from its Aug. 15, 1953, level (1947-49=100). First adjustment due Apr. 5, 1954, based on the Feb. 15, 1954, index. No decrease in the index was to reduce extra wage payment below that currently paid.
Apr. 5, 1954-----	No wage change-----	Semiannual review of cost-of-living allowance.
Oct. 4, 1954-----	No wage change-----	Semiannual review of cost-of-living allowance.
Apr. 4, 1955-----	No wage change-----	Semiannual review of cost-of-living allowance.
Oct. 3, 1955, USWA and B&SW (agreements of Dec. 1955).	4.8 percent increase in earnings.	Increase resulted from raising extra wage payment from 4 to 9 percent. Consequently, piece-rate schedules were not revised. Cost-of-living escalator clause discontinued.
Apr. 2, 1956, USWA and B&SW (agreements of Dec. 1955).	2.75 percent increase in earnings.	Minimum rate to be changed when mandatory under Fair Labor Standards Act to new minimum required by the act. Increase resulted from raising extra wage payment from 9 to 12 percent.

B—Minimum Plant Rates

Effective date	Area and rate	
	St. Louis area	Outside St. Louis
Sept. 29, 1952-----	\$0.75	\$0.75
Mar. 1, 1956-----	11.00	11.00

¹ In accordance with amendment to Fair Labor Standards Act, effective Mar. 1, 1956.

C—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters										
<i>Holidays</i>												
Oct. 1, 1953, USWA, and Nov. 1, 1953, B&SW.		Dec. 24, 1954, and Dec. 31, 1954, substituted for Christmas Day 1954 and New Year's Day 1955, which were on Saturday. Nov. 11, 1954, substituted for Independence Day which was on Sunday.										
Oct. 1, 1955, USWA and B&SW.		Veterans' Day (Nov. 11) 1956, 1957, and 1958, substituted for Memorial Day. Holiday pay to be calculated at straight-time average hourly earnings for 6 weeks prior to holiday or, if employee had no earnings record during the 6 weeks, for entire period available.										
<i>Paid Vacations</i>												
Oct. 1, 1953, USWA, and Nov. 1, 1953, B&SW.	Added: Third week of vacation after 15 years' continuous service.	6 percent of total earnings during year for workers with 15 or more years' continuous service and having 100 but less than 1,100 hours of work during the year. Those with 1,100 hours to receive full vacation pay.										
<i>Group Insurance</i>												
Oct. 1, 1953, USWA, and Nov. 1, 1953, B&SW.	<p>Changed to company-paid plan: <i>Increasing sickness and accident benefits</i> to \$25 a week for men and \$15 a week for women, beginning on 1st day of absence because of nonoccupational accident and 8th day of illness.</p> <p><i>Adding hospital and surgical benefits</i>—\$8 a day hospitalization for 31 days (maximum \$248); \$3 daily in-hospital medical benefits for 31 days (maximum \$93); \$160 maximum special hospital services; flat \$100 maternity benefit (\$150 for Caesarian delivery and \$50 for miscarriage).</p>	<p>Benefits applied to employees with 3 months' service.</p> <p>Hospital and surgical benefits available for dependents at cost of \$3.25 a month.</p>										
<i>Pension Plan</i>												
Oct. 1, 1957, USWA and B&SW (supplemental agreements of July 1957).	<p>Company paid retirement plan established to provide:</p> <p><i>Normal retirement benefits</i> of \$1.25 a month for each year of credited service, up to 30, for employees at age 65 with at least 15 years' service; to be supplemented by Federal social security benefits.</p> <p><i>Total and permanent disability benefits</i> identical with normal retirement benefits for employees at age 50 or older with 15 years' service and at any age with 25 years' service.</p> <p><i>Vested rights:</i> Employee terminated from active service on or after Oct. 1, 1957, after at least 15 years' continuous credited service to receive deferred benefits at age 65, based on credited service to date of termination.</p>	<p>Company to pay 3 percent of gross payroll. Benefits to begin Oct. 1, 1958. Normal or disability benefits applicable to employees terminated on or after Oct. 1, 1955, who met age and service requirements at time of termination. For periods after Oct. 1, 1957, 1 year's service credited for each year of continuous service in which employees worked 1,100 or more hours with following proportions credited for fewer hours:</p> <table data-bbox="1000 1628 1412 1746"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1000 1628 1114 1648"><i>Hours worked</i></th> <th data-bbox="1311 1628 1412 1648"><i>Service credit</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1000 1654 1114 1673">200-499</td> <td data-bbox="1311 1654 1412 1673">0.25 year</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1000 1679 1114 1699">500-799</td> <td data-bbox="1311 1679 1412 1699">.50 year</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1000 1705 1114 1724">800-1,099</td> <td data-bbox="1311 1705 1412 1724">.75 year</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1000 1730 1114 1750">1,100 or more</td> <td data-bbox="1311 1730 1412 1750">1.00 year</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Hours worked</i>	<i>Service credit</i>	200-499	0.25 year	500-799	.50 year	800-1,099	.75 year	1,100 or more	1.00 year
<i>Hours worked</i>	<i>Service credit</i>											
200-499	0.25 year											
500-799	.50 year											
800-1,099	.75 year											
1,100 or more	1.00 year											

Technical Note

Relative Importance of CPI Components, 1957

THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE of a component of the Consumer Price Index¹ of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics represents its expenditure weight multiplied by the relative of price change from the weight date to a later period (December 1957, for example) and the result expressed as a percentage of the total for all items. Changes in the relative importance of a component result from (a) major weight revisions based on comprehensive consumer expenditure surveys such as that completed in 1953; (b) minor weight adjustments to take account of changes in the list of items priced, such as the discontinuance of several items in 1955; and (c) different rates of price change among the various items. In the absence of a weight revision in the index, if prices of all items changed at the same rate, their importance in the index would not change.

Current relative importance figures do not necessarily represent a distribution of current family expenditures because the CPI measures only average changes in the prices of goods and services. Family spending patterns are affected

by many other factors, such as income, family size, and relative availability of goods of different kinds and qualities, etc. The relative importance figures indicate how urban families of wage earners and clerical workers would distribute their expenditures if they continued to buy the same kinds and amounts of goods and services that they purchased in 1952.

The accompanying table is the latest in a series showing the relative importance of each of the items included in the index. Data are shown for 1947-49 (the base period of the index), for the two last periods during which a major weight change was incorporated in the index, and for December 1957. These figures are useful in analyzing the effect of price movements on the Consumer Price Index as calculated and can be used in the construction of indexes for special combinations of items.

Previously published articles contain more detailed discussions of uses and limitations of these data.²

¹ The index is constructed from price data collected for about 300 items, all combined into the total all-items index by means of weights based on consumer expenditure patterns of 1950. For a description of the method used in calculating the Consumer Price Index, see *Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series*, BLS Bull. 1168, Ch. 9, pp. 63-81.

² See *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1951, pp. 697-702; August 1954, pp. 891-896. Relative importance data for earlier years are published in these issues and also in the *Monthly Labor Review* for April 1955, pp. 444-447; May 1956, pp. 568-571; and May 1957, pp. 599-602.

List of items priced for the Consumer Price Index and their relative importance in the all-items index, selected dates

Item	Percent of all-items total				Item	Percent of all-items total			
	1947-49 average ¹	January 1950	December 1952 ²	December 1957		1947-49 average ¹	January 1950	December 1952 ²	December 1957
FOOD.....	42.7	33.3	29.6	28.6	Food at home—Continued				
Food at home.....	42.7	33.3	25.0	23.8	Other foods at home.....	6.5	5.7	5.7	5.6
Cereals and bakery products.....	5.8	3.9	3.0	3.2	Partially prepared foods.....			.6	.6
Cereals.....	1.7	.9	1.0	.9	Soup, vegetable.....			.4	
Flour.....	.9	.6	.5	.5	Soup, tomato.....				.4
Biscuit mix.....			.2	.1	Beans with pork.....			.2	.2
Corn flakes.....	.2	.1	.1	.1	Condiments and sauces.....			.3	.3
Rollod oats.....	.3	.1	.1	.1	Sweet pickles.....			.2	.2
Corn meal.....	.2	(³)	(³)	(³)	Tomato catsup.....			.1	.1
Rice.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	Nonalcoholic beverages.....	1.4	2.4	1.5	1.6
Bakery products.....	4.1	3.0	2.0	2.3	Coffee.....	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.1
Bread.....	3.4	2.2	1.4	1.6	Tea.....			.1	.1
Soda crackers.....			.1	.2	Cola drinks.....		.6	.3	.4
Vanilla cookies.....	.7	.8	.5	.5	Fats and oils.....	1.2	.9	.9	.9
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	13.4	10.6	7.7	6.8	Margarine.....	.2	.2	.2	.2
Beef.....	5.2	3.5	2.3	1.9	Lard.....	.4	.1	.1	.1
Round steak.....	2.0	1.4	.9	.7	Vegetable shortening.....	.2	.4	.3	.3
Chuck roast.....	.7	.6	.6	.5	Salad dressing.....	.3	.2	.2	.2
Rib roast.....	1.8	.4	.2	.2	Peanut butter.....	.1		.1	.1
Hamburger.....	.7	1.1	.6	.5	Sugar and sweets.....	1.3	1.0	.9	.8
Veal cutlets.....	.8	.3	.2	.2	Sugar.....	1.3	.7	.4	.4
Pork.....	3.4	2.1	2.2	2.2	Corn syrup.....			.1	.1
Pork chops.....	1.5	.9	.7	.6	Grape jelly.....		.3	.1	.1
Smoked ham.....	.9	.6	.7	.6	Chocolate bar.....			.3	.2
Bacon.....	.8	.5	.8	.8	Eggs.....	2.6	1.4	1.4	1.3
Salt pork.....	.2	.1			Miscellaneous: Flavored gelatin dessert.....			.1	.1
Lamb, leg.....	1.3	.8	.2	.2	Food away from home: Restaurant meals.....			4.6	4.8
Frankfurters.....		.9	.7	.7					
Canned luncheon meat.....			.3	.2	HOUSING.....	26.9	25.1	32.5	32.9
Poultry.....	1.4	2.0	1.2	.8	Rent.....			5.6	5.8
Roasting chickens.....	1.4				Other shelter.....	13.5	11.6	12.2	12.4
Frying chickens.....		2.0	1.2	.8	Housing away from home ⁴4	.4
Fish.....	1.3	1.0	.6	.6	Home purchase and upkeep.....			11.8	12.0
Fresh and frozen fin fish.....	.9	.7	.3	.3	Home purchase.....			6.1	5.9
Canned salmon.....	.4	.3	.1	.1	Real estate taxes.....			1.0	1.1
Canned tuna.....			.2	.2	Mortgage interest.....			1.5	1.7
Dairy products.....	8.3	6.1	4.1	4.0	Property insurance.....			.2	.2
Butter.....	2.8	.9	.5	.4	Repairs and maintenance.....			3.0	3.1
Cheese, American process.....	.7	.6	.5	.5	Repainting garage.....			.1	.2
Milk, fresh (delivered).....	2.7	2.1	1.2	1.2	Exterior house paint.....			.3	.6
Milk, fresh (grocery).....	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.3	Repainting rooms.....			.3	.3
Milk, evaporated.....	.4	.3	.3	.3	Paint brush.....			.3	
Ice cream.....		.6	.3	.3	Reshingling house roof.....			.3	.3
Fruits and vegetables.....	8.7	7.0	4.5	4.2	Water heater.....			.8	.7
Fresh fruits.....	2.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	Cabinet kitchen sink.....			.1	.1
Oranges.....	1.1	.7	.3	.5	Sink faucet.....			.3	.4
Lemons.....			.1	(³)	Refinishing floors.....			.2	.2
Grapefruit.....			.1	.1	Porch flooring.....			.3	.3
Apples.....	1.0	.3	.3	.3	Gas and electricity.....	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.0
Bananas.....	.7	.5	.2	.2	Gas, residential heating.....		.3	.3	.4
Peaches.....			.1	.1	Gas, other than residential heating.....	1.0	.7	.6	.6
Grapes.....			.1	.1	Electricity.....	.9	1.1	1.0	1.0
Strawberries.....			.1	(³)	Solid fuels and fuel oil.....	2.7	1.4	1.3	1.4
Watermelons.....			.1	.1	Anthracite.....	.8	.3	.3	.2
Fresh vegetables.....	4.0	3.2	1.4	1.2	Bituminous coal.....	1.2	.5	.5	.6
Potatoes.....	1.4	.9	.5	.4	Briquets.....	(³)		(³)	(³)
Sweetpotatoes.....	.2	.1	.1	(³)	Fuel oil.....	.3	.4	.5	.6
Beans, green.....	.3	.3	.1	.1	Range oil.....		.1	(³)	(³)
Cabbage.....	.3	.2	(³)	(³)	Wood.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Carrots.....	.5	.3	.1	.1	Coke.....	.4	.1		
Onions.....	.4	.3	.1	.1	Kerosene.....	(³)	(³)		
Tomatoes.....	.1	.6	.2	.2	Housefurnishings.....	4.8	5.7	6.6	5.9
Celery.....			.1	.1	Textile housefurnishings.....	.6	.9	.9	.8
Lettuce.....	.6	.5	.2	.2	Sheets.....	.2	.2	.2	.2
Spinach.....	.2				Blankets.....	.1	.1	.1	.1
Canned fruits.....	.4	.5	.6	.6	Bedspreads.....			.1	.1
Orange juice.....			.2	.2	Towels.....	.1	.1	.1	.1
Peaches.....	.2	.3	.2	.2	Tablecloths.....			(³)	
Pineapple.....	.2	.2	.1	.1	Drapery fabric.....			.2	.2
Fruit cocktail.....			.1	.1	Curtains.....	.2	.5	.2	.1
Canned vegetables.....	.9	1.3	.6	.6	Floor coverings.....	.4	.4	.6	.5
Corn.....	.2	.3	.1	.1	Broadloom, velvet.....			.4	.2
Peas.....	.2	.3	.2	.2	Rugs, wool, axminster.....	.3	.3		
Tomatoes.....	.6	.5	.2	.2	Rugs, cotton, scatter.....		(³)	.1	
Strained baby food.....	.2	.1	.1	.1	Broadloom, rayon.....			(³)	
Frozen fruits.....	.2	.1	.1	.1	Rugs, felt base.....	.1	.1	.1	.1
Orange juice concentrate.....	.1		.1	.1	Furniture and bedding.....	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7
Strawberries.....			(³)	(³)	Living room suites.....	.7	.5	.5	.5
Frozen vegetables.....	.1	.1	.2	.1	Dinette sets, wood.....	.2	.1	.1	.2
Peas.....		.1	.1	.1	Dinette sets, chrome.....		.1	.2	.2
Beans, green.....			.1	(³)	Bedroom suites.....	.5	.4	.5	.4
Dried fruits and vegetables.....	.6	.2	.2	.2	Sofa beds.....	.1	.1	.2	.2
Prunes.....	.3	.1	.1	.1	Bedsprings.....	.1	.2	.1	
Beans.....	.3	.1	.1	.1	Mattresses.....	.1	.2	.2	.2

See footnotes at end of table.

List of items priced for the Consumer Price Index and their relative importance in the all-items index, selected dates—Con.

Item	Percent of all-items total				Item	Percent of all-items total			
	1947-49 average ¹	January 1950	December 1952 ²	December 1957		1947-49 average ¹	January 1950	December 1952 ²	December 1957
Housefurnishings—Continued					Women's and girls' apparel—Continued				
Major household appliances.....	2.0	2.3	2.3	1.8	Women's apparel—Continued				
Radios.....	.4	(³)	(³)	(³)	Brassieres.....			0.1	
Radio phonographs.....	(³)				Nightgowns.....	0.1	0.1	.1	0.1
Refrigerators, electric.....	.8	.9	.9	.5	Stockings, nylon.....	.7	.8	.4	.4
Cook stoves.....	.3	.3	.5	.4	Gloves.....	.1	.1	(³)	
Washing machines, electric.....	.3	.8	.5	.5	Handbags.....			.1	
Vacuum cleaners, electric.....	.1	.2	.2	.2	Girls' apparel.....	.4	.4	.7	.6
Sewing machines, electric.....	.1	.1	.2	.2	Coats.....	.1	.2	.2	.1
Small household appliances: Toasters, electric.....		.1	.2	.2	Dresses, cotton.....	.3	.1	.1	.1
Housewares.....	.1	.4	.5	.6	Skirts, wool.....			.1	.1
Dinnerware, 53-piece set.....	.1	.2	.2	.2	Sweaters.....			.1	.1
Saucepans, aluminum.....		.2	.2	.4	Slips.....	(³)	(³)		
Brooms.....	(³)	(³)	.1		Panties.....	(³)	(³)	.1	.1
Miscellaneous.....			.3	.3	Anklets.....	(³)	.1	.1	.1
Napkins, paper.....			(³)	(³)	Footwear.....	3.0	2.2	1.4	1.5
Toilet tissue.....	(³)	(³)	.2	.2	Shoes.....	2.7	1.8	1.3	1.3
Electric light bulbs.....			.1	.1	Men's shoes, street.....	.9	.5	.3	.3
Household operation.....	4.0	4.3	4.9	5.4	Men's shoes, work.....	.1	.1	.1	.2
Laundry soap and detergents.....	.9	.7	.6	.7	Men's rubbers, dress.....	(³)	(³)	.1	
Dry cleaning.....	(⁷)	(⁷)	1.2	1.4	Women's shoes, street.....	.9	.5	.4	.3
Laundry service.....	1.0	1.0	.7	.8	Women's shoes, play.....		.2	.1	.2
Automatic laundry service.....			.1	.1	Children's shoes, oxfords.....	.8	.5	.3	.3
Domestic services.....	.2	1.1	.6	.6	Shoe repairs.....	.3	.4	.1	.2
Telephone service.....	.6	.7	1.1	1.1	Other apparel.....	.2	.5	.8	.8
Water.....	.2	.2	.3	.4	Diapers.....	(³)	.2	.2	.2
Postage.....	.1	.1	.2	.3	Yard goods.....	.2	.3	.1	.1
Toilet tissue.....	.4	.3	(³)	(³)	Cotton.....	.1	.2	.1	.1
Ice.....	.6	.2	.1		Rayon.....	.1	.1	(³)	(³)
					Miscellaneous ⁴5	.5
APPAREL.....	12.6	12.8	9.2	9.0	Apparel services: Dry cleaning.....	.4	1.1	(³)	(³)
Men's and boys' apparel.....	4.4	3.7	2.9	2.8	TRANSPORTATION.....	7.1	11.4	11.3	11.5
Men's apparel.....	4.1	3.2	2.5	2.4	Private.....	4.8	7.9	10.0	10.0
Overcoats.....	.3	.2			Automobiles, new.....	2.4	3.7	2.9	3.0
Topcoats.....	.1	.1	.2	.2	Automobiles, used.....			2.0	1.6
Jackets.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	Auto repairs.....	.2	.7	1.1	1.2
Sweaters.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	Tires.....	.1	.2	.3	.3
Suits, heavy weight wool.....	1.6	1.1	.4	.4	Gasoline.....	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.4
Suits, light weight wool.....								Motor oil.....	.2
Suits, rayon.....		.1	.1	.1	Auto insurance.....	.3	.7	1.0	1.0
Suits, cotton.....	(³)	(³)			Auto registration.....	.1	.3	.3	.3
Slacks, wool.....	.1	.2	.1	.2	Public.....	2.3	3.5	1.3	1.5
Slacks, rayon.....			.1	(³)	Transit fares.....	2.2	2.8	1.0	1.2
Trousers, work.....	.1	.1	.2	.2	Railroad fares.....	.1	.7	.3	.3
Overalls.....	.3	.1	.1		MEDICAL CARE.....	3.3	5.2	5.1	5.3
Dungarees.....				.1	Medical care (excluding drugs).....	2.9	4.4	4.2	4.4
Shirts, work.....	.1	.1	(³)	(³)	General practitioner.....	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.7
Gloves, work.....				.1	Office visit.....	.6	.6	.7	.7
Shirts, sport.....			.1	.1	Home visit.....	.4	.5	.7	.6
Shirts, business.....	.6	.3	.2	.2	Obstetrical care.....	.1	.2	.2	.2
Shorts.....	.1	.1	(³)	(³)	Surgeon: Appendectomy.....	.1	.1	.2	.2
Undershirts.....	.1	.1	.2	.2	Tonsillectomy.....	.1	.1	.1	.1
Union suits.....		(³)			Dentist.....	.7	1.2	.8	.8
Pajamas.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	Filling.....	.5	.9	.6	.6
Socks, cotton.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	Extraction.....	.2	.3	.2	.2
Socks, rayon.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	Optometric examination and eyeglasses.....	.1	.2	.3	.3
Socks, nylon stretch.....				.1	Hospital services.....	.6	.5	.2	.3
Hats, felt.....	.1	.1	.1		Men's pay ward.....	.2	.2	.1	.1
Boys' apparel.....	.3	.5	.4	.4	Semiprivate room.....	.4	.3	.1	.1
Overcoats.....	(³)				Private room.....				
Suits, wool.....	.1	.1	.1	.2	Group hospitalization.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Jackets.....			.1	(³)	Accident and health insurance.....	.2			
Slacks.....	.1	.1	(³)	(³)	Prescriptions and drugs.....	.4	.8	.9	.9
Mackinaws.....	(³)	.1	.1	.1	Prescriptions, narcotic and nonnarcotic.....	.2	.4	.3	.3
Dungarees.....		.1	.1	.1	Penicillin tablets.....			.1	.1
Shirts.....	(³)	.1	.1	.1	Multiple vitamin concentrates.....			.2	.2
Shorts.....	.1	(³)	(³)	(³)	Aspirin.....	(³)	.1	.2	.2
Women's and girls' apparel.....	4.6	5.3	4.1	3.9	Milk of magnesia.....	.1	.2	.1	.1
Women's apparel.....	4.2	4.9	3.4	3.3	Tincture of iodine.....	.1	.1		
Coats, heavy weight wool.....	.6	.6	.5	.5	PERSONAL CARE.....	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.2
Coats, light weight wool.....	.3	.3	.2	.2	Men's haircuts.....	1.0	.7	.6	.8
Coats, fur.....	.1	.4	.1	.1	Permanent waves.....	.2	.2	.1	.1
Suits, wool.....	.3	.6	.3	.3	Shampoos and wave sets.....	.3	.3	.2	.2
Suits, rayon.....			.1	.1	Toilet soap.....	.4	.3	.2	.2
Dresses, wool.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	Cleansing tissues.....			.1	.1
Dresses, rayon.....	.7	.6	.4	.4	Toothpaste.....	.3	.3	.2	.2
Dresses, cotton, street.....	.3	.2	.2	.2	Shampoo.....			.1	.1
Housedresses.....	.4	.1	.1	.1	Shaving cream.....			.1	.1
Skirts, wool.....	(³)		(³)	(³)	Home permanent refill.....		(³)	(³)	(³)
Skirts, rayon.....			.1	.1	Face powder.....	.1	.3	.1	.1
Blouses, rayon.....		.2	.1	.1	Face cream.....			.1	.1
Blouses, cotton.....			.1	.1	Razor blades.....	.1	.1	.1	.1
Sweaters.....			.1		Sanitary napkins.....	.1	.2	.1	.1
Shorts, cotton, sport.....			(³)						
Slips, rayon and nylon.....	.3	.3	.2	.2					
Panties, rayon.....	.1	.1	.1	.1					
Girdles.....	.1	.4	.1	.2					

See footnotes at end of table.

List of items priced for the Consumer Price Index and their relative importance in the all-items index, selected dates—Con.

Item	Percent of all-items total				Item	Percent of all-items total			
	1947-49 average ¹	January 1950	December 1952 ²	December 1957		1947-49 average ¹	January 1950	December 1952 ²	December 1957
READING AND RECREATION.....	2.8	5.8	5.3	5.3	SPECIAL GROUPS:				
Radios.....	(³)	0.3	0.4	0.3	All commodities.....	72.9	68.7	67.1	65.0
Television sets.....	.9	.9	.9	.8	Nondurables.....	66.2	57.9	52.3	51.4
Television repairs.....			(³)	(³)	Food.....	42.7	33.3	29.6	28.6
Motion picture admissions.....	1.6	2.2	1.4	1.7	Nondurables less food.....	23.5	24.6	22.7	22.8
Adult.....	1.6	2.2	1.1	1.3	Apparel commodities.....	11.9	11.3	9.1	8.8
Child.....			.3	.4	Nondurables less food and apparel.....	11.6	13.3	13.6	14.0
Velocipedes.....	.9				Durables.....	6.7	10.8	14.8	13.6
Toys.....			.3	.3	All services.....	27.1	31.3	32.1	34.2
Sporting goods.....			1.3	1.1	Rent.....	13.5	11.6	5.6	5.8
Newspapers.....	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.1	Services less rent.....	13.6	19.7	26.5	28.4
OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES.....	2.1	4.0	5.0	5.2	Transportation services.....	2.9	5.2	3.7	4.0
Cigarettes.....	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.0	Medical care services.....	2.9	4.4	4.2	4.4
Cigars.....	.3	.2	.1	.1	Household operation services, gas and electricity.....	4.0	5.2	6.1	6.7
Pipe tobacco.....	.2	.1			Other services.....	3.8	4.9	12.5	13.3
Beer.....		1.8	1.4	1.4	Miscellaneous (unallocated) ⁴8	.8
Whiskey.....			1.0	.9					
Miscellaneous ⁴8	.8					

¹ Figures previously published for 1947-49 have been adjusted to reflect the allocation of weights for the following groups of items which were not priced but whose weights were moved by changes for priced items:

Items	Weights allocated to—
Other household supplies.....	Laundry soap and toilet tissue.
Miscellaneous apparel.....	All priced apparel items.
Unallocated items.....	All priced items.

² For December 1952, the weight of tools, shown separately in earlier publications, has been allocated to all priced household operation items.

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Not actually priced; imputed from priced items.

⁵ Included in reading and recreation.

⁶ Included in household operation.

⁷ Included in apparel services.

⁸ Included in housefurnishings.

Significant Decisions in Labor Cases*

Labor Relations

Illegal Insistence on Nonmandatory Subjects. The United States Supreme Court held¹ that an employer committed an unfair labor practice by insisting upon a "ballot" clause calling for a pre-strike vote of the employees covered by the collective bargaining agreement as well as a "recognition" clause which excluded as a party to the contract the international union which had been certified by the National Labor Relations Board as the employees' bargaining representative.

In this case, the international union, after its certification by the Board, had chartered the local union. The unions then presented the employer with a comprehensive collective bargaining agreement and the employer submitted a counterproposal which contained two clauses (1) naming the local union as the sole representative of the employees and (2) requiring a 30-day negotiation period after which, before the union could strike, the employees—union and nonunion—would vote by secret ballot on the employer's last offer on all nonarbitrable issues. The latter clause provided that, if a majority of the employees rejected the employer's last offer, the employer would have an opportunity to make a new proposal within 72 hours and the employees would vote on it before any strike. The unions refused to accept either clause and the employer representative refused to enter into any agreement unless it contained both.

Bargaining on other matters continued and resulted in the employer submission of a package proposal covering economic issues and containing both controversial clauses. The unions rejected this proposal and subsequently struck. Nonetheless, negotiations continued and the unions offered to accept all employer proposals except the disputed clauses. Eventually, on the recommendation of the international union, the local union entered into an agreement containing the recognition and ballot provisions.

Meanwhile, the international union filed unfair labor practice charges with the NLRB, which found that, although the employer was not guilty of bad faith, he had committed a per se violation of section 8 (a) (5) of the National Labor Relations Act, which makes it an employer unfair labor practice "to refuse to bargain collectively with the representatives of his employees . . ."² A court of appeals set aside that portion of the order relating to the ballot clause but upheld the Board's order as to the recognition clause.³ Both the union and the employer appealed.

The Supreme Court, in reversing the appellate holding relating to the ballot clause, upheld the union's position that this clause related only to a procedure to be followed by the employees among themselves before calling a strike or before their representative might refuse a final offer, and was not a partial no-strike clause, as the dissenting opinion had contended. Furthermore, the Court found that the recognition clause was an evasion of the employer's duty to bargain with the certified representative of his employees.

According to the Court, both clauses did not relate to "wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment" and therefore were not within the scope of mandatory bargaining under section 8 (d) of the act, where neither party is legally obligated to yield.⁴ While finding that the employer was free to propose these and other clauses outside the scope of mandatory bargaining, and that the clauses, if accepted by the union, would have been enforceable, the Court reasoned that the employer's insistence upon them as a condition to entering into any agreement was equivalent to a refusal to bargain on the mandatory subjects of collective bargaining under the 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. Wooster Division of Borg-Warner Corp.* (U. S. Sup. Ct., May 5, 1958).

² 113 NLRB 1288 (1955), see *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1955, pp. 1274-1275.

³ 236 F. 2d 898 (1956), see *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1956, p. 1313.

⁴ This section defines bargaining collectively as "the mutual obligation of the employer and the representative of the employees to meet at reasonable times and confer in good faith with respect to wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment, . . . but such obligation does not compel either party to agree to a proposal or require the making of a concession."

State Jurisdiction, No. 1. The United States Supreme Court held⁵ that the National Labor Relations Act as amended by the Taft-Hartley Act did not preclude a State court from awarding actual and punitive damages to an employee for loss of employment and mental anguish occurring when union pickets prevented him from entering the plant of his employer whose business was subject to the act.

In this case, the union, which was the certified bargaining representative for the employee's unit, had maintained a picket line of its striking members who formed a compact circle across the only entrance to the struck plant. According to the findings of a trial-court jury, a nonunion employee, along with other hourly paid workers, was prevented from entering the plant on the first day of the strike by the force of number of pickets and by threats of bodily harm and damage to his automobile. Five weeks later, he was able to cross the picket line and returned to work. His action in the State court alleged wrongful interference with a lawful occupation.

The trial court, at first, refused jurisdiction of the suit on the basis of the union's initial defense that section 8 (b) (1) of the NLRA regulated such matters and therefore the NLRB had exclusive jurisdiction of the controversy. It was reversed by the State supreme court.⁶ On remand, the trial court found that the union willfully and maliciously caused the employee to lose 5 weeks of earnings and to suffer mental anguish and awarded him \$10,000 actual and punitive damages. Subsequently, the State supreme court affirmed.⁷

Noting that the union's activities were not protected by Federal law, the United States Supreme Court assumed, without deciding whether the union's activities violated section 8 (b) (1) (A), that the employee could have received back-pay damages from the union under section 10 (c) of the act if he had brought proceedings before the NLRB. According to the Court, the Board's power to award back pay is merely incidental to its primary purpose of stopping and preventing unfair labor practices. In granting that power, "Congress did not establish a general scheme authorizing the Board to award full compensatory damages for injuries caused by wrongful conduct."

To affirm the award, the Court relied on *United Construction Workers v. Laburnum Corp.*,⁸ where it had approved State court jurisdiction in award-

ing damages to an employer for injuries caused by tortious acts of a union, although the activities were assumed to be unfair labor practices in violation of the act. It distinguished that case from *Garner v. Teamsters Union*,⁹ in which it had held that Congress prescribed preventive procedures against unfair labor practices but excluded conflicting State procedure to the same end.

In this case, the Court found, the "possibility of partial relief" under the act was not inconsistent with the State power to punish tortious conduct of a union by awarding actual and punitive damages.

State Jurisdiction, No. 2. The United States Supreme Court held¹⁰ that a State court not only had the power to direct the restoration of union membership to a member expelled in violation of his rights under the union's constitution and bylaws but could also award him damages for lost wages and physical and mental suffering.

Prior to this action, a union member, while serving on a union investigating committee, had been assaulted because of his recommendation regarding a membership application. He sued his assailant and the union's international representative, believing that the latter had provoked the assault. While he recovered from the assailant, the court had dismissed the suit against the international representative. The union's trial committee found the member guilty of violating the union constitution, which provided that a member may be expelled or fined for "circulating . . . any malicious or false statement . . . questioning the integrity of any officer of the Grand Lodge." The member was expelled after a vote in which 29 members voted for expulsion, 14 voted against, and 1 blank vote was returned.¹¹ On appeal, the international president upheld the conviction of the member but modified the expulsion penalty to a fine of \$500 and "a complete and appropriate apology to the international representative." On his refusal to pay the fine or apologize, the member was denied further appeals

⁵ *International Union, United Automobile Workers and Volk v. Russell* (U. S. Sup. Ct., May 26, 1958).

⁶ 258 Ala. 615, 64 So. 2d 384 (1953); see *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1953, pp. 630-631.

⁷ 264 Ala. 456, 88 So. 2d 175 (1956).

⁸ 347 U. S. 656 (1954); see *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1954, pp. 897-898.

⁹ 346 U. S. 485 (1953); see *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1954, p. 183.

¹⁰ *International Association of Machinists and Truax v. Genzales* (U. S. Sup. Ct., May 20, 1958).

¹¹ According to the constitution, approval by two-thirds of the voting membership of the local was required to uphold expulsion.

and expelled from the union, which later refused to refer him to employers via the union hiring hall.

In a State court, the member successfully brought suit for restoration of his membership and for damages due to illegal expulsion. It was found that he had been wrongfully expelled as the union constitution did not empower the international president to change the penalty to an apology, and that two-thirds of the local membership voting had not sustained the member's conviction as required by the constitution. The California Appellate Court affirmed.¹²

In the Supreme Court action, the union attacked that part of the State judgment awarding damages to the member on the grounds that such State power is excluded by section 8 (b) (2) of the Taft-Hartley Act. That section provides that it is an unfair labor practice for a labor organization to cause an employer to discriminate against a nonunion employee "with respect to whom membership in such organization has been denied or terminated on some ground other than his failure to tender the periodic dues and initiation fees uniformly required as a condition of acquiring or retaining membership."

Relying on the case decided the same day,¹³ the Court stated that even if the union's conduct in not referring the member to employers was an unfair labor practice for which the NLRB may have been able to award the employee back pay, "the possibility of partial relief from the Board does not . . . deprive a party of available State remedies for all damages suffered." The Court found that the State policy was to regulate internal union conduct while the Federal act sought to prevent union-encouraged employer discrimination against an employee. Therefore, it held that the possibility of conflict with Federal policy was too remote to deny the member damages for loss of wages and suffering.

Extension of Jurisdictional Pattern. The National Labor Relations Board held¹⁴ that it would assert jurisdiction in cases involving employees of an employer who by himself does not meet the Board's jurisdictional standards but who is subject to such

jurisdiction for a portion of his employees under a multiemployer bargaining agreement.

The employer in this case, together with four other bakeries, had a collective bargaining agreement with a union representing his production and maintenance employees. The route sales drivers of the employer had organized and the union requested the employer to recognize the union, claiming that well over half of the salesmen had signed authorization cards. The employer refused the request and fired the union leader, ostensibly for habitual tardiness, although he had been previously warned he would be discharged if he persisted in union activities. Thereafter, 23 of the 31 salesmen engaged in a strike. They were warned by the employer that he would consider their refusal to work as a resignation. Later, one striker applied for reinstatement at a time when work was available; a month later, he was rehired as a new employee at lower wages.

The Board rejected the employer's contention that, for purposes of his sales unit, his interstate business volume should be considered apart from the other bakeries and that he therefore was not subject to Board jurisdiction. It found that the union organization of sales drivers might be importantly affected by the fact that the employer and his production and maintenance employees were subject to its jurisdiction. According to the Board, to deny the route salesmen the same rights as the other employees of their employer would thwart the purposes of the act which was intended to define the scope of collective bargaining for all employees of an employer engaged in interstate commerce.

The Board found that the union's request for recognition implied the request to bargain and therefore the employer had committed an unfair labor practice in failing to recognize and bargain with his employees' representative. Thus, the strike was caused by an unfair labor practice. The Board therefore ordered the employer to consider the strikers as employees and make reinstatement and give back pay to the striker discriminately discharged and the striker discriminately rehired at lower wages.

Veterans' Reemployment

Court-NRAB Jurisdiction—Promotions. In a recent case, the Supreme Court decided a basic

¹² 142 Cal. App. 2d 207, 298 P. 2d 92 (1956).

¹³ See preceding case in this summary.

¹⁴ *Browning and Rasco d. b. a. Cottage Bakers and Local 492, International Brotherhood of Teamsters*, 120 NLRB No. 99 (May 8, 1958).

question of jurisdiction to enforce veterans' reemployment rights and further clarified promotion rights.¹⁵

The veteran in this case, a railroad employee, brought action in a Federal district court. The railroad, and the veteran's union which intervened, asked dismissal of the action on the following alternative grounds: (1) the National Railroad Adjustment Board has exclusive jurisdiction; (2) the veteran must fail because he did not pursue grievance procedures of the contract or exhaust his administrative remedy under the Railway Labor Act; or (3) the action is premature until the Board has interpreted the contract and found that the veteran's claim is justified, and the employer has then refused to comply with the award.

The district and appellate courts had rejected the jurisdictional challenge. The Supreme Court agreed, making the following rulings: (a) The veteran's rights are created by Federal statute, even though their determination may involve interpreting a bargaining agreement. (b) Although the statute accepts the seniority system in the agreement, it requires the system to be applied in a manner that will not deprive the veteran of statutory benefits, in terms of restoration to position and advancement in status. (c) The veteran was not suing simply as an employee under the agreement but as a veteran asserting special rights afforded by the Federal policy of protecting ex-servicemen. (d) The statute provides for representation in Federal courts by United States attorneys and for advancement on the hearing calendar to avoid delays in enforcement that might work a hardship or, for all practical purposes, defeat the right. (e) "To insist that the veteran first exhaust other procedures on the ground that his claim is not different from any other employee grievance or claim under a collective bargaining agreement" ignores the character of his rights and defeats the liberal procedural policy set up by Congress.

The veteran claimed retroactive seniority under an agreement that divided railroad clerks into three groups, with seniority defined within each group. Rule 10 of the contract required bulletining of vacancies. Rule 1 (3) (A) provided that promotion rights operate only within a group "with the exception that employees on positions enumerated in group two (2) will be given pref-

erence over nonemployees in the assignment to positions in group one (1), based upon fitness and ability . . ." Rule 15 provided that an employee returning from leave may resume his former position or "exercise seniority rights to any position bulletined during such absence."

The veteran was a group 2 employee before induction. In his absence, two positions in group 1 were bulletined; the first, that of bill clerk, was bulletined on September 8, 1952, and filled on September 15 by a nonemployee; the second, that of assistant cashier, was bulletined on September 10, 1952, and filled by a nonemployee on September 22. The veteran applied for reemployment on October 1, 1952, and was placed in group 1 as assistant cashier, with a seniority date of October 7, 1952. Later, this position was abolished and the veteran demoted to a group 2 position. The veteran claimed a seniority right to the group 1 position of bill clerk on the theory that the Universal Military Training and Service Act entitled him to a seniority date of September 8 or 10, the dates when, if present, he could have applied for the bulletined positions. Also, either of these dates would have entitled him to replace the nonemployee as bill clerk when his position was dropped.

The district court dismissed his complaint for failure to state a cause of action and the court of appeals affirmed. On the merits, the Supreme Court reiterated the escalator principle, which it ruled had been embodied in section 9 (c) (2) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act. This principle, it said, does not assure the veteran "that the past with all its possibilities of betterment will be recalled. . . . Much . . . that might have flowed from experience, effort or chance" remains unavailable. "The very important but limited purpose is to assure that those changes and advancements in status that would necessarily have occurred simply by virtue of continued employment will not be denied the veteran because of his absence in the military service." The statute does not purpose to give the veteran a status that he could not have attained "as of right" within the system of his employment if he had continued in his civilian employment.

The Court ruled that there is no statutory right to promotions which depend "not simply on

¹⁵ *McKinney v. Missouri-Kansas-Texas Ry.* (U. S. Sup. Ct., June 23, 1958).

seniority or some other form of automatic progression but on the exercise of discretion on the part of the employer." Here under rule 1 (3) (A), appointment to a group 1 position depends "on fitness and ability and the exercise of a discriminating managerial choice." The veteran had no right to it "simply because in his absence it had been bulletined, and if he had then been employed he might have applied for it, and . . . [the employer] might have found that he possessed the requisite fitness and ability. The statute does not envisage overriding an employer's discretionary choice by any such mandatory promotion. Nor does it sanction interfering with and disrupting the usual carefully adjusted relations among the employees themselves regarding opportunities for advancement."

The Court pointed out that, while rule 15 permits the exercise of seniority rights to any position bulletined during a leave of absence, under rule 1 (3) (A), seniority alone gives no right to move from group 2 to group 1; fitness and ability are also relevant. The employer had alleged that the veteran's actual assignment to group 1 was a mistake of law, i. e., an action taken because the employer believed the law required it. The Court ruled, however, that the fact of promotion did not enlarge the veteran's rights under contract or statute. Voluntary promotion, where the veteran lacks a statutory right to promotion, does not result in an obligation to give the veteran seniority in the higher position earlier than any employee similarly promoted could have claimed as of right. Under the general rule, seniority began when pay began, which here was on October 7.

The veteran had argued that the disposal of his case on a motion for summary judgment prevented him from proving that, by custom and practice under the agreement, he would necessarily have been assigned to one of the two group 1 positions

if he had not been in military service. He further urged that interpretation and practice by the parties to an agreement are often the most reliable bases for deciding rights claimed under it. In affirming the judgment, the Supreme Court granted leave to the veteran to allege, if it is the fact, that in actual practice under the agreement advance from group 2 to group 1 is automatic.

Wages and Hours

Concurrent Judicial and Administrative Action. A Federal court of appeals held¹⁶ that the administrative procedure provided under the Public Contracts (Walsh-Healey) Act to determine violations of contract wage-rate provisions¹⁷ does not have to be completed before the Government may bring action in a Federal district court.

In this case, the United States Secretary of Labor filed an administrative complaint against an employer who had contracted to furnish fuel oil to the Government, alleging that he had not paid his employees overtime pay as required by the Walsh-Healey Act and his contract. Concurrently with the administrative action and in order to institute court proceedings within the required 2 years after the violations had occurred,¹⁸ the Government filed suit in a Federal district court but requested a stay of further proceedings until the completion of the administrative hearing. The district court dismissed the complaint on the grounds that the Government did not have a cause of action upon which suit could be brought until the administrative proceedings of the Secretary were exhausted.

The court of appeals, in reversing the district court, held that although the statute directs the Secretary to hold hearings and make findings of violations which are binding on the courts if supported by a preponderance of the evidence, such findings are not a prerequisite to the institution of a court action. According to the court, the requirement that administrative remedies must be exhausted before resort can be had to the courts is limited to claims which "are cognizable in the first instance only by an administrative agency." Because of the wording of the Walsh-Healey Act allowing the Attorney General to bring suit, the appellate court held that the Government's right of action was founded in the statute and could be

¹⁶ *United States v. Winegar* (C. A., 9, Apr. 19, 1958).

¹⁷ The act provides that violations of its provision shall render the contractor liable to the Government "for liquidated damages . . . equal to the amount of any . . . underpayments of wages due to any employee engaged in the performance of such contract. . . ." and states that these damages "may be recovered in suits brought in the name of the United States of America by the Attorney General thereof." The act further directs the Secretary of Labor to administer the act and to hold hearings on complaint of violations and make findings which "if supported by the preponderance of the evidence, shall be conclusive in any court of the United States."

¹⁸ *Unexcelled Chemical Corp. v. United States*, 345 U. S. 59 (1953); see *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1953, p. 523. In this case, the court held that the Portal-to-Portal Act was applicable to these types of actions.

brought in the first instance in the court. However, it stated that in the ordinary Walsh-Healey action, "it may well be . . . appropriate pro-

cedure . . . to stay the judicial proceeding for a reasonable time to await the making of administrative findings of fact."

Union Conventions, August 16 to September 15, 1958

<i>Date</i>	<i>Union</i>	<i>Place</i>
August 16....	International Typographical Union.....	San Francisco, Calif.
August 17....	National Federation of Post Office Motor Vehicle Employees (Ind.).	Philadelphia, Pa.
August 18....	The National Association of Special Delivery Messengers.	Kansas City, Mo.
August 18....	International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America.	New Orleans, La.
August 18....	National Association of Post Office and General Service Maintenance Employees (Ind.).	Milwaukee, Wis.
August 20....	United National Association of Post Office Craftsmen (Ind.).	Cleveland, Ohio
August 24....	National Association of Letter Carriers.....	San Francisco, Calif.
August 25....	American Federation of Government Employees...	San Diego, Calif.
August 25....	National Federation of Post Office Clerks.....	Boston, Mass.
August 25....	American Federation of Teachers.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
August 25....	National Association of Postal Supervisors (Ind.)..	Louisville, Ky.
September 1..	United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (Ind.).	New York, N. Y.
September 5..	Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists, and Proprietors' International Union of America.	Indianapolis, Ind.
September 6..	Friendly Society of Engravers and Sketchmakers (Ind.).	New York, N. Y.
September 8..	National Federation of Federal Employees (Ind.)..	Kansas City, Mo.
September 8..	The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union.	Long Beach, Calif.
September 8..	Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America.....	Kansas City, Mo.
September 8..	American Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.	Atlantic City, N. J.
September 15.	International Alliance of Bill Posters, Billers and Distributors.	New York, N. Y.
September 15.	United Steelworkers of America.....	Atlantic City, N. J.
September 15.	International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of North America.	Battle Creek, Mich.
September 15.	Sheet Metal Workers' International Association...	Detroit, Mich.
<i>State federation</i>		
September 4..	Missouri State Labor Council.....	Kansas City
September 8..	Connecticut State Labor Council.....	Hartford
September 8..	Iowa Federation of Labor.....	Des Moines
September 15.	Alaska Federation of Labor.....	Fairbanks

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

May 1, 1958

THE AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ended its 3-day meeting in Washington, D. C., having, among other actions, extended the probation of two AFL-CIO-monitored unions—the United Textile Workers, which was ordered to remove Burton Hyman as its vice president by May 9 or stand suspended, and the Distillery Workers. (See Chron. item for Dec. 5, 1957, MLR Feb. 1958.) Full reports on compliance with cleanup orders are to be made at the next council meeting. (See also p. 783 of this issue.)

GEORGE P. DELANEY became director of organizing activities of the International Union of Operating Engineers. He resigned as an international representative of the AFL-CIO.

May 2

THE WOODWORKERS, after 2 weeks' negotiations with lumber industry representatives from 5 western States, offered to extend for 1 year a contract due to expire June 1. Management accepted the offer and both parties agreed to discuss wages on September 16 if economic conditions warrant. The pact, subject to ratification by union membership and individual employers, covers about 45,000 workers.

May 5

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT ruled, in *National Labor Relations Board v. Wooster Division of Borg-Warner Corp.*, that it was illegal for an employer to insist, as a condition precedent to signing a collective bargaining contract, that the contract (1) require a secret prestrike vote on the employer's last offer by both union and non-union members of the bargaining unit, and (2) be made with the local union rather than the international, which was the certified bargaining agent. (See Chron. item for Sept. 12, 1956, MLR, Nov. 1956, and p. 771 of this issue.)

May 7

THE OHIO AFL-CIO, totaling about 1 million members, was created through merger of the State Federation of Labor and the State Industrial Union Council.

On May 24, Indiana became the 38th State where State AFL and CIO organizations have merged, when the Indiana State AFL-CIO was formed. (See also p. 782 of this issue.)

A STRIKE-AVERTING, 2-year agreement was reached by the Machinists with the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., providing for wage increases in 1958 and 1959 and other improvements for 16,000 workers in the firm's California plants. Subsequently, the union reached a similar agreement at the company's Marietta, Ga., plant.

On May 18, United Auto Workers employed in Douglas Aircraft Corp. and North American Aviation plants in 6 western States ratified similar contracts for about 26,000 workers. (See also p. 779 of this issue.)

May 8

IN A PRECEDENT-SETTING DECISION, the NLRB ruled that henceforth it would assert jurisdiction over bargaining units limited to employees of one member of a multi-employer bargaining group if the group meets the Board's jurisdictional standards, even though the individual member himself may not meet the standards. The case was *Browning and Rasco, d. b. a. Cottage Bakers* and *Local 492, International Brotherhood of Teamsters*. (See also p. 773 of this issue.)

May 11

MEMBERSHIP RATIFICATION of a 2-year contract, retroactive to May 1, with the Combustion Engineering Co., Inc., ended a 10-day strike of 3,000 members of the Boilermakers and Blacksmiths, at the company's Chattanooga, Tenn., plant. The pact includes a 10-cent-an-hour across-the-board wage increase and permits a reopening for wages in mid-1959.

May 12

DELEGATES representing about 30,000 members of 41 local unions which had withdrawn from the Laundry Workers union following its expulsion from the AFL-CIO (see Chron. item for Dec. 5, 1957, MLR, Feb. 1958), met in Washington for a 3-day convention to found the AFL-CIO Laundry and Dry Cleaning International Union. (See also p. 782 of this issue.)

May 14

THE NLRB unanimously ruled, in *AFL-CIO and Field Representatives Federation*, that AFL-CIO organizers and field representatives are nonmanagerial employees entitled to representation under the Taft-Hartley Act since they do not formulate or determine policy of their department. On May 27, the AFL-CIO Executive Committee announced that it had authorized recognition of the union.

May 19

AN INDIANA SUPERIOR COURT ruled that the State's right-to-work law does not prohibit an "agency shop" clause in a collective bargaining contract, requiring non-union employees to pay the union representing their bargaining unit an amount of money equal to the union members' initiation fees, dues, and assessments. The court held that monetary payments to an exclusive bar-

gaining representative, which is required by law to represent all persons equally, is nothing more than payment for nonmembers' fair share of cost. The case was *Meade Electric Co. v. Hagberg, of Local 697, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers*.

May 20

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER approved a bill which raised, by 6 to 47 percent, the salaries of all members of the Armed Forces except draftees and officers in their first tours of duty.

On May 27, the President approved a bill which increased postal employees' salaries by 7½ percent plus additional "temporary" increases for the first 7 pay grades. (See also p. 781 of this issue.)

May 21

THE CARPENTERS and the Master Builders Association of Western Pennsylvania agreed on a 2-year contract calling for a 25-cent hourly increase in 2 instalments and other advances for about 5,000 workers.

During the month, the union also reached a 2-year agreement with the Builders Association of Chicago, providing for a 30-cent hourly wage increase in 2 steps for about 30,000 workers. (See also p. 780 of this issue.)

May 22

THE COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS and the Southern Bell Telephone Co. reached a 1-year agreement on weekly wage increases ranging from \$1 to \$3 for about 56,000 employees in 9 States.

May 26

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT ruled, in *International Union, United Automobile Workers and Valk v. Russell*, that the Taft-Hartley Act did not deprive a State court of the power to award compensatory and punitive damages to a nonstriking employee who was prevented from engaging in his employment by pickets during a strike, even though the union's unfair labor practice was within NLRB jurisdiction. (See also p. 772 of this issue.)

ON THE SAME DAY, the High Court made a similar ruling in *International Association of Machinists and Truax v. Gonzales*, which involved a machinist wrongfully expelled from the union and denied referral to employers through the union hiring hall. (See also p. 772 of this issue.)

THE International Union of Electrical Workers and the Radio Corporation of America reached a tentative agreement covering 16,500 workers in New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and California. Provisions included wage increases and additional benefits. (See also p. 779 of this issue.)

May 27

THE NLRB RULED that in the future parties to multiemployer bargaining units will be permitted to withdraw from such units only upon an adequate written notice to the other parties prior to dates of contract expirations, and that withdrawal during contract negotiations will be allowed only on mutual consent and in the absence of unusual circumstances. The case was *Retail Associates, Inc. and Locals Nos. 128 and 633, Retail Clerks International Association*. (See Chron. item for Apr. 11, 1958, MLR, June 1958.)

THE NLRB, in line with a recent Supreme Court decision on the rights of noncomplying unions (see Chron. item for Feb. 3, 1958, MLR, Apr. 1958), outlined the procedure which it would follow in future cases to determine representation questions involving such unions which had received illegal assistance from an employer. The case was *Bowman Transportation, Inc. and Local 612, International Brotherhood of Teamsters*.

May 28

THE TEAMSTERS reached a 3-year agreement with trucking associations representing about 1,500 firms in 11 western States. If ratified by union members and employers, the pact will become a master contract replacing 35 separate agreements covering about 100,000 long-distance truckdrivers. Provisions included wage increases totaling 30 cents an hour and a raise from 5 to 10 cents an hour, beginning May 1, 1960, in the employers' contributions to the pension fund.

THE NLRB dismissed a joint craft-severance petition by several skilled craftsmen's associations for single-plant bargaining units for skilled workers of the General Motors Corp., holding, in line with its established policy, that since the requests were not "coextensive with the existing bargaining unit," the sought units were "too narrow" for purposes of collective bargaining. The case was *General Motors Corp. and Federated Tool Crafts*.

THE IMPARTIAL CHAIRMAN of the dress industry (1) ordered that all jobbers and manufacturers have at least 75 percent of their work done by contractors permanently registered with the chairman and the union as maintaining union standards and (2) recommended to the union, which later announced acceptance, that Pennsylvania dressmakers pay piecework rates about 7 percent below those of New York manufacturers. (See Chron. item for Mar. 11, 1958, MLR, May 1958.)

May 31

THE COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS' UNION and the Western Union Telegraph Co. tentatively agreed on a 2-year contract providing for a 2-step, 11-cent wage raise for about 30,000 workers throughout the country. (See also p. 780 of this issue.)

Developments in Industrial Relations*

Wages and Collective Bargaining

NUMEROUS ACTIONS on the wage front were announced in May as the tempo of collective bargaining accelerated. Settlements were reached in the aircraft industry, at two major radio and television manufacturers, and in a number of non-manufacturing industries. In several instances, agreement was reached between labor and management to leave rates of pay unchanged in view of economic conditions, and some companies announced pay reductions for salaried employees. Members of the Armed Forces as well as Post Office employees were due to receive their first general salary advances in 3 years, as President Eisenhower signed into law provisions for such increases.

About 650,000 workers were scheduled to receive cost-of-living pay raises ranging from 1 to 5 cents an hour, as the Consumer Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics rose to a record high in April of 123.5 percent of the 1947-49 average. The majority of these workers were in the farm and electrical-equipment industries, where hourly increases of 2 or 3 cents were indicated, and about 150,000 were nonunion workers employed in the automobile industry. Production workers in the automobile and related industries normally have their wages adjusted on the basis of the April index, but most of them received no increase because they were working under contracts that were due to expire in late May or early June—before the raises would have gone into effect.

Negotiations. Automobile negotiations highlighted the news during May as expiration dates of contracts in the industry approached. The United Automobile Workers proposed that the parties submit to binding arbitration economic issues above those offered by the companies through extension of the present contracts. This

proposal was rejected by the Big Three, whereupon the UAW instructed its members to be prepared to work without a contract. On June 2, UAW members went to work at Ford, General Motors, and Chrysler with no contract in effect. The automobile companies had announced that failure of the UAW to accept their offer of a 2-year contract extension would preclude the "annual improvement" increase and the cost-of-living adjustment that otherwise would have gone into effect the first pay period in June.¹ (On May 24, all 3 companies announced that they were giving both these increases to their more than 150,000 nonunion salaried and hourly employees. At GM and Ford, the annual-improvement increase amounted to 2½ percent and at Chrysler to 3 percent; cost-of-living adjustments varied from \$10 to \$10.40 for a 3-month period.) Toward the end of May, UAW President Walter P. Reuther, acting in line with an earlier decision of a conference of the UAW Big Three councils, urged union members to continue work without a contract so as not to give the companies reason for a lockout. The companies, on the other hand, charged the union with tactics calculated to delay the strike until model changeover early next fall.

On May 28, the National Labor Relations Board dismissed a craft-severance petition by four skilled craftsmen's associations, requesting single-plant bargaining units for General Motors' skilled workers. Adhering to its long-established policy, the Board held that, since the requests for craft severance were not coextensive with the existing companywide bargaining unit, the units sought were "too narrow in scope and, therefore, inappropriate for purposes of collective bargaining."

At a meeting of the United Steelworkers wage-policy committee, delegates voted approval of a collective bargaining program for upcoming contract negotiations affecting about 200,000 workers in steel fabricating plants. Its demands, according to the union, would approximate 12 cents an hour to match the gains going into effect this July for workers in the basic steel industry under terms of 3-year contracts signed in 1956.

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

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, June 1958, p. 649.

Settlements. Threat of a major work stoppage in the West Coast aircraft industry was averted in May by settlements at a number of firms.² The first break in deadlocked negotiations occurred in California, as the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and the International Association of Machinists reached an agreement on May 7, covering about 16,000 workers in the company's Burbank, Maywood, and Palmdale plants. Under terms of the 2-year contract, general wage-rate increases in the first contract year ranged from 18 to 22 cents an hour for plant workers and 18 to 27 cents for technical and office employees. Of these advances, 16 cents was retroactive to March 10, 1958, and reportedly represented a cost-of-living "catchup" to match escalator increases over the preceding 2 years at other aircraft companies. Additional wage increases were also negotiated for certain skilled occupations, and some job classifications were upgraded. In addition, the contract included a cost-of-living escalator clause providing automatic adjustments at quarterly intervals, a 7th paid holiday (Christmas Eve), and a further 3-percent wage increase, with a minimum of 7 cents an hour in 1959. A similar agreement was negotiated at the firm's Marietta, Ga., plant where a 10-day work stoppage ended on May 17, when members of the IAM ratified a contract offer. About 9,000 workers were affected.

Settlements soon followed at other aircraft producers. In general, those companies that had escalator provisions in previous agreements continued these clauses and incorporated current allowances into the basic rate structures. Thus, at North American Aviation, Inc., and at Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc., agreements with the United Automobile Workers provided general wage increases ranging from 2 to 11 cents plus incorporation of 15- and 16-cent cost-of-living allowances, respectively. Both settlements also included an additional paid holiday and a 3-percent deferred increase in 1959.

Agreements reached between the IAM and the Convair Division of General Dynamics Corp. at its locations in California, Texas, New Mexico, and Florida provided an 8-percent increase with a minimum of 17 cents an hour, including a cost-of-living catchup. Other provisions included an escalator clause, a 3-percent deferred increase, and an improved holiday clause.

On May 16, the Republic Aviation Corp. announced weekly pay increases ranging from \$4.40 to \$7.80 for its nonunion salaried employees, covering about 2,200 clerical and secretarial workers, shop clerks, and draftsmen. The company also announced it had introduced a quarterly cost-of-living adjustment plan for these employees, based upon changes in the BLS Consumer Price Index, similar to that provided for production and maintenance workers in a contract signed by the company and the Machinists union in April.³

Wage increases affecting about 30,000 employees of the Radio Corporation of America in California, Indiana, New Jersey, Ohio, and Pennsylvania were agreed to in May between the company and representatives of the International Union of Electrical Workers and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The IUE settlement—which was subject to local union membership ratification at some locations—provided a 7-cent raise for production workers, an additional 2 to 8 cents for skilled employees, a 15-cent raise for first-class maintenance employees, and increases of from 7 to 14 cents for salaried employees. The agreement was negotiated under a reopening clause of a contract expiring in 1959, but the union agreed to extend the pact to 1960, with a wage reopener next April. The IBEW signed a 2-year contract calling for general wage-rate increases of 7 or 8 cents, with the amount depending on existing rates of pay and plant location. Inequity adjustments ranging from 2 to 8 cents were also put into effect, and a wage reopening was provided for 1959.

In addition to wage increases, both settlements also liberalized hospital, medical, and surgical schedules and provided for improved pension benefits. Under the latter provision, normal retirement benefits were raised to provide employees having at least 22 years' service with a minimum of \$2.25 a month for each year of service exclusive of social security benefits. Previously, minimum benefits were \$135 including social security. In addition, employees retiring at age 60 after 15 years' service will receive 80 percent of their normal retirement benefits plus an additional \$50 a month until they are eligible for social security benefits. They were eligible,

² See Monthly Labor Review, May 1958, p. 537.

³ See Monthly Labor Review, June 1958, p. 650.

previously, for early retirement after 20 years and received 67 percent of normal pension benefits.

A 1-year contract with the Philco Corp., the ratified by members of the IUE, provided a 5-cent-an-hour wage increase effective May 1 and improvements in some fringe benefits for about 4,000 workers at the company's two Philadelphia-area plants. In contrast, the company announced that, beginning May 12, it would put into effect salary cuts for about 4,000 salaried employees at all of its 10 plants—5 percent for those earning from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year and 10 percent for those making more than \$10,000.

Among this year's first settlements in the farm-equipment industry was the tentative agreement between J. I. Case Co. and the United Auto Workers on terms of 2-year contracts for about 6,000 workers at Rockford and Rock Island, Ill., Racine, Wis., and Burlington and Bettendorf, Iowa. According to company officials, the new agreements provided for wage increases which would range from 10 to 15 cents at Rockford, 12 to 20 cents at Racine, 7 to 10 cents at Burlington, and 9 to 19 cents at Bettendorf and Rock Island. The pacts included revisions in vacation benefits and a wage reopening in 1959. Unlike many contracts with other producers of farm equipment, the new, as well as the previous agreements with the company, did not include a cost-of-living escalator clause.

Negotiations between the Pacific Coast Association of Pulp and Paper Manufacturers and two unions—the Pulp and Sulphite Workers and the United Papermakers and Paperworkers—were temporarily deferred when the unions agreed to waive their contract demands until at least next fall. The decision to continue work under the current 5-year agreement, expiring May 31, 1960, was reached under a reopening clause. About 20,000 workers in 44 West Coast mills were affected.

The same unions, along with the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, also came to terms with the Northern Division of the International Paper Co. Effective June 1, wage rates of about 5,500 workers in Maine, New York, and Pennsylvania were raised by 5 cents an hour. The 1-year agreement reportedly brought average hourly pay to \$2.10 and also increased other benefits.

Weekly wage increases ranging from \$1 to \$3 (averaging 4 cents an hour) for about 56,000 employees of the Southern Bell Telephone Co. in 9 States were agreed upon on May 22 by the company and the Communications Workers of America. The 1-year agreement was subject to union membership ratification.

Tentative agreement, subject to ratification, was reached on May 31 between representatives of the Western Union Telegraph Co. and the Commercial Telegraphers' Union on terms of a new 2-year contract for about 30,000 workers throughout the country (excluding the New York metropolitan area). The settlement provided a 6-cent increase effective June 1, 5 cents on September 1, an inequity increase on January 1, and a revised pension plan which would base retirement benefits on the average basic pay rate for the 5 consecutive years of work when earnings were highest. Previously, retirement benefits were based on average pay for the last 10 years preceding retirement or, at the pension committee's option, on the 10 highest paid consecutive years.

On May 24, the Teamsters and the Retail Clerks reached a tentative accord with Montgomery Ward and Co. on terms of contracts for almost 30,000 workers. According to a joint union announcement of May 26, the 5-year agreements included "an across-the-board wage increase, a cost-of-living clause, and a modified union-shop requirement." No other details of the settlement were revealed pending union ratification. Members of the Retail Clerks had been on strike at some company stores since January 6.

In late May, union members ratified a 3-year contract between the Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes union and the Cleveland Transit System covering 3,000 operators. Effective July 1, 1958, employees were scheduled to receive a 5-cent-an-hour wage increase, and rates will go up by 6 cents more in July of both 1959 and 1960. In addition, the settlement also incorporated 9 cents of the existing cost-of-living allowance into base rates and revised the escalator formula for computing further adjustments. Other contract changes included improved vacation and revised welfare benefits.

About 30,000 workers represented by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in the Chicago area were scheduled to receive a 20-cent-

an-hour wage increase, beginning June 1, under the terms of a contract reached with the Builders Association of Chicago. The 2-year agreement called for an additional 10-cent pay increase on May 31, 1959.

A 25-cent-an-hour raise and a reduction in the employers' contributions to a welfare fund from 5 to 3 percent of straight-time payrolls also went into effect for about 8,000 electricians employed by the Electrical Contractors Association in the Chicago area. The agreement—negotiated by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—became effective June 1. Contractors estimated the net cost of the package to be about 18 cents an hour.

In contrast, a local of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers Union signed a 2-year contract with the Plasterers Association of Chicago that provided for no change in wage rates for 1958, although a reopening on wages was scheduled for 1959. According to the local's president, union members felt that continuous employment was their major concern; about 1,200 workers were affected.

Agreement was reached on May 21 between the Carpenters and the Master Builders Association of Western Pennsylvania on terms of a 2-year contract for about 5,000 workers. Effective June 1, 1958, rates of pay were to be increased by 15 cents an hour and by 10 cents more next June, bringing the hourly scale to \$3.775. In addition, the employers agreed to increase their contributions to a welfare fund from 7½ to 10 cents an hour on June 1, and 5 cents more in December 1959. Provision for a 5-cent contribution to a pension fund beginning December 1, 1958, was also included.

Governmental Pay Actions. On May 27, President Eisenhower signed into law a bill providing the 530,000 postal workers with a pay raise approximating 10 percent. Retroactive to the first pay period which began on or after January 1, 1958, pay scales were to be increased by 7½ percent. Workers in the 6 lowest pay grades—more than 4 out of every 5 employees—were to receive an additional 2½-percent "temporary" increase for 3 years to compensate for the increased cost of living, and employees at the 7th level were in line for a similar bonus amounting to 1½ percent.

The President also signed, on May 20, a military pay-raise bill providing members of the Armed Forces having at least 2 years of service with an estimated average 8-percent increase. Effective June 1, 1958, increases in pay ranged from a minimum of about 6 percent to a maximum of about 47 percent, with the larger amounts going to higher ranks, both officers and enlisted men, and to those with special talents. Provision was made for special "responsibility" and "proficiency" adjustments. About 2½ million military personnel are affected—1.7 million on the active rolls, 600,000 in the reserves and the National Guard, and 200,000 retired personnel.

On May 19, the Pennsylvania State Secretary of Labor and Industry issued an order that will raise the minimum wage for women and minors in retail trade to \$1 an hour. The order was scheduled to go into effect on July 1 in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh; for other areas, the increase is spread over a period of time. Cities with populations of 10,000 to 500,000 will go to a minimum of 85 cents on July 1, 1958, to 90 cents on January 1, 1959, and to \$1 on July 1, 1959. In other areas, the \$1 minimum will not be reached until January 1, 1960. Of the approximately 250,000 employees covered by the order, it was estimated that about 95,000 were receiving less than the new minimums.

Union Developments

Meetings and Conventions. Union conventions held during May included those of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the United Furniture Workers, the Textile Workers Union of America, the Laundry and Dry Cleaning International Union, and the United Wall Paper Craftsmen and Workers. At most of these conventions, there was considerable discussion concerning remedies for the business recession. Some of the proposals adopted called for a reduction in the basic workweek and in Federal income taxes, an increase in the Federal minimum wage, and improved unemployment compensation.

In addition to the above proposals, delegates to the 21st biennial convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers endorsed a resolution which, while it gave qualified praise for the work the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activi-

ties in the Labor or Management Field had done in exposing corruption in the labor movement, criticized the committee's failure to proceed "with as much zeal in rooting out corruption and wrongdoing among employers . . ." Speaking before the convention, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell said that after July 1, 1958, bidding on Army, Navy, and Air Force uniform contracts would be restricted to lists of "reputable manufacturers who pay decent wages." In the past, both the Amalgamated and the International Ladies' Garment Workers had protested that military procurement policies enabled many shops to establish a virtual monopoly in the uniform field by "chiseling" on labor standards. The convention nominated the present international officers, including President Jacob S. Potofsky, for reelection for another 2 years; a referendum was scheduled to be held within 6 weeks.

The McClellan Committee was also criticized by the Textile Workers Union convention, convening in Miami Beach on May 12, which said it should "pack up its prejudices and go home." Antirecession moves also occupied much of the convention's attention, as the union's president, William Pollack, criticized the administration for failing "to prime the pump to restore prosperity." In addition to advocating a 35-hour week, the delegates called upon Congress to consider possible Government purchase of surplus textiles for distribution to the needy.

The new Laundry and Dry Cleaning International Union (AFL-CIO),⁴ formed to replace the Laundry Workers union expelled from the Federation last December,⁵ was formally established in May. Delegates to the convention, held in Washington, D. C., elected Winfield Chasmar president, Samuel Begler secretary-treasurer, 9 vice presidents, and 3 trustees. In order to insure democratic and ethical procedures in the union, several anticorruption rules were incorporated into the constitution, including the AFL-CIO ethical practice codes and provisions for election of officers by secret ballot, biennial conventions, and a yearly audit of union books.

The new union claims to represent almost 30,000 workers in 41 locals throughout the country.

In New York, delegates to a special convention of the United Wall Paper Craftsmen and Workers unanimously voted to affiliate their 2,200-member union with the 165,000-member Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers Union. Founded in 1883, the UWCPW has its membership primarily in the northeastern section of the country.

Other Union Affairs. During May, the 37th and 38th mergers of State labor organizations took place. Delegates representing about a million members of the Ohio State Federation of Labor and the Ohio State Industrial Council met on May 7 in Cleveland to form the Ohio AFL-CIO. Elected to the top posts were former State AFL President Michael Lyden, as president; Phillip Hannah, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio AFL, as executive vice president; and Elmer Cope of the Steelworkers (formerly CIO) as secretary-treasurer. In Indiana, delegates from the State AFL and CIO bodies convened on May 24 to inaugurate the Indiana State AFL-CIO. Ex-president of the CIO group, Dallas Sells, was elected to head the new organization, Grover Osborn of the Plumbers (AFL) was designated as secretary-treasurer, and 2 vice presidents (one each from the AFL and CIO) were also chosen. About 315,000 workers are represented by the new organization.

In New York, the merger of the State AFL and CIO labor organizations was again postponed, because of the death of the AFL organization's president, Thomas A. Murray, whose vacancy was filled by Harold C. Hanover.

In New York City, merger talks promising an end to several years of bitter conflict occurred during late May between the Transport Workers Union and the Motormen's Benevolent Association. The peace formula—set up by counsels representing the AFL-CIO, the TWU, and the MBA—was proposed to a special "harmony" committee appointed by Mayor Robert Wagner last winter. This body in turn recommended the formula to the 2 unions. Under the tentative agreement, the motormen would form a separate department within Local 100 of the TWU, but would elect their own representatives to the local's executive board in proportion to their member-

⁴ The nucleus of the union was set up in January by the AFL-CIO with the establishment of the Laundry and Cleaning Trades International Council. See *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1958, p. 301.

⁵ See *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1958, p. 190.

ship. The motormen would also have proportional representation on future bargaining committees and would have full rights to represent the craft position.

On May 14, the National Labor Relations Board, ruling that organizers of the AFL-CIO were not managerial employees since they did not determine organizational policy, ordered a representation election to be held within 30 days.⁶ On May 27, the AFL-CIO Executive Committee announced that it had authorized recognition of the union and the election order was withdrawn.

During May, the United Textile Workers accepted an AFL-CIO directive to remove its vice president, Burton Hyman of New York, as a condition of continued affiliation with the Federation. George Baldanzi, president of the union, said he would investigate charges that Mr. Hyman used union funds for personal gain. The union is to remain on probation pending the August meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

One of the Nation's largest labor unions—the International Association of Machinists, with a membership of almost 1 million workers—celebrated its 70th birthday during May. Representing large segments of workers in the aircraft, automotive repair, machine tool, and railroad industries, the union holds contracts with more than 15,000 firms.

Rulings and Decisions

In a 5-to-4 decision, the Supreme Court ruled, on May 5, that a company could not insist on a collective bargaining contract provision requiring both union and nonunion employees to participate in a union strike vote. The issue arose from a contract incorporating such a provision, which had been signed, after a strike in 1953, by a local of the UAW and the Wooster Division of the Borg-Warner Corp. The union's subsequent charges of unfair labor practices were affirmed by the NLRB but set aside by a Federal court of appeals. In writing the High Court's majority opinion, Justice Harold H. Burton held that the contract clause in question was not a legal no-strike provision intended to govern relations between the employer and the employees. Instead, he held, it was intended to control relations between the union

and the employees and to enable the employer, in effect, to deal directly with the employees, thus weakening the union.⁷

Major implications for labor-management relations were involved in two rulings handed down by the United States Supreme Court on May 26, when the power of State courts to award actual and punitive damages in suits filed by workers deprived of work by trade union actions was upheld. One of the cases involved a nonunion electrician who was prevented from crossing a picket line to work; the other concerned a marine machinist who was prevented from obtaining work through a union hiring hall after being expelled from the union. In both cases, the workers had been awarded back pay and damages by State courts. The issue was whether the Taft-Hartley Act, by authorizing the NLRB to make back pay awards against unions in such situations, had pre-empted recourse to State courts.⁸

In a ruling related to last December's action on "hot-cargo" clauses,⁹ the Interstate Commerce Commission held, on May 1, that railroads and trucking firms could not refuse to handle pickup and delivery orders even when customers' plants were hit by "riots, strikes, picketing, or other labor disturbances."

Other Developments

Hearings and Investigations. The U. S. Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field investigated two areas of questionable practices during May. In the earlier part of the month, the committee probed an alleged swindle involving advertisements in "souvenir" publications sponsored by the New York and Pennsylvania State federations of labor. The transactions had been handled reportedly through an advertising agent, Benjamin Lapensohn, who was charged with misappropriating fees that should have been turned over to the federations. Several witnesses said they had been

⁶ In January, the AFL-CIO abolished the jobs of about 125 field and headquarters employees, attributing the reduction in force to lack of success in organizing campaigns, a reduction in income, and a shift in emphasis to public relations. See *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1958, pp. 302-303.

⁷ See also p. 771 of this issue.

⁸ See also pp. 772-773 of this issue.

⁹ See *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1958, p. 192.

"shaken down" by salesmen and had acquiesced in order to buy "labor peace." Mr. Lapensohn was out of the country and not available for questioning.

At midmonth, the committee turned its attention to allegations that the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. in the New York metropolitan area had made a collusive 5-year agreement in 1952 with local representatives of the Meat Cutters union. Issues centered on whether the company had let the local union "in the back door" after resisting other union attempts to organize its workers; and whether there was a secret agreement between the parties to retain a 45-hour workweek during the life of the contract,¹⁰ when at least one toher retail food chain in the area was on a 40-hour week. The company denied any collusion and stated that it had been "forced by the threat of a costly strike to submit to card counts to resolve the question of union representation . . ." Charges were also made that officers of the local had forged several hundred signatures on these cards to show that a majority of the workers desired the union as their bargaining agent.

Elsewhere on Capitol Hill, hearings continued on proposed labor legislation. Boyd Leedom, NLRB chairman, testifying before a Senate Labor subcommittee, suggested legislation that would speed up the Board's handling of cases by permitting it to bring contempt proceedings against parties who disobeyed its orders, without waiting, as now, for a Federal court ruling that the order be enforced. He recommended, however, that parties be allowed to appeal the order prior to con-

tempt action. Mr. Leedom also called for Congress to eliminate the "no man's land" in labor relations.¹¹

In the latter part of May, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, appearing before the labor committees of both houses in support of the administration's labor legislation program, asked for laws which would, among other objectives, assure adequate accounting of union health, welfare, and pension funds and their use solely for the advancement of workers' welfare, as well as fully democratic conduct of union affairs.

Other Actions. On June 4, President Eisenhower signed a bill making possible extended unemployment compensation for workers exhausting their benefits under existing State systems. The law provides Federal loans to States which specifically seek Federal aid for additional unemployment benefits, and covers workers who exhaust their benefits any time between July 1957 and April 1, 1959. The funds so obtained by the States can be used to pay such workers regular benefits for up to 50 percent of the number of weeks for which they are now eligible.

An ethics guide book outlining moral and ethical standards for business was issued on May 18 by the National Association of Manufacturers. The code calls for fairness by employers in all their dealings and declared the "monopoly of capital, of labor, or of government [to be] detrimental to the public interest."

¹⁰ A 40-hour week was established by the 1957 agreement.

¹¹ See *The Gap Between State and Federal Jurisdiction in Labor Relations* (in *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1957, pp. 829-832).

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

A Decade of Industrial Relations Research, 1946-56.
Edited by Neil W. Chamberlain, Frank C. Pierson, Theresa Wolfson. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1958. 205 pp. (Industrial Relations Research Association, Publication No. 19.) \$3.50.

Subtitled *An Appraisal of the Literature in the Field*, this is the first of two volumes planned by the Industrial Relations Research Association. The appraisers are Joel Seidman and Daisy L. Tagliacozzo on union government and union leadership; Joseph Shister on collective bargaining; Melvin Reder on wage determination in theory and practice; George H. Hildebrand on the economic effects of unionism; Robert Tilove on employee benefit plans; and Adolf Sturmthal on the labor movement abroad. All of the contributors are academicians, except Mr. Tilove, who is senior vice president of a large consulting firm in the health, welfare, and pension plan field, and, if the word is appropriate here, a "practitioner." The difference in outlook is quite evident.

These eminent authorities explore the output of a prolific decade—cataloging, sorting, and reviewing as they go; surely a prodigious labor, worthy of the gratitude of all researchers and students. In addition, they offer many suggestions for future studies, enough perhaps to keep another decade of researchers fully (if not always gainfully) occupied.

This is a useful book and a worthy addition to the fine series issued during the past 10 years under the auspices of the IRRA. However, the

reader outside of academic circles who is sometimes visited by what Lloyd Reynolds has called "uneasy midnight doubts about the value of research and about its relation to practical affairs" will find much in this book (Tilove's contribution excepted) to reinforce his uneasiness. This question may be another subject entirely, or from the point of view of educational needs, irrelevant, but someone willing to pursue this matter will find this book as good a starting point as any.

—JOSEPH W. BLOCH
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Automation and Management. By James R. Bright. Boston, Harvard University, Graduate School of Business Administration, Division of Research, 1958. xv, 270 pp. \$10.

This is an outstanding work in the current spate of books about automation and its implications. Unlike many other writers on the subject, Professor Bright draws his provocative conclusions from his firsthand case studies of the experiences of automated plants. These studies, made over a 3-year period, were part of the research program of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

One valuable contribution of Professor Bright's work is a better understanding of the nature of mechanization, which he discusses in Part I. Rather than an absolute quality, the term "mechanized" is analyzed in terms of 17 levels or degrees of automaticity. An interesting application of this concept is the Mechanization Profile showing the different levels of automaticity in the sequence of operations of a plant. Such charts of so-called automated plants reveal only a few operations at the highest levels of automaticity. This approach should lead to greater clarity and precision in discussing the meaning of automation.

Part II of the book describes the objectives and main features of 13 plants with a significant degree of mechanization, including 6 in the automobile industry. The experiences of these highly automated installations are compared with respect to their conception, design, and operating characteristics such as productivity, leadtime, production flexibility, and safety. Both the advantages and disadvantages of automation are weighed.

The last third of this study considers some critical areas; namely, maintenance, management

of downtime, the impact on sales, and the implications of automation for the work force. A key conclusion is that management will need to give greater attention to advance planning in all aspects of business operations in order to achieve the full benefits of automation. The author advances the tentative and admittedly qualified suggestion that more automation may reduce the degree of skill needed by the work force.

The book contains stimulating opinions about many aspects of this important subject. While some of Professor Bright's opinions are debatable, all of them provide working hypotheses for further research.

—EDGAR WEINBERG
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Concepts of Actuarial Soundness in Pension Plans.

By Dorrance C. Bronson. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, Pension Research Council, 1957. xix, 183 pp. \$5, Richard D. Irwin, Inc., Homewood, Ill.

Of special significance in the pension field is the problem of whether the rate and conditions under which funds are accumulated will provide the promised benefits to participants in a pension plan. It is this concept of pension funding that Mr. Bronson explores.

On the whole, the author provides a readable, nontechnical interpretation of the various problems and concepts involved in that elusive term "actuarial soundness." However, through necessity, he occasionally reverts to a technical approach in order to explain some of the more important aspects of actuarial soundness. The analysis of differences in the various approaches found in the pension field should be a particularly valuable aid to understanding the needs and uses of actuarial techniques in pension planning and administration.

The author does not provide a final and conclusive definition of the term "actuarial soundness," as indeed he cannot do, but does offer guideposts for the reader to formulate a general definition for himself. The term has been misused and mishandled in the past, and will continue to be so in the future; but after reading this book, the layman will be less easily led astray and less apt to apply the term loosely.

—WALTER W. KOLODRUBETZ
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Changing Population in the United States. By Conrad Taeuber and Irene B. Taeuber. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1958. 357 pp. (Census Monograph Series.) \$7.75.

Since the first national census was taken in 1790, demands have continually risen for new and more detailed information on a myriad of subjects. The Bureau of the Census has taken many of the demands in stride, and by 1950, a great mass of statistics had been gathered. In order to take full advantage of the materials, monographs have been prepared which provide analyses of many aspects of Census data. This volume offers an analysis for the materials on the population.

The book presents a broad historical summary of many population characteristics such as age, sex, immigration, marital status, education, economic activity, income, and the components of natural increase—mortality and fertility. It also contains a brief section describing some of the prospects for population growth and changing characteristics.

Probably the main contribution of the book is in the careful selection and lucid description of the materials included and in the collation of valuable historical data. In reviewing the development of each characteristic, the historic development of concepts is discussed and current usages are defined. The large number of well-selected tables and charts depict clearly many of the more meaningful changes in the characteristics of our population. In addition, copious footnote references and an extensive bibliography give this volume great value as a reference source.

Important aspects of the book include: (1) A discussion of population growth including material on regional growth, which is often overlooked; (2) an analysis of changes in composition and geographic concentration of the nonwhite population and of the foreign-born white population; (3) historical material on the characteristics of married persons and a unique treatment of marriage patterns for different birth cohorts; and (4) an indication of ways in which data can be used to depict changes in fertility patterns. One such approach shows the proportion of women with children under 5 in each age from 15 to 50 for the years 1910, 1940, and 1950. Other fertility measures, going back to 1835, show the number of children ever born per woman, and the distribution of women by numbers of children

born, for those women who have reached the end of their childbearing years.

A discussion of the interrelationships in population development makes the interesting point that the natural increase in our population has, during all decades since 1810, been much more important as a source of population growth than has immigration.

Taken as a whole, the book contains a wealth of well organized and concise material brought together from many sources. It should make a valuable contribution to any library. In such a book, sacrifices in thoroughness had to be made in the interest of comprehensiveness, and this is the principal limitation of the volume.

—STUART GARFINKLE
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Classrooms in the Factories: An Account of Educational Activities Conducted by American Industry. By Harold F. Clark and Harold S. Sloan. New York, New York University Press, 1958. xiii, 139 pp., bibliography. \$3.75.

To meet the challenge of new technology, many companies have established education and training programs to develop the skills and general knowledge of their employees. This volume provides a comprehensive analysis of the educational activities of 296 of the Nation's large industrial corporations. The study covers classroom-type programs characterized by "periodic group meetings, required assignments and examinations, or some comparable means of judging achievement."

Programs included orientation courses in 93 percent of the firms, supervisory courses in 91 percent, and human relations courses in 85 percent. Technical and professional courses were conducted by approximately two-thirds of the companies sponsoring educational programs. General education courses, many of which do not have a direct relationship to work assignments, were reported by 16 percent of the corporations. One corporation offers hundreds of separate courses with an enrollment of 32,000 and an annual educational budget of approximately \$40 million. College level programs leading to baccalaureate and higher degrees were reported by a few companies.

Training directors, personnel managers, and others concerned with training will be especially

interested in the description and analysis of several of the programs, including a course for supervisors at Johnson and Johnson, a technical orientation program at the Tidewater Oil Co., an understudy program for supervisory personnel at the Glenn L. Martin Co., a company correspondence course at the General Shoe Corp., and a course in human relations for supervisors conducted by the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

The authors are generally enthusiastic about educational programs in industry: "This is vital education indeed, a blending of learning, applying, reporting, and relearning that plumbs the very depths of reality. . . . No artificial motivation is necessary; the daily work life supplies it. And no distant use of knowledge gained need be envisaged; it will probably be needed that very afternoon." They believe that education in industry is a revolutionary development, comparable in importance to the development of free public schools. Such education supplements that provided by the regular school system. Rapidly changing technology, as well as increasing specialization, have made it difficult for the schools to fill all of the needs of industry. Workers must "be continuously informed and instructed and remain flexible, ever receptive to change. . . . the pace is so rapid that educational institutions removed even one step from the reality of production are frequently lacking in both equipment and experience.

Although Professors Clark and Sloan are hopeful that medium- and small-size concerns will be able to develop similar programs, they do not discuss the many difficult problems involved in this effort. Small companies are usually unable to conduct skill development activities without outside encouragement and assistance, such as that provided by apprenticeship agencies, vocational schools, and university extension divisions. These agencies assist individual firms in developing their own training programs and also promote group programs through which several employers, frequently in cooperation with labor unions, are able to accomplish together what would have been impossible individually.

This work represents a major contribution to our knowledge of the growing importance of the educational activities of large corporations. Outside the scope of the study, however, are several program areas in which industrial enterprises allo-

cate a sizable proportion of their education and training budgets. Among these areas are apprenticeship and other training on the job for blue-collar workers. To provide a complete picture of the contribution of large corporations to the development of the Nation's human resources, additional studies are needed.

The authors' analysis of classroom-type educational programs established by large corporations provides valuable information to leaders in industry, education, and government concerned with meeting the increasing demands of our economy for highly trained workers.

—JOHN S. McCAULEY

Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training

Automation

Economic and Social Implications of Automation: A Bibliographic Review. By Gloria Cheek. East Lansing, Michigan State University, Labor and Industrial Relations Center, [1958?]. 125 pp. \$1.25.

Some Preliminary Thoughts on the Human Demands of Automation. By A. T. Welford. (In *British Journal of Industrial Medicine*, London, April 1958, pp. 99-104. 17s. 6d.)

Collective Bargaining

Collective Bargaining and Management Functions—An Empirical Study. By Milton Derber, W. Ellison Chalmers, Ross Stagner. (In *Journal of Business*, University of Chicago, School of Business, Chicago, April 1958, pp. 107-120. \$2.25.)

Documentation in Collective Bargaining. By E. F. Scoutten. (In *Western Business Review*, University of Denver, College of Business Administration, Denver, Colo., May 1958, pp. 96-100. \$1.)

Union Agreements—Coverage and Characteristics, New York State 1956. New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1958. 33 pp. (Publication B-100.)

Wage Settlements, 1957; California Union Agreements. San Francisco, State Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, [1958]. 27 pp.

Wage Structure During a Recession. By Murray M. Rohman. (In *Labor Law Journal*, Chicago, May 1958, pp. 343-350. \$1.)

Cooperative Movement

International Directory of Cooperative Organizations. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1958. xv, 213 pp.

(In English, French, Spanish.) 11th ed. \$2. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Cooperatives and Land Use. By Margaret Digby. Rome, United Nations, Food and Agriculture Organization, 1957. 115 pp., bibliography. (FAO Agricultural Development Paper 61.) \$1, Columbia University Press, International Documents Service, New York.

The Cooperative Movement in the British Caribbean. By Philip M. Sherlock. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, April 1958, pp. 325-341. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Economic Development

The Challenge to America: Its Economic and Social Aspects. (Report of Panel IV of the Special Studies Project, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Inc.) Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday & Co., Inc., 1958. viii, 78 pp. 75 cents.

The Role of Small-Scale Manufacturing in Economic Development: The Experience of Industrially Advanced Nations as a Guide for Newly Developing Areas. Menlo Park, Calif., Stanford Research Institute (for International Cooperation Administration), 1957. 167 pp.

African Economic Development. By William A. Hance. New York, Council on Foreign Relations, 1958. 307 pp., bibliography. \$4.95, Harper & Brothers, New York.

Economic Development in India: The First and Second Five Year Plans. By N. A. Sarma. (In *International Monetary Fund Staff Papers*, Washington, April 1958, pp. 180-238. \$1.50.)

The Economy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in 1957, and the State Plan for 1958. (In *Industry and Labor*, Geneva, March 15, 1958, pp. 207-212. 25 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Employment and Unemployment

U. S. Census of Governments, 1957: Summary of Public Employment. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1958. 128 pp. (Vol. II, No. 1.) 75 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Women Employees in Manufacturing. By Herman Travis. (In *Employment and Earnings*, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, April 1958, pp. iii-vi. 40 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Effects of the European Common Market on Employment and Social Conditions in Agriculture. By Heinrich

Niehaus. (*In International Labor Review*, Geneva, April 1958, pp. 289-312. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Primary Effects on Employment of Shifts in Demand From Domestic to Foreign Products. By Walter S. Salant. (*In Review of Economics and Statistics*, Cambridge, England, Supplement to February 1958 issue, pp. 91-110. \$1.50, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York.)

Le Chômage Technologique en Belgique. Brussels, Office Belge pour l'Accroissement de la Productivité, [1957?]. 67 pp.

Housing

American Housing and Its Use: The Demand for Shelter Space. By Louis Winnick. New York, Social Science Research Council (in cooperation with U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census), 1957. 143 pp. \$5.50, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York.

75 Housing Areas: A Housing Market Analysis, Annual Summary, 1957. New York, Housing Securities, Inc., Division of Housing Market Research, 1958. 35 pp. \$9.

Income and Expenditures

An Approach to the Theory of Income Distribution. By Sidney Weintraub. Philadelphia, Chilton Co., 1958. 214 pp. \$6.50.

Size Distribution of Personal Income. By Selma F. Goldsmith. (*In Survey of Current Business*, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, Washington, April 1958, pp. 10-19. 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Income and Expenditures of Wage Earners' Families in Puerto Rico in 1952. By Alicia C. De Irizarry. San Juan, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [1958]. 165 pp.

Farmers' Expenditures in 1955, by Regions, for Production and Farm Living . . . With Tables on Off-Farm Income. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture and U. S. Department of Commerce, 1958. 134 pp. (U. S. D. A. Statistical Bull. 224.) \$1, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Labor Movement

The American Labor Movement. Edited by Walter M. Daniels. New York, H. W. Wilson Co., 1958. 223 pp., bibliography. (Reference Shelf, Vol. 30, No. 3.) \$2.

The Labor Movement in the United States. By Jack Barbash. New York, Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 1958. 28 pp. (Public Affairs Pamphlet 262.) 25 cents.

Labor Organizations

Proceedings of the Second Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO, Atlantic City, N. J., December 5-12, 1957: Vol. I, Daily Proceedings; Vol. II, Report and Supplemental Reports of the Executive Council. Washington, American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, [1958]. 619 and 601 pp., respectively.

Trade Unions—Romance and Reality. By Benjamin M. Selekman. (*In Harvard Business Review*, Boston, May-June 1958, pp. 76-90. \$2.)

Union Fees and Dues. By Walter L. Daykin. (*In Labor Law Journal*, Chicago, April 1958, pp. 289-297. \$1.)

Manpower

America's Labor Force: Prospects for the Future. By James P. Mitchell. (*In Personnel and Guidance Journal*, Washington, May 1958, pp. 603-609. 80 cents.)

The Hired Farm Working Force of 1956. By Sheridan T. Maitland. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, 1958. 50 pp. (Agriculture Information Bull. 187.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Women in the Labor Force. (*In International Labor Review*, Geneva, March 1958, pp. 254-272. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Blast Furnaces, Steel Works, and Rolling Mills. By Norman Medvin. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Office of Program Review and Analysis, 1958. 9 pp. (Industry Manpower Surveys, 86.) Free.

The Beginning Teacher: A Survey of New Teachers in the Public Schools, 1956-57—Preliminary Report. By Ward S. Mason. Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, 1958. 56 pp. (Circular 510.) 40 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Technological Changes and Skilled Manpower: Summary Report on the Electrical and Electronics Industry and the Heavy Machinery Industry. Ottawa, Canadian Department of Labor, Economics and Research Branch, 1957. 23 pp. (Research Program on the Training of Skilled Manpower, II.)

The Canadian Labor Force, 1957. (*In Labor Gazette*, Canadian Department of Labor, Ottawa, April 1958, pp. 354-359. 50 cents; 25 cents in Canada.)

Older Workers and the Aged

Occupational Differences in Attitudes Toward Aging and Retirement. By Ernest W. Burgess and others. (*In*

Journal of Gerontology, St. Louis, Mo., April 1958, pp. 203-206. \$2.50.)

State Action in the Field of Aging, 1956-57: A Progress Report. Chicago, Council of State Governments, 1958. 82 pp. \$2.

Personnel Management and Practices

Assessing Managerial Potential: Report of a Seminar Conducted by the Foundation for Research on Human Behavior, February 28-March 1, 1957, Ann Arbor, Mich., and March 13-14, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y. Ann Arbor, Foundation for Research on Human Behavior, 1958. 83 pp. \$3.

Management Implications of Recent Social Science Research—A Symposium. By Rensis Likert and others. (In *Personnel Administration*, Washington, May-June 1958, pp. 5-14. \$1.)

Personnel Surveys Help Line Management. By I. R. Lascola and R. P. Everett. (In *Public Personnel Review*, Chicago, April 1958, pp. 104-108. \$2.)

Freedom, Authority, and Decentralization. By Bennett E. Kline and Norman H. Martin. (In *Harvard Business Review*, Boston, May-June 1958, pp. 69-75. \$2.)

Measuring and Improving Personnel Programs. By Guy B. Arthur, Jr. Berkeley, California Personnel Management Association, [1958]. 10 pp. (Management Report 260.) \$1.

Strengthening Position Classification in the Federal Government. By Harold Suskin. (In *Public Personnel Review*, Chicago, April 1958, pp. 124-129. \$2.)

Matching Job Requirements and Worker Qualifications. By Sidney A. Fine. (In *Personnel*, American Management Association, New York, May-June 1958, pp. 52-58. \$1.75; \$1.25 to AMA members.)

Supervising Older Clerical Workers. By Waino W. Suojanen. (In *Personnel*, American Management Association, New York, May-June 1958, pp. 16-21. \$1.75; \$1.25 to AMA members.)

Social Security

International Trends in Social Security. By Robert J. Myers. (In *Bulletin of the International Social Security Association*, Geneva, January-February 1958, pp. 41-51.)

Social Insurance in Israel. By I. Kanev. (In *Bulletin of the International Social Security Association*, Geneva, March 1958, pp. 93-97.)

A New Agricultural Social Insurance Scheme in Algeria. (In *Industry and Labor*, Geneva, April 1, 1958, pp. 276-282. 25 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Vocational Guidance

How to Get That Part Time Job: A Handbook of Job Opportunities Available Now. By S. Norman Feingold and Harold List. New York, Arco Publishing Co., Inc., 1958. 92 pp. \$1.50, paper; \$2.50, cloth.

Nurses and Other Hospital Personnel—Their Earnings and Employment Conditions. By Jean A. Wells. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1958. 27 pp. (Pamphlet 6.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Occupational Abstracts; Physicist; Actuary; Medical Technologist: Reading Specialist. Peapack, N. J., Personnel Services, Inc., 1958. 6 pp. each, bibliographies. (Nos. 209, 210, 211, 212, respectively.) 50 cents each.

Careers in Rehabilitation. By Miriam Keeler. (In *Occupational Outlook*, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, May 1958, pp. 13-18. 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Careers in Industrial Relations. By Robert Shosteck. Washington, B'nai B'rith Vocational Service, 1958. 11 pp., bibliography. Rev. 25 cents.

Wages and Hours

Wage Structure—Wool Textiles: Part I, Yarn and Broadwoven Fabric Mills; Part II, Scouring and Combing Plants, September 1957. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1958. 67 pp. (BLS Report 134.) Free.

Studies of the Effects of the \$1 Minimum Wage, February and April 1956 and April 1957: Sunbury-Shamokin-Mt. Carmel, Pa.; Athens, Ga.; Hickory, N. C. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1958. 22 pp. each. (Reports 127-1, 127-2, 127-3.) Free.

Provincial Minimum Wage Orders: A Survey of Rates and Related Provisions. (In *Labor Gazette*, Canadian Department of Labor, Ottawa, April 1958, pp. 360-372, 414-421. 50 cents; 25 cents in Canada.)

Lawyers in the United States—Distribution and Income: Part II, Income. Chicago, American Bar Foundation, 1958. 38 pp., bibliography.

Overtime Hours and Economic Trends. By Rudolph C. Mendelsohn. (In *Employment and Earnings*, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, May 1958, pp. iii-ix. 40 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Miscellaneous

- Proceedings of 10th Annual Meeting of Industrial Relations Research Association, New York City, September 5-7, 1957.* Edited by Edwin Young. [Madison, Wis., Secretary-Treasurer of Association, Sterling Hall, University of Wisconsin], 1958. 341 pp. (Publication 20.) \$3.50.
- Papers and Proceedings of the 70th Annual Meeting of the American Economic Association, Philadelphia, Pa., December 28-30, 1957.* Edited by James Washington Bell and Gertrude Tait. (*In American Economic Review*, Menasha, Wis., May 1958, pp. xi, 1-677. \$3.)
- International Labor Conference, 40th Session, Geneva, 1957—Record of Proceedings.* Geneva, International Labor Office, 1958. liv, 859 pp. \$8.50. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.
- The ILO in a Changing World: Report of Director-General to 42d Session of International Labor Conference, 1958; Twelfth Report of the International Labor Organization to the United Nations.* Geneva, International Labor Office, 1958. 127 pp. (Report I.) \$1. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.
- Economics of Labor Relations.* By Gordon F. Bloom and Herbert R. Northrup. Homewood, Ill., Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1958. 806 pp., bibliographies. 3d ed.
- The Woman Executive.* By Margaret Cussler. New York, Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1958. 165 pp., bibliography. \$3.95.
- The Chronically Ill.* By Joseph Fox. New York, Philosophical Library, Inc., 1957. 229 pp., bibliography. \$3.95.
- The Challenge of Soviet Industry to American Industry—[A Symposium].* Philadelphia, Chilton Co., 1958. 62 pp., bibliography. (Reprinted from *Automotive Industries*, January 1, 1958.)
- The Population of Manchuria [and Related Topics].* By Waller Wynne, Jr. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1958. 93 pp. (*International Population Statistics Reports*, Series P-90, No. 7.) 55 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.
- Cambodia—Its People, Its Society, Its Culture.* By David J. Steinberg. New Haven, Human Relations Area Files, Inc., 1957. 345 pp., bibliography. (Country Survey Series.) \$7.75, HRAF Press, New Haven.

Current Labor Statistics

CONTENTS

A.—Employment and Payrolls

- 795 Table A-1. Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex
- 706 Table A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry
- 800 Table A-3. Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries
- 803 Table A-4. Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing
- 803 Table A-5. Government civilian employment and Federal military personnel
- Table A-6. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by State ¹
- Table A-7. Employees in manufacturing, by State ¹
- 804 Table A-8. Insured unemployment under State programs and the program of unemployment compensation for Federal employees, by geographic division and State
- 805 Table A-9. Unemployment insurance and employment service programs, selected operations

B.—Labor Turnover

- 806 Table B-1. Labor turnover rates in manufacturing
- 807 Table B-2. Labor turnover rates in selected industries

C.—Earnings and Hours

- 809 Table C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees
- 825 Table C-2. Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars
- 825 Table C-3. Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity
- 826 Table C-4. Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group
- 827 Table C-5. Gross average weekly hours and average overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group
- Table C-6. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas ¹

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

CONTENTS—Continued

D.—Consumer and Wholesale Prices

- 828 Table D-1. Consumer Price Index—United States city average: All items and major groups of items
- 829 Table D-2. Consumer Price Index—United States city average: Food, housing, apparel, transportation, and their subgroups
- 829 Table D-3. Consumer Price Index—United States city average: Special groups of items
- 830 Table D-4. Consumer Price Index—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods
- 831 Table D-5. Consumer Price Index—All items indexes for selected dates, by city
- 832 Table D-6. Consumer Price Index—Food and its subgroups, by city
- 833 Table D-7. Indexes of wholesale prices, by major groups
- 834 Table D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities
- 836 Table D-9. Indexes of wholesale prices, by economic sectors
- 836 Table D-10. Indexes of wholesale prices for special commodity groupings

E.—Work Stoppages

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

F.—Building and Construction

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

G.—Work Injuries

- 843 Table G-1. Injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries²

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

A.—Employment and Payrolls

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

[In thousands]

Employment status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ¹														Annual average	
	1958					1957 ²									1957	1956
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ³	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May			
	Total, both sexes															
Total labor force.....	71,603	70,681	70,158	69,804	69,379	70,458	70,790	71,299	71,044	71,833	73,051	72,661	70,714	70,746	70,387	
Civilian labor force.....	68,965	68,027	67,510	67,160	66,732	67,770	68,061	68,513	68,225	68,994	70,228	69,842	67,893	67,946	67,530	
Unemployment.....	4,904	5,120	5,198	5,173	4,494	3,374	3,188	2,508	2,552	2,609	3,007	3,337	2,715	2,936	2,551	
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	1,778	1,725	1,753	1,946	2,007	1,593	1,724	1,272	1,438	1,386	1,582	2,028	1,398	1,485	1,214	
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	930	933	1,153	1,517	1,187	857	699	538	448	506	731	620	520	650	594	
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	444	577	845	562	435	297	240	175	210	247	201	182	161	240	211	
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	1,146	1,301	1,045	795	556	380	280	268	263	238	234	261	377	321	301	
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	605	585	401	353	309	246	243	255	193	232	260	247	260	239	232	
Employment.....	64,061	62,907	62,311	61,988	62,238	64,396	64,873	66,005	65,674	66,385	67,221	66,504	65,178	65,011	64,979	
Nonagricultural.....	57,789	57,349	57,239	57,158	57,240	59,012	59,057	59,168	59,156	59,562	59,449	58,970	58,519	58,789	58,394	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	45,619	44,166	44,206	43,213	44,764	46,579	42,170	47,051	47,652	45,992	44,272	46,988	47,116	46,238	46,062	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	7,147	7,840	7,789	8,218	7,317	7,343	11,558	6,784	6,207	5,637	5,969	6,241	6,576	6,953	6,715	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	3,224	3,190	3,346	3,252	3,147	3,188	3,090	2,934	2,664	2,110	2,345	2,498	2,942	2,777	2,648	
With a job but not at work ⁴	1,799	2,153	1,899	2,476	2,007	1,901	2,239	2,399	2,632	5,823	6,863	3,243	1,886	2,821	2,969	
Agricultural.....	6,272	5,558	5,072	4,830	4,998	5,385	5,817	6,837	6,518	6,823	7,772	7,534	6,659	6,222	6,585	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	4,452	3,561	2,945	2,551	2,896	3,266	3,596	4,893	4,318	4,918	5,742	5,402	4,616	4,197	4,577	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,370	1,390	1,373	1,265	1,303	1,301	1,427	1,383	1,633	1,364	1,514	1,622	1,523	1,413	1,399	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	348	444	503	667	510	557	543	390	421	317	366	396	351	416	416	
With a job but not at work ⁴	103	162	251	346	289	260	256	172	146	224	150	115	170	196	192	
	Males															
Total labor force.....	48,858	48,396	48,126	47,944	47,801	48,096	48,286	48,503	48,620	49,745	50,307	50,160	48,657	48,649	48,579	
Civilian labor force.....	46,252	45,774	45,510	45,332	45,186	45,440	45,589	45,751	45,835	46,940	47,517	47,375	45,870	45,882	45,756	
Unemployment.....	3,266	3,492	3,743	3,632	3,141	2,392	2,041	1,594	1,565	1,596	1,803	2,054	1,665	1,893	1,608	
Employment.....	42,986	42,282	41,767	41,700	42,045	43,047	43,548	44,156	44,270	45,344	45,713	45,321	44,205	43,989	44,148	
Nonagricultural.....	37,862	37,578	37,340	37,429	37,646	38,413	38,713	38,865	39,155	39,953	39,738	39,647	38,982	38,952	38,870	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	31,862	30,867	30,552	29,833	31,093	32,096	29,402	32,773	33,371	32,992	31,823	33,713	33,251	32,546	32,536	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,555	4,027	4,087	4,326	3,788	3,680	6,471	3,317	2,992	2,711	2,891	2,984	3,165	3,461	3,388	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,995	1,395	1,427	1,494	1,437	1,875	1,381	1,240	1,162	950	1,010	1,096	1,309	1,197	1,135	
With a job but not at work ⁴	1,151	1,289	1,273	1,776	1,325	1,262	1,458	1,534	1,630	3,299	4,015	1,854	1,257	1,748	1,810	
Agricultural.....	5,024	4,704	4,427	4,271	4,399	4,634	4,834	5,292	5,115	5,391	5,975	5,674	5,222	5,037	5,278	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	3,930	3,281	2,777	2,393	2,740	3,075	3,284	4,111	3,779	4,221	4,862	4,499	4,006	3,716	3,993	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	753	947	1,000	971	976	876	952	758	925	741	864	820	815	842	806	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	247	329	420	586	411	444	393	270	282	231	238	260	249	309	308	
With a job but not at work ⁴	93	147	230	321	271	239	226	153	128	198	121	96	152	171	171	
	Females															
Total labor force.....	22,745	22,286	22,032	21,861	21,578	22,362	22,506	22,796	22,424	22,088	22,745	22,500	22,056	22,097	21,808	
Civilian labor force.....	22,713	22,254	22,000	21,829	21,546	22,330	22,473	22,763	22,390	22,054	22,711	22,467	22,023	22,064	21,774	
Unemployment.....	1,638	1,629	1,456	1,541	1,353	981	1,147	914	986	1,013	1,203	1,283	1,050	1,043	943	
Employment.....	21,075	20,625	20,544	20,288	20,193	21,349	21,326	21,849	21,404	21,041	21,508	21,183	20,974	21,021	20,831	
Nonagricultural.....	19,826	19,770	19,899	19,729	19,594	20,598	20,343	20,303	20,001	19,609	19,711	19,323	19,537	19,837	19,524	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	13,757	13,299	13,654	13,380	13,672	14,483	12,768	14,278	14,281	12,999	12,449	13,275	13,865	13,692	13,526	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,592	3,813	3,701	3,892	3,530	3,663	5,085	3,467	3,215	2,926	3,078	3,257	3,411	3,491	3,327	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,829	1,795	1,919	1,759	1,711	1,819	1,709	1,694	1,502	1,159	1,335	1,402	1,632	1,580	1,513	
With a job but not at work ⁴	648	864	625	700	681	639	780	864	1,002	2,524	2,849	1,389	628	1,073	1,158	
Agricultural.....	1,249	855	645	559	599	751	982	1,546	1,403	1,433	1,797	1,860	1,437	1,184	1,307	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	522	280	169	159	156	191	322	782	539	697	879	902	609	482	585	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	617	444	373	294	327	425	476	625	708	623	760	802	708	571	594	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	100	115	83	81	99	113	155	120	139	86	129	137	101	107	108	
With a job but not at work ⁴	10	15	20	25	18	22	30	19	17	26	29	19	18	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-67, 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	
	May ²	Apr. ³	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1957	1956
Total employees	50,496	50,238	50,158	50,223	50,937	53,084	52,789	53,043	53,152	52,891	52,605	52,881	52,482	52,543	51,878
Mining	746	755	770	784	803	825	829	837	853	862	857	858	835	840	816
Metal.....	90.5	91.5	94.2	96.1	99.6	103.3	104.5	105.7	110.1	112.2	113.4	112.4	111.9	109.7	108.3
Iron.....		28.7	29.7	30.4	32.4	35.4	36.9	38.1	39.6	40.1	39.3	38.9	38.2	37.4	34.6
Copper.....		27.2	28.5	29.0	29.6	30.2	30.3	30.3	32.0	32.8	33.4	33.4	33.0	32.5	33.3
Lead and zinc.....		14.1	14.3	14.6	15.0	15.2	14.7	14.9	15.4	15.9	16.8	17.5	17.4	16.7	17.4
Anthracite.....		19.7	22.9	24.2	23.4	26.1	24.1	27.3	28.4	27.2	31.0	30.6	26.6	28.3	29.7
Bituminous-coal.....	198.7	208.9	216.6	222.6	230.0	234.2	235.5	237.3	237.0	237.9	231.3	241.9	238.7	238.1	230.8
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....		322.9	326.3	333.3	339.7	345.1	346.0	346.8	356.3	363.1	362.0	354.8	340.0	346.7	330.8
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....		203.4	203.9	204.8	205.7	206.4	205.2	206.8	213.3	217.6	217.6	212.0	203.6	207.2	196.4
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	114.0	112.4	109.8	107.8	110.6	115.8	118.7	120.1	121.2	121.3	119.2	118.7	118.2	116.8	116.2
Contract construction	2,949	2,732	2,530	2,374	2,606	2,850	3,059	3,224	3,285	3,305	3,275	3,232	3,082	3,025	2,993
Nonbuilding construction.....	567	485	442	401	501	574	652	715	730	738	728	714	663	631	606
Highway and street.....	237.8	179.7	157.8	184.4	223.5	275.0	320.2	333.8	340.4	331.0	321.5	296.2	271.1	263.3	263.3
Other nonbuilding construction.....	329.5	305.2	284.6	316.6	350.0	376.5	395.0	396.4	397.4	397.4	392.0	366.8	360.1	342.6	
Building construction.....	2,165	2,045	1,932	2,105	2,276	2,407	2,509	2,555	2,567	2,567	2,547	2,518	2,419	2,394	2,387
General contractors.....	816.0	768.6	724.4	805.1	873.9	936.3	980.3	1,009.6	1,030.2	1,039.8	1,005.6	977.5	955.1	995.1	
Special-trade contractors.....	1,348.5	1,275.9	1,207.3	1,299.5	1,401.9	1,470.8	1,528.2	1,545.4	1,537.0	1,507.1	1,512.5	1,441.1	1,439.0	1,391.8	
Plumbing and heating.....		299.1	301.0	303.5	318.9	331.6	338.7	350.4	351.8	344.2	332.6	342.7	335.2	334.0	
Painting and decorating.....		182.2	164.7	152.7	161.6	181.6	198.6	211.8	223.0	226.6	226.5	205.2	190.5	191.8	
Electrical work.....		206.5	208.5	211.9	218.5	227.2	231.2	237.1	240.2	242.7	241.2	237.2	223.5	230.3	
Other special-trade contractors.....		660.7	601.7	539.2	600.5	661.5	702.3	728.9	730.4	723.5	706.8	727.4	693.4	678.7	
Manufacturing	15,046	15,113	15,363	15,603	15,877	16,316	16,573	16,783	16,905	16,955	16,710	16,852	16,762	16,800	16,905
Durable goods ³	8,484	8,528	8,707	8,875	9,111	9,405	9,584	9,687	9,710	9,802	9,756	9,913	9,895	9,808	9,825
Nondurable goods ⁴	6,562	6,585	6,656	6,728	6,766	6,911	6,989	7,096	7,195	7,153	6,954	6,939	6,867	6,992	7,080
Ordnance and accessories.....	118.0	118.9	118.4	117.6	116.6	116.9	117.8	119.8	123.6	126.5	126.2	126.7	127.6	125.5	130.6
Food and kindred products.....	1,417.8	1,397.3	1,390.1	1,396.9	1,417.4	1,477.9	1,518.1	1,591.8	1,673.6	1,654.6	1,578.9	1,510.7	1,451.8	1,517.9	1,552.0
Meat products.....		295.0	298.7	303.8	313.9	325.6	332.1	330.7	330.4	327.0	328.9	325.7	320.7	327.3	337.4
Dairy products.....		96.6	95.0	93.3	94.0	95.2	95.5	98.8	103.2	109.1	111.1	109.8	104.3	102.6	109.3
Canning and preserving.....		164.8	151.9	155.4	157.1	175.9	193.7	261.5	347.5	326.7	253.9	197.1	168.2	214.3	231.1
Grain-mill products.....		113.1	113.5	113.3	113.2	113.2	114.1	116.8	118.0	118.2	115.1	113.2	113.5	115.7	118.7
Bakery products.....		283.0	283.7	284.4	285.3	288.1	289.5	290.7	290.9	292.4	292.2	289.5	287.6	288.8	280.1
Sugar.....		25.9	25.2	26.5	33.4	43.0	47.9	43.3	29.8	28.7	27.9	27.1	25.0	32.0	31.8
Confectionery and related products.....		72.4	75.6	77.1	77.6	84.6	85.8	85.6	83.7	78.8	71.3	73.8	73.5	78.9	79.3
Beverages.....		208.2	210.2	206.4	207.5	215.6	218.6	222.1	226.8	229.9	234.4	229.4	218.8	218.4	215.3
Miscellaneous food products.....		138.3	136.3	136.7	135.4	136.7	139.9	142.3	143.3	143.8	144.1	145.1	140.2	139.9	140.0
Tobacco manufactures.....	78.3	79.2	83.1	88.1	92.0	96.3	95.7	103.8	108.3	100.0	80.1	82.5	81.9	92.8	97.3
Cigarettes.....		35.8	35.6	35.8	35.7	35.7	35.8	35.2	35.8	35.7	34.2	34.3	33.7	35.8	34.2
Cigars.....		28.7	29.8	30.6	30.6	32.0	32.6	32.8	32.3	32.0	30.1	32.6	32.9	32.6	34.5
Tobacco and snuff.....		6.4	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.6	7.0
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		8.3	11.2	15.3	19.3	22.2	20.8	29.3	33.6	25.7	9.5	9.0	8.7	17.8	21.6
Textile-mill products.....	917.6	927.2	935.2	945.3	950.6	974.9	985.3	998.1	1,003.0	1,002.3	986.2	1,004.2	1,003.6	1,004.0	1,057.3
Scouring and combing plants.....		5.9	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.9	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.9	6.6	6.3	6.9
Yarn and thread mills.....		110.6	111.3	112.9	113.8	116.1	116.1	117.2	118.2	116.1	114.9	117.7	118.1	117.8	123.0
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		399.8	405.3	409.3	412.2	419.0	418.9	424.1	426.4	427.5	423.1	428.4	429.2	429.7	457.2
Narrow fabrics and small wares.....		27.0	27.5	27.6	27.8	28.3	28.7	29.3	29.3	29.1	28.5	29.0	29.2	29.2	29.8
Knitting mills.....		197.3	194.8	195.5	194.2	204.0	212.0	215.7	216.5	217.2	211.2	216.2	213.2	212.5	220.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		84.2	84.2	85.3	85.2	86.7	87.9	88.3	88.5	87.9	86.1	88.1	88.0	88.2	91.7
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		44.2	46.2	46.8	47.7	48.7	48.9	50.3	50.3	49.9	49.0	49.4	51.1	51.1	54.2
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....		9.6	9.9	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.3	10.2	9.7	10.0	10.2	10.6	10.0	10.6	12.3
Miscellaneous textile goods.....		48.6	50.1	51.6	53.7	56.0	57.2	57.1	57.7	58.0	56.8	57.9	58.2	58.6	61.6
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,115.5	1,124.0	1,156.0	1,188.6	1,174.7	1,194.1	1,205.1	1,211.0	1,219.4	1,219.5	1,156.8	1,180.5	1,173.2	1,203.5	1,215.4
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		105.0	114.1	115.4	115.0	117.0	115.4	119.1	121.7	121.8	117.3	122.8	121.0	121.4	124.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		292.3	300.8	301.9	297.1	303.0	308.6	313.1	315.5	312.5	303.9	309.4	304.9	308.3	315.4
Women's outerwear.....		337.3	337.2	360.0	354.1	357.0	352.3	346.8	354.2	358.4	328.4	336.1	337.2	353.6	356.4
Women's, children's undergarments.....		117.4	118.9	119.4	119.1	121.5	124.1	124.3	124.2	122.0	115.8	119.2	121.1	122.0	121.6
Millinery.....		14.5	19.7	21.1	17.4	16.4	15.4	18.6	19.7	19.7	16.1	14.1	15.3	18.4	18.7
Children's outerwear.....		72.9	76.8	80.2	78.9	76.7	78.9	79.7	80.1	80.4	78.9	79.6	75.4	77.7	74.8
Fur goods.....		10.2	10.8	11.1	11.4	11.9	12.6	12.8	12.7	11.6	12.0	12.5	11.7	11.6	11.6
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....		58.9	60.2	60.2	60.5	62.9	64.5	64.8	64.2	63.5	60.9	61.7	60.3	62.3	63.4
Other fabricated textile products.....		115.5	117.5	119.3	121.2	127.7	132.3	131.8	127.1	129.6	123.5	125.1	126.3	128.2	129.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	1958					1957							Annual average		
	May ²	Apr. ²	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1957	1956
Manufacturing—Continued															
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	641.5	617.7	614.1	615.3	626.0	648.8	670.3	691.9	699.5	713.5	713.7	729.7	708.1	685.9	741.4
Logging camps and contractors.....	70.3	69.7	70.4	71.9	77.4	83.4	91.2	88.4	94.7	101.6	110.9	100.6	87.3	104.0	
Sawmills and planing mills.....	328.3	326.6	325.7	330.4	343.3	354.0	361.8	368.9	376.8	373.0	377.3	368.4	360.9	388.1	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	122.5	120.8	123.4	124.4	126.6	129.5	133.3	135.0	135.5	132.7	131.9	129.2	130.1	135.8	
Wooden containers.....	45.4	45.5	44.4	47.0	47.9	48.8	50.1	50.8	50.0	50.1	52.5	52.5	51.0	55.0	
Miscellaneous wood products.....	51.2	51.5	51.4	52.3	53.6	54.6	55.5	56.4	56.5	56.3	57.1	57.4	56.6	58.5	
Furniture and fixtures.....	341.7	341.2	348.2	354.1	357.8	368.2	373.4	378.1	379.8	378.2	369.6	371.8	368.6	373.2	379.0
Household furniture.....	242.3	247.6	251.4	255.0	262.1	266.2	267.9	267.9	266.6	259.1	261.0	259.1	263.3	266.4	
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....	42.3	42.6	43.1	43.3	44.0	44.9	46.2	47.4	47.7	47.0	47.5	47.1	46.8	48.1	
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....	34.6	35.0	36.2	36.1	37.1	37.0	38.4	39.2	38.8	38.8	38.6	38.1	38.1	37.9	
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	22.0	23.0	23.4	23.4	25.0	25.3	25.6	25.3	25.1	24.7	24.7	24.3	25.0	26.6	
Paper and allied products.....	555.5	557.7	559.0	560.3	566.1	575.6	578.8	580.4	580.6	576.0	569.7	578.7	573.1	575.9	569.9
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	271.9	271.2	271.8	274.8	277.1	277.4	277.1	277.8	278.4	276.0	281.5	277.8	278.3	278.0	
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	152.6	153.9	154.2	156.9	161.9	164.6	164.1	163.5	159.4	156.6	158.8	157.1	159.5	156.7	
Other paper and allied products.....	133.2	133.9	134.3	134.4	136.6	136.8	139.2	139.3	138.2	137.1	138.4	138.2	138.1	135.2	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	860.2	861.6	865.2	864.1	866.5	874.3	876.1	875.5	869.9	859.5	860.3	861.7	859.5	865.8	852.5
Newspapers.....	320.6	321.4	320.9	321.2	324.3	324.3	322.8	321.6	317.9	320.0	321.8	320.5	320.5	320.7	313.7
Periodicals.....	60.7	61.1	61.4	61.9	62.0	62.3	61.7	60.9	58.9	59.1	58.5	59.2	60.5	64.2	
Books.....	52.6	53.1	53.2	53.4	53.3	53.4	53.6	53.6	53.4	53.6	53.3	53.4	53.8	53.1	
Commercial printing.....	228.6	229.7	228.7	230.4	233.0	231.2	231.4	229.3	228.9	228.0	227.2	227.0	228.8	222.4	
Lithographing.....	60.1	60.5	60.5	60.4	62.5	62.8	63.1	62.6	62.2	62.1	62.5	62.1	62.5	63.1	
Greeting cards.....	16.0	15.5	15.9	15.8	16.6	19.0	18.9	18.1	17.3	17.2	17.6	16.6	17.3	18.8	
Bookbinding and related industries.....	43.8	44.3	44.1	44.3	44.8	45.3	46.7	47.1	45.8	45.4	46.1	45.9	46.0	46.0	
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	79.2	79.6	79.4	79.1	77.8	77.8	77.3	76.7	75.1	74.9	74.7	74.8	76.2	71.2	
Chemicals and allied products.....	796.9	810.0	808.6	808.3	815.2	822.5	828.6	832.2	833.9	832.5	829.4	831.8	837.8	833.5	830.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	100.7	101.6	102.3	103.4	103.8	104.5	105.8	107.0	107.6	107.7	108.1	108.0	106.9	108.4	
Industrial organic chemicals.....	295.8	297.6	301.1	305.2	308.2	309.2	309.3	313.3	315.1	316.0	315.8	314.7	314.3	315.7	
Drugs and medicines.....	108.5	108.0	107.2	107.2	107.8	107.6	106.2	105.7	105.5	104.4	102.6	101.5	103.8	97.7	
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	48.3	48.8	48.9	49.0	49.6	50.5	51.0	51.3	51.2	50.6	50.7	50.1	50.7	50.3	
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	74.0	74.4	74.7	75.3	75.6	75.8	77.0	77.9	78.6	79.0	77.9	77.5	77.2	76.2	
Gum and wood chemicals.....	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.4	
Fertilizers.....	46.0	40.6	35.1	34.1	32.3	32.6	33.9	33.3	31.0	30.5	33.5	42.5	35.6	36.0	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	34.8	35.6	36.6	38.5	40.7	42.0	41.8	39.0	36.3	35.5	36.5	37.2	39.0	40.5	
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	93.9	94.0	94.4	94.5	96.4	98.4	98.6	98.7	98.4	96.9	98.2	97.7	97.5	97.4	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	246.7	247.8	247.8	250.7	253.0	253.7	256.6	257.9	261.3	261.3	259.9	259.1	257.2	257.3	254.3
Petroleum refining.....	201.5	202.4	203.2	204.6	203.9	204.8	205.0	208.1	208.5	207.2	206.3	205.4	205.6	202.6	
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....	46.3	45.4	47.5	48.4	49.8	51.8	52.9	53.2	52.8	52.7	52.8	51.8	51.7	51.7	
Rubber products.....	229.9	233.9	243.2	250.9	260.5	267.5	269.3	269.9	266.9	264.7	259.7	255.7	262.1	264.7	269.2
Tires and inner tubes.....	97.9	102.5	105.6	109.2	111.3	111.4	111.6	111.6	111.3	110.6	104.5	110.7	109.8	111.5	
Rubber footwear.....	21.0	21.2	21.5	21.8	22.1	22.3	22.1	22.1	22.0	21.6	21.8	21.6	22.0	24.1	
Other rubber products.....	115.0	119.5	123.8	129.5	134.1	135.6	136.2	133.2	131.4	127.5	129.4	129.8	132.9	138.6	
Leather and leather products.....	343.7	346.7	368.2	374.5	370.1	374.0	374.9	375.4	378.0	382.9	372.5	373.9	366.3	376.1	381.5
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	37.3	38.4	38.9	39.5	39.9	40.4	40.4	40.6	41.0	40.3	41.0	40.4	40.8	42.7	
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	4.5	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	18.4	19.1	20.1	20.1	20.1	19.5	19.4	19.3	19.9	20.0	19.9	19.7	19.9	20.0	
Footwear (except rubber).....	225.5	240.4	244.8	244.4	242.6	239.1	239.5	242.6	246.8	243.2	243.6	238.4	243.2	246.3	
Luggage.....	16.3	16.2	16.3	16.0	16.7	17.2	17.5	17.3	17.6	17.0	17.1	16.8	17.0	16.6	
Handbags and small leather goods.....	31.0	35.7	36.2	32.5	35.1	36.1	36.0	35.1	34.7	29.9	30.2	29.2	33.4	33.7	
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	13.7	13.5	12.9	12.2	14.1	17.2	17.3	17.9	17.8	17.1	17.1	16.7	16.6	17.0	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	496.9	493.3	493.3	498.3	508.9	529.8	543.7	551.3	556.8	555.3	538.2	555.2	550.4	547.9	561.5
Flat glass.....	25.2	26.0	29.3	31.2	32.9	32.9	32.6	31.6	31.3	30.9	30.7	30.7	30.7	32.0	34.2
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	89.0	89.8	89.5	89.6	92.8	96.4	97.2	98.5	98.2	94.3	97.7	96.0	95.6	95.0	
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	13.7	14.1	14.8	15.3	16.1	16.3	16.9	16.5	16.6	16.3	16.5	16.5	16.6	17.5	
Cement, hydraulic.....	40.1	39.0	39.2	40.1	41.8	42.5	42.5	43.1	41.6	29.7	41.5	42.6	41.2	43.4	
Structural clay products.....	70.7	69.7	70.6	73.1	78.3	80.9	82.4	83.6	83.9	83.5	83.3	80.7	81.4	86.9	
Pottery and related products.....	46.1	47.0	47.4	47.6	49.3	50.3	50.3	50.9	50.2	49.7	51.4	52.0	51.7	54.6	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	110.7	108.0	106.4	107.6	111.2	115.6	118.8	120.9	120.9	121.5	122.2	120.2	117.3	117.6	
Cut-stone and stone products.....	18.2	17.8	17.5	17.9	18.5	18.6	19.3	19.2	19.2	19.2	18.9	19.1	19.0	19.5	
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	79.6	81.9	83.6	86.5	88.9	90.2	91.3	92.5	93.4	93.1	93.0	92.6	92.2	92.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Industry	1958					1957								Annual average	
	May ²	Apr. ²	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1957	1956
Manufacturing—Continued															
Primary metal industries.....	1,055.7	1,064.0	1,101.2	1,131.6	1,180.7	1,230.9	1,255.3	1,276.9	1,289.4	1,306.5	1,302.7	1,318.9	1,318.7	1,305.4	1,311.0
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....		512.4	529.8	544.9	568.1	599.9	616.4	629.7	641.7	648.4	648.9	652.1	651.5	643.7	630.6
Iron and steel foundries.....		188.6	195.3	203.1	212.2	217.9	218.4	222.6	218.6	225.4	224.3	229.0	229.8	227.8	241.0
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....		56.3	58.2	60.1	63.1	64.2	64.6	64.6	66.0	66.9	67.1	67.9	67.9	67.2	67.5
Secondary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....		12.4	12.6	12.8	13.4	13.8	13.9	14.1	14.1	13.9	14.1	14.1	14.4	14.2	14.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....		98.6	99.7	100.6	104.6	107.6	109.4	107.8	109.0	111.6	109.9	112.3	112.2	110.7	116.9
Nonferrous foundries.....		61.4	64.1	65.2	68.3	71.8	74.1	76.8	76.1	76.4	75.3	77.0	77.4	77.9	79.6
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....		134.3	141.5	144.9	151.0	155.7	158.5	161.3	163.9	163.9	163.1	166.5	165.5	163.9	161.1
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	981.5	992.8	1,014.4	1,035.7	1,072.9	1,108.4	1,127.0	1,129.1	1,118.8	1,118.2	1,108.2	1,125.6	1,121.1	1,124.7	1,116.6
Tin cans and other tinware.....		52.5	52.4	52.2	50.9	51.4	52.9	55.4	58.9	60.6	59.9	58.4	56.6	56.3	57.7
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....		122.3	129.1	133.8	140.4	146.3	147.2	145.2	140.5	138.4	136.6	140.9	142.7	144.3	149.2
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....		108.1	108.8	107.7	108.5	108.9	110.8	109.9	109.8	112.8	109.7	111.4	111.7	110.7	121.4
Fabricated structural metal products.....		304.5	307.1	311.0	321.5	329.6	332.3	336.5	337.5	335.4	332.4	334.2	327.5	320.7	303.4
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....		187.7	193.2	201.6	213.5	225.0	231.0	228.5	219.1	220.1	222.6	228.7	230.4	231.2	234.3
Lighting fixtures.....		44.3	46.0	47.4	49.6	52.6	54.6	54.6	53.5	51.9	50.8	51.1	51.2	53.0	50.8
Fabricated wire products.....		51.6	53.3	54.3	56.3	57.9	58.8	58.7	59.1	59.5	59.4	60.4	60.6	60.7	61.9
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....		121.8	124.5	127.7	132.2	136.7	139.4	140.3	140.4	139.5	136.8	140.5	140.4	130.8	137.9
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,453.6	1,478.9	1,509.5	1,531.4	1,561.7	1,587.4	1,608.2	1,635.9	1,657.0	1,658.7	1,686.4	1,714.6	1,728.4	1,693.4	1,716.4
Engines and turbines.....		80.6	82.2	83.3	82.9	82.8	81.7	81.8	81.7	82.6	81.6	83.9	84.1	83.5	79.6
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....		141.3	142.2	140.9	138.5	137.4	137.7	142.5	142.5	142.4	143.2	146.6	147.7	147.2	149.5
Construction and mining machinery.....		122.0	126.0	129.3	132.2	135.2	139.1	144.0	148.3	149.6	151.2	152.1	153.9	149.6	151.9
Metalworking machinery.....		225.1	231.8	237.4	246.9	254.4	260.3	267.6	275.2	277.3	283.5	289.1	290.9	280.7	282.5
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....		159.8	162.4	166.9	170.1	172.6	174.6	177.2	177.6	176.3	179.9	183.7	183.6	180.9	188.1
General industrial machinery.....		235.9	242.7	246.6	252.7	256.6	257.1	260.6	263.7	262.6	267.7	267.3	266.7	262.1	259.6
Office and store machines and devices.....		116.0	116.3	114.5	119.0	122.5	126.3	129.2	131.5	132.2	131.3	134.9	135.2	132.0	124.7
Service-industry and household machines.....		159.0	161.7	163.0	162.9	162.6	163.3	163.0	165.0	163.5	174.1	179.6	187.3	178.9	205.6
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....		239.2	244.2	249.5	256.5	263.3	268.1	270.0	271.5	272.2	273.9	277.4	279.0	275.5	274.9
Electrical machinery.....	1,075.8	1,087.3	1,111.0	1,129.4	1,158.9	1,192.4	1,221.4	1,239.2	1,251.3	1,232.8	1,219.7	1,222.0	1,211.2	1,225.0	1,202.9
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....		366.3	375.9	383.7	393.8	403.1	407.0	409.5	415.0	410.5	413.7	417.6	419.6	417.5	415.9
Electrical appliances.....		42.9	43.4	44.1	45.5	47.3	49.2	49.7	49.0	47.2	47.9	47.4	48.1	49.4	52.6
Insulated wire and cable.....		22.9	23.6	24.1	24.7	25.1	25.8	26.2	26.4	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.0	26.3	26.1
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....		60.6	64.4	66.8	71.6	75.0	75.6	75.1	74.8	72.6	72.6	73.6	71.8	75.3	73.9
Electric lamps.....		25.2	26.2	27.0	27.6	28.2	28.2	28.3	28.4	28.2	28.4	28.3	28.4	28.4	27.1
Communication equipment.....		524.3	531.6	537.4	548.8	565.5	585.2	600.2	606.2	596.9	580.9	578.6	568.0	578.3	557.7
Miscellaneous electrical products.....		45.1	45.9	46.3	46.9	48.2	50.4	50.2	51.5	51.2	50.0	50.3	49.3	49.8	49.6
Transportation equipment.....	1,569.4	1,577.8	1,631.2	1,690.7	1,754.2	1,823.6	1,837.4	1,822.1	1,787.4	1,876.5	1,888.3	1,925.9	1,941.4	1,904.9	1,830.5
Motor vehicles and equipment*.....		614.4	660.1	716.4	773.1	824.7	811.8	753.7	694.3	772.5	782.9	793.9	812.7	807.1	815.2
Aircraft and parts.....		763.6	767.1	767.9	773.7	785.8	806.2	847.2	868.5	885.3	902.0	905.6	906.9	878.1	814.4
Aircraft.....		465.6	468.4	466.2	468.6	475.4	489.0	516.7	529.5	542.4	553.9	556.2	558.3	537.5	499.1
Aircraft engines and parts.....		147.7	147.4	149.1	151.7	155.3	158.2	165.5	169.7	173.0	176.9	178.9	179.7	174.3	165.6
Aircraft propellers and parts.....		19.7	20.2	20.5	20.7	20.3	20.1	20.6	20.6	20.5	21.0	20.6	20.4	20.5	16.9
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....		130.6	131.1	132.1	132.7	134.8	138.9	144.4	148.7	149.9	150.2	149.9	148.5	145.8	132.8
Ship and boat building and repairing.....		140.4	141.3	142.5	142.0	145.3	147.1	145.8	146.9	146.5	146.6	148.7	146.5	145.4	128.9
Shipbuilding and repairing.....		123.8	124.8	125.4	125.2	128.5	130.4	129.7	131.2	130.7	129.8	129.9	127.1	127.5	110.0
Boatbuilding and repairing.....		16.6	16.5	17.1	16.8	16.8	16.7	16.1	15.7	15.8	16.8	18.8	19.4	17.9	18.9
Railroad equipment.....		51.2	54.2	55.7	57.8	59.3	62.5	64.8	67.0	61.1	67.2	67.7	65.6	64.7	62.1
Other transportation equipment.....		8.2	8.5	8.2	7.6	8.5	9.8	10.6	10.7	10.6	9.6	10.0	9.7	9.6	9.9
Instruments and related products.....	311.8	313.7	317.5	321.1	326.1	331.6	334.9	336.9	338.8	340.5	335.2	338.0	339.0	338.3	335.9
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....		66.9	66.8	67.8	68.8	69.3	70.1	71.6	73.2	75.4	75.6	75.1	74.8	73.4	67.3
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....		76.7	77.9	78.8	79.6	81.5	82.8	84.1	84.4	84.6	84.6	85.4	85.5	85.0	85.5
Optical instruments and lenses.....		13.2	13.3	13.4	13.7	14.0	13.9	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.9	13.9
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....		40.8	41.2	41.4	42.1	41.9	42.2	41.6	41.6	41.3	41.5	42.2	42.2	41.0	41.0
Ophthalmic goods.....		22.3	22.8	23.0	23.5	23.9	24.6	24.6	24.2	24.0	23.5	24.0	24.0	24.2	25.7
Photographic apparatus.....		66.2	66.9	67.5	68.3	69.1	69.5	69.2	70.0	70.4	70.0	69.4	68.5	69.2	68.1
Watches and clocks.....		27.6	28.6	29.2	30.1	31.9	31.8	32.1	31.8	31.2	26.2	28.1	30.3	30.7	34.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	438.1	442.6	447.9	450.1	447.4	466.8	494.3	505.5	507.7	494.8	468.0	485.0	480.6	484.9	499.3
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....		45.6	46.6	47.3	47.5	49.1	50.0	50.6	50.4	48.5	45.9	47.2	47.2	48.9	50.8
Musical instruments and parts.....		15.1	15.2	15.9	16.4	17.2	17.7	17.6	17.5	16.9	16.5	16.9	17.1	17.4	18.3
Toys and sporting goods.....		73.5	71.0	69.3	65.5	73.4	89.1	96.1	97.5	94.3	83.8	88.9	88.2	86.4	93.2
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....		31.7	31.5	31.2	31.4	31.8	32.4	32.5	32.6	32.6	31.4	31.9	31.1	31.7	31.9
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....		53.8	57.2	58.3	57.7	59.5	60.5	61.4	63.4	62.5	67.4	59.5	58.1	60.2	63.8
Fabricated plastics products.....		78.2	81.1	82.6	83.9	85.7	88.6	89.9	90.4	88.6	86.0	88.8	88.0	88.6	86.5
Other manufacturing industries.....		144.7	145.3	145.5	145.0	150.1	156.0	157.4	155.9	151.4	147.0	151.8	150.9	151.7	154.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	1958					1957								Annual average	
	May ²	Apr. ²	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1957	1956
Transportation and public utilities	3,883	3,892	3,919	3,954	3,995	4,100	4,123	4,159	4,206	4,215	4,199	4,181	4,156	4,155	4,157
Transportation	2,501	2,509	2,530	2,559	2,595	2,692	2,713	2,747	2,783	2,776	2,760	2,762	2,749	2,743	2,768
Interstate railroads	956.6	970.0	993.3	1,018.3	1,064.4	1,082.2	1,115.0	1,136.5	1,148.6	1,139.8	1,144.5	1,137.1	1,126.2	1,126.2	1,190.5
Class I railroads	828.8	840.3	861.9	886.0	918.7	943.5	975.2	994.8	1,007.2	1,007.7	1,011.9	1,004.4	986.3	986.3	1,042.6
Local railroads and buslines	101.8	102.1	106.4	105.5	105.7	105.4	107.4	107.6	107.7	107.7	108.0	108.4	107.1	107.1	110.6
Trucking and warehousing	791.4	801.1	803.9	811.6	847.2	854.9	855.1	854.1	838.3	833.4	829.2	821.0	833.8	807.5	
Other transportation and services	659.4	656.6	654.9	659.1	674.2	670.5	669.4	684.9	681.0	678.8	679.8	682.6	676.3	658.9	
Buslines, except local	42.6	42.2	42.1	42.3	43.7	44.2	44.5	45.8	46.2	45.7	45.1	44.0	44.2	42.4	
Air transportation (common carrier)	142.1	142.0	144.7	145.0	144.8	144.6	141.5	147.6	147.6	147.0	146.1	145.2	144.2	130.5	
Communication	782	783	789	795	800	806	808	809	814	824	824	813	810	810	795
Telephone	743.3	749.3	755.5	759.7	765.0	766.7	766.8	771.8	782.0	782.0	781.6	770.0	767.1	768.2	751.2
Telegraph	38.5	39.0	39.1	39.9	40.3	40.3	41.0	41.3	41.5	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.5	42.6
Other public utilities	600	600	600	600	602	602	603	609	615	615	606	597	602	594	
Gas and electric utilities	574.9	575.3	575.5	576.1	577.8	577.9	578.2	584.1	589.8	589.6	581.5	573.3	577.9	570.1	
Electric light and power utilities	249.8	249.9	250.4	250.6	251.2	251.3	251.3	254.4	256.9	256.6	253.0	249.3	251.2	247.8	
Gas utilities	143.7	143.9	143.9	144.3	144.9	145.1	145.1	146.3	147.5	147.7	146.1	143.7	145.1	144.2	
Electric light and gas utilities combined	181.4	181.5	181.2	181.2	181.7	181.5	181.8	183.4	185.4	185.3	182.4	180.3	181.6	178.1	
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified	24.7	24.5	24.0	24.0	24.1	24.2	24.3	24.5	24.9	24.9	24.4	23.9	24.2	23.9	
Wholesale and retail trade	11,280	11,256	11,239	11,244	11,432	12,365	11,840	11,664	11,620	11,499	11,493	11,505	11,411	11,543	11,292
Wholesale trade	3,087	3,101	3,126	3,137	3,162	3,214	3,210	3,200	3,180	3,179	3,166	3,140	3,113	3,154	3,032
Wholesalers, full-service and limited function	1,787.5	1,801.2	1,806.9	1,822.8	1,857.3	1,854.4	1,844.8	1,837.7	1,831.2	1,825.3	1,807.9	1,795.8	1,821.6	1,821.6	1,767.5
Automotive	125.2	125.2	125.8	125.8	126.3	126.3	126.8	126.3	126.8	126.3	123.7	123.7	121.6	123.5	118.8
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors	318.6	323.8	323.7	324.6	329.2	328.9	324.7	324.6	320.6	321.2	319.3	315.2	321.1	310.2	
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment	447.2	451.7	454.6	459.1	463.6	465.3	466.0	465.7	467.4	466.3	464.4	460.9	464.2	456.9	
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers	896.5	900.5	902.8	913.3	938.2	934.4	927.9	921.1	917.4	917.2	900.5	898.1	912.8	881.6	
Wholesale distributors, other	1,313.0	1,325.2	1,329.9	1,339.3	1,357.0	1,355.4	1,354.9	1,342.2	1,347.7	1,340.3	1,332.0	1,317.3	1,332.8	1,264.9	
Retail trade	8,193	8,155	8,113	8,107	8,270	9,151	8,630	8,464	8,440	8,320	8,327	8,365	8,298	8,389	8,260
General merchandise stores	1,332.4	1,319.5	1,305.4	1,291.4	1,361.0	1,904.9	1,555.7	1,447.4	1,419.2	1,351.6	1,346.9	1,379.8	1,382.2	1,437.7	1,450.7
Department stores and general mail-order houses	832.4	833.5	831.5	832.7	827.9	1,227.9	1,014.3	932.7	909.3	874.1	871.1	888.4	885.0	925.4	938.8
Other general merchandise stores	487.1	471.9	459.9	478.3	677.0	541.4	514.7	509.9	477.5	475.8	491.4	497.2	512.3	511.9	
Food and liquor stores	1,631.5	1,630.7	1,636.0	1,640.1	1,636.8	1,663.8	1,649.5	1,622.1	1,613.7	1,599.7	1,605.8	1,606.9	1,600.7	1,609.5	1,553.6
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets	1,172.9	1,182.5	1,183.7	1,182.4	1,190.4	1,190.4	1,181.5	1,156.6	1,140.1	1,120.9	1,126.5	1,127.6	1,126.2	1,137.5	1,086.4
Dairy product stores and dealers	228.8	225.7	224.9	226.3	227.8	228.7	228.7	230.2	234.4	244.4	245.4	241.9	237.3	234.3	231.9
Other food and liquor stores	231.0	227.8	231.5	228.1	245.6	239.3	235.3	236.0	234.4	233.9	237.4	237.2	237.7	235.3	
Automotive and accessories dealers	755.7	758.4	767.8	778.0	792.1	822.0	809.7	801.6	801.1	805.2	806.5	803.6	798.2	801.1	808.7
Apparel and accessories stores	599.3	599.9	592.4	570.6	600.2	739.9	644.3	625.9	614.7	571.6	550.7	619.8	621.7	619.6	616.0
Other retail trade	3,874.4	3,846.3	3,811.5	3,827.3	3,880.2	4,020.9	3,970.9	3,967.0	3,991.1	3,992.2	3,987.4	3,955.5	3,895.5	3,921.3	3,831.0
Furniture and appliance stores	390.4	392.0	394.4	394.2	414.2	402.3	397.6	392.5	392.4	392.4	392.8	392.8	392.2	396.2	396.8
Drug stores	369.6	366.9	366.5	378.3	406.7	381.1	380.2	373.5	374.1	376.5	372.4	360.9	370.8	345.6	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,364	2,353	2,344	2,339	2,340	2,349	2,355	2,356	2,361	2,389	2,390	2,359	2,329	2,343	2,306
Banks and trust companies	631.1	630.8	629.9	627.7	627.2	627.2	626.2	623.4	621.7	629.6	614.4	606.7	615.6	615.6	581.9
Security dealers and exchanges	83.1	83.8	84.0	83.7	83.9	83.9	83.8	84.2	85.6	85.3	83.8	82.8	83.7	83.7	
Insurance carriers and agents	870.4	870.4	868.1	866.7	866.7	866.7	865.2	861.6	861.8	867.7	865.0	853.1	845.8	853.5	821.7
Other finance agencies and real estate	768.2	759.2	756.8	761.6	771.1	779.9	787.1	793.5	805.8	814.0	807.8	793.4	790.2	820.1	
Service and miscellaneous	6,624	6,557	6,436	6,399	6,396	6,473	6,512	6,547	6,541	6,509	6,524	6,551	6,520	6,457	6,231
Hotels and lodging places	481.2	481.9	462.6	459.3	471.3	471.3	479.5	487.9	527.1	597.7	598.0	532.6	517.0	517.0	618.0
Personal services:															
Laundries	313.8	314.4	315.0	319.9	322.8	325.0	327.7	329.5	333.2	337.9	336.5	333.5	330.0	333.5	
Cleaning and dyeing plants	158.9	154.9	153.4	156.6	158.8	161.7	163.6	160.6	156.1	162.7	167.6	168.0	162.0	164.8	
Motion pictures	215.3	206.8	206.3	206.9	211.0	218.3	226.6	232.1	230.5	229.3	228.9	227.0	222.5	226.6	
Government	7,604	7,580	7,557	7,526	7,488	7,806	7,498	7,473	7,381	7,157	7,157	7,343	7,387	7,380	7,178
Federal ³	2,159	2,150	2,141	2,140	2,137	2,470	2,148	2,156	2,179	2,212	2,219	2,211	2,202	2,214	2,209
State and local ⁴	5,445	5,430	5,416	5,386	5,351	5,336	5,350	5,317	5,202	4,945	4,938	5,132	5,185	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	
	May ²	Apr. ²	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1957	1956
Mining	598	612	626	644	667	671	680	694	703	699	704	686	688	680	
Metal.....	75.5	78.1	79.6	83.1	86.7	876	88.8	92.5	94.5	95.8	95.5	95.7	93.0	92.5	
Iron.....	24.3	25.2	25.9	27.7	30.6	32.0	33.2	34.4	35.0	34.3	34.2	33.8	32.6	30.0	
Copper.....	22.2	23.5	23.8	24.5	25.1	25.1	24.9	26.5	27.2	27.7	28.0	27.7	27.2	28.3	
Lead and zinc.....	11.6	11.8	12.1	12.5	12.7	12.2	12.4	12.8	13.3	14.2	14.8	14.8	14.1	14.9	
Anthracite.....	18.1	21.2	22.5	21.8	24.3	22.4	25.4	26.5	25.2	28.9	28.3	24.7	26.4	27.1	
Bituminous coal.....	185.9	193.4	199.5	206.1	211.5	211.9	214.5	214.2	214.8	208.6	218.9	216.7	215.8	210.8	
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....	224.1	226.9	234.1	240.4	245.9	248.2	248.9	258.0	264.7	264.0	260.6	248.5	253.5	249.8	
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....	122.2	122.7	123.9	125.0	125.9	126.0	127.4	133.3	137.7	137.9	136.3	129.5	131.8	130.7	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	94.7	91.9	89.8	92.8	98.1	100.9	102.3	103.0	103.3	101.5	100.9	100.8	99.4	99.5	
Manufacturing	11,269	11,328	11,549	11,777	12,033	12,458	12,703	12,893	12,992	13,024	12,788	12,955	12,894	12,925	13,196
Durable goods ³	6,278	6,316	6,477	6,631	6,850	7,136	7,305	7,389	7,397	7,476	7,432	7,603	7,600	7,517	7,659
Nondurable goods ⁴	4,991	5,012	5,072	5,146	5,183	5,322	5,398	5,504	5,595	5,548	5,356	5,352	5,294	5,408	5,637
Ordnance and accessories.....	65.6	66.9	65.7	65.1	65.6	67.2	68.3	69.5	72.7	75.0	74.0	75.8	74.7	83.0	
Food and kindred products.....	973.4	955.2	947.0	956.4	974.2	1,031.9	1,072.8	1,143.2	1,218.0	1,194.3	1,120.2	1,056.4	1,004.2	1,068.9	1,105.3
Meat products.....	231.7	234.2	239.4	248.7	259.7	265.7	264.2	262.8	259.2	261.1	257.9	253.2	250.8	269.1	7.27
Dairy products.....	66.1	64.3	62.9	63.0	63.9	65.0	66.9	70.1	75.3	77.1	76.0	71.5	69.6	68.7	
Canning and preserving.....	132.8	119.8	123.6	125.4	144.1	162.0	228.9	312.9	292.2	220.8	164.3	136.2	182.1	199.6	
Grain-mill products.....	79.0	79.3	79.4	78.9	78.9	79.6	82.2	83.2	82.9	79.2	77.5	78.4	80.5	83.7	
Bakery products.....	162.1	163.5	164.7	165.2	168.7	170.7	171.8	172.0	172.8	173.1	171.6	169.4	170.3	172.1	
Sugar.....	20.6	19.9	21.3	27.9	37.6	42.4	37.9	24.5	23.6	22.7	22.0	19.8	26.8	26.5	
Confectionery and related products.....	58.5	61.7	63.3	63.7	69.7	71.3	69.2	64.4	57.4	59.9	59.6	64.6	64.8		
Beverages.....	109.8	112.1	109.2	109.8	116.6	120.2	122.3	124.9	125.2	130.0	127.1	120.9	119.8	120.8	
Miscellaneous food products.....	94.6	92.2	92.6	91.6	92.7	95.9	97.7	98.4	98.7	98.8	100.1	95.2	95.4	96.0	
Tobacco manufactures.....	68.6	69.5	73.3	77.9	82.2	86.6	85.9	94.0	98.4	90.4	70.8	73.2	72.8	82.2	88.7
Cigarettes.....	31.0	30.7	31.0	31.2	31.2	31.2	30.6	31.2	31.1	29.6	29.8	29.3	30.3	30.7	
Cigars.....	27.0	28.0	28.8	28.9	30.3	30.9	31.1	30.6	30.3	28.4	30.9	31.2	30.9	32.8	
Tobacco and snuff.....	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.9	
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	6.1	9.2	12.8	16.7	19.7	18.4	26.8	31.1	23.5	7.5	6.9	6.7	15.5	19.3	
Textile-mill products.....	828.0	837.1	843.9	854.5	860.0	883.6	893.3	906.2	911.6	911.4	895.4	912.9	911.2	912.0	965.6
Scouring and combing plants.....	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.6	5.2	5.7	6.0	5.8	6.2	5.9	5.7	6.3	
Yarn and thread mills.....	101.5	102.3	104.0	104.9	107.0	107.1	108.4	109.2	107.3	106.0	108.7	109.2	108.9	113.9	
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	372.8	377.6	381.8	385.1	391.7	391.3	396.5	398.9	400.2	396.0	401.4	401.9	402.4	430.0	
Narrow fabrics and small wares.....	23.5	24.0	24.1	24.2	24.8	25.0	25.6	25.8	25.4	24.8	25.4	25.6	25.5	26.2	
Knitting mills.....	177.2	174.8	175.4	174.0	183.7	191.7	195.3	196.5	197.2	191.2	196.7	193.2	192.4	200.7	
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	73.1	72.9	74.3	74.3	75.6	76.7	77.2	77.4	77.0	75.2	76.7	76.5	76.9	80.1	
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	36.0	37.7	38.2	39.2	40.0	40.0	41.4	41.4	41.1	40.3	40.2	41.9	42.2	45.6	
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	8.5	8.8	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.3	9.0	8.6	8.9	9.0	9.4	8.8	9.3	10.8	
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	39.3	40.6	42.1	44.0	46.4	47.6	47.6	48.1	48.3	47.1	48.2	48.2	48.7	52.0	
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	988.4	994.6	1,024.4	1,057.0	1,042.9	1,059.7	1,070.7	1,075.2	1,083.7	1,083.5	1,023.8	1,044.7	1,039.0	1,068.5	1,083.3
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	92.4	100.9	102.5	102.1	104.0	102.7	106.1	109.0	108.8	104.7	110.0	108.1	108.7	111.8	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	266.2	274.8	276.5	271.0	276.6	282.1	285.7	288.4	286.0	277.5	282.2	278.3	281.4	289.5	
Women's outerwear.....	300.2	298.8	321.3	315.6	316.9	313.9	306.6	313.6	318.0	289.1	295.8	296.9	313.2	316.0	
Women's, children's undergarments.....	104.8	106.5	106.7	106.5	108.5	111.1	111.3	111.1	108.9	102.6	106.0	107.9	109.0	108.9	
Millinery.....	12.4	17.4	18.7	15.2	14.1	13.2	16.2	17.3	13.8	13.8	11.9	13.1	16.1	16.4	
Children's outerwear.....	63.8	67.7	71.1	70.0	68.0	69.9	70.6	71.1	71.6	70.2	70.6	66.8	68.9	66.9	
Fur goods.....	7.5	8.1	8.4	8.5	9.1	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.2	9.4	8.9	8.8	8.6	
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	52.6	53.9	54.0	54.3	56.9	58.2	58.4	58.0	57.2	54.7	55.2	54.0	55.9	57.0	
Other fabricated textile products.....	94.7	96.3	97.8	99.7	105.6	109.9	110.4	105.4	106.8	102.0	103.6	105.0	106.5	108.2	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	572.3	549.8	546.5	547.7	557.6	580.8	602.1	622.7	630.9	644.6	645.3	658.9	638.0	617.2	672.2
Logging camps and contractors.....	64.2	63.5	64.2	65.6	71.0	77.0	84.6	81.6	88.2	94.8	103.1	92.6	80.5	96.6	
Sawmills and planing mills.....	297.5	296.0	295.5	300.0	312.7	323.4	330.9	338.5	346.1	342.6	345.5	337.6	330.3	358.0	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	102.4	100.7	103.0	103.9	106.2	109.1	112.6	114.5	114.8	112.1	111.5	108.8	109.7	115.0	
Wooden containers.....	41.0	41.2	40.0	42.5	43.6	44.5	45.7	46.3	45.4	45.8	48.2	48.2	46.6	50.6	
Miscellaneous wood products.....	44.7	45.1	45.0	45.6	47.3	48.1	48.9	50.0	50.1	50.0	50.6	50.8	50.1	52.0	
Furniture and fixtures.....	281.9	280.9	287.7	293.2	296.5	306.8	311.6	316.9	318.9	316.6	308.6	311.0	307.5	312.3	318.5
Household furniture.....	206.0	211.1	215.0	218.2	225.4	228.9	231.2	231.6	229.9	222.9	225.0	222.5	226.9	230.4	
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....	32.8	33.2	33.5	33.8	34.5	35.3	36.6	37.8	38.0	37.4	37.8	37.5	37.3	38.9	
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....	25.4	25.7	26.7	26.5	27.5	27.5	28.8	29.5	29.2	29.1	28.9	28.6	28.5	28.6	
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	16.7	17.7	18.0	18.0	19.4	19.9	20.3	20.0	19.5	19.2	19.3	18.9	19.6	20.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	1958					1957							Annual average		
	May ²	Apr. ²	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1957	1956
Manufacturing—Continued															
Paper and allied products.....	443.6	445.8	447.8	450.0	456.2	465.8	468.6	470.4	468.9	465.1	459.0	468.9	464.9	466.4	465.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	223.2	222.7	223.4	225.9	228.6	229.2	228.6	228.6	228.6	229.1	226.6	232.8	230.0	229.8	230.4
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	120.6	121.9	122.8	125.9	130.9	133.1	132.8	131.3	128.2	125.6	128.0	126.7	126.7	128.6	128.0
Other paper and allied products.....	102.0	103.2	103.8	104.4	106.3	106.3	109.0	109.0	107.8	106.8	108.1	108.2	108.2	108.0	106.8
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	552.2	552.9	554.9	553.5	556.8	563.5	565.7	566.8	563.3	553.1	552.2	556.0	554.9	558.9	551.1
Newspapers.....	158.7	159.1	158.8	159.3	161.8	161.5	160.4	159.8	159.8	156.4	157.1	159.3	159.3	159.0	156.0
Periodicals.....	26.0	25.6	25.5	25.7	25.3	25.5	25.8	25.3	24.1	24.1	24.2	24.9	25.2	27.7	
Books.....	32.6	33.0	33.3	33.4	33.6	33.7	33.9	34.0	33.5	33.7	34.1	34.2	34.2	33.1	
Commercial printing.....	183.8	184.4	183.8	185.9	188.9	187.5	188.2	186.9	185.0	184.4	184.1	183.4	183.3	185.3	180.6
Lithography.....	45.6	45.9	45.7	45.7	47.5	47.5	48.1	47.6	47.2	47.0	47.4	47.4	47.1	47.5	47.6
Greeting cards.....	11.2	10.7	10.9	10.8	11.6	13.8	13.8	13.2	12.5	12.3	12.6	11.6	11.2	13.6	
Bookbinding and related industries.....	34.2	34.8	34.5	35.0	35.4	36.0	37.5	37.8	36.6	36.3	37.1	36.9	36.9	36.9	37.2
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	60.8	61.4	61.0	61.0	59.4	59.8	59.1	58.7	57.8	57.3	57.2	57.5	58.6	55.3	
Chemicals and allied products.....	498.4	511.0	508.1	507.9	514.7	522.6	528.0	532.3	533.1	529.5	528.8	534.7	544.3	538.0	551.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	66.6	67.3	67.9	68.9	69.5	70.2	71.4	71.7	71.7	72.1	72.0	73.0	73.2	72.4	75.0
Industrial organic chemicals.....	184.3	184.4	187.8	191.9	195.3	196.6	196.9	200.4	200.9	203.3	205.8	206.7	204.7	204.7	215.6
Drugs and medicines.....	61.5	61.3	60.9	61.4	62.5	62.3	61.4	60.7	60.3	59.9	59.2	58.8	60.0	57.8	
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	29.4	29.9	30.0	30.1	30.4	31.1	31.5	31.8	31.5	31.0	30.7	30.4	31.0	30.4	
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	43.8	44.3	44.4	45.0	45.2	45.4	46.5	47.4	48.0	48.5	47.7	47.5	47.1	47.3	
Gum and wood chemicals.....	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.6	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.1	
Fertilizers.....	36.5	31.2	25.8	24.8	23.3	23.5	24.9	24.2	22.2	21.6	24.4	24.3	26.7	27.3	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	23.5	24.3	25.2	26.8	28.7	29.8	29.8	27.3	24.7	23.7	24.4	24.9	27.0	28.3	
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	58.8	58.8	59.3	59.2	61.0	62.5	62.7	62.2	62.3	61.4	62.3	62.0	61.9	62.8	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	163.3	163.7	162.5	164.7	167.0	169.1	171.4	173.0	175.0	175.1	174.8	175.3	174.0	173.8	
Petroleum refining.....	128.1	127.9	128.4	129.7	130.3	130.6	131.2	132.8	133.4	133.0	133.3	132.9	132.2	132.2	
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....	35.6	34.6	36.3	37.3	38.8	40.8	41.8	42.2	41.7	41.8	42.0	41.1	40.9	41.6	
Rubber products.....	172.2	175.4	183.6	191.0	200.4	207.3	209.0	209.5	206.4	204.3	199.8	196.8	204.2	205.6	
Tires and inner tubes.....	71.8	76.0	78.5	81.6	83.6	84.0	84.4	84.4	84.2	83.9	83.9	78.2	84.9	83.4	
Rubber footwear.....	16.7	16.9	17.2	17.6	17.9	18.0	17.7	17.6	17.2	16.8	17.1	17.3	17.6	19.8	
Other rubber products.....	86.9	90.7	95.3	101.2	105.8	107.0	107.4	104.4	102.9	99.1	101.2	102.0	104.6	106.1	
Leather and leather products.....	303.3	306.3	326.8	332.9	328.9	332.0	333.0	333.6	336.1	341.1	331.6	332.7	324.8	334.6	
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	33.0	34.2	34.8	35.2	35.6	35.9	36.0	36.3	36.8	36.0	35.7	35.7	36.0	36.4	
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0		
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	16.3	17.0	18.0	18.0	17.9	17.4	17.3	17.1	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.7	17.6		
Footwear (except rubber).....	201.6	215.8	220.1	219.7	217.8	214.5	215.1	217.8	221.8	218.9	219.0	213.8	218.6		
Luggage.....	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.8	14.3	14.6	14.5	14.9	14.2	14.4	14.1	14.3		
Handbags and small leather goods.....	26.7	31.1	31.3	28.1	30.7	31.7	31.4	30.6	30.3	25.7	25.8	24.7	29.0		
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	11.9	11.7	11.3	10.4	12.0	15.0	15.2	15.8	15.7	15.2	15.1	14.7	14.6		
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	402.5	399.1	398.8	403.4	413.8	435.0	448.3	455.5	460.8	459.3	442.6	459.3	456.2		
Flat glass.....	21.6	22.5	25.6	27.7	29.5	29.4	29.0	28.0	27.5	27.2	27.1	27.4	452.2		
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	74.7	75.5	75.2	74.8	78.0	81.9	82.5	84.0	83.8	79.9	83.0	81.7	28.5		
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	11.1	11.3	12.1	12.5	13.4	13.5	14.1	13.8	13.9	13.7	13.8	13.8	31.0		
Cement, hydraulic.....	33.0	31.9	32.1	33.1	34.9	35.5	35.6	36.1	34.8	23.0	34.6	35.7	14.8		
Structural clay products.....	60.8	59.9	60.5	63.1	68.3	70.6	72.1	73.6	73.7	73.4	73.3	70.8	34.3		
Pottery and related products.....	39.4	40.1	40.5	40.7	42.5	43.7	43.7	44.2	43.5	42.8	44.5	45.3	44.9		
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	87.8	85.5	84.0	85.4	89.0	93.1	96.4	98.0	98.5	99.0	99.1	99.7	94.9		
Cut-stone and stone products.....	15.7	15.2	15.0	15.3	15.9	16.1	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.4	16.7	16.5		
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	55.0	56.9	58.4	61.2	63.5	64.5	65.4	66.5	67.0	67.0	67.5	67.5	66.9		
Primary metal industries.....	842.1	848.0	883.6	910.6	956.5	1,004.0	1,028.5	1,049.2	1,061.0	1,077.3	1,075.3	1,092.5	1,092.6		
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills.....	409.7	427.4	440.7	462.7	492.8	509.1	523.2	534.1	540.6	542.5	546.6	546.4	537.9		
Iron and steel foundries.....	159.0	165.4	172.9	181.6	186.9	187.5	190.8	187.6	194.1	193.1	193.7	194.4	196.4		
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	43.3	45.0	46.7	49.3	50.3	50.9	50.7	52.0	52.7	52.6	53.5	53.9	53.1		
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.4	9.8	9.9	10.4	10.5	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.7	10.6		
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	75.2	75.9	76.5	80.0	82.8	84.7	83.0	84.1	86.6	85.1	87.4	87.2	85.9		
Nonferrous foundries.....	48.9	51.2	52.0	54.8	58.1	60.5	62.9	62.1	62.3	61.5	63.2	63.3	63.9		
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	103.2	109.8	112.8	118.7	123.3	125.9	128.2	130.6	130.7	130.0	133.4	132.7	131.1		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	751.0	760.9	780.8	799.5	833.2	868.1	887.4	889.4	878.1	878.4	868.6	886.5	882.9		
Tin cans and other tinware.....	45.6	45.3	45.0	43.7	44.1	45.6	48.1	51.5	53.1	52.5	51.0	49.3	49.1		
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	94.0	100.6	104.7	111.2	116.9	117.6	115.6	111.3	109.0	107.2	111.4	113.4	114.9		
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	82.2	82.9	81.9	82.4	83.1	85.0	83.8	84.0	86.7	83.7	85.2	85.3	84.4		
Fabricated structural metal products.....	221.2	223.6	227.0	236.4	244.3	247.5	251.2	252.0	249.7	247.7	249.7	249.7	244.7		
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	149.1	154.1	161.4	172.2	183.8	190.2	187.8	177.2	179.7	181.0	187.8	189.1	189.9		
Lighting fixtures.....	33.5	35.1	36.5	38.2	41.6	43.4	43.5	42.3	40.9	39.8	40.2	40.6	40.2		
Fabricated wire products.....	40.6	42.2	42.9	45.0	46.5	47.4	47.3	47.7	48.1	48.1	48.8	49.2	49.3		
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	94.7	97.0	100.1	104.1	107.8	110.7	112.1	112.1	111.2	108.6	112.4	112.6	111.9		

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	
	May ²	Apr. ³	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1957	1956	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,005.5	1,027.2	1,053.1	1,071.7	1,097.4	1,121.8	1,141.3	1,166.4	1,185.8	1,180.3	1,206.6	1,238.6	1,255.4	1,221.4	1,267.9	
Engines and turbines.....		53.7	55.4	56.7	56.9	57.5	57.0	57.0	56.9	57.4	56.9	59.2	59.5	58.8	57.9	
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....		98.7	99.3	98.4	96.3	95.7	95.7	100.6	100.4	100.1	101.4	104.3	106.5	105.0	108.0	
Construction and mining machinery.....		82.3	85.5	88.5	91.1	93.5	97.0	101.6	105.7	106.2	107.7	109.1	110.8	107.1	111.1	
Metalworking machinery.....		164.8	169.9	174.5	182.8	188.8	193.6	200.0	207.2	207.9	213.9	220.2	222.6	212.9	217.2	
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....		108.5	110.4	113.9	116.6	118.9	120.4	122.3	122.7	121.0	124.3	127.9	128.0	125.6	133.5	
General industrial machinery.....		148.3	154.0	156.7	161.9	164.8	165.9	168.7	170.7	169.2	172.6	174.1	174.5	172.8	174.3	
Office and store machines and devices.....		77.3	77.6	77.2	80.2	85.1	88.7	92.0	93.3	92.7	92.9	97.2	98.5	95.0	94.2	
Service-industry and household machines.....		116.7	118.9	119.3	119.2	118.6	119.5	119.0	120.4	118.4	127.4	133.4	140.6	132.9	157.4	
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....		176.9	182.1	186.5	192.4	198.9	203.5	205.2	208.5	207.4	209.5	213.2	214.4	211.3	214.3	
Electrical machinery.....	719.7	728.7	747.3	765.1	792.4	823.8	851.8	869.1	878.9	861.1	847.5	854.9	847.3	860.1	871.3	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....		242.1	249.9	256.5	264.9	272.7	276.3	278.4	283.5	278.9	280.9	286.7	290.1	287.5	297.3	
Electrical appliances.....		31.6	31.7	32.3	33.6	35.5	37.5	37.8	37.1	35.3	35.9	35.6	36.6	37.7	41.8	
Insulated wire and cable.....		17.3	17.8	18.2	18.8	19.2	19.8	20.1	20.2	20.0	19.9	19.9	19.8	20.1	20.8	
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....		45.5	49.0	51.3	55.8	59.0	59.4	58.9	58.2	56.3	56.5	57.6	55.8	59.3	59.0	
Electric lamps.....		21.5	22.4	23.2	23.8	24.2	24.2	24.4	24.5	24.3	24.5	24.5	24.8	24.6	23.9	
Communication equipment.....		358.5	343.8	350.8	362.0	378.7	398.0	413.0	417.9	409.2	393.7	394.2	384.6	394.9	392.0	
Miscellaneous electrical products.....		32.2	32.7	32.8	33.5	34.5	36.6	36.5	37.5	37.1	36.1	36.4	35.6	36.0	36.5	
Transportation equipment.....	1,093.7	1,105.3	1,156.8	1,213.8	1,275.8	1,341.7	1,349.9	1,321.3	1,277.8	1,363.0	1,373.0	1,415.2	1,434.8	1,402.2	1,358.3	
Motor vehicles and equipment*.....		457.1	500.4	553.7	608.7	661.0	649.7	590.2	531.2	610.3	602.6	632.4	651.9	645.7	651.5	
Aircraft and parts.....		435.8	489.8	491.2	497.6	505.8	519.4	543.7	560.6	573.5	585.0	593.9	598.3	574.6	540.8	
Aircraft.....		298.9	301.2	300.2	302.7	307.1	315.4	334.8	341.0	351.4	357.8	363.2	366.8	350.9	329.8	
Aircraft engines and parts.....		86.4	86.7	88.0	90.4	92.9	95.4	100.3	102.9	104.5	108.0	112.3	113.2	108.2	104.4	
Aircraft propellers and parts.....		13.7	13.8	14.0	14.2	13.9	13.7	14.1	14.0	13.9	14.4	14.2	13.9	14.0	11.3	
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....		86.8	88.1	89.0	90.3	91.9	94.9	99.5	102.7	103.7	103.8	104.2	104.4	101.5	95.3	
Ship and boat building and repairing.....		118.5	119.6	121.1	120.5	123.6	125.3	124.1	125.4	124.7	125.5	128.0	128.0	125.8	124.4	
Shipbuilding and repairing.....		104.2	105.5	106.3	105.9	109.0	111.2	110.6	112.3	111.6	111.4	111.9	109.1	109.1	94.1	
Boatbuilding and repairing.....		14.3	14.1	14.8	14.6	14.6	14.1	13.5	13.1	13.1	14.1	16.1	16.7	15.3	18.4	
Railroad equipment.....		37.5	40.2	41.4	43.2	44.5	47.4	49.5	51.5	45.6	52.0	52.7	50.8	49.6	47.0	
Other transportation equipment.....		6.4	6.8	6.4	5.8	6.8	8.1	8.8	9.1	8.9	7.9	8.2	8.0	7.9	8.2	
Instruments and related products.....	201.6	203.1	206.8	209.9	213.9	219.4	221.8	223.4	225.1	225.2	220.6	224.0	226.1	225.4	230.3	
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....		36.4	36.9	37.5	38.0	38.7	38.8	39.4	40.0	41.0	42.0	42.2	42.3	41.4	39.1	
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....		51.3	52.1	52.6	53.2	54.6	55.8	56.9	57.6	57.7	57.7	58.3	58.5	58.0	59.9	
Optical instruments and lenses.....		9.1	9.1	9.4	9.8	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.6	
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....		26.8	27.2	27.5	27.9	28.5	28.8	28.4	28.3	28.0	28.4	29.0	29.1	28.8	28.5	
Ophthalmic goods.....		17.2	17.6	17.7	18.2	18.6	19.4	19.3	18.9	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.8	18.9	20.3	
Photographic apparatus.....		40.1	40.7	41.5	42.3	42.6	42.7	42.6	43.7	43.9	43.5	43.5	42.9	43.1	43.9	
Watches and clocks.....		22.2	23.2	23.7	24.5	26.1	26.1	26.6	26.4	25.8	20.5	22.1	24.3	24.9	28.0	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	341.6	345.7	349.7	350.7	347.3	367.7	394.1	405.4	407.3	394.9	369.4	386.1	382.7	386.1	403.5	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....		35.4	36.2	36.8	36.9	38.5	39.5	40.0	39.7	38.0	35.7	36.8	36.7	38.3	40.6	
Musical instruments and parts.....		12.5	12.6	13.4	13.9	14.6	15.1	15.1	15.0	14.5	13.7	14.0	14.3	14.7	15.5	
Toys and sporting goods.....		59.9	57.3	55.6	51.8	59.6	75.4	81.8	82.9	79.6	69.7	74.5	73.4	72.0	78.3	
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....		23.1	22.8	22.3	22.6	23.6	24.1	24.5	24.7	24.7	23.5	24.0	23.2	23.7	23.8	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....		42.5	45.5	46.5	45.6	47.1	48.1	49.0	51.0	50.5	45.7	47.6	46.6	48.3	51.7	
Fabricated plastics products.....		59.7	62.4	63.3	64.5	66.6	68.9	70.2	70.5	68.3	65.8	69.2	68.8	69.2	69.5	
Other manufacturing industries.....		112.6	112.9	112.8	112.0	117.7	123.0	124.8	123.5	119.3	115.3	120.0	119.7	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 nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial, watchman services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e. g., power

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

² Preliminary; subject to revision without notation.

³ See footnote 3, table A-2.

⁴ See footnote 4, table A-2.

* Formerly titled "Automobiles." Data not affected.

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

TABLE A-4. Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing¹

[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: July	103.4	160.5
1940: Average	71.2	34.0	1951: Average	106.4	129.8	August	105.3	164.7
1941: Average	87.9	49.3	1952: Average	106.3	136.6	September	105.0	164.7
1942: Average	103.9	72.2	1953: Average	111.8	151.4	October	104.2	162.6
1943: Average	121.4	99.0	1954: Average	101.8	137.7	November	102.7	160.9
1944: Average	118.1	102.8	1955: Average	105.6	152.9	December	100.7	157.4
1945: Average	104.0	87.8	1956: Average	106.7	161.4	1958: January	97.3	149.3
1946: Average	97.9	81.2	1957: Average	104.5	162.7	February	95.2	145.0
1947: Average	103.4	97.7	1957: May	104.2	161.0	March	93.4	143.7
1948: Average	102.8	105.1	June	104.7	163.8	April ²	91.6	139.8
1949: Average	93.8	97.2				May ²	91.2	139.8

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 personnel¹

[In thousands]

Item	1958					1957								Annual average	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1957	1956
Total civilian employment ²	7,580	7,557	7,526	7,488	7,806	7,498	7,473	7,381	7,157	7,157	7,843	*7,387	*7,376	7,380	7,178
Federal employment	2,150	2,141	2,140	2,137	2,470	2,148	2,156	2,179	2,212	2,219	2,211	2,202	2,205	2,214	2,209
Executive	2,123.5	2,114.7	2,113.3	2,110.5	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	2,187.6	2,183.1
Department of Defense	956.9	953.8	953.6	952.3	954.5	961.2	971.5	995.3	1,018.1	1,023.4	1,023.0	1,021.1	1,025.2	1,007.6	1,034.1
Post Office Department	530.5	531.1	532.8	532.9	864.6	533.8	526.6	523.7	521.9	521.4	518.7	522.3	521.8	548.6	535.3
Other agencies	636.1	629.8	626.9	625.3	624.3	625.9	630.8	633.7	644.7	647.2	642.7	632.4	631.6	631.4	613.7
Legislative	21.9	21.9	21.9	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.0	22.1	22.3	22.3	22.3	21.9	21.9	22.0	21.9
Judicial	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.3
District of Columbia ³	225.6	225.3	224.3	224.7	232.4	230.4	231.0	231.5	235.4	237.0	236.3	232.1	232.8	233.1	231.2
Executive	204.7	204.5	203.6	203.8	211.6	209.5	210.2	210.6	214.3	215.9	215.2	211.3	212.0	212.2	210.3
Department of Defense	77.9	77.8	77.7	77.8	78.5	83.6	84.3	85.3	87.3	88.3	88.2	87.0	87.3	86.1	88.6
Post Office Department	9.8	9.8	9.3	9.3	16.7	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.6	9.3
Other agencies	117.0	116.9	116.6	116.7	116.4	116.7	116.8	116.3	118.1	118.8	118.1	115.4	115.7	116.5	112.4
Legislative	20.1	20.0	20.0	20.2	20.1	20.2	20.1	20.2	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.1	20.1	20.2	20.2
Judicial	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
State and local employment ⁴	5,430	5,416	5,386	5,351	5,336	5,350	5,317	5,202	4,945	4,938	5,132	*5,185	*5,171	5,166	4,969
State	1,405.8	1,402.7	1,392.7	1,384.9	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	1,335.6	1,281.5
Local	4,024.5	4,013.7	3,992.9	3,965.8	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	3,830.7	3,687.3
Education	2,497.3	2,511.9	2,498.2	2,469.4	2,471.4	2,484.8	2,448.0	2,296.5	1,988.9	1,982.3	2,216.5	2,342.6	2,350.8	2,301.2	2,178.6
Other	2,933.1	2,904.3	2,887.4	2,881.3	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	2,865.1	2,790.2
Total military personnel ⁵	2,637	2,652	2,647	2,643	2,647	2,690	2,729	2,789	2,819	2,839	2,826	2,820	2,821	2,786	2,848
Army	905.6	911.6	906.9	909.6	918.1	935.9	955.3	980.3	992.4	1,001.3	998.0	1,000.2	1,001.1	981.2	1,030.1
Air Force	873.8	875.7	877.8	877.0	878.7	890.9	902.1	916.7	922.2	920.8	919.8	916.4	914.8	910.9	916.1
Navy	641.3	642.9	639.8	633.6	629.6	639.1	646.8	663.1	674.7	685.5	677.1	675.9	678.0	666.7	672.7
Marine Corps	187.2	192.8	193.3	193.0	190.7	193.5	194.9	198.0	199.1	200.7	200.9	197.4	197.7	197.5	200.4
Coast Guard	29.5	29.4	29.5	29.9	30.0	30.2	30.3	30.4	30.5	30.5	29.9	29.7	29.5	29.9	28.8

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

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

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

² Data refer to the continental United States only.

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

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

⁵ Data refer to the continental United States and elsewhere.

* 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

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1958				1957								Annual average		
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1957	1956
Continental United States.....	3,302.3	3,275.5	3,163.1	2,877.0	2,111.7	1,513.1	1,235.9	1,166.7	1,150.7	1,284.6	1,251.2	1,349.7	1,475.4	1,465.8	1,225.2
New England.....	263.3	251.9	240.2	235.7	182.8	128.7	104.6	95.0	98.2	110.1	98.3	113.7	122.9	121.9	86.7
Maine.....	30.0	24.7	21.8	22.2	18.5	14.1	10.3	8.8	7.7	7.8	7.6	11.0	13.3	11.0	8.2
New Hampshire.....	15.3	12.5	10.5	10.6	8.2	5.7	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.3	6.6	7.0	6.0	6.4
Vermont.....	5.9	6.8	6.9	6.5	5.4	3.6	2.6	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.8	1.8
Massachusetts.....	121.7	119.7	113.9	112.1	92.0	63.0	50.9	47.6	45.9	53.4	50.2	57.2	59.8	61.4	41.7
Rhode Island.....	26.9	27.2	27.0	27.0	20.4	14.5	12.2	11.0	13.8	17.2	14.3	17.2	18.9	16.5	12.0
Connecticut.....	63.5	61.1	60.0	57.2	38.4	27.9	23.7	20.4	24.0	24.2	18.8	19.5	21.2	24.2	16.5
Middle Atlantic.....	885.1	865.8	831.8	794.3	605.4	423.7	358.9	326.7	343.7	405.2	390.3	411.6	429.4	427.6	370.8
New York.....	391.4	381.2	364.5	348.2	272.2	184.2	147.8	132.4	140.7	183.1	183.8	190.5	191.7	180.3	165.4
New Jersey.....	150.3	149.4	145.5	141.8	107.3	75.6	69.4	63.0	66.7	77.1	71.2	77.2	81.1	80.5	67.6
Pennsylvania.....	343.5	335.2	321.8	304.3	225.9	163.9	141.8	131.2	136.3	145.1	135.3	143.9	156.5	157.9	137.8
East North Central.....	838.3	800.7	742.4	631.6	419.0	295.0	256.9	277.8	234.4	248.7	252.3	254.8	272.3	283.8	257.5
Ohio.....	223.1	212.3	202.0	166.4	118.1	79.6	57.3	52.3	50.7	52.6	54.0	55.3	62.4	65.6	47.5
Indiana.....	89.8	88.3	87.9	76.4	47.3	33.9	26.5	26.9	26.5	28.0	28.7	31.8	33.7	33.5	31.3
Illinois.....	176.8	176.3	168.0	151.7	81.8	61.5	53.8	52.7	61.1	63.1	70.5	67.0	68.1	68.2	59.6
Michigan.....	296.4	267.2	231.3	188.7	133.9	94.2	101.5	129.8	79.2	87.1	81.2	81.4	84.8	93.2	100.0
Wisconsin.....	52.1	56.5	53.2	48.4	38.0	25.8	17.9	16.2	16.9	17.8	17.8	19.3	23.3	23.2	19.0
West North Central.....	167.2	188.2	185.2	162.1	111.7	71.7	55.0	46.5	45.2	51.1	58.8	69.6	96.0	80.0	71.9
Minnesota.....	53.6	58.1	56.0	50.1	34.0	18.9	12.4	9.8	11.3	12.1	13.5	18.7	32.1	22.6	19.8
Iowa.....	15.9	20.9	22.8	18.8	12.0	7.1	5.2	5.0	5.8	6.2	6.3	7.2	9.6	8.9	7.8
Missouri.....	64.4	63.7	61.2	56.2	41.3	30.6	27.7	22.9	19.8	23.1	28.3	29.9	32.0	30.3	27.9
North Dakota.....	4.6	7.5	7.9	6.7	4.2	1.8	.5	.3	.4	.5	1.0	3.4	2.4	2.4	2.2
South Dakota.....	2.6	4.3	4.5	3.8	2.4	1.1	.5	.4	.5	.5	.8	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.6
Nebraska.....	8.5	12.4	12.4	10.1	6.5	3.9	2.6	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.1	4.3	6.9	5.4	5.1
Kansas.....	17.6	21.2	20.3	16.6	11.3	8.2	6.1	5.6	4.9	5.8	6.6	7.6	11.0	8.6	7.6
South Atlantic.....	326.2	313.7	306.1	283.5	196.8	147.1	136.7	139.8	145.6	166.1	148.8	148.3	146.5	154.7	123.3
Delaware.....	6.9	6.5	6.4	5.4	3.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.1	2.1
Maryland.....	46.5	47.3	47.2	41.9	29.1	19.4	16.1	16.6	16.7	17.1	15.5	16.9	15.3	17.7	12.2
District of Columbia.....	8.9	10.0	10.3	8.6	6.5	5.2	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.4	5.1	5.3	4.4
Virginia.....	31.6	33.2	33.8	28.1	17.4	11.9	10.1	11.4	14.2	16.9	15.9	12.3	11.1	13.7	11.3
West Virginia.....	52.1	47.8	44.6	36.8	23.7	16.2	12.0	11.3	11.9	13.1	12.1	12.2	12.7	14.1	11.0
North Carolina.....	68.5	66.5	66.7	64.3	44.6	33.4	28.3	28.8	30.5	40.9	40.7	44.5	44.9	39.3	31.3
South Carolina.....	23.8	22.5	23.0	26.2	18.1	14.4	14.0	13.4	13.8	16.7	14.8	14.6	14.9	15.2	13.0
Georgia.....	52.5	47.9	46.0	45.8	33.8	25.8	26.0	24.8	24.9	29.8	26.8	26.8	26.5	27.5	21.9
Florida.....	35.4	32.1	27.9	26.4	19.7	18.0	22.9	26.0	24.3	24.1	16.3	14.0	13.0	18.7	16.0
East South Central.....	200.5	196.3	200.1	177.0	134.3	107.6	91.8	87.6	90.6	102.7	101.8	109.2	119.8	110.9	98.5
Kentucky.....	66.1	60.6	57.4	47.5	37.1	29.3	27.2	26.1	28.9	30.8	31.9	34.5	37.4	33.1	30.1
Tennessee.....	64.0	65.1	68.8	65.5	46.1	37.2	31.6	31.9	32.7	38.6	37.3	38.6	43.5	40.2	36.1
Alabama.....	46.1	45.9	47.3	40.9	32.5	27.1	22.5	19.8	17.7	19.7	18.9	20.5	22.1	22.6	20.8
Mississippi.....	24.2	24.7	26.6	23.1	18.6	13.9	10.5	9.9	11.2	13.7	13.7	15.5	16.9	15.0	11.5
West South Central.....	165.0	158.8	147.1	126.6	94.1	73.0	54.7	50.3	53.4	58.5	62.5	72.6	81.5	72.1	57.9
Arkansas.....	27.5	26.4	27.8	25.5	18.6	13.2	8.7	8.5	9.8	11.0	11.4	14.3	18.2	14.8	11.6
Louisiana.....	29.8	28.4	27.5	23.8	15.5	11.8	8.7	8.6	9.4	11.8	12.3	14.2	15.9	13.2	12.4
Oklahoma.....	27.6	28.2	25.8	21.0	15.5	12.9	9.6	9.0	9.7	9.8	11.4	13.1	14.0	12.7	10.5
Texas.....	80.1	75.9	66.0	56.2	44.6	35.1	27.7	24.1	24.5	25.9	27.4	31.0	33.5	31.4	23.5
Mountain.....	72.5	86.5	90.2	77.1	55.7	38.1	23.1	18.3	19.4	19.8	20.4	26.8	37.8	34.5	26.5
Montana.....	12.0	16.6	17.9	15.0	10.4	6.8	4.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.9	4.5	7.8	6.3	3.7
Idaho.....	6.9	10.1	12.6	12.4	9.6	6.0	2.7	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.9	3.3	5.4	5.2	3.9
Wyoming.....	3.9	4.4	4.3	3.7	2.4	1.4	.7	.4	.5	.6	.9	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.4
Colorado.....	13.5	15.8	16.0	11.7	8.2	5.6	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.5	5.7	5.1	3.6
New Mexico.....	7.3	7.6	7.3	6.1	4.7	3.6	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.2	4.0	3.5	2.7
Arizona.....	12.7	13.4	12.4	10.5	8.4	6.4	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.6	5.5	4.5
Utah.....	10.2	11.7	12.4	10.9	6.9	4.3	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.6	4.9	4.5	3.9
Nevada.....	6.0	6.8	7.3	6.8	5.2	4.0	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.5	2.8	2.8
Pacific.....	384.1	413.7	420.0	389.1	311.9	228.1	155.2	124.7	120.1	122.8	118.0	143.1	169.1	180.3	132.2
Washington.....	47.6	59.2	68.1	72.1	61.8	46.1	31.2	23.9	20.0	16.4	13.3	18.3	26.6	33.3	28.1
Oregon.....	31.1	39.8	45.2	48.7	40.7	29.3	20.8	15.6	11.9	11.3	9.1	13.1	20.7	22.9	16.2
California.....	305.4	314.6	306.6	268.2	209.4	152.7	103.2	85.3	88.2	94.7	95.7	111.7	121.8	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	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Apr.
Employment service:														
New applications for work.....	954	951	999	1,101	810	819	813	713	672	738	832	740	709	675
Nonfarm placements.....	404	332	312	355	360	406	540	561	536	533	528	534	480	504
State unemployment insurance programs ²														
Initial claims ³	1,983	1,795	1,815	2,285	2,024	1,346	1,193	1,032	842	1,267	881	1,001	1,099	984
Insured unemployment ⁴ (average weekly volume).....	3,302	3,276	3,163	2,877	2,112	1,513	1,237	1,167	1,151	1,285	1,251	1,350	1,475	1,359
Rate of insured unemployment ⁵	7.9	7.9	7.6	6.9	5.1	3.6	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.6
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	13,055	12,457	10,793	10,780	7,211	4,814	4,693	4,095	4,497	4,883	4,686	5,517	5,766	5,122
Average weekly benefit amount for total unemployment.....	\$30.88	\$30.53	\$30.48	\$30.09	\$29.75	\$29.44	\$29.20	\$28.64	\$27.87	\$27.59	\$27.44	\$27.47	\$27.72	\$27.03
Total benefits paid.....	\$403,845	\$370,248	\$320,181	\$313,012	\$207,110	\$136,627	\$131,832	\$113,325	\$121,333	\$130,130	\$123,540	\$145,657	\$154,329	\$133,926
Unemployment compensation for veterans: ⁶														
Initial claims ³	27	30	31	37	28	21	18	16	21	20	24	16	18	21
Insured unemployment ⁴ (average weekly volume).....	80	81	72	58	41	30	24	29	35	34	33	31	39	44
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	368	345	279	258	170	115	112	142	165	165	138	156	191	214
Total benefits paid ⁷	\$9,833	\$9,255	\$7,546	\$6,924	\$4,574	\$3,104	\$3,013	\$3,793	\$4,406	\$4,539	\$3,710	\$4,222	\$5,155	\$5,722
Railroad unemployment insurance:														
Applications ⁸	20	24	27	43	36	34	22	16	18	54	33	16	10	5
Insured unemployment (average weekly volume).....	146	149	140	135	106	83	56	47	46	52	36	42	53	36
Number of payments ⁹	338	319	284	309	227	142	119	92	113	94	86	109	125	95
Average amount of benefit payment ⁹	\$68.59	\$67.86	\$67.52	\$65.07	\$64.22	\$62.59	\$62.20	\$62.01	\$58.62	\$53.50	\$60.86	\$57.68	\$58.14	\$54.70
Total benefits paid ¹⁰	\$23,153	\$21,626	\$19,093	\$20,127	\$14,498	\$8,852	\$7,332	\$5,689	\$6,660	\$4,960	\$5,109	\$6,211	\$7,227	\$5,144
All programs: ¹¹														
Insured unemployment ⁴	3,527	3,505	3,375	3,065	2,256	1,623	1,314	1,240	1,228	1,368	1,319	1,424	1,565	1,439

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 manufacturing¹

[Per 100 employees]

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

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

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

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

² Preliminary.

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

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

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

TABLE B-2. Labor turnover rates in selected industries¹

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accessions		Separations								Miscellaneous, including military	
			Total		Quits		Discharges		Layoffs			
	Apr. 1958	Mar. 1958	Apr. 1958	Mar. 1958	Apr. 1958	Mar. 1958	Apr. 1958	Mar. 1958	Apr. 1958	Mar. 1958	Apr. 1958	Mar. 1958
<i>Manufacturing</i>												
All manufacturing.....	2.4	2.4	3.9	4.2	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	2.9	3.2	0.2	0.2
Durable goods ²	2.6	2.5	4.4	4.8	.6	.6	.1	.1	3.4	3.8	.2	.3
Nondurable goods ²	2.2	2.2	3.2	3.2	.8	.8	.2	.2	2.0	2.1	.2	.2
Ordinance and accessories.....	2.4	2.6	3.6	3.9	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	2.8	2.9	0.1	0.3
Food and kindred products.....	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.6	.7	.6	.2	.2	2.0	2.6	.2	.2
Meat products.....	2.7	2.6	2.9	4.1	.4	.4	.1	.1	2.2	3.3	.2	.2
Grain-mill products.....	1.9	2.1	2.8	2.9	.4	.5	.3	.2	1.9	2.1	.2	.2
Bakery products.....	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.6	1.0	.9	.3	.3	.9	1.2	.2	.2
Beverages:												
Malt liquors.....	(4)	4.5	(4)	3.6	(4)	.3	(4)	.1	(4)	3.1	(4)	.2
Tobacco manufactures.....	1.1	1.6	1.6	3.5	.6	.9	.2	.1	.7	2.4	.1	.1
Cigarettes.....	.9	1.3	1.1	2.5	.4	.6	.3	.1	.3	1.7	.1	.1
Cigars.....	1.4	2.0	2.4	5.1	1.0	1.3	.2	.1	1.2	3.6	.1	(4)
Tobacco and snuff.....	.9	.8	1.2	1.7	.2	.5	.1	.1	.6	.9	.3	.3
Textile-mill products.....	2.4	2.5	3.7	3.9	1.0	.9	.2	.2	2.3	2.6	.2	.2
Yarn and thread mills.....	2.4	2.3	2.9	3.2	1.0	.9	.3	.3	1.5	1.8	.1	.2
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	2.2	2.4	4.1	3.8	1.1	1.0	.3	.2	2.6	2.5	.2	.1
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	1.8	1.8	3.7	3.6	1.1	1.0	.3	.2	2.3	2.3	.1	.1
Woolen and worsted.....	5.7	7.1	6.5	5.8	.8	1.0	.4	.2	5.0	4.2	.3	.3
Knitting mills.....	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.8	1.1	1.1	.3	.2	1.9	2.4	.1	.1
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	2.2	2.1	2.0	3.7	1.2	1.3	.4	.2	.4	2.1	.1	.1
Seamless hosiery.....	3.3	3.4	4.3	4.6	1.0	1.0	.2	.2	3.0	3.2	(4)	.1
Knit underwear.....	2.5	1.6	2.4	2.6	.9	.8	.2	.2	1.3	1.5	.1	.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	1.8	1.7	1.9	4.1	.6	.5	.2	.1	1.0	3.3	.2	.2
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	1.6	1.4	6.0	4.1	.6	.6	.2	.2	5.0	3.2	.2	.1
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	2.6	2.7	4.6	3.8	1.6	1.4	.2	.2	2.8	2.1	.1	.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	1.9	1.5	8.0	2.9	1.0	1.0	.1	.1	6.7	1.6	.1	.2
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	2.9	2.5	3.6	4.0	1.7	1.5	.2	.2	1.7	2.1	.1	.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	4.5	3.2	3.9	4.2	1.0	1.0	.2	.3	2.5	2.8	.1	.2
Logging camps and contractors.....	(4)	5.9	(4)	8.8	(4)	2.0	(4)	.5	(4)	6.2	(4)	.1
Sawmills and planing mills.....	4.5	3.2	3.4	3.4	1.1	.8	.2	.2	2.0	2.2	.1	.2
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	2.0	1.4	3.9	3.7	.9	1.0	.1	.2	2.7	2.3	.2	.2
Furniture and fixtures.....	3.4	2.7	4.3	4.4	.9	.8	.2	.2	3.0	3.2	.2	.2
Household furniture.....	3.3	2.7	4.7	4.5	1.0	.8	.2	.2	3.2	3.2	.2	.2
Other furniture and fixtures.....	3.4	2.7	3.4	4.1	.6	.6	.2	.1	2.4	3.2	.2	.2
Paper and allied products.....	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.2	.6	.5	.1	.2	1.4	1.3	.2	.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	.3	.4	.1	.1	.9	.9	.2	.2
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	1.8	2.0	2.9	2.6	.7	.7	.2	.2	1.8	1.5	.2	.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.2	1.0	1.8	1.6	.4	.4	.1	.1	1.1	1.0	.2	.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	.7	.8	2.4	1.3	.3	.3	.1	.1	1.8	.7	.2	.2
Industrial organic chemicals.....	1.1	.6	1.6	1.7	.2	.2	.1	(5)	1.2	1.3	.1	.2
Synthetic fibers.....	1.3	.6	1.2	1.2	.2	.1	(5)	(5)	.8	.9	.1	.1
Drugs and medicines.....	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.7	.6	.7	.1	.2	.8	.7	.2	.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	1.1	.8	1.6	1.8	.5	.3	.1	(5)	.8	1.3	.2	.1
Products of petroleum and coal.....	.7	.9	1.1	1.5	.2	.2	(5)	(5)	.5	.8	.3	.4
Petroleum refining.....	.5	.3	.7	1.0	.2	.2	(5)	(5)	.2	.4	.3	.4
Rubber products.....	1.4	1.4	4.5	4.2	.4	.4	1.	.1	3.8	3.5	.2	.2
Tires and inner tubes.....	.6	.9	3.9	3.6	.3	.2	(5)	.1	3.4	3.2	.2	.2
Rubber footwear.....	2.2	1.9	2.7	2.4	1.2	1.3	.1	.2	1.2	.7	.3	.2
Other rubber products.....	2.0	1.8	5.4	5.1	.4	.4	.1	.1	4.5	4.3	.2	.2
Leather and leather products.....	2.2	2.4	4.3	4.8	1.2	1.0	.2	.2	2.8	3.4	.2	.1
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	1.8	1.8	4.7	4.8	.5	.4	.1	.1	3.9	4.2	.3	.2
Footwear (except rubber).....	2.2	2.5	4.2	4.8	1.3	1.2	.2	.2	2.6	3.2	.1	.1
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2.7	2.1	4.2	5.2	.4	.5	.1	.1	3.4	4.4	.3	.2
Glass and glass products.....	2.8	2.1	5.4	6.6	.4	.4	.1	.1	4.4	5.9	.5	.2
Cement, hydraulic.....	2.5	3.2	1.0	1.7	.3	.3	.1	.1	.4	1.1	.2	.3
Structural clay products.....	5.0	3.2	3.7	5.9	.5	.6	.2	.1	2.8	5.0	.1	.2
Pottery and related products.....	1.0	1.6	4.7	3.3	.5	.6	.1	.1	3.9	2.4	.1	.1
Primary metal industries.....	1.9	1.9	4.3	5.4	.2	.3	.1	.1	3.7	4.7	.3	.3
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills.....	2.1	1.8	4.3	6.1	.2	.2	(5)	.1	3.8	5.4	.3	.4
Iron and steel foundries.....	1.5	1.8	4.9	5.5	.4	.5	.1	.1	4.1	4.7	.2	.2
Gray-iron foundries.....	1.6	2.2	3.8	4.3	.4	.6	.1	.1	3.1	3.5	.2	.2
Malleable-iron foundries.....	2.2	1.6	4.8	4.5	.7	.7	.2	.3	3.7	3.5	.2	.2
Steel foundries.....	1.1	1.3	6.2	7.3	.3	.3	.1	.1	5.5	6.5	.3	.3
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	.7	.6	1.9	2.6	.3	.3	.1	.1	1.4	2.0	.2	.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	.8	1.2	2.9	2.7	.1	.2	.1	.1	2.4	2.1	.2	.3
Nonferrous foundries.....	3.2	2.9	6.0	5.4	.4	.4	.1	.2	5.3	4.6	.2	.2
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings.....	2.1	1.8	4.7	5.9	.2	.4	.1	.1	4.1	5.1	.2	.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2. Labor turnover rates in selected industries ¹—Continued

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accessions		Separations									
			Total		Quits		Discharges		Layoffs		Miscellaneous, including military	
	Apr. 1958	Mar. 1958	Apr. 1958	Mar. 1958	Apr. 1958	Mar. 1958	Apr. 1958	Mar. 1958	Apr. 1958	Mar. 1958	Apr. 1958	Mar. 1958
<i>Manufacturing—Continued</i>												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	2.6	2.5	4.7	4.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	3.7	3.6	0.2	0.3
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	1.8	1.6	3.9	3.6	.6	.6	.2	.2	2.9	2.6	.2	.2
Cutlery and edge tools.....	3.2	2.1	2.5	2.1	.7	.5	.2	.2	1.5	1.3	.1	.1
Handtools.....	2.1	1.5	2.2	4.4	.4	.4	.1	.2	1.5	3.6	.3	.2
Hardware.....	1.2	1.5	5.2	3.7	.7	.7	.3	.2	4.1	2.6	.1	.3
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	2.2	3.5	5.2	3.1	.5	.7	.4	.4	4.1	1.8	.1	.2
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	2.0	2.7	7.2	2.0	.6	.7	.8	.5	5.6	.8	.1	.1
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	2.4	3.9	3.6	3.7	.5	.7	.1	.4	2.9	2.5	.1	.2
Fabricated structural metal products.....	2.4	2.0	2.8	3.6	.6	.6	.2	.3	1.9	2.6	.2	.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	3.8	3.6	8.1	6.5	.5	.5	.1	.2	7.0	5.3	.4	.5
Machinery (except electrical).....	1.6	2.0	4.3	4.2	.5	.5	.1	.1	3.4	3.3	.3	.3
Engines and turbines.....	1.2	3.0	5.6	3.5	.5	.6	(²)	.1	4.8	2.6	.3	.3
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	2.5	2.5	3.3	3.7	.8	.6	.2	.2	2.1	2.6	.2	.3
Construction and mining machinery.....	1.6	1.6	6.4	4.2	.6	.5	.1	.2	5.5	3.4	.3	.2
Metalworking machinery.....	1.3	1.4	4.2	4.7	.4	.4	.1	.1	3.5	3.9	.3	.3
Machine tools.....	1.5	1.5	4.0	5.2	.3	.4	(²)	.1	3.3	4.4	.3	.4
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	.6	.7	4.2	4.4	.4	.3	.1	.1	3.5	3.8	.3	.2
Machine-tool accessories.....	1.6	1.9	4.6	4.0	.5	.4	.2	.1	3.7	3.3	.3	.2
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	1.2	1.2	4.0	4.2	.5	.5	.2	.1	3.1	3.4	.3	.3
General industrial machinery.....	1.3	1.4	3.5	3.8	.4	.5	.1	.1	2.8	2.9	.2	.3
Office and store machines and devices.....	1.3	5.1	2.0	2.8	.4	.6	.1	.1	1.4	1.9	.1	.2
Service-industry and household machines.....	2.9	2.1	6.4	5.0	.5	.5	.1	.2	5.3	4.1	.4	.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	1.7	1.7	4.1	4.7	.4	.4	.1	.1	3.3	4.0	.4	.2
Electrical machinery.....	2.0	2.2	3.8	3.7	.7	.8	.2	.2	2.7	2.5	.2	.2
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	1.3	1.5	3.1	3.3	.6	.6	.1	.1	2.2	2.3	.2	.2
Communication equipment.....	2.3	2.5	3.5	3.4	.9	.9	.2	.2	2.3	2.1	.2	.2
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	3.0	3.5	4.4	3.8	.9	1.1	.2	.2	3.2	2.4	.1	.1
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment.....	(⁴)	.7	(⁴)	2.6	(⁴)	.4	(⁴)	.2	(⁴)	1.8	(⁴)	.3
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	1.9	2.5	4.9	3.7	.6	.7	.4	.2	3.6	2.5	.2	.3
Transportation equipment.....	3.1	3.4	5.5	6.4	.6	.6	.1	.1	4.4	5.3	.3	.4
Motor vehicles and equipment*.....	3.1	3.0	7.8	9.1	.4	.4	.1	.1	6.8	7.9	.6	.7
Aircraft and parts.....	2.4	2.3	3.1	2.8	.7	.7	.1	.1	2.1	1.8	.1	.1
Aircraft.....	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.2	.7	.7	.1	.1	1.8	1.3	.1	.1
Aircraft engines and parts.....	2.4	2.0	3.9	3.8	.6	.6	.1	.1	3.1	2.9	.1	.2
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	(⁴)	.9	(⁴)	5.0	(⁴)	.8	(⁴)	.1	(⁴)	4.0	(⁴)	.2
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	3.7	3.0	5.4	5.1	1.0	.9	.3	.2	4.0	3.9	.1	.1
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	(⁴)	11.0	(⁴)	13.3	(⁴)	1.3	(⁴)	.3	(⁴)	11.5	(⁴)	.3
Railroad equipment.....	(⁴)	4.8	(⁴)	7.0	(⁴)	.5	(⁴)	.1	(⁴)	6.0	(⁴)	.5
Locomotives and parts.....	(⁴)	3.1	(⁴)	2.4	(⁴)	.5	(⁴)	.1	(⁴)	1.3	(⁴)	.6
Railroad and street cars.....	2.9	5.6	10.9	9.3	.3	.5	.3	.1	9.9	8.3	.3	.4
Other transportation equipment.....	4.3	2.8	3.4	4.4	.8	.7	.2	.2	2.1	3.3	.3	.1
Instruments and related products.....	1.2	1.2	2.6	2.7	.6	.6	.1	.1	1.8	1.8	.2	.2
Photographic apparatus.....	(⁴)	.7	(⁴)	1.9	(⁴)	.7	(⁴)	.1	(⁴)	1.2	(⁴)	.2
Watches and clocks.....	1.3	2.5	5.7	3.6	.5	.6	.1	.1	5.0	2.7	.2	.2
Professional and scientific instruments.....	1.3	1.2	2.3	2.8	.6	.7	.1	.1	1.4	1.9	.2	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	4.0	3.1	3.6	5.2	.8	.8	.2	.2	2.4	3.9	.2	.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	1.4	1.9	2.7	2.4	.8	.7	.2	.2	1.5	1.3	.2	.2
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>												
Metal mining.....	1.7	1.0	4.8	6.9	1.1	1.0	0.1	.1	3.5	5.4	.2	.4
Iron mining.....	3.6	.5	10.3	8.3	.1	.2	(³)	(³)	10.0	7.7	.2	.4
Copper mining.....	.8	1.2	1.8	10.0	.6	.6	(³)	.1	.8	8.8	.3	.5
Lead and zinc mining.....	.8	.7	2.6	2.9	1.8	.9	.1	(³)	.5	1.6	.3	.4
Anthracite mining.....	(⁴)	.8	(⁴)	1.3	(⁴)	.4	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	.8	(⁴)	.1
Bituminous-coal mining.....	1.2	1.0	2.8	5.6	.2	.3	(³)	(³)	2.4	5.1	.1	.2
Communication:												
Telephone.....	(⁴)	.5	(⁴)	1.3	(⁴)	.9	(⁴)	.1	(⁴)	.3	(⁴)	.1
Telegraph.....	(⁴)	1.0	(⁴)	1.7	(⁴)	.6	(⁴)	.1	(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.

* 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 employees¹

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
Mining																		
Metal																		
Coal																		
Contract construction																		
Building construction																		
Manufacturing																		
Mining																		
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
April.....	97.10	40.8	2.38	96.26	37.6	2.56	99.83	42.3	2.36	91.10	41.6	2.19	92.06	31.1	2.96	111.74	37.0	3.02
May.....	97.58	41.0	2.38	99.58	38.9	2.56	99.17	42.2	2.35	90.08	41.3	2.18	88.70	30.8	2.88	107.76	35.8	3.01
June.....	98.81	41.0	2.41	103.06	40.1	2.57	98.88	41.2	2.40	89.60	41.1	2.18	100.50	34.3	2.93	114.68	37.6	3.05
July.....	100.28	40.6	2.47	109.61	40.9	2.68	98.00	40.0	2.45	87.85	40.3	2.18	95.33	33.1	2.88	112.17	36.3	3.09
August.....	101.35	41.2	2.46	111.76	41.7	2.68	97.20	40.0	2.43	88.75	40.9	2.17	91.08	31.3	2.91	110.96	36.5	3.04
September.....	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	36.5	3.06
October.....	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
November.....	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
December.....	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	107.02	35.5	3.04
1958: January.....	97.27	39.7	2.45	98.19	36.5	2.69	98.25	40.6	2.42	86.24	40.3	2.14	89.98	30.4	2.96	103.36	34.0	3.04
February.....	96.38	39.5	2.44	99.63	36.9	2.70	95.52	39.8	2.40	84.50	39.3	2.15	81.40	27.5	2.96	100.62	33.1	3.04
March.....	95.26	39.2	2.43	96.93	35.9	2.70	94.96	39.9	2.38	85.10	39.4	2.16	73.25	25.0	2.93	96.37	31.7	3.04
April.....	94.14	38.9	2.42	98.19	36.5	2.69	93.06	39.1	2.38	85.81	40.1	2.14	64.96	22.4	2.90	91.51	30.3	3.02
Mining—Continued																		
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)																		
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying																		
Total: 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	\$2.78	\$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
April.....	100.75	40.3	2.80	84.87	43.3	1.96	104.88	36.8	2.85	100.88	39.1	2.58	93.37	39.9	2.34	106.54	38.6	2.76
May.....	104.23	40.4	2.58	87.71	44.3	1.98	106.39	37.2	2.86	103.88	39.8	2.61	96.64	40.1	2.41	109.93	39.4	2.79
June.....	109.18	41.2	2.65	90.45	45.0	2.61	108.11	37.8	2.86	106.63	40.7	2.62	101.33	41.7	2.43	111.32	39.9	2.79
July.....	110.00	41.2	2.67	90.70	44.9	2.02	109.15	37.9	2.88	110.77	41.8	2.65	107.01	43.5	2.46	114.05	40.3	2.89
August.....	106.52	40.5	2.63	92.57	45.6	2.03	111.07	38.3	2.90	112.41	42.1	2.67	109.06	43.8	2.49	115.30	40.6	2.83
September.....	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	2.60	115.89	40.1	2.84
October.....	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
November.....	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	2.88
December.....	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	2.86
1958: January.....	110.56	41.1	2.69	84.25	41.1	2.03	107.40	35.8	3.00	103.79	38.3	2.71	92.96	38.1	2.44	110.59	38.4	2.88
February.....	110.83	41.2	2.69	81.00	39.9	2.03	100.84	33.5	3.01	96.21	35.5	2.71	85.26	34.8	2.45	102.96	36.0	2.86
March.....	110.97	41.1	2.70	83.22	41.2	2.02	106.74	35.7	2.99	101.90	37.6	2.71	88.21	36.6	2.41	110.30	38.3	2.88
April.....	108.81	40.6	2.68	85.04	42.1	2.02	107.68	36.1	2.98	103.18	38.5	2.68	94.57	38.6	2.45	109.82	38.4	2.86
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	98.89	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
April.....	105.70	36.2	2.92	97.46	35.7	2.73	111.33	36.5	3.05	116.97	38.1	3.07	102.31	34.8	2.94	130.48	39.3	3.32
May.....	107.02	36.4	2.94	90.00	36.0	2.75	112.61	36.8	3.06	117.73	38.1	3.09	104.14	35.3	2.95	131.66	39.3	3.35
June.....	108.49	36.9	2.94	100.65	36.6	2.75	114.88	37.2	3.08	119.42	38.4	3.11	105.55	35.3	2.99	134.06	39.9	3.36
July.....	108.93	36.8	2.96	102.03	36.7	2.78	113.34	36.8	3.08	116.80	37.8	3.09	105.95	35.2	3.01	132.83	39.8	3.38
August.....	110.48	37.2	2.97	103.79	37.2	2.79	115.63	37.3	3.10	120.74	38.7	3.12	107.76	35.8	3.03	132.50	39.2	3.38
September.....	111.14	36.8	3.02	102.65	36.4	2.82	116.65	37.0	3.15	123.77	38.8	3.19	107.57	35.5	3.04	134.30	39.5	3.40
October.....	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
November.....	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
December.....	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.....	108.06	35.2	3.07	100.39	35.1	2.86	112.96	35.3	3.20	122.36	38.0	3.22	102.94	33.1	3.11	132.35	38.7	3.42
February.....	101.64	33.0	3.08	91.58	31.8	2.88	108.16	33.8	3.20	117.85	36.6	3.22	100.78	32.3	3.12	128.25	37.5	3.42
March.....	107.71	35.2	3.06	100.04	35.1	2.85	112.61	35.3	3.19	120.80	37.4	3.23	103.80	33.7	3.08	132.17	38.2	3.46
April.....	108.63	35.5	3.06	100.39	35.1	2.86	113.88	35.7	3.19	121.77	37.7	3.23	107.22	34.7	3.09	132.97	38.1	3.49
Building construction—Con.																		
Special-trade contractors—Continued																		
Manufacturing																		
Other special-trade contractors																		
Total: Manufacturing																		
Durable goods²																		
Nondurable goods³																		
Total: Ordnance and accessories																		
Food and kindred products																		
Total: 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
April.....	105.14	35.4	2.97	81.59	39.8	2.05	88.29	40.5	2.18	72.74	38.9	1.87	95.63	41.4	2.31	77.20	40.0	1.93
May.....	107.04	35.8	2.99	81.78	39.7	2.06	87.85	40.3	2.18	73.13	38.9	1.88	94.02	40.7	2.31	78.38	40.4	1.94
June.....	108.84	36.4	2.99	82.80	40.0	2.07	88.70	40.5	2.19	74.09	39.2	1.89	94.83	40.7	2.33	78.94	40.9	1.93
July.....	108.60	36.2	3.00	82.18	39.7	2.07	88.00	40.0	2.20	74.47	39.4	1.89	93.60	40.0	2.34	79.27	41.5	1.91
August.....	110.60	36.5	3.03	82.80	40.0	2.07	89.06	40.3	2.21	74.26	39.5	1.88	93.83	40.1	2.37	77.71	40.9	1.90
September.....	110.88	36.0	3.08															

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

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Meat products ⁴			Meatpacking, wholesale			Sausages and casings			Dairy products ⁴			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	\$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	79.27	41.9	1.85
1958: Average	89.99	39.9	2.13	93.15	40.5	2.30	87.08	40.5	2.15	75.84	41.9	1.81	78.14	42.7	1.83	79.27	41.5	1.91
1957: April	86.28	40.7	2.12	95.17	41.2	2.31	88.97	41.0	2.17	77.53	42.6	1.82	79.24	43.3	1.83	82.60	42.8	1.93
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	83.89	42.8	1.96
1957: June	87.31	40.8	2.14	95.76	41.1	2.33	91.10	41.6	2.19	80.85	43.7	1.85	80.66	43.6	1.85	86.29	43.8	1.97
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	1.84	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
1957: September	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
1957: 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
1957: November	89.32	40.6	2.20	99.12	41.3	2.40	91.98	40.7	2.26	78.96	42.0	1.88	79.68	41.5	1.92	82.57	41.7	1.98
1957: December	89.15	39.8	2.24	99.39	40.9	2.43	91.48	40.3	2.27	79.99	42.1	1.90	80.12	41.3	1.94	83.38	41.9	1.99
1958: January	86.30	38.7	2.23	95.83	39.6	2.42	90.12	39.7	2.27	79.42	41.8	1.90	79.52	41.2	1.93	83.60	41.8	2.00
1958: February	86.75	38.9	2.23	96.80	40.0	2.42	89.72	39.7	2.26	78.47	41.3	1.90	80.16	40.9	1.96	83.00	41.5	2.00
1958: March	87.25	39.3	2.22	95.83	39.6	2.42	89.67	39.5	2.27	79.46	41.6	1.91	80.98	40.9	1.98	84.80	42.4	2.00
1958: April																		
	Canning and preserving ⁴			Seafood, canned and cured			Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups			Grain-mill products ⁴			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds		
1956: Average	\$62.02	39.5	\$1.57	\$50.66	30.7	\$1.65	\$65.99	41.5	\$1.59	\$80.97	43.3	\$1.87	\$84.73	43.9	\$1.93	\$76.83	43.9	\$1.75
1957: Average	63.41	38.9	1.63	52.19	30.7	1.70	66.66	40.4	1.65	85.50	43.4	1.97	88.68	43.9	2.02	79.97	43.7	1.83
1957: April	62.83	37.4	1.68	53.69	31.4	1.71	66.47	38.2	1.74	82.22	42.6	1.93	84.91	43.1	1.97	79.06	43.2	1.83
1957: May	62.75	37.8	1.66	53.80	31.1	1.73	66.64	39.2	1.70	83.61	43.1	1.94	85.60	43.4	1.97	79.17	43.5	1.82
1957: June	61.18	38.0	1.61	50.24	32.0	1.57	64.08	38.6	1.66	83.66	43.8	1.91	86.17	43.3	1.99	80.10	44.5	1.80
1957: July	64.17	41.4	1.55	54.77	33.6	1.63	67.32	44.0	1.53	86.72	44.7	1.94	89.49	44.3	2.02	81.99	45.3	1.81
1957: August	65.93	40.7	1.62	51.34	30.2	1.70	69.14	41.9	1.65	87.56	44.0	1.99	90.20	44.0	2.05	81.35	44.7	1.82
1957: September	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
1957: October	62.65	38.2	1.64	50.66	29.8	1.70	65.90	39.7	1.66	88.24	43.9	2.01	90.64	44.0	2.06	82.21	44.2	1.86
1957: November	60.26	37.2	1.62	47.08	26.6	1.77	63.73	39.1	1.63	85.85	42.5	2.02	89.63	43.3	2.07	80.33	42.5	1.89
1957: December	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: January	64.98	38.0	1.71	54.48	30.1	1.81	68.29	38.8	1.76	88.51	43.6	2.03	92.12	44.5	2.07	84.42	44.2	1.91
1958: February	63.41	37.3	1.70	50.45	28.5	1.77	66.33	37.9	1.75	88.54	43.4	2.04	90.00	43.9	2.05	82.32	43.1	1.91
1958: March	62.50	37.2	1.68	52.87	29.7	1.78	64.70	37.4	1.73	87.70	43.2	2.03	90.64	44.0	2.06	82.27	43.3	1.90
1958: April	65.25	37.5	1.74	57.32	32.2	1.78	69.50	38.4	1.81	87.49	43.1	2.03	89.18	43.5	2.05	84.48	44.0	1.92
	Bakery products ⁴			Bread and other bakery products			Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels			Sugar ⁴			Cane-sugar refining			Beet sugar		
1956: Average	\$73.08	40.6	\$1.80	\$74.89	40.7	\$1.84	\$66.00	40.0	\$1.65	\$79.98	43.0	\$1.86	\$86.94	41.8	\$2.08	\$78.12	43.4	\$1.80
1957: Average	75.76	40.3	1.88	77.76	40.5	1.92	68.34	39.5	1.73	84.20	43.4	1.94	92.18	41.9	2.20	79.42	42.7	1.86
1957: April	74.37	40.2	1.85	76.55	40.5	1.89	66.89	39.0	1.71	81.16	43.4	2.06	87.64	40.2	2.18	78.39	39.0	2.01
1957: May	75.55	40.4	1.87	77.55	40.6	1.91	67.72	39.6	1.71	83.62	40.2	2.08	91.10	41.6	2.19	74.40	37.2	2.00
1957: June	76.89	40.9	1.88	78.53	40.9	1.92	70.35	40.9	1.72	92.44	43.4	2.13	102.38	45.3	2.26	81.61	40.2	2.03
1957: July	77.49	41.0	1.89	78.84	40.9	1.93	71.97	41.6	1.73	87.78	42.0	2.09	96.78	43.4	2.23	79.79	40.3	1.98
1957: August	76.33	40.6	1.88	78.14	40.7	1.92	69.37	40.1	1.73	80.94	39.1	2.07	90.86	41.3	2.20	70.60	35.3	2.00
1957: September	76.57	40.3	1.90	78.57	40.5	1.94	68.11	39.6	1.72	86.11	41.8	2.06	92.80	41.8	2.22	83.95	42.4	1.98
1957: October	76.40	40.0	1.91	78.59	40.3	1.95	68.94	39.0	1.76	78.81	41.7	1.89	93.91	42.3	2.22	72.80	41.6	1.75
1957: November	77.60	40.0	1.94	79.19	40.2	1.97	70.20	39.0	1.80	87.65	49.8	1.76	91.84	41.0	2.24	86.91	49.1	1.77
1957: December	77.39	40.1	1.93	78.99	40.3	1.96	71.13	39.3	1.81	90.36	50.2	1.80	94.33	42.3	2.23	91.45	49.7	1.84
1958: January	76.81	39.8	1.93	78.01	39.8	1.96	72.07	39.6	1.82	86.20	43.1	2.00	93.60	41.6	2.25	84.23	44.1	1.91
1958: February	77.42	39.7	1.95	78.80	39.8	1.98	71.71	39.4	1.82	85.49	41.5	2.06	89.60	40.0	2.24	84.87	41.2	2.06
1958: March	77.21	39.8	1.94	78.60	39.9	1.97	71.31	39.4	1.81	84.84	40.4	2.10	90.97	39.9	2.28	83.88	38.3	2.19
1958: April	77.41	39.9	1.94	79.00	40.1	1.97	71.13	39.3	1.81	88.75	40.9	2.17	97.76	41.6	2.35	79.66	37.4	2.13
	Confectionery and related products ⁴			Confectionery			Beverages ⁴			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors			Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors		
1956: Average	\$61.85	39.9	\$1.55	\$59.70	39.8	\$1.50	\$85.41	40.1	\$2.13	\$64.68	41.2	\$1.57	\$103.05	39.8	\$2.50	\$31.90	39.0	\$2.10
1957: Average	64.48	39.8	1.62	62.17	39.6	1.57	88.18	39.9	2.21	67.23	41.5	1.62	107.44	39.5	2.72	84.20	38.1	2.21
1957: April	63.60	39.5	1.61	61.54	39.2	1.57	87.16	39.8	2.19	65.19	41.0	1.59	105.86	39.5	2.68	85.09	38.5	2.21
1957: May	63.57	39.0	1.63	61.15	38.7	1.58	88.62	40.1	2.21	67.23	41.5	1.62	108.13	39.9	2.71	83.64	37.8	2.21
1957: June	65.85	40.4	1.63	63.92	40.2	1.59	91.35	40.6	2.25	70.98	42.5	1.67	112.74	40.2	2.77	84.42	38.2	2.21
1957: July	64.22	39.4	1.63	61.62	39.0	1.58	92.74	41.4	2.24	72.54	43.7	1.66	112.74	40.7	2.77	86.02	39.1	2.20
1957: August	65.77	40.6	1.62	63.99	40.5	1.58	89.95	40.7	2.21	69.28	42.5	1.63	109.73	39.9	2.76	85.69	38.6	2.22
1957: September	66.67	40.9	1.63	64.87	40.8	1.59	89.42	40.1	2.23	69.21	42.2	1.64	108.08	39.3	2.75	84.52	37.9	2.23
1957: October	64.15	39.6	1.62	62.09	39.3	1.58	87.47	39.4	2.22	65.61	40.5	1.62	106.15	38.6	2.75	84.97	38.8	2.19
1957: November	64.15	39.6	1.62	61.70	39.3	1.57	86.80	39.1	2.22	65.36	40.1	1.63	105.49	38.5	2.74	86.19	39.0	2.19
1957: December	64.08	39.8	1.61	61.78	39.6	1.56	88.70											

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									Tobacco manufactures								
	Miscellaneous food products ⁴			Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and starch			Manufactured ice			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars		
1956: Average	\$72.92	41.2	\$1.77	\$36.53	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	1.53
April	74.85	40.9	1.83	86.88	40.6	2.14	73.02	44.8	1.63	57.04	38.8	1.58	77.19	41.5	1.86	48.86	37.3	1.31
May	74.30	40.6	1.83	88.80	41.3	2.15	72.90	45.0	1.62	61.78	39.1	1.58	74.59	40.1	1.86	49.63	37.6	1.31
June	76.36	41.5	1.84	90.69	41.6	2.18	72.70	44.6	1.63	60.99	38.6	1.61	81.16	43.4	1.87	47.78	36.2	1.32
July	77.79	41.6	1.87	95.37	42.2	2.26	74.49	45.7	1.63	63.76	39.6	1.49	72.29	39.5	1.83	50.27	37.8	1.35
August	78.06	41.3	1.89	96.02	42.3	2.27	73.64	44.3	1.66	57.22	38.4	1.46	72.62	39.9	1.82	52.38	38.8	1.35
September	78.88	41.3	1.91	94.62	41.5	2.28	74.09	44.1	1.68	58.11	39.8	1.47	68.98	37.9	1.82	52.90	38.9	1.36
October	77.49	41.0	1.89	95.26	41.6	2.29	71.81	43.0	1.67	56.30	38.3	1.47	72.74	38.9	1.87	52.75	38.5	1.37
November	77.71	40.9	1.90	93.89	41.0	2.29	74.12	43.6	1.70	58.13	37.5	1.55	75.20	40.0	1.88	51.05	38.1	1.34
December	78.69	41.2	1.91	92.21	40.8	2.26	75.10	44.7	1.68	60.41	39.1	1.56	76.11	40.7	1.87	49.98	37.3	1.34
1958: January	79.30	41.3	1.92	93.15	41.4	2.25	74.48	44.6	1.67	60.84	39.0	1.56	70.49	38.1	1.85	49.71	37.1	1.34
February	79.90	41.4	1.93	94.21	41.5	2.27	73.95	43.5	1.70	58.97	37.8	1.60	70.31	37.8	1.86	49.14	36.4	1.35
March	79.73	41.1	1.94	90.63	40.1	2.26	75.86	43.6	1.74	59.36	37.1	1.56	70.31	37.8	1.86	49.14	36.4	1.35
April	77.95	40.6	1.92	94.30	41.0	2.30	75.07	43.9	1.71	62.70	38.0	1.65	77.55	40.6	1.91	47.93	35.5	1.35
	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 ⁴			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
April	57.83	35.7	1.62	53.65	37.0	1.45	57.90	38.6	1.50	64.72	40.2	1.61	52.44	38.0	1.38	52.68	37.9	1.39
May	59.98	36.8	1.63	56.36	38.6	1.46	57.60	38.4	1.50	65.92	41.2	1.60	52.68	37.9	1.39	52.54	37.8	1.39
June	61.94	38.0	1.63	54.52	37.6	1.45	58.35	38.9	1.50	68.20	42.1	1.62	52.85	38.3	1.38	53.24	38.3	1.39
July	62.16	37.9	1.64	55.15	38.3	1.44	57.90	38.6	1.50	69.47	42.1	1.65	53.10	38.2	1.39	53.10	38.2	1.39
August	62.48	38.1	1.64	45.48	37.9	1.20	58.65	39.1	1.50	62.81	39.5	1.59	52.61	38.4	1.37	52.61	38.4	1.37
September	61.61	37.8	1.63	47.85	40.9	1.17	59.04	39.1	1.51	64.08	40.3	1.59	52.68	38.1	1.38	52.44	38.0	1.38
October	60.47	37.1	1.63	45.19	38.3	1.18	59.04	39.1	1.51	59.84	37.4	1.60	52.82	38.0	1.39	52.54	37.8	1.39
November	61.38	37.2	1.65	41.54	33.5	1.24	58.29	38.6	1.51	60.70	37.7	1.61	51.99	37.4	1.39	51.85	37.3	1.39
December	62.32	38.0	1.64	51.08	39.6	1.29	58.35	38.9	1.50	63.12	39.7	1.59	52.30	37.9	1.38	52.16	37.8	1.38
1958: January	62.46	37.4	1.67	50.44	39.1	1.29	56.40	37.6	1.50	60.92	38.8	1.57	50.23	36.4	1.38	50.09	36.3	1.38
February	61.62	36.9	1.67	52.27	39.3	1.33	56.70	37.8	1.50	63.60	40.0	1.59	50.09	36.3	1.38	49.82	36.1	1.38
March	61.12	36.6	1.67	51.99	37.4	1.39	56.40	37.6	1.50	61.39	39.1	1.57	49.62	35.7	1.39	49.35	35.5	1.39
April	60.59	36.5	1.66	54.83	36.8	1.49	54.90	36.6	1.50	62.64	39.9	1.57	48.37	34.8	1.39	48.09	34.6	1.39
	Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber									Woolen and worsted								
	Thread mills			Broad-woven fabric mills ⁴			United States			North			South			Seamless hostery		
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	66.70	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
April	54.60	39.0	1.40	66.26	38.8	1.45	55.06	38.5	1.43	57.46	37.8	1.52	54.43	38.6	1.41	65.44	40.9	1.60
May	54.88	39.2	1.40	55.97	38.6	1.45	54.10	38.1	1.42	57.61	37.9	1.52	53.72	38.1	1.41	66.72	41.7	1.60
June	54.46	38.9	1.40	56.41	38.9	1.45	54.91	38.4	1.43	59.67	39.0	1.53	54.00	38.3	1.41	67.20	42.0	1.60
July	54.85	38.9	1.41	66.26	38.8	1.45	54.77	38.3	1.43	59.98	39.2	1.53	53.86	38.2	1.41	66.56	41.6	1.60
August	56.09	39.5	1.42	56.99	39.3	1.45	55.77	39.0	1.43	60.74	39.7	1.53	54.85	38.9	1.41	65.67	41.3	1.59
September	55.98	39.7	1.41	57.52	39.4	1.46	56.30	39.1	1.44	60.83	39.5	1.54	55.38	39.0	1.42	66.24	41.4	1.60
October	56.82	39.8	1.42	57.67	39.5	1.46	56.88	39.5	1.44	59.36	38.8	1.53	56.63	39.6	1.43	62.65	39.4	1.59
November	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
December	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: January	53.16	37.7	1.41	54.96	37.9	1.45	54.20	37.9	1.43	58.22	38.3	1.52	53.30	37.8	1.41	60.90	38.3	1.59
February	53.30	37.8	1.41	55.10	38.0	1.45	54.20	37.9	1.43	58.06	38.2	1.52	53.30	37.8	1.41	62.65	39.4	1.59
March	52.45	37.2	1.41	54.81	37.8	1.45	53.25	37.5	1.42	56.85	37.4	1.52	52.88	37.5	1.41	63.44	39.9	1.59
April	51.47	36.5	1.41	52.85	36.7	1.44	51.18	36.3	1.41	56.32	37.3	1.51	50.68	36.2	1.40	62.65	39.4	1.59
	Full-fashioned hostery									Seamless hostery								
	Narrow fabrics and small wares			Knitting mills ⁴			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	38.0	1.55	58.58	36.5	1.55	48.55	36.5	1.33
April	60.10	39.8	1.51	53.65	37.0	1.45	57.97	37.4	1.55	56.62	38.0	1.49	58.40	37.2	1.57	47.80	35.3	1.34
May	60.10	39.8	1.51	53.73	36.8	1.46	55.80	36.0	1.55	57.60	37.4	1.54	55.22	35.4	1.56	47.88	36.0	1.33
June	61.40	40.4	1.52	54.46	37.3	1.46	54.56	35.2	1.55	58.06	37.7	1.54	53.20	34.1	1.56	49.21	37.0	1.33
July	61.51	40.2	1.53	53.94	37.2	1.45	54.10	34.9	1.55	58.37	37.9	1.54	52.08	33.6	1.55	47.85	36.6	1.31
August	60.80	40.0	1.52	55.33	37.9	1.46	55.90	36.3	1.54	59.21	38.2	1.55	54.67	35.5	1.54	49.63	37.6	1.32
September	61.97	40.5	1.53	55.71	37.9	1.47	56.06	36.4	1.54	61.23	39.0	1.57	54.01	35.3	1.53	49.34	37.1	1.33
October	61.14	39.7	1.54	55.19	37.8	1.46	58.28	37.6	1.55	62.09	39.3	1.58	56.46	36.9	1.53	50.25	37.5	1.34
November	60.14	38.8	1.55	54.46	37.3	1.46	58.83	38.2	1.54	62.64	39.9	1.57	57.22	37.4	1.53	49.41	36.1	1.35
December	60.74	39.7	1.53	54.17	37.1	1.46	58.83	38.2	1.54	59.90	38.4	1.56	58.29	38.1	1.53	49.01	36.3	1.35
1958: January	59.67	39.0	1.53	52.33	35.6	1.47	56.83	36.9	1.54	58.30	36.9	1.58	5					

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	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Manufacturing—Continued									
																						Textile-mill products—Continued									
																						Seamless hosiery—Continued					Knit underwear		Knit underwear		Dyeing and finishing textiles ⁴
North		South			Knit underwear		Knit underwear		Dyeing and finishing textiles ⁴		Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)																				
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	36.3	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													
April	50.89	37.2	1.36	46.90	35.0	1.34	55.88	37.5	1.49	51.47	37.3	1.38	67.49	40.9	1.65	66.75	40.7	1.64													
May	51.17	37.9	1.35	47.48	35.7	1.33	57.00	37.5	1.52	50.05	36.8	1.36	66.83	40.5	1.65	66.09	40.3	1.64													
June	51.05	38.1	1.34	48.94	36.8	1.33	58.75	38.4	1.53	51.14	37.6	1.36	69.22	41.7	1.66	68.81	41.7	1.65													
July	52.11	38.6	1.35	47.19	36.3	1.30	59.14	38.4	1.64	50.86	37.4	1.36	65.60	40.0	1.64	64.87	39.8	1.63													
August	52.26	39.0	1.34	49.37	37.4	1.32	59.75	38.8	1.54	51.14	37.6	1.36	67.16	40.7	1.65	66.42	40.5	1.64													
September	52.90	38.9	1.36	48.94	36.8	1.33	60.21	39.1	1.54	52.03	37.7	1.38	67.16	40.7	1.65	66.42	40.5	1.64													
October	52.85	38.3	1.38	49.74	37.4	1.33	58.06	37.7	1.54	51.75	37.5	1.38	67.16	40.7	1.65	66.81	40.8	1.64													
November	52.72	38.2	1.38	48.64	36.3	1.34	57.07	37.3	1.53	49.82	36.1	1.38	67.16	40.7	1.65	66.83	40.5	1.65													
December	48.50	35.4	1.37	49.14	36.4	1.35	55.48	36.5	1.52	50.42	36.8	1.37	66.50	40.3	1.65	66.75	40.7	1.64													
1958: January	48.93	35.2	1.39	46.92	34.5	1.36	52.74	34.7	1.52	49.82	36.1	1.38	64.12	39.1	1.64	64.22	39.4	1.63													
February	52.59	37.3	1.41	46.71	34.6	1.35	54.26	35.7	1.52	49.54	35.9	1.38	66.50	40.3	1.65	66.42	40.5	1.64													
March	50.82	36.3	1.40	46.92	34.5	1.36	55.18	36.3	1.52	49.96	36.2	1.38	65.11	39.7	1.64	65.04	39.9	1.63													
April	51.38	36.7	1.40	44.34	32.6	1.36	54.72	36.0	1.52	47.33	34.3	1.38	63.96	39.0	1.64	63.90	39.2	1.63													
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings ⁴		Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Hats (except cloth and millinery)		Miscellaneous textile goods ⁴		Felt goods (except woven felts and hats)		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													
April	74.34	40.4	1.84	72.44	39.8	1.82	54.61	33.3	1.64	67.49	39.7	1.70	71.02	38.6	1.84	67.32	37.4	1.80													
May	73.05	39.7	1.84	71.16	39.1	1.82	58.48	36.1	1.62	67.15	39.5	1.70	71.23	38.5	1.85	67.13	37.5	1.79													
June	72.29	39.5	1.83	68.76	38.2	1.80	59.70	36.0	1.66	69.37	40.1	1.73	73.49	39.3	1.87	68.80	37.8	1.82													
July	72.07	39.6	1.82	68.76	38.2	1.80	59.01	36.2	1.63	69.95	40.2	1.74	72.62	39.2	1.85	69.36	37.9	1.83													
August	73.53	40.4	1.82	72.07	39.6	1.82	62.16	37.9	1.64	69.65	39.8	1.75	73.70	39.2	1.88	67.51	37.3	1.81													
September	75.67	40.9	1.85	72.47	39.6	1.83	61.39	37.2	1.65	70.53	40.3	1.75	73.32	39.0	1.88	68.99	37.7	1.83													
October	75.26	40.9	1.84	71.55	39.1	1.83	61.39	37.2	1.65	70.00	40.0	1.75	77.42	41.4	1.87	66.98	36.8	1.82													
November	74.37	40.2	1.85	69.32	38.3	1.81	61.62	36.9	1.65	70.31	39.5	1.78	74.77	40.2	1.86	66.41	37.1	1.79													
December	75.33	40.5	1.86	71.74	39.2	1.83	63.79	38.2	1.67	69.83	39.9	1.75	72.91	39.2	1.86	66.57	37.4	1.80													
1958: January	76.89	40.9	1.87	74.59	40.1	1.86	60.26	37.2	1.62	66.64	38.3	1.74	71.24	38.3	1.86	63.72	35.4	1.80													
February	75.14	40.4	1.86	72.86	39.6	1.84	59.29	36.6	1.62	66.95	38.7	1.73	70.68	37.2	1.90	64.38	37.0	1.76													
March	75.74	40.5	1.87	71.39	38.8	1.84	57.35	35.4	1.62	66.95	38.7	1.73	72.58	38.2	1.90	65.30	37.1	1.77													
April	73.13	38.9	1.88	68.08	37.2	1.83	54.58	33.9	1.61	65.70	38.2	1.72	69.92	36.8	1.90	66.05	36.9	1.95													
Textile-mill products—Continued												Apparel and other finished textile products																			
Paddings and upholstery filling			Processed waste and recovered fibers			Artificial leather, oil-cloth, and other coated fabrics			Cordage and twine			Total: Apparel and other finished textile products				Men's and boys' suits and coats															
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	1.51	53.64	36.0	1.49	63.01	35.6	1.77													
April	70.24	40.6	1.73	56.30	40.5	1.39	85.28	41.6	2.05	58.80	39.2	1.50	52.84	35.7	1.48	62.48	35.5	1.76													
May	69.49	40.4	1.72	57.26	40.9	1.40	86.53	41.8	2.07	57.15	38.1	1.50	52.98	35.8	1.48	63.37	35.8	1.77													
June	69.95	40.2	1.74	58.56	41.6	1.41	93.07	43.9	2.12	57.68	38.2	1.51	53.34	35.9	1.49	64.08	35.8	1.79													
July	71.28	40.5	1.76	58.80	41.7	1.41	97.00	44.7	2.17	57.83	38.3	1.51	54.15	36.1	1.50	63.90	36.1	1.77													
August	70.45	39.8	1.77	57.82	41.3	1.40	97.43	44.9	2.17	58.67	38.6	1.52	55.20	36.8	1.50	64.62	36.1	1.79													
September	70.84	39.8	1.78	58.86	41.6	1.41	100.32	45.6	2.20	59.67	39.0	1.53	55.42	36.7	1.51	63.90	35.7	1.79													
October	70.27	39.7	1.77	57.37	40.4	1.42	98.10	45.0	2.18	58.82	38.7	1.52	53.49	35.9	1.49	61.42	34.7	1.77													
November	73.02	39.9	1.83	56.09	39.5	1.42	99.23	44.7	2.22	57.53	37.6	1.53	53.10	35.4	1.50	60.34	33.9	1.78													
December	72.80	40.0	1.82	58.52	41.5	1.41	95.70	43.9	2.18	59.36	38.8	1.53	52.80	35.2	1.50	60.54	34.4	1.76													
1958: January	68.38	38.2	1.79	57.34	40.1	1.43	89.24	41.7	2.14	55.78	36.7	1.52	52.65	35.1	1.50	60.02	34.1	1.76													
February	66.73	37.7	1.77	57.17	39.7	1.44	87.97	41.3	2.13	58.98	38.3	1.54	52.65	35.1	1.50	58.61	33.3	1.76													
March	67.49	37.9	1.78	58.00	40.0	1.45	86.71	40.9	2.12	58.37	37.9	1.54	52.05	34.7	1.50	58.43	33.2	1.76													
April	67.06	38.1	1.76	57.89	40.2	1.44	83.56	39.6	2.11	57.60	37.4	1.54	51.45	34.3	1.50	55.65	31.8	1.75													
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing ⁴			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts			Women's outerwear ⁴		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	\$1.58													
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													
April	45.72	36.0	1.27	44.67	34.9	1.28	47.55	36.3	1.31	42.60	36.1	1.18	57.70	35.4	1.63	59.01	36.2	1.63													
May	45.97	36.2	1.27	45.57	35.6	1.28	46.80	36.0	1.30	42.34	36.5	1.16	57.35	35.4	1.62	58.03	35.6	1.63													
June	46.37	36.8	1.26	45.97	36.2	1.27	47.19	36.3	1.30	42.92	37.0	1.16	55.24	34.1	1.62	53.09	33.6	1.58													
July	46.48	36.6	1.27	46.48	36.6	1.27	47.34	36.7	1.29	43.50	37.5	1.16	58.98	34.9	1.69	54.42	33.8	1.61													
August	47.63	37.5	1.27	47.74	37.3	1.28	48.23	37.1	1.30	43.82	38.1	1.15	60.48	36.0	1.68	58.19	35.7	1.63													
September	48.00	37.5	1.28	48.26	37.7	1.28	47.42	36.2	1.31	43.15	37.2	1.16	59.14	35.2	1.68	57.75	35.0	1.65													
October	46.98	36.7	1.28	47.86	37.1	1.29	45.92	35.6	1.29	41.18	35.5	1.16	56.25	34.3	1.64	55.24	34.1	1.62													
November	45.57	35.6	1.28	47.34	36.7	1.29	42.77	32.9	1.30	41.18	34.9	1.18	56.09	34.2	1.64	53.92	33.7	1.60													
December	45.31	35.4	1.28	46.57	36.1	1.29	45.89	35.3	1.30	41.65	35.6	1.17	54.92	33.9	1.62	53.61	33.3	1.61													
1958: January	45.67	35.4	1.29	45.80	35.5	1.29	48.31	36.6	1.32	40.59	34.4	1.18	56.93	34.5	1.65	55.24	34.1	1.62													
February	44.96	35.4	1.27	45.44	35.5	1.28	47.68	36.4																							

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

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Apparel and other finished textile products-Continued																	
	Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments ⁴			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets			Corsets and allied garments			Millinery		
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: April	48.10	37.0	1.30	59.87	30.7	1.95	47.70	35.6	1.34	45.95	35.9	1.28	51.60	35.1	1.47	57.62	34.3	1.68
1957: 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
1957: 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
1957: July	45.06	35.2	1.28	74.91	35.5	2.11	48.01	36.1	1.33	46.46	36.3	1.28	51.62	35.6	1.45	58.64	34.7	1.69
1957: 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
1957: 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
1957: 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
1957: 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
1957: 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	45.89	35.3	1.30	69.09	33.7	2.05	48.28	35.5	1.36	46.28	35.6	1.30	52.45	35.2	1.49	55.36	31.1	1.78
1958: February	44.98	34.6	1.30	69.63	33.8	2.06	48.20	35.7	1.35	46.80	36.0	1.30	51.65	34.9	1.48	73.72	38.8	1.90
1958: March	47.29	36.1	1.31	65.16	32.1	2.03	48.69	35.8	1.36	47.29	36.1	1.31	52.10	35.2	1.48	69.89	38.4	1.82
1958: April	47.39	35.9	1.32	56.36	29.2	1.93	47.60	35.0	1.36	45.63	35.1	1.30	51.70	34.7	1.49	59.99	33.7	1.78
	Children's outerwear			Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products ⁴			Curtains, draperies, and other housefurnishings			Textile bags			Canvas products		
1956: Average	\$48.31	36.6	\$1.32	\$49.71	37.1	\$1.34	\$53.53	37.7	\$1.42	\$46.98	36.7	\$1.28	\$57.28	39.5	\$1.45	\$55.66	39.2	\$1.42
1957: Average	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	1.60	57.48	39.1	1.47
1957: April	45.28	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
1957: 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	1.60	58.09	40.2	1.46
1957: 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	1.60	59.09	40.2	1.47
1957: 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	1.62	59.45	39.9	1.49
1957: 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
1957: September	50.51	36.6	1.38	51.18	36.3	1.41	57.75	38.5	1.50	51.69	38.5	1.34	62.27	40.7	1.63	55.86	38.0	1.47
1957: 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
1957: 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	1.62	56.45	38.4	1.47
1957: 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	49.87	36.4	1.37	49.07	34.8	1.41	55.90	36.3	1.54	47.97	35.8	1.34	60.37	39.2	1.64	58.31	39.4	1.48
1958: February	49.68	36.0	1.38	49.00	35.0	1.40	55.02	36.2	1.52	48.28	36.3	1.33	59.44	38.6	1.64	58.80	39.2	1.50
1958: March	49.10	36.1	1.36	49.00	35.0	1.40	55.35	36.9	1.50	49.71	37.1	1.34	59.75	38.8	1.64	59.25	39.5	1.50
1958: April	48.20	35.7	1.35	47.32	33.8	1.40	54.00	36.0	1.50	48.33	35.8	1.35	58.75	37.9	1.65	60.15	40.1	1.50
	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 ⁴		
							United States			South			West					
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	1.80	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: 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
1957: 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
1957: 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
1957: 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
1957: 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
1957: 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
1957: 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
1957: 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
1957: 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	69.30	38.5	1.80	67.08	37.9	1.77	67.66	37.8	1.79	48.46	39.4	1.23	82.57	35.9	2.30	75.07	39.1	1.92
1958: February	70.05	38.7	1.81	67.82	38.1	1.78	68.58	38.1	1.80	48.09	39.1	1.23	86.10	37.6	2.29	75.65	39.4	1.92
1958: March	70.80	38.9	1.82	69.09	38.6	1.79	69.87	38.6	1.81	48.83	39.7	1.23	86.71	37.7	2.30	75.65	39.4	1.92
1958: April	70.82	38.7	1.83	68.53	38.5	1.78	69.30	38.5	1.80	48.95	39.8	1.23	86.02	37.4	2.30	75.66	39.2	1.93
	Millwork			Plywood			Wooden containers ⁴			Wooden boxes, other than cigar			Miscellaneous wood products			Furniture and fixtures		
																Total: Furniture and fixtures		
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: 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
1957: May	75.33	40.5	1.86	78.31	41.0	1.91	57.08	40.2	1.42	56.96	40.4	1.41	61.86	40.7	1.52	67.82	39.2	1.73
1957: June	77.46	41.2	1.88	78.34	40.8	1.92	57.08	40.2	1.42	57.49	40.2	1.43	63.14	41.0	1.54	69.08	39.7	1.74
1957: July	77.64	41.3	1.88	72.95	38.6	1.89	57.60	40.0	1.44	58.58	40.4	1.45	61.91	40.2	1.54	68.38	39.3	1.74
1957: August	77.46	41.2	1.88	77.76	40.5	1.92	57.60	40.0	1.44	58.15	40.1	1.45	62.27	40.7	1.53	71.68	40.7	1.76
1957: September	78.47	41.3	1.90	76.03	39.6	1.92	56.59	39.3	1.44	56.59	39.3	1.44	62.37	40.5	1.54	72.39	40.9	1.77
1957: October	77.11	40.8	1.89	76.02	39.8	1.91	56.74	39.4	1.44	57.20	40.0	1.43	62.06	40.3	1.54	72.04	40.7	1.77
1957: November	75.03	39.7	1.89	74.88	39.0	1.92	54.91	38.4	1.43	54.00	38.3	1.41	61.23	39.5	1.55	69.48	39.7	1.75
1957: December	75.22	39.8	1.89	77.60</														

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

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																				
	Furniture and fixtures																				
	Household furniture ⁴			Wood household furniture (except upholstered)			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bedsprings			Office, public-building, and professional furniture ⁴			Wood office furniture					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
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	1.66	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: Average	65.01	39.4	1.65	58.80	40.0	1.47	71.92	39.3	1.83	68.45	37.2	1.84	77.78	40.3	1.93	64.06	40.8	1.57			
April	64.02	38.8	1.65	58.61	39.6	1.48	67.51	37.3	1.81	72.37	38.7	1.87	77.79	40.1	1.94	63.04	39.9	1.58			
May	65.74	39.6	1.66	59.20	40.0	1.48	71.00	38.8	1.83	76.97	40.3	1.91	77.22	39.6	1.95	64.94	41.1	1.58			
June	64.68	39.2	1.65	58.21	39.6	1.47	68.22	37.9	1.80	76.95	40.5	1.90	77.61	39.8	1.95	63.18	40.5	1.56			
July	67.97	40.7	1.67	61.39	41.2	1.49	72.80	40.4	1.82	77.16	40.4	1.91	81.56	41.4	1.97	66.98	41.6	1.61			
August	63.71	40.9	1.68	61.69	41.4	1.49	75.52	40.6	1.86	77.76	40.5	1.92	81.97	41.4	1.98	67.55	41.7	1.62			
September	69.12	40.9	1.69	62.40	41.6	1.50	75.52	40.6	1.86	75.26	39.2	1.92	78.41	39.8	1.97	65.67	41.3	1.59			
October	66.86	39.8	1.68	60.49	40.6	1.49	74.03	39.8	1.86	70.86	37.1	1.91	78.80	39.8	1.98	63.60	39.5	1.61			
November	67.83	39.9	1.70	60.45	40.3	1.50	76.95	40.5	1.90	74.30	38.3	1.94	79.20	40.0	1.98	66.01	41.0	1.61			
December	63.79	38.2	1.67	57.87	39.1	1.48	67.71	36.6	1.85	72.75	37.5	1.94	78.21	39.5	1.98	63.76	39.6	1.61			
1958: January	64.34	38.3	1.68	56.68	38.3	1.48	70.30	38.0	1.85	72.75	37.5	1.94	77.01	38.7	1.99	61.82	38.4	1.61			
February	64.51	38.4	1.68	57.96	38.9	1.49	70.12	37.9	1.85	69.89	36.4	1.92	77.99	38.8	2.01	60.10	37.1	1.62			
March	63.17	37.6	1.68	56.77	38.1	1.49	67.53	36.7	1.84	70.25	36.4	1.93	77.40	38.7	2.00	59.84	37.4	1.60			
April																					
	Furniture and fixtures-Continued																				
	Metal office furniture						Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures			Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills			Paperboard containers and boxes ⁴		
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: Average	84.10	39.3	2.14	84.23	40.3	2.09	68.04	40.5	1.68	84.20	42.1	2.00	92.44	43.4	2.13	77.71	40.9	1.90			
April	84.07	39.1	2.15	85.24	40.4	2.11	67.26	39.8	1.69	84.42	42.0	2.01	92.23	43.3	2.13	77.74	40.7	1.91			
May	80.63	37.5	2.15	86.05	40.4	2.13	68.00	40.0	1.70	85.67	42.2	2.03	93.53	43.1	2.17	80.10	41.5	1.93			
June	86.33	39.6	2.18	84.96	39.7	2.14	68.63	39.9	1.72	87.14	42.3	2.06	95.48	43.4	2.20	80.73	41.4	1.95			
July	88.84	40.2	2.21	86.86	40.4	2.15	69.49	40.4	1.72	87.55	42.5	2.06	95.26	43.3	2.20	81.87	42.2	1.94			
August	88.88	40.4	2.20	86.80	40.0	2.17	71.75	41.0	1.75	89.23	42.9	2.08	96.79	43.6	2.22	83.92	42.6	1.97			
September	83.66	38.2	2.19	87.70	40.6	2.16	70.12	40.3	1.74	88.19	42.4	2.08	96.35	43.4	2.22	83.16	42.0	1.98			
October	85.97	38.9	2.21	83.85	39.0	2.15	68.73	39.5	1.74	87.15	41.9	2.08	95.24	42.9	2.22	80.75	41.2	1.96			
November	83.88	38.3	2.19	83.64	38.9	2.15	71.63	40.7	1.76	87.15	41.9	2.08	95.90	43.2	2.22	79.17	40.6	1.95			
December	83.44	38.1	2.19	83.38	38.6	2.16	70.27	39.7	1.77	86.11	41.4	2.08	94.37	42.7	2.21	78.20	39.9	1.96			
1958: January	82.28	37.4	2.20	83.44	38.1	2.19	69.17	39.3	1.76	85.49	41.1	2.08	93.26	42.2	2.21	78.41	39.8	1.97			
February	82.43	37.3	2.21	84.97	38.8	2.19	69.52	39.5	1.76	85.90	41.3	2.08	93.48	42.3	2.21	79.79	40.3	1.98			
March	81.18	36.9	2.20	82.46	38.0	2.17	70.22	39.9	1.76	85.28	41.0	2.08	93.04	42.1	2.21	79.00	39.7	1.99			
April																					
	Paper and allied products-Continued																				
	Paperboard boxes			Fiber cans, tubes, and drums			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers			Periodicals					
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: Average	77.08	41.0	1.88	82.42	40.4	2.04	75.07	40.8	1.84	95.87	38.5	2.49	101.03	35.7	2.83	101.09	39.8	2.54			
April	77.11	40.8	1.89	81.80	39.9	2.05	74.89	40.7	1.84	96.38	38.4	2.51	103.25	36.1	2.86	96.47	38.9	2.48			
May	79.46	41.6	1.91	84.87	41.0	2.07	75.85	41.0	1.85	96.38	38.4	2.51	102.96	36.0	2.86	97.71	39.4	2.48			
June	80.70	41.6	1.94	83.01	40.1	2.07	76.67	41.0	1.87	96.13	38.3	2.51	100.54	35.4	2.84	100.90	40.2	2.51			
July	81.83	42.4	1.93	82.62	40.3	2.05	77.64	41.3	1.88	96.64	38.5	2.51	100.67	35.7	2.82	104.60	40.7	2.57			
August	84.08	42.9	1.96	84.24	40.5	2.08	78.81	41.7	1.89	97.91	38.7	2.53	103.32	36.0	2.87	107.38	41.3	2.60			
September	82.91	42.3	1.96	84.38	39.8	2.12	77.71	40.9	1.90	97.15	38.4	2.53	103.46	35.8	2.89	104.49	40.5	2.58			
October	80.12	41.3	1.94	85.20	40.0	2.13	77.36	40.5	1.91	96.14	38.0	2.53	102.82	35.7	2.88	101.77	39.6	2.57			
November	78.36	40.6	1.93	86.03	40.2	2.14	77.93	40.8	1.91	98.43	38.6	2.55	105.85	36.5	2.90	101.85	40.1	2.54			
December	77.60	40.0	1.94	83.10	39.2	2.12	76.97	40.3	1.91	95.76	37.7	2.54	100.10	35.0	2.86	100.47	39.4	2.55			
1958: January	77.81	39.9	1.95	81.27	38.7	2.10	76.97	40.3	1.91	96.51	37.7	2.56	101.44	35.1	2.89	99.71	39.1	2.55			
February	78.79	40.2	1.96	87.95	41.1	2.14	77.36	40.5	1.91	97.40	37.9	2.57	101.09	35.1	2.88	102.31	39.5	2.59			
March	78.21	39.7	1.97	83.71	39.3	2.13	76.40	40.0	1.91	96.26	37.6	2.56	101.73	35.2	2.89	99.33	38.8	2.56			
April																					
	Printing, publishing, and allied industries																				
	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: Average	85.26	40.6	2.10	95.20	40.0	2.38	95.50	39.3	2.43	64.98	38.0	1.71	73.32	39.0	1.88	109.52	38.7	2.83			
April	85.84	40.3	2.13	94.49	39.7	2.38	96.53	39.4	2.45	65.45	38.5	1.70	73.13	38.9	1.88	110.88	38.5	2.88			
May	84.56	39.7	2.13	95.04	39.6	2.40	97.66	39.7	2.46	63.96	38.3	1.67	74.07	39.4	1.88	110.30	38.3	2.88			
June	83.95	39.6	2.12	95.12	39.8	2.39	98.50	39.4	2.50	63.63	38.8	1.64	72.94	38.8	1.88	110.30	38.3	2.88			
July	86.18	39.9	2.16	95.76	39.9	2.40	98.70	39.8	2.48	64.13	38.4	1.67	75.07	39.1	1.92	112.91	38.8	2.91			
August	85.75	39.7	2.16	97.93	40.3	2.43	98.70	39.8	2.48	63.41	38.2	1.66	73.71	39.0	1.89	111.07	38.7	2.87			
September	82.68	38.1	2.17	96.56	39.9	2.42	96.19	39.1	2.46	62.87	38.1	1.65	73.72	38.8	1.90	111.36	38.8	2.87			
October	82.89	38.2	2.17	95.35	39.4	2.42	95.80	39.1	2.45	63.03	38.2	1.65	73.73	38.2	1.93	107.07	37.7				

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																		
Chemicals and allied products																		
	Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals ⁴			Alkalies and chlorine			Industrial organic chemicals ⁴			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
April	89.40	41.2	2.17	97.99	41.0	2.39	95.65	40.7	2.35	95.30	40.9	2.33	97.86	42.0	2.33	103.94	40.8	2.66
May	90.64	41.2	2.20	98.33	40.8	2.41	96.41	40.6	2.35	96.35	41.0	2.35	98.41	41.7	2.36	105.93	40.9	2.59
June	91.88	41.2	2.23	99.33	41.0	2.43	96.80	40.5	2.39	97.82	41.1	2.38	99.60	41.5	2.40	103.88	39.8	2.61
July	92.25	41.0	2.25	100.53	40.7	2.47	99.31	40.7	2.44	98.16	40.9	2.40	101.16	41.8	2.42	108.75	41.2	2.64
August	92.25	41.0	2.25	101.18	40.8	2.48	99.63	40.5	2.46	98.40	41.0	2.40	101.64	42.0	2.42	109.34	40.8	2.68
September	92.70	41.2	2.25	102.09	41.0	2.49	98.98	40.4	2.45	98.81	41.0	2.41	101.50	41.6	2.44	108.40	40.6	2.67
October	91.84	41.0	2.24	101.50	40.6	2.50	98.09	40.2	2.44	98.33	40.8	2.41	101.99	41.8	2.44	108.14	40.5	2.67
November	92.66	41.0	2.26	102.00	40.8	2.50	99.88	40.6	2.46	98.74	40.8	2.42	101.75	41.7	2.44	112.75	41.3	2.73
December	93.34	41.3	2.26	104.17	41.5	2.51	102.01	41.3	2.47	99.39	40.9	2.43	100.94	41.2	2.45	112.34	41.3	2.72
1958: January	92.62	40.8	2.27	102.50	41.0	2.50	99.88	40.6	2.46	97.93	40.3	2.43	99.55	40.8	2.44	109.62	40.6	2.70
February	92.16	40.6	2.27	102.66	40.9	2.51	99.38	40.4	2.46	97.44	40.1	2.43	99.80	40.9	2.44	109.21	40.6	2.69
March	92.39	40.7	2.27	102.82	40.8	2.52	99.38	40.4	2.46	97.60	40.0	2.44	100.45	41.0	2.45	110.03	40.6	2.71
April	92.16	40.6	2.27	102.56	40.7	2.52	99.88	40.6	2.46	97.76	39.9	2.45	99.06	40.6	2.44	107.87	40.1	2.69
	Synthetic fibers			Explosives			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations ⁴			Soap and glycerin			Paints, pigments, and fillers ⁴		
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
April	80.80	40.4	2.00	92.25	41.0	2.25	81.61	40.4	2.02	94.30	41.0	2.30	102.66	40.9	2.51	88.78	41.1	2.16
May	81.61	40.4	2.02	94.89	41.8	2.27	82.01	40.4	2.03	94.19	40.6	2.32	102.97	40.7	2.53	88.75	40.9	2.17
June	83.03	40.5	2.05	93.94	41.2	2.28	82.62	40.7	2.03	96.41	41.2	2.34	105.06	41.2	2.55	90.69	41.6	2.18
July	83.42	40.3	2.07	95.68	41.6	2.30	82.42	40.6	2.03	95.53	41.0	2.33	103.73	41.0	2.53	90.67	41.4	2.19
August	83.22	40.4	2.06	96.10	41.6	2.31	81.81	40.3	2.03	97.47	41.3	2.36	107.43	41.8	2.57	91.08	41.4	2.20
September	82.41	40.2	2.05	96.87	42.3	2.29	83.64	40.8	2.05	97.70	41.4	2.36	106.91	41.6	2.57	89.76	40.8	2.20
October	83.01	40.1	2.07	94.48	40.9	2.31	84.05	41.0	2.05	97.34	40.9	2.38	106.30	41.2	2.58	90.13	40.6	2.22
November	83.41	40.1	2.08	91.66	40.2	2.28	85.08	41.3	2.06	97.92	40.8	2.40	107.27	41.1	2.61	89.47	40.3	2.22
December	84.03	40.4	2.08	91.77	39.9	2.30	85.08	41.5	2.05	99.87	41.1	2.43	110.09	41.7	2.64	89.47	40.3	2.22
1958: January	82.37	39.6	2.08	90.32	39.1	2.31	85.49	41.1	2.08	98.74	40.8	2.42	108.09	41.1	2.63	89.20	40.0	2.23
February	81.33	39.1	2.08	92.97	39.9	2.33	86.11	41.2	2.09	96.07	39.7	2.42	104.54	39.6	2.64	88.98	39.9	2.24
March	82.74	39.4	2.10	91.03	38.9	2.34	85.90	41.1	2.09	98.90	40.7	2.43	107.98	40.9	2.64	89.60	40.0	2.23
April	82.71	39.2	2.11	90.62	38.4	2.36	86.30	40.9	2.11	97.77	40.4	2.42	107.57	40.9	2.63	89.65	40.2	2.23
	Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels			Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats ⁴			Vegetable oils			Animal oils and fats		
1956: Average	\$84.04	41.4	\$2.03	\$75.33	42.8	\$1.76	\$67.68	42.3	\$1.60	\$74.42	45.1	\$1.65	\$67.95	45.0	\$1.51	\$85.43	45.2	\$1.89
1957: Average	87.33	41.0	2.13	78.63	42.5	1.85	71.66	42.4	1.69	78.50	44.6	1.76	71.36	44.6	1.60	89.20	44.6	2.00
April	86.93	41.2	2.11	77.35	42.5	1.82	70.63	43.6	1.62	76.74	43.6	1.76	69.17	43.5	1.59	87.60	43.8	2.00
May	86.92	41.0	2.12	79.49	43.2	1.84	75.04	44.4	1.69	78.55	43.4	1.81	71.05	42.8	1.66	87.96	44.2	1.99
June	88.61	41.6	2.13	78.07	42.2	1.85	71.06	41.8	1.70	80.78	43.9	1.84	73.53	43.0	1.71	89.55	45.0	1.99
July	88.81	41.5	2.14	80.91	43.5	1.86	71.80	41.5	1.73	82.47	44.1	1.87	76.46	43.2	1.77	89.95	45.2	1.99
August	89.01	41.4	2.15	78.81	42.6	1.85	71.97	41.6	1.73	81.10	43.6	1.86	74.90	42.8	1.75	88.31	44.6	1.98
September	87.72	40.8	2.15	80.97	43.3	1.87	72.91	41.9	1.74	78.85	44.8	1.76	71.65	44.5	1.61	89.95	45.2	1.99
October	87.70	40.6	2.16	77.98	41.7	1.87	72.14	41.7	1.73	78.32	45.8	1.71	72.07	46.2	1.56	89.75	45.1	1.99
November	87.45	40.3	2.17	79.37	40.7	1.95	71.21	41.4	1.72	79.00	45.4	1.74	71.91	45.8	1.57	91.39	44.8	2.04
December	87.23	40.2	2.17	78.68	41.8	1.88	72.49	41.9	1.73	79.17	45.5	1.74	73.15	46.3	1.58	89.32	44.0	2.03
1958: January	86.76	39.8	2.18	79.90	42.5	1.88	73.25	42.1	1.74	80.19	44.8	1.79	74.29	45.3	1.64	90.00	43.9	2.05
February	86.76	39.8	2.18	78.50	41.1	1.91	71.10	41.1	1.73	80.15	43.8	1.83	73.48	44.0	1.67	91.12	43.6	2.09
March	87.60	40.0	2.19	77.83	41.4	1.88	72.58	43.2	1.68	81.10	43.6	1.86	74.63	43.9	1.70	90.29	43.2	2.09
April	87.42	40.1	2.18	81.83	42.4	1.93	73.85	43.7	1.69	81.22	43.2	1.88	76.56	43.5	1.76	88.17	42.8	2.06
Chemicals and allied products—Continued																		
Products of petroleum and coal																		
	Miscellaneous chemicals ⁴			Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics			Compressed and liquefied gases			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke, other petroleum, and coal products		
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	2.76	95.76	41.1	2.33
April	83.03	40.7	2.04	68.78	39.3	1.75	95.37	42.2	2.26	106.71	41.2	2.59	110.95	41.4	2.68	92.57	40.6	2.28
May	83.22	40.4	2.06	68.64	39.0	1.76	94.81	41.4	2.29	106.75	40.9	2.61	110.84	40.9	2.71	93.02	40.8	2.28
June	84.03	40.4	2.08	69.45	38.8	1.79	96.83	42.1	2.30	108.79	40.9	2.66	113.70	40.9	2.78	94.30	41.0	2.30
July	83.21	40.2	2.07	67.94	38.6	1.76	96.79	41.9	2.31	111.64	41.5	2.69	115.92	41.4	2.80	98.41	41.7	2.36
August	83.82	40.3	2.08	69.42	39.0	1.78	95.08	41.7	2.28	109.21	40.6	2.69	111.60	40.0	2.79	101.39	42.6	2.38
September	85.47	40.7	2.10	71.06	39.7	1.79	98.09	42.1	2.33	113.30	41.5	2.73	117.01	41.2	2.84	101.81	42.6	2.39
October	84.82	40.2	2.11	68.71	38.6	1.78	96.70	41.5	2.33	110.03	40.6	2.71	113.36	40.2	2.82	99.66	41.7	2.39
November	85.22	40.2	2.12	68.85	38.9	1.77	99.25	41.7	2.38	111.11	40.7	2.73	115.87	40.8	2.84	95.51	40.3	2.37
December	86.86	40.4	2.15	71.89	39.5	1.82	96.93	40.9	2.37	111.38	40.8	2.73	116.31	41.1	2.83	94.33	39.8	2.37
1958: January	85.60	40.0	2.14	70.80	38.9	1.82	97.58											

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

Year and month	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		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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.....	\$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	40.5	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
April.....	87.60	40.0	2.19	103.46	40.1	2.58	70.64	38.6	1.83	79.60	40.2	1.98	56.83	36.9	1.54	76.43	39.6	1.93
May.....	88.80	40.0	2.22	103.46	40.1	2.58	71.92	39.3	1.83	79.50	40.1	1.99	55.90	36.3	1.54	75.27	39.0	1.93
June.....	91.21	40.9	2.23	107.23	41.4	2.59	72.29	39.5	1.83	81.81	40.7	2.01	58.21	37.8	1.54	77.81	39.9	1.96
July.....	94.16	41.3	2.28	112.20	42.5	2.64	72.13	39.2	1.84	82.62	40.7	2.03	58.29	38.1	1.53	76.83	39.4	1.95
August.....	92.84	40.9	2.27	107.83	41.0	2.63	73.05	39.7	1.84	83.84	41.1	2.04	58.67	38.1	1.54	77.22	39.4	1.96
September.....	92.97	40.6	2.29	107.20	40.3	2.66	74.45	39.6	1.88	85.08	41.1	2.07	57.66	37.2	1.55	77.22	39.3	1.97
October.....	93.03	40.1	2.32	105.18	39.1	2.69	76.02	39.8	1.91	86.10	41.0	2.10	57.04	36.8	1.55	77.81	39.1	1.99
November.....	93.20	40.0	2.33	106.62	39.2	2.72	78.96	40.7	1.94	85.05	40.5	2.10	57.31	36.5	1.57	77.61	39.0	1.99
December.....	92.40	40.0	2.31	105.84	39.2	2.70	79.35	40.9	1.94	84.03	40.4	2.08	57.97	37.4	1.55	78.80	39.6	1.99
1958: January.....	87.48	38.2	2.29	98.52	36.9	2.67	74.87	39.2	1.91	80.94	39.1	2.07	58.19	37.3	1.56	77.42	39.1	1.98
February.....	85.04	37.3	2.28	98.02	35.1	2.65	74.68	39.1	1.91	80.32	38.8	2.07	57.56	36.9	1.56	77.02	38.9	1.98
March.....	87.02	38.0	2.29	93.85	37.0	2.65	76.61	39.9	1.92	79.87	38.4	2.08	56.83	36.2	1.57	75.65	38.4	1.97
April.....	85.73	37.6	2.28	95.57	36.2	2.64	75.65	39.4	1.92	80.08	38.5	2.08	53.88	34.1	1.58	74.65	37.7	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
April.....	73.47	39.5	1.86	53.07	36.6	1.45	54.39	36.5	1.49	61.45	37.7	1.63	52.05	36.4	1.43	48.96	36.0	1.36
May.....	74.34	40.4	1.84	54.68	37.2	1.47	53.04	35.6	1.49	61.56	38.0	1.62	51.05	35.7	1.43	49.46	36.1	1.37
June.....	74.77	40.2	1.86	57.72	39.0	1.48	55.73	37.4	1.49	63.60	39.2	1.62	52.32	37.2	1.42	50.01	36.5	1.37
July.....	77.36	40.5	1.91	56.74	38.6	1.47	56.09	37.9	1.48	64.40	40.0	1.61	53.34	37.3	1.43	49.32	36.0	1.37
August.....	78.91	41.1	1.92	56.30	38.3	1.47	56.32	37.8	1.49	63.27	39.3	1.61	54.14	38.4	1.41	50.32	37.0	1.36
September.....	79.13	41.0	1.93	53.95	36.7	1.47	54.90	36.6	1.50	65.11	39.7	1.64	53.58	38.0	1.41	50.14	36.6	1.37
October.....	77.48	41.0	1.90	55.28	37.1	1.49	54.15	36.1	1.50	62.21	37.7	1.65	54.10	38.1	1.42	49.78	36.6	1.36
November.....	78.34	40.8	1.92	54.81	36.3	1.51	53.91	35.7	1.51	61.92	37.3	1.66	56.16	39.0	1.44	48.37	34.8	1.39
December.....	76.76	40.4	1.90	57.45	38.3	1.50	55.35	36.9	1.60	61.25	36.9	1.66	54.95	38.7	1.42	48.69	35.8	1.36
1958: January.....	75.43	39.7	1.90	56.55	37.7	1.50	56.17	37.2	1.61	58.62	35.5	1.69	54.67	37.7	1.45	49.32	36.0	1.37
February.....	71.25	37.7	1.89	55.65	37.1	1.50	54.96	36.4	1.61	59.32	35.1	1.69	55.83	38.5	1.45	50.46	36.3	1.39
March.....	72.58	38.4	1.89	53.70	35.8	1.50	53.96	35.5	1.52	60.29	36.1	1.67	56.12	38.7	1.45	50.40	36.0	1.40
April.....	69.19	37.0	1.87	52.90	34.8	1.52	50.01	32.9	1.52	63.04	37.3	1.69	52.35	36.1	1.45	50.48	35.8	1.41
	Stone, clay, and glass products																	
	Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Flat glass			Glass and glassware, pressed or blown ⁴			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
April.....	81.20	40.4	2.01	110.80	40.0	2.77	81.18	39.6	2.05	82.80	40.0	2.07	78.97	38.9	2.03	69.65	39.8	1.75
May.....	82.42	40.8	2.02	110.95	40.2	2.76	84.44	40.4	2.09	86.09	40.8	2.11	81.39	39.7	2.05	67.55	38.6	1.75
June.....	83.44	40.9	2.04	108.90	39.6	2.75	84.02	40.2	2.09	85.65	40.4	2.12	81.40	39.9	2.04	69.42	39.0	1.78
July.....	82.82	40.4	2.05	112.28	40.1	2.80	84.82	40.2	2.11	86.46	40.4	2.14	81.59	39.8	2.05	68.78	39.3	1.75
August.....	84.25	40.9	2.06	109.02	39.5	2.76	84.00	40.0	2.10	85.63	40.2	2.13	80.78	39.6	2.04	69.78	39.2	1.78
September.....	84.86	40.8	2.08	113.52	40.4	2.81	83.95	39.6	2.12	84.74	39.6	2.14	82.58	39.7	2.08	72.72	40.4	1.80
October.....	84.85	40.6	2.09	116.76	40.4	2.89	83.74	39.5	2.12	84.74	39.6	2.14	82.74	39.4	2.10	74.44	40.9	1.82
November.....	84.21	40.1	2.10	126.95	42.6	2.98	85.32	39.5	2.16	86.67	40.5	2.14	82.84	38.0	2.18	72.40	40.0	1.81
December.....	83.18	39.8	2.09	118.99	40.2	2.96	84.77	39.8	2.13	85.20	40.0	2.13	83.53	39.4	2.12	72.07	39.6	1.82
1958: January.....	82.14	39.3	2.09	117.09	40.1	2.92	84.99	39.9	2.13	85.86	40.5	2.12	83.42	38.8	2.15	68.92	38.5	1.79
February.....	80.88	38.7	2.09	109.63	38.2	2.87	84.77	39.8	2.13	86.69	40.7	2.13	81.58	38.3	2.13	67.30	37.6	1.79
March.....	81.33	39.1	2.08	108.02	37.9	2.85	86.22	40.1	2.15	87.29	40.6	2.15	83.67	39.1	2.14	68.20	38.1	1.79
April.....	81.33	39.1	2.08	103.49	36.7	2.82	84.46	39.1	2.16	86.37	39.8	2.17	80.51	37.8	2.13	67.33	37.2	1.81
	Cement, hydraulic																	
	Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products ⁴			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	1.86	83.81	38.8	2.16
April.....	84.66	40.7	2.08	74.00	40.0	1.85	69.29	41.0	1.69	73.87	39.5	1.87	71.00	38.8	1.83	83.60	39.2	2.13
May.....	84.66	40.7	2.08	74.59	40.1	1.86	69.87	41.1	1.70	75.81	39.9	1.90	74.64	39.7	1.88	83.07	39.0	2.13
June.....	86.51	41.0	2.11	75.74	40.5	1.87	71.55	41.6	1.72	76.80	40.0	1.92	73.51	39.1	1.88	83.28	39.1	2.13
July.....	83.16	37.8	2.20	76.33	40.6	1.88	71.55	41.6	1.72	76.80	40.0	1.92	76.33	40.6	1.88	85.02	39.0	2.18
August.....	91.39	40.8	2.24	76.52	40.7	1.88	71.72	41.7	1.72	77.36	40.5	1.91	74.37	40.2	1.85	85.58	38.9	2.20
September.....	93.30	41.1	2.27	76.38	40.2	1.90	72.28	41.3	1.75	78.34	40.8	1.92	75.74	40.5	1.87	82.65	37.4	2.21
October.....	90.50	40.4	2.24	76.59	40.1	1.91	71.58	40.9	1.75	76.99	40.1	1.92	76.55	40.5	1.89	84.80	38.2	2.22
November.....	91.35	40.6	2.25	74.09	39.2	1.89	69.43	39.9	1.74	76.61	39.9	1.92	71.98	38.7	1.86	82.43	37.3	2.21
December.....	90.09	40.4	2.23	73.72	38.8	1.90	68.73	39.5	1.74	75.46	39.3	1.92	70.31	37.6	1.87	83.92	37.8	2.22
1958: January.....	89.60	40.0	2.24	71.44	37.6	1.90	66.35	38.8</										

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																			
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																				
Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products ⁴			Concrete products			Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products ⁴			Abrasive products					
1956: Average	\$72.20	37.8	\$1.91	\$31.88	44.5	\$1.84	\$78.75	45.0	\$1.75	\$69.87	41.1	\$1.70	\$33.03	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	73.91	37.9	1.95	80.51	42.6	1.89	78.62	43.2	1.82	70.05	39.8	1.76	85.67	40.6	2.11	91.35	40.6	2.25		
1956: April	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: May	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		
1958: June	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		
1956: July	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	93.53	39.0	2.30		
1957: August	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		
1958: September	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		
1956: October	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: November	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: December	71.86	35.4	2.03	81.54	41.6	1.96	78.81	41.7	1.89	69.74	39.4	1.77	84.63	39.0	2.17	89.09	38.4	2.32		
1956: January	73.08	36.0	2.03	78.80	39.8	1.98	74.49	39.9	1.91	69.38	39.2	1.77	84.02	38.9	2.16	87.17	37.9	2.30		
1957: February	73.24	35.9	2.04	80.16	40.9	1.96	78.69	41.2	1.91	71.96	40.2	1.79	85.28	39.3	2.17	89.01	38.7	2.30		
1958: March	71.14	34.7	2.05	82.15	41.7	1.97	81.02	42.2	1.92	73.16	41.1	1.78	83.98	38.7	2.17	87.09	37.7	2.31		
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																				
Asbestos products						Nonclay refractories			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills ⁴			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, except electro-metallurgical 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	2.60	104.40	39.1	2.67	104.79	39.1	2.68	93.43	40.1	2.33		
1958: Average	89.46	42.0	2.13	85.98	36.9	2.33	97.91	39.8	2.46	103.89	39.5	2.63	104.28	39.5	2.64	91.25	40.2	2.27		
1956: April	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	2.23		
1957: May	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		
1958: June	89.84	41.4	2.17	85.79	36.2	2.37	100.44	39.7	2.53	107.17	39.4	2.72	107.56	39.4	2.73	92.28	39.1	2.36		
1956: July	92.18	41.9	2.20	92.54	38.4	2.41	89.82	39.3	2.54	105.65	38.7	2.73	106.04	38.7	2.74	95.34	40.4	2.36		
1957: August	91.30	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		
1958: September	87.89	40.5	2.16	83.54	35.1	2.38	97.16	38.1	2.55	102.54	37.7	2.72	102.65	37.6	2.73	96.24	40.1	2.40		
1956: October	87.70	40.6	2.16	83.63	34.6	2.39	95.35	37.1	2.57	101.38	36.6	2.76	101.47	36.5	2.78	99.55	40.8	2.44		
1957: November	84.53	39.5	2.14	78.57	32.6	2.41	95.23	37.2	2.56	100.46	36.4	2.76	100.55	36.3	2.77	98.81	41.0	2.41		
1958: December	85.36	39.7	2.15	81.74	34.2	2.39	94.21	36.8	2.66	98.18	35.7	2.75	98.26	35.6	2.76	98.23	41.1	2.39		
1956: January	84.50	39.3	2.15	83.63	34.7	2.41	95.35	37.1	2.57	100.46	36.4	2.76	100.55	36.3	2.77	96.00	40.0	2.40		
1957: February	84.07	39.1	2.15	82.69	34.6	2.39	95.35	37.1	2.57	101.38	36.6	2.76	101.47	36.5	2.78	99.55	40.8	2.44		
1958: March	84.50	39.3	2.15	83.63	34.7	2.41	95.35	37.1	2.57	100.46	36.4	2.76	100.55	36.3	2.77	96.00	40.0	2.40		
1958: April	84.07	39.1	2.15	82.69	34.6	2.39	95.35	37.1	2.57	101.38	36.6	2.76	101.47	36.5	2.78	99.55	40.8	2.44		
Iron and steel foundries ⁴			Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals ⁴			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	40.6	2.35	90.13	40.6	2.22		
1958: Average	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		
1956: 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	90.83	41.1	2.21		
1958: June	88.09	39.5	2.23	85.63	39.1	2.19	83.85	39.0	2.15	96.24	40.7	2.34	95.18	40.5	2.35	91.13	40.5	2.25		
1956: 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		
1958: 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	2.26		
1956: October	85.58	37.7	2.28	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	80.41	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: December	82.31	36.1	2.28	78.72	35.3	2.23	81.09	36.2	2.24	91.20	38.0	2.40	96.40	40.0	2.41	88.70	39.6	2.24		
1956: January	82.76	36.3	2.28	78.94	35.4	2.23	84.45	37.7	2.24	90.38	37.5	2.41	97.28	40.2	2.42	89.15	39.8	2.24		
1957: February	82.54	36.2	2.28	79.39	35.6	2.23	83.17	36.8	2.26	89.28	37.2	2.40	97.04	40.1	2.42	88.98	39.9	2.23		
1958: March	81.40	35.7	2.28	78.85	35.2	2.24	80.42	35.9	2.24	87.84	36.6	2.40	96.64	40.1	2.41	88.53	39.7	2.23		
Primary refining of aluminum			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals ⁴			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	2.29		
1958: Average	101.25	40.5	2.50	87.56	41.3	2.12	94.30	40.3	2.34	92.40	40.0	2.31	95.99	40.5	2.37	89.95	39.8	2.26		
1956: 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	2.34	94.40	40.0	2.38	91.88	40.3	2.28		
1958: 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	93.69	39.7	2.36	91.77	39.9	2.30		
1956: July	106.93	40.2	2.66	90.94	42.1	2.16	95.52	39.8	2.40	93.13	39.8	2.34	97.57	39.5	2.47	92.06	40.2	2.29		
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	100.75	40.3	2.50	93.26	40.2	2.31		
1958: September	107.59	40.6	2.65	87.67	40.4	2.17	97.28	40.2	2.42	97.03	40.6	2.39	98.46	39.7	2.48	91.64	39.5	2.32		
1956: October	105.20	40.0	2.63	89.76	40.8	2.20	96.32	39.8	2.42											

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

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																			
	Primary metal industries—Continued												Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)							
	Miscellaneous primary metal industries ⁴			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			Welded and heavy-riveted pipe			Total: Fabricated metal products			Tin can and other tinware				
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	2.38	99.94	40.3	2.48	89.16	40.9	2.18	96.64	41.3	2.34		
April	100.12	40.7	2.46	105.52	40.9	2.58	96.62	40.9	2.36	96.80	40.0	2.42	87.94	40.9	2.15	97.25	42.1	2.31		
May	99.38	40.4	2.46	105.52	40.9	2.58	95.18	40.5	2.35	96.47	39.7	2.43	88.34	40.9	2.16	94.07	40.9	2.30		
June	102.67	41.4	2.48	107.90	41.5	2.60	97.23	41.2	2.36	104.58	42.0	2.49	89.40	41.2	2.17	97.90	42.2	2.32		
July	101.34	40.7	2.49	105.52	40.9	2.58	94.66	39.9	2.37	104.67	41.7	2.51	89.13	40.7	2.19	101.76	43.3	2.35		
August	102.06	40.5	2.52	104.52	40.2	2.60	98.09	40.7	2.41	102.91	41.0	2.51	90.20	41.0	2.20	99.64	42.4	2.35		
September	101.45	40.1	2.53	103.89	39.5	2.63	97.36	40.4	2.41	102.87	40.5	2.54	91.91	41.4	2.22	97.34	41.6	2.34		
October	99.57	39.2	2.54	102.43	38.8	2.64	96.56	39.9	2.42	97.27	38.6	2.52	90.35	40.7	2.22	96.00	40.0	2.40		
November	98.16	38.8	2.53	99.68	37.9	2.63	95.68	38.7	2.41	97.02	38.5	2.52	90.32	40.5	2.23	98.17	40.4	2.43		
December	99.06	39.0	2.54	101.52	38.6	2.63	97.76	39.9	2.45	96.89	38.6	2.51	89.24	40.2	2.22	101.19	41.3	2.45		
1958: January	98.69	38.7	2.55	100.47	38.2	2.63	96.04	39.2	2.45	97.66	38.6	2.53	87.47	39.4	2.22	96.23	39.6	2.43		
February	96.90	38.0	2.55	98.89	37.6	2.63	94.82	38.7	2.45	96.90	38.0	2.55	86.36	38.9	2.22	98.42	40.5	2.43		
March	97.28	38.0	2.56	99.53	37.7	2.64	93.84	38.3	2.45	95.74	37.4	2.56	87.42	39.2	2.23	100.36	41.3	2.43		
April	96.65	37.9	2.55	97.94	37.1	2.64	91.50	37.5	2.44	100.22	39.3	2.55	87.14	38.9	2.24	97.51	39.8	2.45		
	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware ⁴												Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies ⁴			Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies				
	Miscellaneous primary metal industries ⁴			Cutlery and edge tools			Hand tools			Hardware			Total: Fabricated metal products			Tin can and other tinware				
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	2.19		
April	83.21	40.2	2.07	74.34	40.4	1.84	82.58	39.7	2.08	85.84	40.3	2.13	81.93	39.2	2.09	84.53	38.6	2.19		
May	84.44	40.4	2.09	74.40	40.0	1.86	82.99	39.9	2.08	87.91	40.7	2.16	82.11	39.1	2.10	84.53	38.6	2.19		
June	84.63	40.3	2.10	74.77	40.2	1.86	82.97	39.7	2.09	88.10	40.6	2.17	83.77	39.7	2.11	85.97	38.9	2.21		
July	84.19	39.9	2.11	73.42	39.9	1.84	80.47	38.5	2.09	88.48	40.4	2.19	81.90	39.0	2.10	85.53	38.7	2.21		
August	85.65	40.4	2.12	73.82	39.9	1.85	84.19	39.9	2.11	89.35	40.8	2.25	84.56	39.0	2.13	88.36	39.5	2.22		
September	90.27	41.6	2.17	75.39	40.1	1.88	85.60	40.0	2.14	95.85	42.6	2.25	86.24	40.3	2.14	88.58	39.9	2.22		
October	89.38	41.0	2.18	76.17	40.3	1.89	84.96	39.7	2.14	94.02	41.6	2.28	86.03	40.2	2.14	87.69	39.5	2.22		
November	89.16	40.9	2.18	76.38	40.2	1.90	85.39	39.9	2.14	93.98	41.4	2.27	85.06	39.2	2.17	90.06	39.5	2.28		
December	83.92	39.4	2.13	76.00	40.0	1.90	85.81	40.1	2.14	85.02	39.0	2.18	86.55	39.7	2.18	90.06	39.5	2.28		
1958: January	82.60	38.6	2.14	73.53	38.7	1.90	82.82	38.7	2.14	85.31	38.6	2.21	86.07	39.3	2.19	90.39	39.3	2.30		
February	82.56	38.4	2.15	72.58	38.0	1.91	82.51	38.2	2.16	85.31	38.6	2.21	84.97	38.8	2.19	89.24	38.8	2.30		
March	82.56	38.4	2.15	74.11	38.6	1.92	82.99	38.6	2.15	85.03	38.3	2.22	85.41	39.0	2.19	87.94	38.4	2.29		
April	81.37	38.2	2.13	75.26	39.2	1.92	83.38	38.6	2.16	82.56	37.7	2.19	84.92	38.6	2.20	86.71	37.7	2.30		
	Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products ⁴			Structural steel and ornamental metal work			Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim			Boiler-shop products			Sheet-metal work				
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		
April	80.77	39.4	2.05	91.96	41.8	2.20	93.93	42.5	2.21	87.91	40.7	2.16	91.54	41.8	2.19	90.61	41.0	2.21		
May	80.96	39.3	2.06	93.04	42.1	2.21	94.57	42.6	2.22	89.42	41.4	2.16	92.40	42.0	2.20	93.18	41.6	2.24		
June	82.80	40.0	2.07	93.68	42.2	2.22	95.67	42.9	2.23	90.25	41.4	2.18	91.10	41.6	2.19	94.92	42.0	2.26		
July	80.55	39.1	2.06	93.63	41.8	2.24	95.37	42.2	2.26	90.67	41.4	2.19	92.35	41.6	2.22	94.85	41.6	2.28		
August	82.97	39.7	2.09	94.89	41.8	2.27	97.10	42.4	2.29	92.51	41.3	2.24	93.15	41.4	2.25	94.62	41.5	2.28		
September	85.46	40.5	2.11	95.99	42.1	2.28	97.98	42.6	2.30	94.02	41.6	2.26	94.95	42.2	2.25	95.40	41.3	2.31		
October	85.46	40.5	2.11	94.39	41.4	2.28	96.37	41.9	2.30	89.82	40.1	2.24	94.85	41.6	2.28	94.12	41.1	2.29		
November	82.68	39.0	2.12	93.02	40.8	2.28	93.89	41.0	2.29	90.98	40.8	2.23	92.80	40.7	2.28	92.97	40.6	2.29		
December	84.77	39.8	2.13	93.71	41.1	2.28	94.35	41.2	2.29	91.02	41.0	2.22	93.25	40.9	2.28	95.76	41.1	2.33		
1958: January	84.10	39.3	2.14	91.71	40.4	2.27	92.11	40.4	2.28	87.38	39.9	2.19	93.43	40.8	2.29	93.96	40.5	2.32		
February	82.64	38.8	2.13	89.83	39.4	2.28	89.38	39.2	2.28	86.58	39.0	2.22	91.94	39.8	2.31	92.80	40.0	2.32		
March	84.10	39.3	2.14	91.08	39.6	2.30	91.31	39.7	2.30	86.36	38.9	2.22	92.97	39.9	2.33	91.64	39.5	2.32		
April	84.07	39.1	2.15	90.23	39.4	2.29	90.91	39.7	2.29	84.86	38.4	2.21	92.50	39.7	2.33	91.34	39.2	2.33		
	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving ⁴			Vitreous enameled products			Stamped and pressed metal products			Lighting fixtures			Fabricated wire products			Miscellaneous fabricated metal products ⁴				
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		
April	88.29	40.5	2.18	64.90	37.3	1.74	91.76	40.6	2.26	78.21	39.7	1.97	81.20	40.2	2.02	89.24	41.7	2.14		
May	89.32	40.6	2.20	65.14	36.8	1.77	93.25	40.9	2.28	78.80	39.6	1.99	80.40	39.8	2.02	88.18	41.4	2.13		
June	91.21	40.9	2.23	68.85	38.9	1.77	96.00	41.2	2.33	78.80	39.4	2.00	82.42	40.4	2.04	89.02	41.6	2.14		
July	88.80	40.0	2.22	72.86	41.4	1.76	92.86	40.2	2.31	80.19	39.7	2.02	81.18	39.6	2.05	89.21	41.3	2.16		
August	89.91	40.5	2.22	74.34	41.3	1.80	93.38	40.6	2.30	80.00	40.0	2.00	82.40	40.0	2.06	88.99	41.2	2.18		
September	92.29	41.2	2.24	75.12	41.5	1.81	97.11	41.5	2.34	82.62	40.3	2.05	84.03	40.4	2.08	89.82	41.2	2.19		
October	90.72	40.5	2.24	76.31	41.7	1.83	94.42	40.7	2.32	82.19	39.9	2.06	82.16	39.5	2.08	89.79	41.0	2.19		
November	92.62	40.8	2.27	69.36	37.9	1.83	97.64	41.2	2.37	82.80	40.0	2.07	82.39	39.8	2.07	88.91	40.6	2.19	</	

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 ⁴		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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
April	97.64	41.2	2.37	94.60	40.6	2.33	90.27	41.6	2.17	89.25	42.5	2.10	94.39	41.4	2.28	98.23	41.1	2.39
May	96.70	41.5	2.33	93.32	40.4	2.31	89.62	41.3	2.17	87.57	41.9	2.09	93.71	41.1	2.28	100.53	41.2	2.44
June	103.63	43.5	2.38	97.94	41.5	2.36	89.82	41.2	2.18	87.36	41.6	2.10	94.53	41.1	2.30	101.60	41.3	2.46
July	103.58	42.8	2.42	94.71	40.3	2.35	90.45	41.3	2.19	86.52	41.2	2.10	93.61	40.7	2.30	100.28	40.6	2.47
August	102.55	42.2	2.43	96.76	41.0	2.36	90.39	40.9	2.21	86.51	41.0	2.11	93.15	40.5	2.30	99.29	40.2	2.47
September	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
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
November	95.99	39.5	2.43	92.75	39.3	2.36	89.48	41.1	2.25	86.46	40.4	2.14	92.90	39.7	2.34	103.38	40.7	2.54
December	91.85	37.8	2.43	91.72	37.8	2.37	92.47	40.3	2.22	86.69	40.7	2.13	94.30	40.3	2.34	104.39	41.1	2.64
1958: January	93.84	38.3	2.45	90.15	38.2	2.36	87.91	39.6	2.22	82.68	39.0	2.12	92.90	39.7	2.34	100.65	40.1	2.51
February	98.06	39.7	2.47	89.68	38.0	2.36	84.64	38.3	2.21	81.24	38.5	2.12	92.12	39.2	2.35	100.65	40.1	2.51
March	95.45	38.8	2.46	87.93	37.1	2.37	83.25	37.5	2.22	80.98	38.2	2.12	93.22	39.5	2.36	102.06	40.5	2.52
April	98.31	39.8	2.47	88.22	37.7	2.34	80.06	35.9	2.23	79.76	37.8	2.11	92.51	39.2	2.36	100.80	40.0	2.52
	Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels			Diesel and other internal combustion, not elsewhere classified			Agricultural machinery and tractors ⁴			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			Construction and mining machinery 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	\$82.37	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
April	111.11	42.9	2.59	93.32	40.4	2.31	90.57	39.9	2.27	91.64	39.5	2.32	89.28	40.4	2.21	94.02	41.6	2.26
May	113.62	43.2	2.63	94.94	40.4	2.35	91.25	40.2	2.27	91.48	39.6	2.31	90.58	40.8	2.22	92.25	41.0	2.25
June	112.99	42.8	2.64	96.87	40.7	2.38	91.60	40.0	2.29	92.04	39.5	2.33	90.72	40.5	2.24	93.34	41.3	2.26
July	114.70	42.8	2.68	93.85	39.6	2.37	90.74	39.8	2.28	91.57	39.3	2.30	89.47	40.3	2.22	91.94	40.5	2.27
August	111.04	41.9	2.65	94.01	39.5	2.38	89.08	38.9	2.29	88.92	38.0	2.34	88.98	39.9	2.23	92.84	40.6	2.27
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	93.16	40.8	2.30
October	112.75	41.3	2.73	96.62	39.6	2.44	92.83	39.5	2.35	95.59	39.5	2.42	89.44	39.4	2.27	91.25	39.5	2.31
November	116.60	42.4	2.75	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
December	117.02	42.4	2.76	98.82	40.5	2.44	94.56	39.9	2.37	96.14	39.4	2.44	92.92	40.4	2.30	91.87	39.6	2.32
1958: January	103.88	39.2	2.65	99.23	40.5	2.45	94.72	39.8	2.38	96.53	39.4	2.45	92.63	40.1	2.31	90.94	39.2	2.32
February	104.68	39.5	2.65	98.98	40.4	2.45	92.73	38.8	2.39	92.25	37.5	2.46	93.03	40.1	2.32	89.47	38.4	2.33
March	105.06	39.2	2.68	101.11	41.1	2.46	94.95	39.4	2.41	94.24	38.0	2.48	95.07	40.8	2.34	89.24	38.3	2.33
April	107.47	40.1	2.68	97.76	39.9	2.45	96.00	40.0	2.40	98.46	39.7	2.48	93.50	40.3	2.32	88.77	38.1	2.33
	Construction and mining machinery, except for oilfields			Oilfield machinery and tools			Metalworking machinery ⁴			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	\$115.12	45.5	\$2.53
1957: Average	92.39	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
April	93.56	41.4	2.26	94.28	41.9	2.25	110.81	44.5	2.49	104.44	43.7	2.39	100.77	42.7	2.36	118.82	45.7	2.60
May	93.56	41.4	2.26	89.60	40.0	2.24	109.25	43.7	2.50	102.29	42.8	2.39	99.96	42.0	2.38	116.48	44.8	2.60
June	92.89	41.1	2.26	93.60	41.6	2.25	108.68	43.3	2.51	102.00	42.5	2.40	99.25	41.7	2.38	116.33	44.4	2.62
July	91.25	40.2	2.27	93.34	41.3	2.26	106.00	42.4	2.50	97.17	41.0	2.37	100.26	41.6	2.41	113.10	43.5	2.60
August	91.25	40.2	2.27	94.43	41.6	2.27	103.17	41.6	2.48	97.58	41.0	2.38	99.29	41.2	2.41	108.03	42.2	2.56
September	92.46	40.2	2.30	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
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
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
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	2.58
1958: January	90.09	39.0	2.31	92.90	39.7	2.34	99.90	39.8	2.51	93.06	39.1	2.38	95.69	38.9	2.46	105.56	40.6	2.60
February	88.39	38.1	2.32	91.26	39.0	2.34	101.09	39.8	2.54	89.77	38.2	2.35	95.20	38.7	2.46	109.06	41.0	2.66
March	89.01	38.2	2.33	89.71	38.5	2.33	103.46	40.1	2.58	90.92	38.2	2.38	95.84	38.8	2.47	112.74	41.6	2.71
April	89.09	38.4	2.32	87.28	37.3	2.34	103.08	39.8	2.59	89.39	37.4	2.39	95.84	38.8	2.47	112.61	41.4	2.72
	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery) ⁴			Food-products machinery			Textiles machinery			Paper-industries machinery			Printing-trades machinery and equipment			General industrial machinery ⁴		
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
April	90.07	41.7	2.16	91.52	41.6	2.20	76.57	40.3	1.90	99.82	46.0	2.17	102.29	42.8	2.39	92.10	41.3	2.23
May	89.42	41.4	2.16	91.49	41.4	2.21	76.76	40.4	1.90	95.03	44.2	2.15	102.05	42.7	2.39	92.51	41.3	2.24
June	89.64	41.5	2.16	91.69	41.3	2.22	77.93	40.8	1.91	94.16	44.0	2.14	97.82	41.1	2.38	92.48	41.1	2.25
July	89.82	41.2	2.18	91.43	41.0	2.23	77.65	40.6	1.91	92.88	43.4	2.18	98.23	41.1	2.39	92.21	40.8	2.26
August	89.38	41.0	2.18	91.17	40.7	2.24	77.16	40.4	1.91	92.02	42.6	2.16	92.27	39.6	2.33	92.62	40.8	2.27
September	90.23	41.2	2.19	92.48	41.1	2.25	76.21	39.9	1.91	94.83	43.5	2.18	97.10	40.8	2.38	94.99	41.3	2.30
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
November	89.28	40.4	2.21	89.78	39.9	2.25	76.81	39.8	1.93	91.98	42.0	2.19	98.81	41.0	2.41	92.23	40.1	2.30
December	90.39	40.9	2.21	91.76	40.6	2.26	78.14	40.7	1.92	96.14	43.5	2.21	98.57	40.9	2.41	93.79	40.6	2.31
1958: January	88.40	40.0	2.21	91.03	40.1	2.27	76.11	39.9	1.92	90.03	41							

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

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																		
	Pumps, air and gas compressors			Conveyors and conveying equipment			Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans			Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.			Mechanical power-transmission equipment			Mechanical stockers and industrial furnaces and ovens		
1956: Average	\$90.53	42.5	\$2.13	\$97.61	43.0	\$2.27	\$86.53	41.8	\$2.07	\$91.12	41.8	\$2.18	\$95.24	42.9	\$2.22	\$90.92	41.9	\$2.17
1957: Average	90.20	41.0	2.20	98.59	41.6	2.37	87.70	40.6	2.18	90.00	40.0	2.25	94.53	41.1	2.30	94.62	41.5	2.28
April	89.19	41.1	2.17	99.36	42.1	2.36	85.05	40.5	2.10	90.54	40.6	2.23	93.98	41.4	2.27	93.41	41.7	2.24
May	91.10	41.6	2.19	97.81	41.8	2.34	86.88	40.6	2.14	89.47	40.3	2.22	93.48	41.0	2.28	92.77	41.6	2.23
June	90.39	40.9	2.21	96.93	41.6	2.33	87.72	40.8	2.15	90.50	40.4	2.24	94.12	41.1	2.29	94.69	41.9	2.26
July	89.54	40.7	2.20	97.70	41.4	2.36	88.04	40.2	2.19	90.85	40.2	2.26	92.92	40.4	2.30	90.74	39.8	2.28
August	88.88	40.4	2.20	99.29	41.2	2.41	86.67	40.5	2.14	90.90	40.4	2.25	93.89	41.0	2.29	94.39	41.4	2.28
September	92.74	41.4	2.24	100.02	41.5	2.41	91.21	40.9	2.23	92.69	40.3	2.30	94.71	41.0	2.31	99.64	42.4	2.35
October	90.72	40.5	2.24	98.64	41.1	2.40	88.44	40.2	2.20	90.46	39.5	2.29	93.96	40.5	2.32	98.00	41.7	2.35
November	88.31	39.6	2.23	96.56	40.4	2.39	87.56	39.8	2.20	88.46	38.8	2.28	93.83	40.1	2.34	94.66	40.8	2.32
December	89.82	40.1	2.24	100.12	41.2	2.43	89.79	41.0	2.19	90.23	39.4	2.29	93.60	40.0	2.34	96.82	41.2	2.35
1958: January	87.58	39.1	2.24	95.04	39.6	2.40	86.85	39.3	2.21	89.77	39.2	2.29	92.20	39.4	2.34	93.20	40.0	2.33
February	86.91	38.8	2.24	93.21	39.0	2.39	85.75	38.8	2.21	88.86	38.3	2.32	90.24	38.4	2.35	90.09	39.0	2.31
March	87.36	39.0	2.24	92.49	38.7	2.39	86.24	39.2	2.20	89.32	38.5	2.32	91.26	39.0	2.34	90.55	39.2	2.31
April	87.58	39.1	2.24	92.49	38.7	2.39	85.85	39.2	2.19	90.48	39.0	2.32	90.56	38.7	2.34	91.18	39.3	2.32
	Office and store machines and devices ⁴			Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters ⁵			Service-industry and household machines ⁴			Domestic laundry equipment			Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines		
1956: Average	\$90.23	41.2	\$2.19	\$96.05	41.4	\$2.32	\$82.20	41.1	\$2.00	\$86.24	40.3	\$2.14	\$89.32	40.6	\$2.20	\$81.34	41.5	\$1.96
1957: Average	90.63	40.1	2.26	98.01	40.5	2.42	76.64	39.3	1.95	87.30	39.5	2.21	90.06	39.5	2.28	82.62	40.7	2.03
April	89.47	40.3	2.22	95.34	40.4	2.36	77.61	39.8	1.95	84.15	38.6	2.18	80.74	36.7	2.20	81.76	41.5	1.97
May	88.93	39.7	2.24	96.66	40.4	2.39	75.27	39.0	1.93	84.58	38.8	2.18	86.69	38.7	2.24	81.18	41.0	1.98
June	89.89	39.6	2.27	97.60	40.0	2.44	75.08	39.9	1.93	86.07	39.3	2.19	88.26	39.4	2.24	79.79	39.5	2.02
July	89.78	39.9	2.25	99.14	40.8	2.43	74.31	38.5	1.93	86.51	39.5	2.19	89.60	40.0	2.24	86.52	42.0	2.06
August	89.72	39.7	2.26	97.28	40.2	2.42	75.66	39.0	1.94	87.07	39.4	2.21	87.98	39.1	2.25	83.43	40.5	2.06
September	91.43	40.1	2.28	99.38	40.4	2.46	75.27	38.6	1.95	89.42	40.1	2.27	99.78	42.1	2.37	87.99	41.9	2.10
October	91.54	39.8	2.30	98.95	39.9	2.48	78.01	39.8	1.96	90.12	39.7	2.23	98.65	41.8	2.36	87.67	41.7	2.10
November	92.73	39.8	2.33	100.25	40.1	2.50	78.41	39.6	1.98	87.08	38.7	2.25	87.93	37.9	2.32	86.30	40.9	2.11
December	92.73	39.8	2.33	100.10	40.2	2.49	79.20	39.8	1.99	87.81	39.2	2.24	83.68	36.7	2.28	85.06	40.7	2.09
1958: January	90.40	38.8	2.33	99.20	40.0	2.48	70.56	36.0	1.96	89.50	39.6	2.26	88.78	38.6	2.30	82.59	39.9	2.07
February	91.49	39.1	2.34	101.15	40.3	2.51	67.82	34.6	1.96	86.40	38.4	2.25	89.62	38.3	2.34	79.07	38.2	2.07
March	92.36	39.3	2.35	102.31	40.6	2.52	70.40	36.1	1.95	89.04	39.4	2.26	89.31	39.0	2.29	80.39	38.1	2.11
April	92.66	39.6	2.34	100.75	40.3	2.50	72.93	37.4	1.95	85.50	38.0	2.25	87.75	37.5	2.29	78.07	37.0	2.11
	Sewing machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts ⁴			Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves			Ball and roller bearings			Machine shops (job and repair)		
1956: Average	\$88.97	41.0	\$2.17	\$86.22	40.1	\$2.15	\$89.66	41.7	\$2.15	\$88.99	41.2	\$2.16	\$89.01	41.4	\$2.15	\$90.81	42.2	\$2.14
1957: Average	89.20	40.0	2.23	87.25	39.3	2.22	91.39	40.8	2.24	91.13	40.5	2.25	89.15	39.8	2.24	92.74	41.4	2.24
April	88.80	40.0	2.22	84.26	38.3	2.20	90.83	41.1	2.21	90.32	40.5	2.23	87.84	39.7	2.20	92.60	41.9	2.21
May	89.87	40.3	2.23	84.48	38.4	2.20	90.80	40.9	2.22	89.24	40.2	2.22	88.36	39.8	2.22	92.07	41.7	2.22
June	89.42	40.1	2.23	86.41	39.1	2.21	91.58	40.7	2.25	90.32	40.5	2.23	88.48	39.5	2.24	93.11	41.2	2.26
July	90.27	40.3	2.24	86.24	39.2	2.20	91.13	40.5	2.25	89.20	40.0	2.23	89.55	39.8	2.25	93.07	41.0	2.27
August	90.72	40.5	2.24	87.64	39.3	2.23	91.13	40.5	2.25	89.82	40.1	2.24	88.70	39.6	2.24	92.48	41.1	2.25
September	88.40	40.0	2.21	88.48	39.5	2.24	91.53	40.5	2.26	91.71	40.4	2.27	89.27	39.5	2.26	92.43	40.9	2.26
October	88.09	39.5	2.23	89.93	39.1	2.30	91.88	40.3	2.28	91.54	39.8	2.30	88.76	39.1	2.27	93.30	41.1	2.27
November	93.48	41.0	2.28	86.94	38.3	2.27	91.37	39.9	2.29	92.63	40.1	2.31	87.94	38.4	2.29	92.11	40.4	2.28
December	93.20	40.7	2.29	88.82	39.3	2.26	92.75	40.5	2.29	95.35	41.1	2.32	88.08	38.8	2.27	93.02	40.8	2.28
1958: January	88.88	39.5	2.25	91.60	40.0	2.29	90.52	39.7	2.28	92.57	39.9	2.32	87.62	38.6	2.27	91.03	40.1	2.27
February	89.27	39.5	2.26	87.17	38.4	2.27	90.23	39.4	2.29	90.94	39.2	2.32	87.78	38.5	2.28	90.74	39.8	2.28
March	89.72	39.7	2.26	90.52	39.7	2.28	90.85	39.5	2.30	90.55	39.2	2.31	88.17	38.5	2.29	91.60	40.0	2.29
April	88.87	39.1	2.26	85.43	37.8	2.26	90.39	39.3	2.30	90.48	39.0	2.32	87.48	38.2	2.29	91.77	39.9	2.30
Electrical machinery																		
	Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus ⁴			Wiring devices and supplies			Carbon and graphite products (electrical)			Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments			Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets		
1956: Average	\$80.78	40.8	\$1.98	\$87.15	41.5	\$2.10	\$76.11	40.7	\$1.87	\$84.46	41.2	\$2.05	\$80.16	40.9	\$1.96	\$90.86	41.3	\$2.20
1957: Average	82.80	40.0	2.07	88.70	40.5	2.19	76.82	39.6	1.94	84.38	39.8	2.12	81.61	40.2	2.03	94.19	40.6	2.32
April	83.02	40.3	2.06	87.89	40.5	2.17	76.24	39.5	1.93	85.26	40.6	2.10	81.20	40.0	2.03	90.85	40.2	2.26
May	82.21	40.1	2.05	87.67	40.4	2.17	76.43	39.6	1.93	84.40	40.0	2.11	81.20	40.2	2.02	91.25	40.2	2.27
June	83.02	40.3	2.06	89.13	40.7	2.19	77.41	39.9	1.94	84.23	40.3	2.09	83.03	40.9	2.03	93.79	40.6	2.31
July	81.39	39.7	2.05	88.91	40.6	2.19	77.03	39.3	1.96	84.77	39.8	2.13	81.81	40.3	2.03	94.48	40.9	2.31
August	82.81	40.2	2.06	89.32	40.6	2.20	75.46	39.1	1.93	85.20	40.0	2.13	81.80	40.1	2.04	95.76	41.1	2.33
September	83.21	40.2	2.07	90.13	40.6	2.22	76.83	39.4	1.95	84.35	39.6	2.13	82.61	40.1	2.06	96.29	40.8	2.36
October	81.95	39.4	2.08	89.20	40.0	2.23	76.44	38.8	1.97	82.68	38.1	2.17	82.00	40.0	2.05	97.03	40.6	2.39
November	82.95	39.5	2.10	90.00	40.0	2.25	78.21	39.3	1.99	84.71	39.4	2.15	83.02	40.3	2.06	96.56	40.4	2.39
December	83.35	39.5	2.11	90.45	40.2	2.25	78.21	39.3	1.99	82.47	38.9	2.12	81.58	39.6	2.06	96.63	40.6	2.38
1958: January	82.89	39.1	2.12	88.09	39.5	2.23	77.22	39.0	1.98	83.50	39.2	2.13	80.96	39.3	2.06	93.06</		

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	\$80.60	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	39.5	2.19
April	93.89	41.0	2.29	92.13	41.5	2.22	97.44	42.0	2.32	82.50	39.1	2.11	85.46	42.1	2.03	83.85	39.0	2.15
May	91.94	40.5	2.27	92.10	41.3	2.23	98.18	42.5	2.31	81.83	38.6	2.12	86.50	42.4	2.04	83.03	38.8	2.14
June	92.80	40.7	2.28	93.15	41.4	2.25	99.53	42.9	2.32	82.43	38.7	2.13	86.09	42.2	2.04	85.58	38.9	2.20
July	94.07	40.9	2.30	92.70	41.2	2.25	91.71	39.7	2.31	82.08	38.9	2.11	84.67	41.3	2.05	85.58	38.9	2.20
August	93.43	40.8	2.29	93.11	41.2	2.26	99.12	42.0	2.36	82.47	38.9	2.12	85.49	41.3	2.07	86.46	39.3	2.20
September	92.92	40.4	2.30	94.39	41.4	2.28	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	92.52	40.4	2.29	94.37	40.5	2.33	83.74	39.5	2.12	84.26	41.1	2.05	86.58	39.0	2.22
November	92.34	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	92.73	39.8	2.33	91.71	39.7	2.31	83.60	38.0	2.20	81.80	39.9	2.05	86.02	38.4	2.24
February	91.87	39.6	2.32	91.94	39.8	2.31	88.01	38.1	2.31	84.42	38.2	2.21	81.60	40.0	2.04	85.50	38.0	2.25
March	92.97	39.9	2.33	92.50	39.7	2.33	86.48	37.6	2.30	83.44	38.1	2.19	82.42	40.4	2.04	86.18	37.8	2.28
April	92.27	39.6	2.33	91.64	39.5	2.32	88.01	38.1	2.31	81.97	37.6	2.18	81.40	40.1	2.03	84.44	37.2	2.27
Electric lamps			Communication equipment ⁴			Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Radio tubes			Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment			Miscellaneous electrical products ⁴			
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	78.81	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
April	76.19	40.1	1.90	79.19	40.2	1.97	76.61	39.9	1.92	69.63	38.9	1.79	97.75	42.5	2.30	80.79	40.6	1.99
May	74.86	39.4	1.90	79.00	40.1	1.97	76.21	39.9	1.91	69.84	38.8	1.80	95.49	41.7	2.29	80.20	40.3	1.99
June	75.65	39.4	1.92	79.59	40.4	1.97	76.27	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	95.91	38.7	2.22	80.60	40.3	2.00
August	75.84	39.5	1.92	78.00	40.0	1.95	76.00	40.0	1.90	72.98	40.1	1.82	91.03	40.1	2.27	82.21	40.7	2.02
September	78.20	39.9	1.96	78.40	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	2.05
November	79.00	39.5	2.00	77.22	39.0	1.98	75.08	38.9	1.93	69.93	37.8	1.85	93.38	40.6	2.30	82.82	40.4	2.06
December	77.21	38.8	1.99	78.40	39.2	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	78.59	39.1	2.01	79.15	38.8	2.04	77.40	38.7	2.00	71.61	38.5	1.86	92.27	39.6	2.33	82.59	39.9	2.07
February	77.60	38.8	2.00	79.95	39.0	2.05	78.98	39.1	2.02	71.43	38.2	1.87	92.04	39.5	2.33	81.95	39.4	2.08
March	77.59	38.6	2.01	80.16	39.1	2.05	79.39	39.3	2.02	71.06	38.0	1.87	91.80	39.4	2.33	82.76	39.6	2.09
April	78.19	38.9	2.01	79.75	38.9	2.05	78.78	39.0	2.02	72.00	38.3	1.88	92.59	39.4	2.35	82.56	39.5	2.09
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 ^{4*}			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
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	88.53	39.0	2.27	69.03	39.9	1.73	91.71	40.4	2.27	95.45	38.8	2.46	92.50	37.3	2.48	93.37	37.2	2.51
February	87.48	38.2	2.29	69.83	39.9	1.75	90.57	39.9	2.27	95.20	38.7	2.46	92.38	37.4	2.47	93.25	37.3	2.50
March	89.86	38.9	2.31	69.48	39.7	1.75	91.60	40.0	2.29	97.32	39.4	2.47	95.75	38.3	2.50	97.28	38.3	2.54
April	89.32	38.5	2.32	71.15	40.2	1.77	92.11	40.4	2.28	97.32	39.4	2.47	96.25	38.5	2.50	97.15	38.4	2.53
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
April	85.86	40.5	2.12	80.94	39.1	2.07	99.12	42.0	2.36	97.76	41.6	2.35	100.25	42.3	2.37	102.58	43.1	2.38
May	83.37	39.7	2.10	79.93	38.8	2.06	94.60	40.6	2.33	92.80	40.0	2.32	95.06	40.8	2.33	97.76	41.6	2.35
June	83.35	39.5	2.11	83.01	40.1	2.07	95.00	40.6	2.34	92.97	39.9	2.33	96.76	41.0	2.36	96.12	40.9	2.35
July	84.80	40.0	2.12	80.32	38.8	2.07	94.94	40.4	2.35	93.13	39.8	2.34	96.29	40.8	2.36	95.88	40.8	2.35
August	87.26	40.4	2.16	83.42	40.3	2.07	96.15	40.4	2.38	95.04	40.1	2.37	96.16	39.9	2.41	98.29	41.3	2.38
September	85.79	39.9	2.15	85.28	41.0	2.08	95.68	40.2	2.38	94.80	40.0	2.37	95.11	39.3	2.42	97.23	41.2	2.36
October	82.94	38.4	2.16	85.68	40.8	2.10	95.84	40.1	2.39	95.20	40.0	2.38	96.78	39.5	2.45	98.77	41.5	2.38
November	83.81	38.4	2.16	76.47	37.3	2.05	96.40	40.0	2.41	95.52	39.8	2.40	97.17	39.5	2.46	98.77	41.5	2.38
December	86.33	39.6	2.18	81.09	38.8	2.09	99.06	40.6	2.44	97.53	40.3	2.42	100.65	40.1	2.51	101.76	42.4	2.40
1958: January	86.80	40.0	2.17	77.96	37.3	2.09	98.90	40.7	2.43	98.49	40.7	2.42	99.00	39.6	2.50	97.58	41.0	2.38
February	85																	

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																	
	Transportation equipment—Continued																	
	Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing ⁴			Shipbuilding and repairing			Boatbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment ⁴			Locomotives and parts		
1956: Average	\$98.24	42.9	\$2.29	\$89.10	39.6	\$2.25	\$92.27	39.6	\$2.33	\$73.57	40.2	\$1.83	\$94.56	39.9	\$2.37	\$99.17	42.2	\$2.35
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
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	99.19	39.8	2.49	102.47	40.5	2.52
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	2.53
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	2.49	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	29.5	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	100.43	41.5	2.42	93.90	38.8	2.42	96.61	38.8	2.49	76.83	39.2	1.96	102.18	39.3	2.60	100.10	39.1	2.56
February	99.63	41.0	2.43	91.99	37.7	2.44	94.38	37.6	2.51	74.50	38.4	1.94	100.10	38.5	2.60	98.81	38.3	2.58
March	100.53	41.2	2.44	96.78	39.5	2.45	99.04	39.3	2.52	79.39	40.3	1.97	102.96	39.0	2.64	102.96	39.6	2.60
April	100.28	41.1	2.44	95.69	38.9	2.46	97.78	38.8	2.52	78.01	39.6	1.97	102.80	38.5	2.67	102.44	39.4	2.60
	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	\$91.95	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	97.11	41.0	2.37	86.48	40.6	2.13	85.63	40.2	2.13
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	49.4	2.15	86.24	40.3	2.14
October	98.43	38.3	2.57	81.18	39.6	2.05	85.39	39.9	2.14	95.68	39.7	2.41	86.65	40.3	2.15	86.00	40.0	2.15
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	102.97	39.3	2.62	81.12	39.0	2.08	85.54	39.6	2.16	100.45	41.0	2.45	84.93	39.5	2.15	82.86	38.9	2.13
February	100.75	38.6	2.61	82.56	39.5	2.09	84.89	39.3	2.16	96.56	39.9	2.42	84.50	39.3	2.15	82.82	38.7	2.14
March	103.21	38.8	2.66	82.58	39.7	2.08	85.50	39.4	2.17	99.05	40.1	2.47	84.89	39.3	2.16	84.32	39.4	2.14
April	102.76	38.2	2.69	82.76	39.6	2.09	86.11	39.5	2.18	100.94	40.7	2.48	84.67	39.2	2.16	84.71	39.4	2.15
	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 ⁴		
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	72.44	39.1	1.85	72.40	40.0	1.81	75.26	40.9	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	1.84	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	75.43	39.7	1.90	69.16	38.0	1.82	96.08	40.2	2.39	70.87	38.1	1.86	72.71	39.3	1.85	73.05	39.7	1.84
February	74.28	39.3	1.89	69.91	38.2	1.83	96.00	40.0	2.40	72.00	38.5	1.87	72.15	39.0	1.85	73.45	39.7	1.85
March	74.87	39.2	1.91	70.10	38.1	1.84	96.40	40.0	2.41	72.76	38.7	1.88	72.52	39.2	1.85	73.26	39.6	1.85
April	74.67	39.3	1.90	67.88	37.5	1.81	96.40	40.0	2.41	73.51	39.1	1.88	72.15	39.0	1.85	73.87	39.5	1.87
	Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Musical instruments and parts			Toys and sporting goods ^{4,5}			Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles			Sporting and athletic goods ⁵		
1956: Average	\$69.06	41.6	\$1.66	\$83.38	41.9	\$1.99	\$80.54	41.3	\$1.95	\$62.56	39.1	\$1.60	\$61.85	38.9	\$1.59	\$63.99	39.5	\$1.62
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	1.76
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	63.36	38.6	1.65	69.17	39.3	1.76
June	70.88	40.5	1.75	80.20	40.1	2.00	82.00	40.0	2.05	64.96	38.9	1.67	62.53	38.6	1.62	69.34	39.4	1.76
July	67.49	39.7	1.70	81.20	40.4	2.01	73.53	36.4	2.02	63.58	38.3	1.66	61.50	38.2	1.61	67.94	38.6	1.76
August	70.47	40.5	1.74	85.90	41.7	2.06	81.80	40.1	2.04	65.86	39.2	1.68	64.62	39.4	1.64	68.11	38.7	1.76
September	72.38	41.6	1.74	89.67	42.7	2.10	84.87	41.0	2.07	65.97	39.5	1.67	64.55	39.6	1.63	68.78	39.3	1.75
October	70.99	40.8	1.74	88.41	42.3	2.09	85.70	41.2	2.08	65.90	39.7	1.66	64.31	39.7	1.62	69.65	39.8	1.75
November	71.28	40.5	1.76	86.94	42.0	2.07	84.87	41.0	2.07	66.25	39.2	1.69	65.01	39.4	1.65	68.29	38.8	1.76
December	73.63	41.6	1.77	83.64	40.8	2.05	84.46	41.0	2.06	65.11	38.3	1.70	62.42	37.6	1.66	69.74	39.4	1.77
1958: January	70.05	39.8	1.76	79.59	39.4	2.02	80.13	39.9	2.06	66.64</								

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													Class I railroads ⁶					Local railroads and buslines
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
Pens, pencils, other office supplies																			
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions																			
Fabricated plastic products																			
Other manufacturing industries																			
1956: Average	\$66.88	41.1	\$1.62	\$62.49	39.3	\$1.59	\$75.35	41.4	\$1.82	\$74.37	40.2	\$1.85	\$88.40	41.7	\$2.12	\$84.48	43.1	\$1.96	
1957: Average	67.64	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	88.56	43.2	2.05	
1958: Average	67.23	40.5	1.66	64.19	38.9	1.65	76.92	40.7	1.89	74.82	39.8	1.88	92.82	42.0	2.21	87.29	43.0	2.03	
1956: Average	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	2.04	
1957: Average	68.64	41.1	1.67	63.41	38.9	1.65	78.12	40.9	1.91	75.39	40.1	1.88	93.07	41.0	2.27	89.96	44.1	2.03	
1958: Average	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: Average	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: Average	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	2.25	90.05	43.5	2.07	
1958: Average	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	2.28	89.01	43.0	2.07	
1956: Average	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: Average	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: Average	67.43	39.9	1.69	63.74	38.4	1.66	76.80	40.0	1.92	76.83	39.4	1.95	99.01	41.6	2.38	88.61	42.6	2.08	
1956: Average	66.25	39.2	1.69	63.14	38.5	1.64	75.65	39.4	1.92	75.85	39.1	1.94	101.26	41.5	2.44	88.83	42.5	2.09	
1957: Average	68.85	39.8	1.73	63.36	38.4	1.65	75.84	39.5	1.92	75.85	39.3	1.93	96.24	40.1	2.40	89.03	42.6	2.09	
1958: Average	68.06	39.8	1.71	64.01	38.1	1.68	75.84	39.5	1.92	75.26	39.2	1.92				90.09	42.9	2.10	
Transportation and public utilities-Continued																			
Communication																			
Other public utilities																			
Telephone ⁷																			
Switchboard operating employees																			
Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees ⁸																			
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	\$82.74	42.0	\$1.97	\$91.46	41.2	\$2.22	\$83.38	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: Average	74.69	38.7	1.93	60.45	36.2	1.67	101.01	43.0	2.37	86.11	41.4	2.08	94.07	40.9	2.30	95.82	41.3	2.32	
1956: Average	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: Average	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: Average	76.43	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: Average	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: Average	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: Average	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: Average	79.20	40.0	1.98	66.86	39.1	1.71	104.92	43.0	2.44	85.69	41.0	2.09	98.88	41.2	2.39	99.29	41.2	2.41	
1957: Average	77.59	38.6	2.01	62.11	35.9	1.73	105.22	42.6	2.47	85.89	40.9	2.10	97.88	41.2	2.39	98.95	41.3	2.42	
1958: Average	76.38	38.0	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	98.98	40.9	2.42	
1956: Average	76.78	38.2	2.01	63.16	36.3	1.74	101.76	41.2	2.47	86.10	41.0	2.10	98.31	41.0	2.41	99.14	40.8	2.43	
1957: Average	76.36	37.8	2.02	61.25	35.2	1.74	102.18	41.2	2.48	86.52	41.2	2.10	97.77	40.4	2.42	99.80	40.9	2.44	
1958: Average	76.15	37.7	2.02	61.60	35.4	1.74	101.68	41.0	2.48	87.35	41.4	2.11	98.90	40.7	2.43	100.45	41.0	2.45	
Transportation and public utilities-Con.																			
Wholesale and retail trade																			
Other public utilities-Continued																			
Retail trade																			
Gas utilities																			
Electric light and gas utilities combined																			
Wholesale trade																			
Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)																			
General merchandise stores																			
Department and general stores																			
stores mail-																			
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: Average	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: Average	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: Average	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: Average	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: Average	90.09	40.4	2.23	97.99	41.0	2.39	85.24	40.4	2.13	64.63	38.7	1.67	45.72	34.9	1.31	50.95	34.9	1.46	
1957: Average	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: Average	93.07	41.0	2.27	99.80	40.9	2.44	85.63	40.2	2.13	62.79	37.6	1.67	44.48	33.7	1.32	49.93	34.2	1.46	
1956: Average	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: Average	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: Average	92.80	40.7	2.28	100.21	40.9	2.45	85.41	40.1	2.13	63.88	37.8	1.69	45.77	33.9	1.35	50.57	34.4	1.47	
1956: Average	96.05	41.4	2.32	100.86	41.0	2.46	85.79	39.9	2.15	63.50	37.8	1.68	45.35	34.1	1.33	50.52	34.6	1.46	
1957: Average	93.15	40.5	2.30	98.85	39.7	2.49	85.57	39.8	2.15	63.13	37.8	1.67	45.62	34.3	1.33	51.10	35.0	1.46	
1958: Average	92.06	40.2	2.29	102.56	40.7	2.52	85.54	39.6	2.16	63.50	37.8	1.68	45.83	34.2	1.34	51.65	34.9	1.48	
Wholesale and retail trade-Continued																			
Retail trade-Continued																			
Food and liquor stores																			
Automotive and accessories dealers																			
Apparel and accessories stores																			
Other retail trade																			
Furniture and appliance stores																			
Lumber and hardware supply stores																			
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: Average	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: Average	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: Average	65.67	37.1	1.77	85.17	43.9	1.94	50.05	35.0	1.43	71.65	41.9	1.71	75.65	42.5	1.78	63.80	100.13	80.95	
1958: Average	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: Average	67.11	37.7	1.78	84.73	43.9	1.93	49.77	35.3	1.41	72.41	42.1	1.72	76.01	42.7	1.78	64.31	96.84	81.43	
1957: Average	66.06	36.7	1.80	84.10	43.8	1.92	49.82	34.6	1.44	71.90	41.8	1.72	76.32	42.4	1.80	64.48	95.44	81.13	
1958: Average	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: Average	65.52	36.0	1.82	82.65	4														

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 ¹⁰			Personal services						Motion picture production and distribution ⁹
				Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			
1956: Average.....	\$42.13	40.9	\$1.03	\$42.32	40.3	\$1.05	\$49.77	39.5	\$1.26	\$91.75
1957: Average.....	43.52	40.3	1.08	43.38	39.8	1.09	50.44	38.8	1.30	99.93
April.....	42.21	40.2	1.05	43.20	40.0	1.08	52.26	40.2	1.30	94.00
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	103.62
1958: January.....	44.40	40.0	1.11	43.68	39.0	1.12	49.27	37.9	1.30	97.37
February.....	44.58	39.8	1.12	43.23	38.6	1.12	47.09	36.5	1.29	98.76
March.....	44.29	39.9	1.11	43.68	39.0	1.12	49.53	38.1	1.30	98.79
April.....	44.18	39.8	1.11	44.41	39.3	1.13	50.70	38.7	1.31	98.19

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 Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

⁵ Data beginning with January 1957 are not strictly comparable with those shown for earlier years.

⁶ 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 (IOC Group D).

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

¹⁰ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips not included.

¹¹ Formerly titled "Automobiles." Data not affected.

¹² 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 6).

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: April.....	\$81.59	\$68.39	\$66.93	\$56.10	\$74.31	\$62.29
1940: Average.....	25.20	42.07	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.65	May.....	81.78	68.38	67.08	56.09	74.47	62.27
1941: Average.....	29.58	47.03	28.05	44.59	29.28	46.55	June.....	82.80	68.89	67.90	56.49	75.31	62.65
1942: Average.....	36.65	52.58	31.77	45.58	36.28	52.05	July.....	82.18	68.03	67.40	55.79	74.80	61.91
1943: Average.....	43.14	58.30	36.01	48.66	41.39	55.93	August.....	82.80	68.43	67.90	56.12	75.31	62.24
1944: Average.....	46.08	61.28	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59	September.....	82.99	68.53	68.05	56.19	75.46	62.31
1945: Average.....	44.39	57.72	36.97	48.08	42.74	55.58	October.....	82.56	68.18	67.70	55.90	75.11	62.02
1946: Average.....	43.82	52.54	37.72	45.23	43.20	51.80	November.....	82.92	68.19	67.99	55.91	75.40	62.01
1947: Average.....	49.97	52.32	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51	December.....	82.74	68.04	67.85	55.80	75.26	61.89
1948: Average.....	54.14	52.67	47.43	46.14	53.17	51.72	1958: January.....	81.27	66.45	66.67	54.51	74.05	60.55
1949: Average.....	54.92	53.95	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88	February.....	80.64	65.83	66.17	54.02	73.54	60.03
1950: Average.....	59.33	57.71	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65	March.....	81.45	66.06	66.81	54.18	74.20	60.18
1951: Average.....	64.71	58.30	54.04	48.68	61.28	55.21	April ³	80.81	65.43	66.30	53.68	73.67	59.65
1952: Average.....	67.97	59.89	55.66	49.04	63.62	56.05							
1953: Average.....	71.69	62.67	58.54	51.17	66.58	58.20							
1954: Average.....	71.86	62.60	59.55	51.87	66.78	58.17							
1955: Average.....	76.52	66.83	63.15	55.15	70.45	61.53							
1956: Average.....	79.99	68.84	65.86	56.68	73.22	63.01							
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	
	Apr. ²	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1957	1956
Total ³	90.5	91.2	90.9	95.3	101.2	103.5	107.5	109.9	110.6	108.1	109.5	107.0	106.5	107.1	110.3
Mining division.....	68.2	70.4	72.8	76.1	80.4	79.5	83.2	86.5	86.8	86.8	85.1	83.3	84.0	84.5	84.7
Contract construction division.....	119.4	108.1	94.1	111.9	123.4	131.2	149.6	153.9	157.4	154.1	151.5	141.4	131.1	137.3	138.0
Manufacturing division.....	87.9	90.2	91.6	94.2	99.4	101.2	103.1	105.1	105.4	102.9	104.9	103.7	104.5	104.3	108.1
Durable goods.....	91.2	94.0	95.4	99.2	105.4	108.1	109.6	110.8	112.3	110.6	114.7	114.0	110.1	112.9	117.2
Ordinance and accessories.....	294.7	289.4	286.0	293.2	296.8	295.7	300.1	315.5	325.5	320.3	333.9	337.0	350.9	329.7	375.3
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	69.7	69.6	69.3	70.3	74.2	77.0	81.9	80.5	86.6	83.3	87.8	84.0	80.1	80.3	88.8
Furniture and fixtures.....	88.1	91.9	93.0	94.5	101.3	102.4	106.7	107.9	106.8	100.5	102.1	99.7	102.2	103.4	107.4
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	88.2	88.4	88.3	92.0	97.9	101.8	104.6	106.4	106.4	101.2	106.2	105.4	104.1	103.6	109.3
Primary metal industries.....	77.5	80.8	82.6	87.6	94.1	96.9	99.5	103.0	104.3	105.2	108.1	106.6	108.0	105.1	110.5
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	94.0	97.3	99.0	104.3	110.8	114.3	115.2	115.5	114.4	112.5	116.0	114.7	115.5	115.1	116.3
Machinery (except electrical).....	87.0	89.7	90.6	93.9	97.5	97.9	101.2	104.3	103.1	106.0	109.8	111.4	114.0	108.0	115.6
Electrical machinery.....	110.5	114.0	116.5	120.7	127.0	131.0	137.7	137.7	134.8	131.1	134.5	132.4	133.9	134.3	138.6
Transportation equipment.....	108.7	113.9	117.2	123.7	134.6	337.2	130.4	126.9	136.7	135.6	141.7	142.9	146.5	141.9	139.0
Instruments and related products.....	103.3	105.0	106.3	109.1	112.5	114.4	114.9	117.2	116.1	113.8	117.0	117.1	120.0	117.2	121.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	87.4	88.9	88.7	88.4	94.6	101.5	105.0	106.4	102.4	94.4	100.0	98.7	98.9	100.1	105.5
Nondurable goods.....	83.9	85.7	87.1	88.3	92.1	92.9	95.4	98.4	97.3	93.8	93.2	91.4	91.9	94.0	97.2
Food and kindred products.....	76.3	75.2	76.0	78.3	84.0	86.8	92.0	100.4	97.8	93.1	86.5	81.1	79.2	86.7	90.7
Tobacco manufactures.....	65.5	67.6	73.2	79.5	84.1	80.0	89.4	97.1	86.2	69.5	70.2	70.6	67.2	78.6	85.6
Textile-mill products.....	64.5	66.8	68.0	68.0	72.4	72.5	74.6	75.2	75.0	72.8	74.7	73.7	74.8	74.6	80.6
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	90.8	94.6	98.8	97.3	99.2	100.9	102.8	105.7	106.1	98.4	99.6	99.1	101.6	102.4	104.5
Paper and allied products.....	107.2	108.7	108.6	110.9	114.7	115.2	117.2	118.1	116.2	114.0	116.2	114.6	115.6	115.7	116.9
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	109.9	111.0	110.3	111.0	114.8	113.5	114.9	115.3	112.7	111.7	112.8	112.7	113.8	113.5	113.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	98.3	97.8	97.6	99.5	102.1	102.6	103.4	104.0	102.9	102.7	104.2	106.1	107.1	104.8	107.9
Products of petroleum and coal.....	88.0	86.4	87.1	89.4	91.4	92.4	93.0	96.3	94.2	96.0	95.0	94.2	94.7	93.8	94.6
Rubber products.....	83.0	87.6	89.5	96.2	104.1	105.1	105.6	105.4	105.1	103.8	101.1	102.7	96.2	104.8	106.7
Leather and leather products.....	77.1	87.2	90.4	90.5	91.6	89.6	90.5	92.2	95.8	93.1	92.7	86.8	90.7	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	Ex- cluding over- time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²
	Durable goods															
	Total: manufacturing		Total: Durable goods		Ordnance and accessories		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		Furniture and fixtures		Stone, clay, and glass products		Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products	
1956: Average.....	\$1.98	\$1.91	\$2.10	\$2.03	\$2.19	\$2.12	\$1.76	\$1.69	\$1.69	\$1.64	\$1.96	\$1.88	\$2.36	\$2.29	\$2.07	\$1.99
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
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	2.12
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.....	2.10	2.06	2.24	2.20	2.44	2.38	1.80	1.75	1.75	1.72	2.09	2.03	2.56	2.52	2.22	2.17
February.....	2.10	2.06	2.24	2.20	2.44	2.38	1.81	1.76	1.77	1.73	2.09	2.03	2.56	2.53	2.22	2.18
March.....	2.11	2.06	2.25	2.20	2.45	2.39	1.82	1.77	1.77	1.74	2.08	2.02	2.57	2.54	2.23	2.19
April ³	2.11	2.07	2.24	2.20	2.47	2.41	1.83	1.78	1.77	1.74	2.08	2.02	2.57	2.54	2.24	2.19
	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
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	1.77	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	2.11	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.....	2.34	2.30	2.12	2.10	2.42	2.42	2.16	2.12	1.85	1.81	1.92	1.88	2.01	1.94	1.56	1.54
February.....	2.35	2.31	2.13	2.11	2.46	2.42	2.16	2.12	1.85	1.81	1.92	1.87	2.01	1.94	1.56	1.55
March.....	2.36	2.32	2.14	2.12	2.47	2.44	2.17	2.14	1.85	1.81	1.93	1.88	2.01	1.95	1.60	1.58
April ³	2.36	2.32	2.14	2.11	2.47	2.44	2.18	2.14	1.85	1.81	1.94	1.89	2.01	1.95	1.65	1.62
	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
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.....	1.50	1.47	1.50	1.49	2.08	1.99	2.54	-----	2.27	2.22	2.73	2.68	2.29	2.25	1.56	1.54
February.....	1.50	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.08	1.99	2.56	-----	2.27	2.22	2.72	2.68	2.28	2.24	1.56	1.54
March.....	1.50	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.08	2.00	2.57	-----	2.27	2.22	2.72	2.68	2.29	2.25	1.57	1.55
April ³	1.50	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.08	2.01	2.56	-----	2.27	2.22	2.74	2.69	2.28	2.25	1.58	1.56

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 A 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 group¹

Year and month	Gross		Gross		Gross		Gross		Gross		Gross		Gross		Gross	
	Over-time ²	Over-time ²	Over-time ²	Over-time ²	Over-time ²	Over-time ²	Over-time ²	Over-time ²	Over-time ²	Over-time ²	Over-time ²	Over-time ²	Over-time ²	Over-time ²	Over-time ²	
Durable goods																
	Total: Manufacturing		Total: Durable goods		Ordnance and accessories		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		Furniture and fixtures		Stone, clay, and glass products		Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products	
1956: Average	40.4	2.8	41.1	3.0	41.8	2.9	40.3	3.3	40.8	2.8	41.1	3.6	40.9	2.8	41.2	3.0
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
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	38.7	1.7	38.9	1.6	41.3	2.0	38.5	2.3	38.5	1.6	39.3	2.4	37.2	1.2	39.4	1.7
February	38.4	1.6	38.6	1.5	40.6	1.9	38.7	2.2	38.3	1.5	38.7	2.2	36.8	1.0	38.9	1.6
March	38.6	1.6	39.0	1.5	40.7	1.9	38.9	2.4	38.6	1.5	39.1	2.3	37.1	.9	39.2	1.6
April ³	38.3	1.5	38.8	1.4	40.7	2.0	38.7	2.3	37.9	1.3	39.1	2.3	37.1	1.0	38.9	1.5
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	39.9	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
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	38.5	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	39.7	1.6	39.1	1.0	38.8	1.4	39.6	1.6	39.3	1.8	38.4	1.9	40.2	2.9	39.0	1.1
February	39.2	1.5	39.0	1.0	38.7	1.3	39.3	1.2	39.0	1.8	38.1	1.9	39.7	2.6	37.8	.7
March	39.5	1.6	39.1	.9	39.4	1.3	39.4	1.2	39.2	1.8	38.1	1.9	39.7	2.5	37.1	.8
April ³	39.2	1.5	38.9	.9	39.4	1.1	39.5	1.2	39.0	1.7	37.7	1.7	39.8	2.5	38.0	1.4
Nondurable goods—Continued																
	Textile-mill products		Apparel and other finished textile products		Paper and allied products		Printing, publishing, and allied industries		Chemicals and allied products		Products of petroleum and coal		Rubber products		Leather and leather products	
1956: Average	39.7	2.6	36.3	1.2	42.8	4.6	38.8	3.2	41.3	2.3	41.1	2.0	40.2	2.8	37.6	1.4
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
April	38.6	2.1	35.7	1.1	42.1	4.2	38.5	2.9	41.2	2.2	41.2	2.2	40.0	2.4	36.9	1.1
May	38.4	2.0	35.8	1.0	42.0	4.0	38.4	2.9	41.2	2.2	40.9	2.2	40.0	2.5	36.3	.9
June	38.9	2.3	35.8	1.1	42.2	4.1	38.4	2.8	41.2	2.2	40.9	2.0	40.9	3.1	37.8	1.2
July	38.6	2.1	36.1	1.1	42.3	4.6	38.3	2.8	41.0	2.3	41.5	2.2	41.3	3.8	38.1	1.3
August	39.1	2.2	36.8	1.4	42.5	4.5	38.5	3.1	41.0	2.2	40.6	1.8	40.9	3.2	38.1	1.5
September	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	37.6	1.7	35.1	.8	41.4	3.6	37.7	2.4	40.8	1.9	40.4	1.4	38.2	1.5	37.3	1.1
February	37.8	1.7	35.1	1.0	41.1	3.5	37.7	2.3	40.6	1.9	39.9	1.2	37.3	1.3	36.9	1.2
March	37.6	1.7	34.7	.9	41.3	3.5	37.9	2.5	40.7	1.9	40.2	1.2	38.0	1.3	36.2	1.0
April ³	36.6	1.4	34.3	.8	41.0	3.1	37.6	2.1	40.6	1.9	40.6	1.5	37.6	1.3	34.1	.7

¹ Beginning with the July 1967 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	106.5	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	117.6
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	126.4	120.7	112.5	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	107.8	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	128.4	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	106.5	120.1
September	114.7	112.4	119.5	104.3	126.4	125.7	113.5	106.5	120.1
October	114.5	111.8	119.5	104.6	125.0	125.9	113.4	106.9	120.1
November	114.6	111.1	119.5	104.6	127.6	126.1	113.8	106.8	120.0
December	114.3	110.4	119.7	104.3	127.3	126.3	113.6	106.6	119.9
1955: January	114.3	110.6	119.6	103.3	127.6	126.5	113.7	106.9	119.9
February	114.3	110.8	119.6	103.4	127.4	126.8	113.5	106.4	119.8
March	114.3	110.8	119.6	103.2	127.3	127.0	113.5	106.6	119.8
April	114.2	111.3	118.5	103.1	125.3	127.3	113.7	106.6	119.8
May	114.2	111.1	118.4	103.3	125.3	127.5	113.9	106.5	119.9
June	114.4	111.3	118.7	103.2	125.4	127.6	114.7	106.2	119.9
July	114.7	112.1	119.0	103.2	125.4	127.9	115.5	106.3	120.2
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	113.3	120.6	104.6	126.6	128.7	117.0	106.7	120.6
November	115.0	109.8	120.6	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	129.3	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	109.8	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	117.3	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	123.3
February	118.7	113.6	124.5	109.1	134.4	135.5	122.6	110.0	124.0
March	118.9	113.2	124.9	106.8	135.1	136.4	122.9	110.5	124.2
April	119.3	113.8	125.2	106.5	135.5	136.9	123.3	111.8	124.3
May	119.6	114.6	125.3	106.5	135.3	137.3	123.4	111.4	124.3
June	120.2	116.2	125.5	106.6	135.3	137.9	124.2	111.8	124.6
July	120.8	117.4	125.5	106.5	135.8	138.4	124.7	112.4	126.6
August	121.0	117.9	125.7	106.6	135.9	138.6	124.9	112.6	126.7
September	121.1	117.0	126.3	107.2	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
March	123.3	120.8	127.5	106.8	138.7	142.3	128.3	117.0	127.2
April	123.5	121.6	127.7	106.7	138.3	142.7	128.5	117.0	127.2
May	123.6	121.6	127.8	106.7	138.7	143.7	128.5	116.6	127.2

¹ The Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. Data for 46 large, medium-size, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

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

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

TABLE D-2. Consumer Price Index ¹—United States city average: Food, housing, apparel, transportation, and their subgroups

[1947-49=100]

Group	1958					1957								Annual average	
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1957	1956
Food ²	121.6	121.6	120.8	118.7	118.2	116.1	116.0	116.4	117.0	117.9	117.4	116.2	114.6	115.4	111.7
Food at home	120.5	120.5	119.6	117.2	116.7	114.3	114.1	114.7	115.5	116.6	116.1	114.7	113.0	113.8	110.2
Cereals and bakery products	132.8	132.7	132.7	132.6	132.5	131.8	131.6	131.4	131.2	131.0	130.8	130.6	130.4	130.5	125.6
Meats, poultry, and fish	116.6	115.9	114.4	112.0	110.2	106.0	104.6	106.3	110.3	111.9	109.5	106.9	103.7	105.2	97.1
Dairy products	111.8	112.5	114.1	114.5	114.6	114.6	114.5	114.2	113.1	111.5	110.5	110.0	110.0	111.8	108.7
Fruits and vegetables	137.4	136.6	130.7	124.4	121.9	113.9	114.6	114.5	114.8	121.3	126.9	126.8	122.5	118.6	119.0
Other foods at home ³	111.5	112.4	113.8	111.3	113.1	114.9	115.6	116.2	115.0	113.8	111.7	109.6	109.9	112.9	112.8
Housing ⁴	127.8	127.7	127.5	127.3	127.1	127.0	126.8	126.6	126.3	125.7	125.5	125.5	125.3	125.6	121.7
Rent	137.5	137.3	137.1	137.0	136.8	136.7	136.3	136.0	135.7	135.4	135.2	135.0	134.7	135.2	132.7
Gas and electricity	116.5	116.0	115.9	115.9	115.7	114.3	114.3	113.8	113.7	113.3	112.3	112.3	112.3	113.0	111.8
Solid fuels and fuel oil	131.6	134.2	136.7	137.2	138.4	138.3	138.0	137.6	136.8	135.7	135.9	135.3	135.4	137.4	130.7
Housefurnishings	104.0	104.0	103.9	104.9	104.2	104.9	104.5	104.8	104.8	103.9	104.1	104.6	104.2	104.6	103.0
Household operation	130.9	130.9	130.7	129.9	129.7	129.6	129.4	128.7	128.3	128.0	127.9	127.6	127.3	127.5	122.9
Apparel	106.7	106.7	106.8	106.8	106.9	107.6	107.9	107.7	107.3	106.6	106.5	106.6	106.5	106.9	105.5
Men's and boys'	108.9	109.1	108.9	109.0	109.0	109.5	109.4	109.4	109.3	108.8	108.8	109.1	109.0	109.0	107.4
Women's and girls'	98.4	98.2	98.8	98.6	98.8	100.1	100.8	100.6	99.8	98.6	98.6	98.5	98.6	99.2	96.7
Footwear	129.7	129.8	129.5	129.5	129.3	129.1	129.0	128.3	128.1	128.3	128.1	127.8	127.8	127.9	123.9
Other apparel ⁵	92.1	91.9	91.9	92.0	91.9	92.3	92.6	92.5	92.3	92.0	91.9	91.9	92.0	92.1	91.4
Transportation	138.7	138.3	138.7	138.5	138.7	138.9	140.0	135.8	135.9	135.9	135.8	135.3	135.3	136.0	128.7
Private	128.0	127.6	128.0	127.9	128.4	128.6	129.7	125.4	125.5	125.6	125.6	125.4	125.4	125.8	118.6
Public	186.1	186.1	185.9	185.4	182.4	182.4	182.8	181.6	181.1	180.6	180.2	176.8	176.8	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 Index ¹—United States city average: Special groups of items

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All items less food	All items less shelter	All commodities	All commodities less food	Durable commodities ³	Nondurable commodities less food ²	All services ⁴	All services less rent ⁵
1947: Average	95.1	95.6	96.3	95.7	94.9	95.7	94.5	94.7
1948: Average	101.9	103.1	103.2	102.9	101.8	103.1	100.4	100.1
1949: Average	103.0	101.3	100.6	101.5	103.3	101.1	105.1	105.2
1950: Average	104.2	102.0	101.2	101.3	104.4	100.9	108.5	108.1
1951: Average	110.8	110.5	110.3	108.9	112.4	108.5	114.1	114.6
1952: Average	113.5	112.7	111.7	109.8	113.8	109.1	119.3	120.1
1953: Average	115.7	113.1	111.3	110.0	112.6	110.1	124.2	124.6
1954: Average	116.4	113.0	110.2	108.6	108.3	110.6	127.5	127.7
1955: Average	116.7	112.4	109.0	107.5	105.1	110.6	129.8	130.1
1956: Average	118.8	114.0	110.1	108.9	105.1	113.0	132.6	133.0
1957: Average	122.8	117.8	113.6	112.3	108.8	116.1	137.7	138.6
1957: 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
March	125.0	121.0	116.4	113.1	109.6	116.9	141.7	143.1
April	125.0	121.2	116.6	112.8	109.6	116.6	142.1	143.5
May	125.1	121.3	116.6	112.9	109.7	116.5	142.3	143.8

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 Index¹—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods

Commodity	Average ² price, May 1958	Indexes (1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)														Annual average	
		1958					1957									1957	1956
		May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.†	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1957	1956	
Cereals and bakery products: Unit																	
Flour, wheat..... 5 lb.	55.7	115.4	115.4	115.1	114.7	114.4	113.8	113.8	114.1	114.0	113.9	113.7	113.7	113.6	113.4	110.7	
Biscuit mix ³ 20 oz.	26.8	96.0	95.9	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	95.9	95.9	95.6	95.8	95.7	95.7	95.8	95.8	95.4	
Corn meal..... lb.	12.8	115.5	115.4	115.3	115.2	114.1	114.1	114.1	114.0	113.4	113.4	113.7	113.7	113.6	113.3	111.0	
Rice..... lb.	18.3	96.8	96.3	95.9	95.8	95.6	95.3	95.2	94.6	94.4	93.7	93.3	93.1	92.9	93.5	92.8	
Rolled oats ⁴ 18 oz.	20.3	137.9	137.9	137.7	137.5	137.2	137.2	136.7	136.5	136.3	136.4	136.0	135.7	135.4	134.9	119.1	
Corn flakes..... 12 oz.	25.4	149.4	149.0	148.5	147.6	146.5	143.0	138.5	136.4	136.2	136.0	135.4	135.0	135.1	136.1	128.9	
Bread..... lb.	19.2	144.0	143.8	143.7	143.7	143.7	142.7	142.5	142.2	142.0	141.8	141.5	141.0	140.6	141.0	134.7	
Soda crackers ⁵ lb.	29.3	113.7	113.6	113.4	113.6	113.3	113.4	113.4	112.9	113.2	113.1	113.2	113.1	112.9	112.4	107.3	
Vanilla cookies..... 7 oz.	24.5	126.7	126.8	127.7	127.6	128.1	127.9	127.9	127.8	127.4	127.2	127.3	127.7	127.5	127.3	124.0	
Meats, poultry, and fish:																	
Meats:																	
Beef and veal.....	122.0	121.5	118.8	116.7	115.1	110.5	108.9	111.1	115.2	116.3	113.2	110.5	106.7	108.7	108.7	97.9	
Round steak..... lb.	105.9	128.4	128.4	125.2	122.7	122.1	117.8	116.3	117.1	119.1	119.2	117.8	114.1	112.4	113.7	107.1	
Chuck roast..... lb.	64.8	116.9	118.5	115.4	110.2	106.6	102.1	98.5	98.4	99.9	97.9	96.1	94.4	94.0	95.0	87.2	
Rib roast..... lb.	82.9	124.5	123.1	121.5	120.4	120.6	114.9	112.9	113.7	115.2	114.4	113.5	111.8	110.2	111.0	104.7	
Hamburger..... lb.	54.0	110.9	109.4	103.3	100.7	98.3	98.0	90.1	89.7	96.6	91.2	89.7	87.0	84.2	86.6	79.3	
Veal cutlets..... lb.	133.0	144.3	143.1	142.4	140.4	135.9	130.4	128.7	128.8	129.5	128.8	128.0	128.8	127.2	127.9	120.8	
Pork.....	115.0	114.7	112.6	111.3	110.1	105.2	103.7	102.8	116.0	119.2	114.3	110.9	105.7	107.2	107.3	93.1	
Pork chops, center cut..... lb.	91.3	125.4	125.3	123.0	121.7	120.8	117.1	117.3	120.9	124.7	127.6	127.3	127.5	117.0	119.1	107.6	
Bacon, sliced..... lb.	80.4	110.4	109.2	105.8	105.9	103.7	96.8	96.0	103.7	117.4	120.3	111.0	103.0	98.3	101.5	79.0	
Ham, whole..... lb.	67.9	104.7	105.5	105.5	102.3	102.1	99.0	94.7	95.3	99.1	102.6	99.1	98.4	96.9	97.4	92.4	
Lamb, leg..... lb.	77.0	111.8	113.4	112.4	113.2	110.5	105.1	104.3	104.5	105.7	105.5	105.5	107.2	105.6	103.5	99.8	
Other meats:																	
Frankfurters ⁶ lb.	64.8	106.5	105.2	102.9	100.2	99.0	97.3	97.2	98.1	98.5	97.7	95.0	93.0	89.7	93.1	85.4	
Luncheon meat ⁷ , 12-oz. can.	49.1	101.6	99.7	98.4	98.1	97.7	96.8	96.2	95.2	94.6	94.2	93.8	93.5	92.7	93.1	84.4	
Poultry, frying chickens..... lb.	81.7	80.1	83.5	79.7	77.0	74.2	73.1	73.8	78.5	83.3	83.3	80.9	78.9	78.4	80.4		
Ready-to-cook..... lb.	49.0																
Fish:																	
Fish, fresh or frozen.....	117.6	117.6	117.1	115.4	113.8	112.2	111.4	110.5	110.9	110.2	109.6	109.0	109.7	109.9	109.9	108.5	
Ocean perch fillet, frozen..... lb.	45.6	120.4	120.4	119.7	116.6	113.9	111.5	110.1	108.5	107.6	107.8	106.8	106.0	107.2	107.6	105.5	
Haddock, fillet, frozen..... lb.	55.9																
Salmon, pink..... 16-oz. can.	63.2	131.3	131.2	131.1	131.0	130.8	130.8	130.7	130.4	130.1	130.2	130.1	129.9	129.9	130.1	125.5	
Tuna fish, chunk ⁸ 6-6 3/4-oz. can.	32.9	95.2	95.3	95.0	94.9	94.4	93.7	93.4	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.4	93.2	93.3	94.6	
Dairy products:																	
Milk, fresh, grocery.....	117.1	118.3	120.5	121.2	121.5	121.9	121.8	121.0	119.5	116.9	115.0	114.2	114.7	117.6	113.6		
Homogenized, with vitamin D added..... qt.	23.3																
Milk, fresh, delivered.....	121.7	122.4	125.2	125.8	126.0	126.2	126.1	125.5	123.8	121.5	120.1	119.3	119.3	122.1	118.4		
Homogenized, with vitamin D added..... qt.	24.8																
Ice cream ⁹ pt.	29.7	98.3	98.4	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.1	97.8	98.0	98.1	97.9	97.7	97.7	97.3	97.4	95.5	
Butter..... lb.	73.6	93.1	93.5	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.9	95.4	94.4	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.0	91.3		
Cheese American process..... lb.	58.0	109.5	109.9	110.0	109.8	109.9	109.6	109.5	109.6	109.6	109.5	109.3	109.4	109.0	109.3	108.4	
Milk evaporated..... 14 1/2-oz. can.	15.1	110.9	111.1	110.8	110.5	110.1	109.0	108.4	108.5	108.5	108.3	108.0	107.2	106.8	107.2	103.4	
All fruits and vegetables:																	
Frozen fruits and vegetables¹⁰:																	
Strawberries ¹¹ 10 oz.	26.6	116.2	115.5	112.7	110.3	107.6	97.7	97.8	97.6	97.0	96.3	95.8	95.9	97.2	97.8	103.1	
Orange juice concentrate ¹² , 6 oz.	26.3	143.2	141.5	134.8	129.4	123.4	99.2	99.4	98.9	97.8	96.4	95.0	95.6	98.7	99.4	107.0	
Peas, green ¹³ 10 oz.	19.4	99.5	99.5	99.7	100.4	100.5	99.8	100.3	100.3	100.8	100.3	100.0	100.4	100.2	100.9	107.5	
Beans, green ¹⁴ 9 oz.	23.3	106.6	106.4	105.2	103.1	102.6	101.9	101.6	101.5	99.8	100.3	100.2	99.1	98.6	99.2	95.9	
Fresh fruits and vegetables:																	
Apples..... lb.	18.1	157.7	153.3	121.8	117.6	114.1	110.9	104.6	104.8	123.8	(8)	194.8	195.2	171.9	140.8	128.9	
Bananas..... lb.	16.7	103.8	98.3	104.8	106.9	104.9	99.3	109.7	114.6	110.9	115.6	112.2	112.4	103.6	107.7	104.4	
Oranges..... doz.	74.1	160.9	169.0	147.7	142.2	137.3	124.6	133.2	141.9	139.3	133.6	128.8	121.2	118.1	126.2	126.7	
Lemons ¹⁵ lb.	19.1	102.9	101.8	102.6	101.8	104.2	105.3	104.9	96.7	97.5	98.1	96.5	98.2	104.0	103.0	101.9	
Grapefruit ¹⁶ each	15.0	149.3	130.5	118.2	116.4	122.4	110.0	113.4	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	113.0	111.3	104.0	
Peaches ¹⁷ lb.	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	106.7	99.6	123.5	(8)	109.9	127.4	
Strawberries ¹⁸ pt.	32.5	95.2	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	80.0	81.4	140.7	127.4	
Grapes, seedless ¹⁹ lb.	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	82.6	77.6	75.1	88.0	129.6	(8)	140.6	139.9	
Watermelons ²⁰ lb.	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	72.8	86.4	103.4	127.5	179.5	
Potatoes..... 10 lb.	76.3	144.1	155.9	138.4	115.7	112.6	109.3	107.1	105.9	106.2	111.0	114.3	111.1	108.1	107.9	127.8	
Sweet potatoes..... lb.	17.7	158.4	152.9	147.6	138.3	134.2	120.3	109.2	112.7	118.2	155.8	166.3	153.1	143.8	131.0	114.9	
Onions..... lb.	11.3	132.9	159.7	128.7	105.5	101.2	98.9	97.0	95.9	96.7	110.2	135.9	153.4	145.8	111.9	112.4	
Carrots..... lb.	13.8	108.4	106.2	119.3	123.7	135.2	132.7	131.6	125.9	131.1	125.7	117.2	115.9	110.8	117.1	108.1	
Lettuce..... head	20.9	145.8	135.4	140.7	113.0	118.3	104.7	128.7	133.3	127.4	153.4	130.7	125.6	107.7	121.9	114.4	
Celery..... lb.	21.1	147.0	132.4	109.7	108.4	102.2	93.2	91.3	92.7	98.5	97.6	115.9	112.0	106.7	104.1	92.7	
Cabbage..... lb.	44.1	152.3	150.9	174.1	165.5	151.7	120.4	113.5	114.1	120.8	121.2	124.6	125.6	132.5	125.9	114.5	
Tomatoes ²¹ lb.	26.4	157.8	163.8	148.6	(*)	(*)	171.0	110.5	113.4	104.5	93.2	98.8	109.7	99.9	128.0	117.7	
Beans, green..... lb.	26.4	125.0	126.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	171.0	110.5	113.4	104.5	93.2	98.8	109.7	99.9	128.0	117.7	
Canned fruits and vegetables:																	
Orange juice ²² 46-oz. can.	36.9	117.5	114.4	111.9	111.1	109.4	108.0	108.0	108.5	108.1	108.9	110.3	113.3	115.4	113.2	120.0	
Peaches..... #2 1/2 can.	33.8	107.9	108.4	109.5	109.1	109.3	108.4	109.8	110.5	110.8	111.3	110.8	110.7	110.4	111.0	111.0	
Pineapple..... #303 can.	34.6	111.8	111.7	111.4	111.0	110.8	110.6	110.5	110.4	110.4	110.4	110.3	110.2	110.2	108.8	108.8	
Fruit cocktail ²³ #303 can.	26.1	100.8	100.7	100.6	100.8	100.6	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.4	100.3	100.2	100.1	100.3	100.8	
Corn, cream style..... #303 can.	17.5	104.0	103.7	103.6	103.9	103.6	102.8	103.2									

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

Commodity	Average price, May 1958	Indexes (1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)														Annual average	
		1958					1957									1957	1956
		May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.†	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May			
Other foods at home:																	
Partially prepared foods: <i>Unit</i>	<i>Cents</i>																
Soup, tomato ²11-oz. can	12.6	100.4	100.3	100.1	100.0	99.1	98.5	98.3	98.5	98.7	99.6	99.9	99.7	99.5	99.0	98.3	98.3
Beans with pork ³16-oz. can	15.1	106.7	106.6	106.3	105.9	104.9	104.6	104.4	104.1	103.6	104.2	104.1	104.3	103.3	103.9	103.0	103.0
Condiments and sauces:																	
Pickles, sweet ³7½ oz.	27.0	100.0	100.6	100.8	100.4	100.1	99.8	100.7	100.5	100.1	100.2	100.3	100.0	99.6	100.0	98.8	98.8
Catsup, tomato ³14 oz.	21.8	96.1	96.4	96.3	97.4	98.2	97.4	96.9	96.3	95.7	96.0	97.2	97.8	102.7	99.2	101.6	101.6
Beverages:																	
Coffee.....(9)	169.9	171.6	172.9	175.0	175.2	173.9	173.9	174.2	175.4	180.1	186.6	186.9	190.3	190.3	187.4	192.0	194.0
Tea bags ³package of 16	24.0	124.2	124.2	124.2	124.0	123.8	123.2	122.7	123.3	123.5	123.2	123.3	123.0	122.9	122.9	121.2	121.2
Cola drink ³carton, 36 oz.	27.3	120.7	120.8	120.7	120.3	120.4	120.2	120.1	119.8	119.4	119.1	118.7	117.8	117.5	118.1	113.0	113.0
Fats and oils:																	
Shortening, hydrogenated	86.2	86.2	86.2	86.1	86.8	86.3	86.1	86.1	86.1	86.5	86.6	86.5	86.7	87.1	86.8	83.1	83.1
Margarine, colored.....3-lb. can	95.6	90.9	91.0	90.5	90.1	91.5	91.3	90.9	90.9	92.0	92.7	92.8	93.6	94.0	93.1	90.5	90.5
Lard.....lb.	29.7	77.7	78.0	78.0	77.7	78.1	78.0	77.7	78.0	77.9	77.7	77.7	78.1	78.5	78.5	76.6	76.6
Salad dressing.....pt.	37.9	101.0	100.6	101.0	100.8	100.7	99.7	99.9	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.3	99.5	99.2	94.3	94.3
Peanut butter ³lb.	54.5	111.5	111.0	110.9	110.5	110.5	110.2	110.2	109.9	109.9	109.8	109.7	109.5	109.7	109.8	110.9	110.9
Sugar and sweets:																	
Sugar.....5 lbs.	55.8	116.2	115.9	115.6	115.6	115.8	115.6	115.5	115.4	113.3	113.4	113.3	113.0	112.7	112.7	109.8	109.8
Corn syrup ³24 oz.	25.8	110.2	109.7	108.7	107.9	107.3	106.9	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.3	106.2	105.8	106.0	101.5	101.5
Grape jelly ³12 oz.	27.7	115.7	115.9	115.9	115.3	115.4	115.0	115.0	114.7	115.1	114.7	114.8	114.7	114.8	114.5	111.4	111.4
Chocolate bar ³1 oz.	5.1	113.2	109.6	100.7	100.4	100.5	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.4	100.0	100.0
Eggs, grade A, large.....doz.	56.6	81.1	84.5	90.6	81.4	87.6	95.5	98.1	99.6	93.0	85.4	77.5	68.8	69.9	82.2	86.3	86.3
Miscellaneous foods:																	
Gelatin, flavored ³3-4 oz.	9.0	104.3	104.1	104.0	104.1	103.8	103.6	103.9	103.5	102.8	103.4	103.1	103.0	103.0	103.0	99.2	99.2

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 92.2 cents. Price of 1-lb. bag 75.9 (priced only in chain stores and large supermarkets).
[†] 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	May 1958	Apr. 1958	Mar. 1958	Feb. 1958	Jan. 1958	Dec. 1957	Nov. 1957	Oct. 1957	Sept. 1957	Aug. 1957	July 1957	June 1957	May 1957	Annual average	
														1957	1956
														United States city average ²	123.6
Atlanta, Ga.....	(3)	(3)	124.9	(3)	(3)	122.4	(3)	(3)	122.2	(3)	(3)	121.2	(3)	121.4	118.1
Baltimore, Md.....	(3)	(3)	124.1	(3)	(3)	122.1	(3)	(3)	121.7	(3)	(3)	121.2	(3)	121.0	116.9
Boston, Mass.....	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	123.4	(3)	(3)	122.0	(3)	(3)	122.1	(3)	(3)	121.2	117.1
Chicago, Ill.....	127.0	127.0	126.8	126.2	126.1	125.6	125.6	124.7	124.3	124.1	124.1	122.9	122.2	123.3	119.5
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	(3)	(3)	122.3	(3)	(3)	120.8	(3)	(3)	120.9	(3)	(3)	119.7	(3)	119.6	116.0
Cleveland, Ohio.....	125.0	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	123.3	(3)	(3)	122.8	(3)	(3)	121.7	122.1	118.0
Detroit, Mich.....	124.3	124.4	124.2	123.7	123.7	123.5	122.7	122.8	123.0	123.1	122.5	121.9	122.2	121.8	117.8
Houston, Tex.....	123.7	(3)	(3)	122.3	(3)	(3)	122.4	(3)	(3)	122.1	(3)	(3)	121.1	121.5	117.8
Kansas City, Mo.....	(3)	123.7	(3)	(3)	122.4	(3)	(3)	121.8	(3)	(3)	121.7	(3)	(3)	121.1	117.5
Los Angeles, Calif.....	125.2	125.6	125.0	124.1	123.7	122.9	122.9	122.2	122.0	121.2	121.1	121.0	120.8	121.2	117.4
Minneapolis, Minn.....	(3)	124.1	(3)	(3)	123.2	(3)	(3)	122.2	(3)	(3)	121.6	(3)	(3)	121.1	117.0
New York, N. Y.....	121.1	121.2	121.2	120.3	120.0	118.7	118.6	118.4	118.3	118.7	118.4	117.9	117.2	117.6	113.9
Philadelphia, Pa.....	122.9	122.9	123.1	122.3	122.2	122.1	122.1	122.0	121.9	121.6	121.2	120.1	119.8	120.8	117.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	(3)	123.8	(3)	(3)	122.6	(3)	(3)	121.1	(3)	(3)	120.7	(3)	(3)	120.2	116.5
Portland, Ore.....	(3)	125.0	(3)	(3)	123.3	(3)	(3)	121.9	(3)	(3)	122.2	(3)	(3)	121.7	118.0
St. Louis, Mo.....	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	122.5	(3)	(3)	122.1	(3)	(3)	121.3	(3)	121.2	117.2
San Francisco, Calif.....	(3)	(3)	126.7	(3)	(3)	124.8	(3)	(3)	123.5	(3)	(3)	122.8	(3)	123.1	118.4
Scranton, Pa.....	120.7	(3)	(3)	119.1	(3)	(3)	117.8	(3)	(3)	117.8	(3)	(3)	116.4	116.9	112.9
Seattle, Wash.....	126.1	(3)	(3)	125.0	(3)	(3)	123.9	(3)	(3)	123.7	(3)	(3)	122.8	123.1	118.1
Washington, D. C.....	121.3	(3)	(3)	120.3	(3)	(3)	119.4	(3)	(3)	119.1	(3)	(3)	117.2	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 A 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		
	May 1958	Apr. 1958	May 1957	May 1958	Apr. 1958	May 1957	May 1958	Apr. 1958	May 1957	May 1958	Apr. 1958	May 1957
United States city average ³	121.6	121.6	114.6	120.5	120.5	113.0	132.8	132.7	130.4	116.6	115.9	103.7
Atlanta, Ga.....	119.5	119.4	112.4	119.2	119.2	111.0	127.1	126.3	124.7	119.5	119.3	106.1
Baltimore, Md.....	122.7	122.5	116.0	120.2	120.0	112.8	128.6	128.4	127.2	115.7	115.2	103.5
Boston, Mass.....	120.2	120.4	113.8	118.3	119.0	111.3	131.5	131.0	128.1	114.1	114.2	101.8
Chicago, Ill.....	118.5	118.4	112.0	116.5	116.5	109.9	124.5	124.4	122.9	109.5	108.3	96.6
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	123.3	123.3	116.4	122.0	122.0	114.8	132.0	132.5	131.0	118.3	117.2	105.5
Cleveland, Ohio.....	118.6	118.5	112.7	116.9	117.0	110.6	130.0	130.1	123.6	111.7	110.9	100.5
Detroit, Mich.....	124.0	123.1	116.8	122.5	121.6	115.0	125.7	125.6	125.0	114.3	113.1	101.3
Houston, Tex.....	117.2	118.2	112.2	115.8	116.8	110.0	126.6	126.6	121.2	110.7	110.7	99.2
Kansas City, Mo.....	115.2	115.5	110.1	113.7	114.1	107.8	127.6	127.6	126.5	112.7	112.3	98.1
Los Angeles, Calif.....	124.0	125.2	116.9	120.6	122.3	113.5	141.6	141.3	134.1	115.5	116.4	105.1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	119.6	120.0	113.1	118.6	119.1	111.6	134.5	134.3	129.3	110.6	109.3	98.4
New York, N. Y.....	121.9	122.1	113.8	120.5	120.5	112.1	137.7	137.7	135.1	117.0	116.6	105.2
Philadelphia, Pa.....	124.0	123.4	117.6	122.2	121.4	115.5	134.5	133.8	132.5	117.1	116.5	105.5
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	123.2	122.7	117.3	122.2	121.7	115.6	131.3	130.7	129.0	114.6	114.1	102.8
Portland, Oreg.....	121.7	121.2	117.0	121.0	120.4	115.1	135.7	135.3	131.7	118.2	117.0	105.8
St. Louis, Mo.....	122.3	122.1	115.5	119.1	118.9	111.7	125.8	125.5	125.3	113.6	113.2	100.9
San Francisco, Calif.....	123.5	124.1	117.2	122.4	123.1	115.7	141.0	141.0	140.1	119.6	120.4	107.9
Seranton, Pa.....	120.5	119.7	112.2	120.6	120.1	111.7	135.2	135.3	126.4	117.8	116.8	103.6
Seattle, Wash.....	122.8	122.5	117.3	122.6	122.6	116.6	141.9	142.0	138.0	117.2	116.7	105.4
Washington, D. C.....	123.4	123.2	115.9	122.2	122.0	113.4	132.2	132.1	129.7	116.4	115.5	102.6

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home ⁴		
	May 1958	Apr. 1958	May 1957	May 1958	Apr. 1958	May 1957	May 1958	Apr. 1958	May 1957
United States city average ³	111.8	112.5	110.0	137.4	136.6	122.5	111.5	112.4	109.9
Atlanta, Ga.....	113.7	113.9	113.5	138.6	137.7	119.0	105.1	105.7	102.2
Baltimore, Md.....	117.3	117.3	112.5	134.5	132.0	120.0	111.4	113.2	110.4
Boston, Mass.....	108.1	113.9	110.9	136.9	133.5	118.8	106.6	107.9	105.8
Chicago, Ill.....	111.1	111.1	110.8	131.0	132.0	119.2	116.3	117.6	116.3
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	115.9	116.0	114.7	137.7	136.7	120.7	114.3	116.3	114.9
Cleveland, Ohio.....	107.8	107.7	104.2	127.2	127.3	119.2	113.9	115.9	114.2
Detroit, Mich.....	109.2	110.2	107.6	153.4	148.6	137.1	113.8	114.3	112.7
Houston, Tex.....	112.2	112.6	109.0	127.5	131.7	120.8	109.5	110.5	109.7
Kansas City, Mo.....	101.8	98.7	107.7	124.6	129.0	114.4	105.7	106.4	103.9
Los Angeles, Calif.....	109.0	108.9	105.5	134.5	142.2	121.7	112.1	112.8	111.1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	104.5	104.7	104.8	138.7	141.9	123.7	118.1	119.5	117.3
New York, N. Y.....	112.1	114.0	108.1	134.7	132.0	116.5	110.3	111.8	108.8
Philadelphia, Pa.....	115.5	115.6	114.1	141.5	135.4	126.3	109.9	111.9	109.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	114.1	114.5	111.9	138.9	136.2	127.4	121.1	121.8	119.9
Portland, Oreg.....	117.0	117.0	117.0	127.9	128.2	120.0	114.6	113.5	112.3
St. Louis, Mo.....	101.4	101.6	100.3	141.2	140.3	125.1	119.1	119.5	117.5
San Francisco, Calif.....	113.8	113.9	109.8	138.1	139.9	127.0	110.1	110.8	108.2
Seranton, Pa.....	110.5	110.8	110.1	137.7	133.4	119.5	108.8	110.7	107.1
Seattle, Wash.....	115.4	118.5	117.3	(⁵)	140.1	128.5	110.4	109.4	109.6
Washington, D. C.....	117.8	118.0	115.8	138.5	136.2	118.0	112.4	114.3	111.0

¹ See footnote 1, table D-1.² See footnote 2, table D-2.³ A average of 46 cities.⁴ See footnote 3, table D-2.⁵ Insufficient price quotations. Fresh fruits and vegetables in short supply because of work stoppage in warehouses.

° Corrected.

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

TABLE D-7. Indexes of wholesale prices, by major groups ¹

[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	108.3	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	148.8	125.4	127.2	148.4	137.8	119.1	120.6	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
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	95.3	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	110.8
May	110.9	97.9	106.3	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	115.3	120.4	121.4	105.1
July	110.4	96.2	106.5	114.3	95.1	94.9	106.9	106.7	126.8	119.1	116.2	128.0	124.3	115.3	120.5	121.5	103.9
August	110.5	95.8	106.4	114.4	95.3	94.0	106.9	106.8	126.9	119.1	116.3	128.6	124.3	115.3	121.7	121.5	102.3
September	110.0	93.6	105.5	114.4	95.3	93.0	106.9	106.8	128.5	119.3	116.3	129.1	124.4	115.3	121.7	121.5	103.9
October	109.7	93.1	103.7	114.5	95.4	92.4	106.9	106.9	128.5	119.3	116.3	129.1	124.4	115.3	121.7	121.5	103.9
November	110.0	93.2	103.8	114.8	95.2	92.8	107.4	107.0	131.4	119.3	116.0	129.9	125.3	115.6	121.9	121.5	96.7
December	109.5	89.9	103.5	114.9	95.2	91.8	107.5	107.0	132.0	120.0	115.9	129.8	125.7	115.7	121.8	121.4	98.0
1955:																	
January	110.1	92.5	103.8	115.2	95.2	91.9	108.5	107.1	136.8	120.3	116.3	130.1	125.8	115.5	122.0	121.4	97.0
February	110.4	93.1	103.2	115.7	95.2	92.3	108.7	107.1	140.6	121.2	116.6	131.5	126.1	115.4	121.8	121.6	97.1
March	110.0	92.1	101.6	115.6	95.3	92.2	108.5	106.8	138.0	121.4	116.8	131.9	126.1	115.1	121.9	121.6	95.6
April	110.5	94.2	102.5	115.7	95.0	93.2	107.4	107.1	138.3	122.4	117.4	132.9	126.3	115.1	122.3	121.6	94.0
May	109.9	91.2	102.1	115.5	95.0	92.9	107.0	106.8	138.0	123.5	117.7	132.5	126.7	115.1	123.2	121.6	91.3
June	110.3	91.8	103.9	115.6	95.2	92.9	106.8	106.8	140.3	123.7	118.3	132.6	127.1	115.2	123.7	121.6	89.1
July	110.5	89.5	103.1	116.5	95.3	93.7	106.4	106.0	143.4	124.1	119.0	136.7	127.5	115.5	123.3	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	93.3	108.0	106.5	147.8	125.4	122.8	142.4	131.4	116.9	126.8	121.7	91.5
November	111.2	84.1	98.8	119.4	95.6	96.4	108.6	106.6	150.6	125.0	123.2	142.9	132.5	117.2	125.2	121.7	88.0
December	111.3	82.9	98.2	119.8	95.6	96.7	109.3	106.6	151.0	125.1	123.6	143.9	133.0	117.3	125.4	121.7	88.8
1956:																	
January	111.9	84.1	98.3	120.4	95.7	96.7	111.0	106.3	148.4	126.3	124.8	145.1	133.3	118.0	127.0	121.7	89.6
February	112.4	86.0	99.0	120.6	96.0	97.1	111.2	106.4	147.1	126.7	125.4	145.1	133.9	118.2	127.1	121.7	88.7
March	112.8	86.6	99.2	121.0	95.9	97.7	110.9	106.5	146.2	128.0	126.8	146.5	134.7	118.1	127.9	121.7	88.2
April	113.6	88.0	100.4	121.6	95.1	100.6	110.6	106.9	145.0	128.5	127.4	147.7	135.7	118.0	128.6	121.7	92.1
May	114.4	90.9	102.4	121.7	94.9	100.0	110.8	106.9	143.5	128.0	127.3	146.8	136.5	118.0	128.6	121.6	96.1
June	114.2	91.2	102.3	121.5	94.9	100.2	110.5	107.1	142.8	127.3	127.4	145.8	136.8	118.1	128.9	121.6	92.9
July	114.0	90.0	102.2	121.4	94.9	100.1	110.7	107.3	143.3	126.6	127.7	144.9	136.9	118.3	130.6	121.7	91.3
August	114.7	89.1	102.6	122.5	94.8	100.0	110.9	107.3	146.9	125.2	127.9	150.2	137.7	119.1	130.8	122.5	91.1
September	115.5	90.1	104.0	123.1	94.8	100.2	111.1	107.1	145.7	123.6	127.9	151.9	139.7	119.7	131.1	122.8	89.9
October	115.6	88.4	103.6	123.6	95.3	99.7	111.7	107.7	145.8	122.0	128.1	152.2	141.1	121.0	131.5	123.1	89.2
November	115.9	87.9	103.6	124.2	95.4	99.8	111.2	108.2	146.9	121.5	127.8	152.1	143.4	121.1	131.2	123.5	91.2
December	116.3	88.9	103.1	124.7	95.6	99.2	114.0	108.3	147.9	121.0	128.0	152.3	143.6	121.2	131.3	123.6	91.7
1957:																	
January	116.9	89.3	104.3	125.2	95.8	98.4	116.3	108.7	145.0	121.3	128.6	152.2	143.9	121.9	132.0	124.0	93.2
February	117.0	88.8	103.9	125.5	95.7	98.0	119.6	108.8	143.9	120.7	128.5	151.4	144.5	121.9	132.7	124.1	92.4
March	116.9	88.8	103.7	125.4	95.4	98.4	119.2	108.8	144.3	120.1	128.7	151.0	144.8	121.9	133.2	124.1	92.0
April	117.2	90.6	104.3	125.4	95.3	*98.6	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	92.8	107.2	125.7	95.4	*100.6	116.4	109.5	144.9	119.3	129.5	152.4	145.8	122.2	135.2	127.7	88.8
August	118.4	93.0	106.8	126.0	95.4	*100.3	116.3	109.8	146.9	118.6	129.9	153.2	146.2	122.4	135.3	127.7	90.1
September	118.0	91.0	106.5	126.0	95.4	*100.0	116.1	110.2	146.5	117.8	130.1	152.2	146.9	122.3	135.2	127.7	89.4
October	117.8	91.5	105.5	125.8	95.1	*100.1	115.8	110.4	146.2	117.3	130.9	150.8	147.7	122.6	135.3	127.7	87.7
November	118.1	91.9	106.5	125.9	95.0	*100.0	115.7	110.3	144.7	116.9	130.9	150.4	149.2	122.7	135.4	127.8	86.8
December	118.5	92.6	107.4	126.1	94.9	99.5	116.2	110.6	145.7	116.3	131.0	*150.5	149.4	123.5	135.7	128.0	87.2
1958:																	
January	118.9	93.7	109.5	126.1	94.6	99.5	116.1	110.8	145.1	116.3	130.8	*150.0	149.4	123.8	136.4	128.1	88.3
February	119.0	96.1	109.9	125.7	94.1	99.6	113.6	110.6	144.6	115.8	130.8	150.1	149.3	123.6	136.5	128.1	89.3
March	119.7	100.5	110.7	125.7	94.0	99.5	112.4	110.7	144.6	115.5	130.5	149.8	149.2	123.5	135.3	128.0	94.3
April	*119.3	*97.7	*111.5	*125.5	93.7	99.7	111.0	*111.0	*144.5	115.7	130.5	*148.6	149.4	123.4	*135.4	128.0	*97.8
May ²	119.5	98.4	112.9	125.3	93.5	100.0	110.3	110.8	143.8	115.9	130.6	148.6	149.3	123.2	135.7	128.0	96.2

¹ As of January 1958, new weight factors reflecting 1954 values were introduced into the index. Technical details furnished upon request to the Bureau.

² Preliminary. * Corrected. * Revised.

TABLE D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities^{1 2}

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1958					1957							Annual Average		
	May ³	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1957	1956
All commodities	119.5	*119.3	119.7	119.0	118.9	118.5	118.1	117.8	118.0	118.4	118.2	117.4	117.1	117.6	114.3
Farm products	98.4	*97.7	100.5	96.1	93.7	92.6	91.9	91.5	91.0	93.0	92.8	90.9	89.5	90.9	88.4
Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables	123.4	*130.4	143.1	127.9	121.2	108.3	106.3	107.7	98.9	106.3	105.4	105.4	109.0	103.6	104.2
Grains	84.2	85.7	82.2	79.9	79.0	80.5	80.9	80.6	81.2	82.4	82.7	83.9	85.4	84.1	87.0
Livestock and live poultry	99.8	94.5	95.8	91.1	86.2	82.6	79.3	78.4	81.5	86.7	86.5	83.5	78.7	80.2	71.3
Plant and animal fibers	101.6	101.4	101.7	102.8	103.4	103.7	104.7	103.3	102.9	104.0	105.0	104.8	104.3	104.0	102.8
Fluid milk	90.0	*91.7	95.7	95.0	*98.3	99.0	99.4	98.8	96.9	94.9	93.1	92.0	92.2	96.0	94.5
Eggs	75.7	77.1	93.6	74.2	73.9	93.4	100.1	103.5	91.2	79.7	76.2	61.0	57.5	77.2	81.9
Hay, haysseeds, and oil seeds	79.7	79.9	79.4	79.0	79.2	78.6	77.6	77.3	78.0	81.3	82.4	83.3	84.4	82.0	82.6
Other farm products	142.0	142.3	143.4	142.2	143.7	142.5	144.1	141.5	143.2	142.9	142.9	145.7	144.1	144.6	146.9
Processed foods	112.9	*111.5	110.7	109.9	109.5	107.4	106.5	105.5	106.5	106.8	107.2	106.1	104.9	105.6	101.7
Cereal and bakery products	117.8	118.4	117.8	118.1	118.0	118.3	117.6	117.3	116.7	116.7	117.7	117.0	116.5	116.9	115.2
Meats, poultry, and fish	112.8	108.5	105.9	102.7	101.7	95.5	93.6	91.6	95.7	97.7	99.2	96.6	91.5	91.9	81.6
Dairy products and ice cream	110.8	111.4	113.4	114.2	114.2	114.7	114.5	113.7	112.4	110.3	108.2	108.1	110.7	111.7	108.6
Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables	108.1	*107.6	106.8	105.7	105.6	104.6	103.8	103.6	102.5	102.1	102.3	101.9	103.5	103.9	107.9
Sugar and confectionery	116.1	115.7	114.4	115.6	115.2	114.3	114.4	113.8	113.9	113.8	114.3	113.5	112.8	113.4	109.8
Packaged beverage materials	168.4	168.4	168.4	173.3	173.3	173.3	172.9	172.9	178.3	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.1	192.7
Animal fats and oils	72.6	*72.3	73.7	70.4	68.5	70.4	71.1	74.0	78.3	74.4	76.2	72.1	70.3	75.6	69.8
Crude vegetable oils	64.0	64.1	63.6	66.4	67.7	67.1	65.2	61.5	61.3	62.3	65.3	63.8	62.9	65.7	68.5
Refined vegetable oils	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	68.5	68.5	64.5	66.1	66.9	65.5	65.4	70.1	73.4
Vegetable oil end products	85.2	85.1	85.8	86.3	86.4	85.5	84.7	84.7	84.1	84.1	84.3	84.9	85.2	86.1	85.3
Other processed foods	96.9	97.1	96.4	95.2	95.5	96.3	96.6	96.0	96.0	95.1	94.8	95.4	95.3	95.5	96.8
All commodities other than farm and foods	125.3	*125.5	125.7	125.7	126.1	126.1	125.9	125.8	126.0	126.0	125.7	125.2	125.2	125.6	122.2
Textile products and apparel	93.5	93.7	94.0	94.1	94.6	94.9	95.0	95.1	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.5	95.4	95.4	95.3
Cotton products	88.3	88.5	89.0	89.3	90.2	90.2	89.8	89.9	90.0	90.2	90.5	90.6	90.7	90.7	93.0
Wool products	100.5	101.6	102.8	103.8	105.1	105.8	107.4	108.3	110.3	111.2	111.3	111.5	110.9	109.5	103.7
Manmade fiber textile products	80.3	80.5	81.0	81.2	81.3	82.1	82.3	82.3	82.3	82.1	81.9	81.9	81.8	82.0	81.4
Silk products	116.1	116.5	116.1	117.5	119.5	119.5	119.6	120.0	121.1	122.0	121.5	121.4	124.7	122.1	121.9
Apparel	99.1	99.2	99.3	99.2	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.6
Other textile products	75.4	*75.4	73.8	74.2	74.7	75.8	76.7	77.2	77.2	75.7	75.8	76.8	76.9	76.4	72.8
Hides, skins, leather, and leather products	100.0	99.7	99.5	99.6	99.5	99.5	*100.0	*100.1	*100.0	*100.3	*100.6	*99.8	*98.9	99.4	99.3
Hides and skins	55.4	53.7	51.2	51.2	50.5	50.3	53.8	56.8	58.2	61.5	62.1	59.4	55.8	55.2	59.2
Leather	91.1	91.1	91.0	90.6	90.7	90.8	91.2	91.2	91.6	91.6	92.2	91.1	88.8	90.2	91.2
Footwear	122.0	*121.9	122.1	122.2	122.1	122.0	*122.0	*121.8	*121.0	*121.0	*121.0	*120.9	*120.8	121.1	119.3
Other leather products	97.6	*97.6	97.5	98.5	98.5	*98.4	*98.7	98.4	98.4	98.2	98.5	97.3	97.5	98.0	98.6
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	110.3	111.0	112.4	113.6	116.1	116.2	115.7	115.8	116.1	116.3	116.4	117.2	118.5	117.2	111.2
Coal	119.7	*119.8	126.2	126.2	126.1	126.3	125.8	125.6	124.8	124.4	124.0	123.3	123.3	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	161.9	161.7	149.7
Gas fuels ⁴	98.3	98.1	101.1	101.5	100.0	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Electric power ⁴	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.0	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Petroleum and products	114.7	115.8	117.0	118.9	123.0	123.5	123.5	124.6	125.6	125.5	126.4	128.4	129.8	127.0	118.2
Chemicals and allied products	110.8	*111.0	110.7	110.6	110.8	110.6	110.3	110.4	110.2	109.8	109.5	109.3	109.1	109.5	107.2
Industrial chemicals	123.9	124.3	123.7	123.6	123.9	123.6	123.6	123.5	123.5	123.5	123.5	124.0	123.6	123.5	121.4
Prepared paint	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.1	128.1	128.1	128.1	128.1	125.5	124.7	126.3	120.0
Paint materials	103.9	*104.0	104.4	104.7	104.8	101.7	101.6	102.2	101.5	100.5	99.9	99.7	99.8	100.5	99.6
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	94.1	*94.1	*94.0	93.6	93.6	93.5	93.4	93.4	93.5	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.3	93.3	92.1
Fats and oils, inedible	61.2	62.2	64.2	62.9	63.1	65.4	65.2	64.8	64.5	63.4	61.0	60.2	59.2	61.4	56.2
Mixed fertilizer	111.4	111.5	111.6	111.9	112.2	112.1	112.3	112.1	112.0	110.5	108.3	108.3	108.4	110.0	108.7
Fertilizer materials	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.4	110.7	107.7	107.6	106.4	106.5	106.3	106.3	106.3	107.2	106.8	108.4
Other chemicals and allied products	107.2	*107.2	106.8	106.9	106.9	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.7	105.5	105.4	105.0	105.2	105.7	103.2
Rubber and rubber products	143.8	*144.5	144.6	144.6	145.1	145.7	144.7	146.2	146.5	146.9	144.9	145.1	144.7	145.2	145.8
Crude rubber	127.7	131.2	131.3	131.2	133.7	135.7	131.6	138.1	140.3	144.3	145.0	145.9	144.0	141.3	146.7
Tires and tubes	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.1	153.5	*153.5	153.5	153.5	153.5	149.0	149.0	149.0	150.9	152.2
Other rubber products	143.0	*143.0	143.3	143.3	143.3	142.7	142.3	142.5	142.2	140.8	140.0	139.9	139.9	140.9	138.0
Lumber and wood products	115.9	115.7	115.5	115.8	116.3	116.3	116.9	117.3	117.8	118.6	119.3	119.7	119.7	119.0	125.4
Lumber	116.7	115.9	115.9	116.2	116.5	116.4	117.1	117.5	118.3	119.4	120.0	120.4	120.6	119.7	127.2
Millwork	127.6	127.6	127.6	127.6	127.7	127.7	128.0	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.5	128.3	128.3	129.1
Plywood	92.2	94.4	92.9	93.6	95.6	95.6	96.4	96.9	94.7	95.2	96.9	97.7	96.8	96.4	101.7
Pulp, paper, and allied products	130.6	130.5	130.5	130.8	130.8	131.0	130.9	130.9	130.1	129.9	129.5	128.9	128.9	129.6	127.2
Woodpulp	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.8	117.7
Wastepaper	71.8	75.3	75.3	83.6	83.6	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5	74.7	68.0	66.1	77.2	112.3	
Paper	141.8	142.9	143.0	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.2	142.8	142.4	142.4	141.9	137.3
Paperboard	136.0	136.1	136.2	136.3	136.3	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.3	134.8
Converted paper and paperboard products	128.0	127.2	127.2	127.2	127.2	127.2	127.0	127.0	126.5	126.5	126.1	125.3	125.3	126.1	123.1
Building paper and board	144.1	144.1	142.5	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.5	136.9
Metals and metal products	148.6	*148.6	149.8	*150.1	*150.0	*150.5	150.4	150.8	152.2	153.2	152.4	150.6	150.0	151.2	148.4
Iron and steel	166.2	166.4	167.3	167.6	166.6	166.5	166.5	167.8	170.2	171.2	170.3	165.4	162.9	166.2	164.7
Nonferrous metals	124.0	*124.1	127.0	127.8	128.7	130.6	130.8	12							

TABLE D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities ^{1,2}—Continued

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1953					1957								Annual average	
	May ³	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1957	1956
Machinery and motive products.....	149.3	149.4	149.2	149.3	149.4	149.4	149.2	147.7	146.9	146.2	145.8	145.2	145.1	146.1	137.8
Agricultural machinery and equipment...	138.3	*138.5	138.3	138.3	138.4	138.3	137.3	136.2	133.4	132.5	132.3	132.3	132.3	133.6	127.6
Construction machinery and equipment...	165.5	165.4	165.4	165.6	165.6	165.3	165.2	164.9	162.9	161.4	157.9	157.6	157.6	160.0	148.6
Metalworking machinery and equipment...	170.7	170.7	170.7	170.7	171.2	171.3	171.3	170.6	168.9	167.0	166.1	165.6	165.6	167.0	156.4
General purpose machinery and equip- ment.....	159.8	*159.6	159.4	159.8	160.8	160.8	160.8	159.5	158.5	158.0	157.4	156.5	156.0	157.6	147.5
Miscellaneous machinery.....	147.6	*149.0	148.9	148.8	148.8	*148.4	*148.1	*147.5	147.3	146.3	144.5	143.9	143.8	145.2	137.0
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	151.9	*151.8	151.3	151.3	151.2	151.1	151.2	151.0	151.1	149.6	149.5	148.2	148.2	149.0	138.4
Motor vehicles.....	139.0	*139.0	139.1	139.1	139.1	139.1	138.7	135.5	134.8	134.7	134.7	134.7	134.7	135.4	129.8
Furniture and other household durables...	123.2	123.4	123.5	123.6	123.8	123.5	122.7	122.6	122.3	122.4	122.2	121.7	121.6	122.2	119.1
Household furniture.....	122.8	122.8	122.8	123.3	123.1	122.8	122.8	122.6	122.5	122.9	122.8	122.4	122.4	122.5	119.0
Commercial furniture.....	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.1	154.1	153.8	153.6	153.6	153.6	153.6	147.3	147.3	150.4	141.8
Floor covering.....	128.9	*128.9	129.8	130.1	131.9	132.6	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	133.8	133.8	133.4	131.1
Household appliances.....	104.9	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.4	105.4	105.1	105.4	104.6	104.7	104.9	105.2	105.1	105.5	105.5
Television, radio receivers, and phono- graphs.....	94.3	94.7	94.7	94.7	95.4	95.8	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	94.8	93.4	93.1	94.4	93.1
Other household durable goods.....	155.1	*155.1	155.0	155.0	155.0	153.1	149.5	148.8	148.3	148.2	147.9	147.9	147.7	148.3	140.9
Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	135.7	*135.4	135.3	136.5	136.4	135.7	135.4	135.3	135.2	135.3	135.2	135.1	135.0	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	138.7	139.0	138.9	136.9	136.9	136.9	136.7	136.5	136.4	135.8	135.7	136.0	130.6
Concrete products.....	128.4	*128.0	128.0	127.9	127.8	127.2	126.7	126.5	126.3	126.4	126.4	126.7	126.7	126.4	123.0
Structural clay products.....	155.5	155.5	155.5	155.5	*155.5	*155.3	155.1	155.1	155.0	155.0	155.1	155.1	155.0	154.0	148.0
Gypsum products.....	133.1	133.1	133.1	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.....	108.6	105.6	105.6	124.6	124.6	124.6	124.6	124.6	124.6	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.8	122.3	111.7
Other nonmetallic minerals.....	131.2	*131.2	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	128.5	128.5	128.6	128.4	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.0	123.4
Tobacco manufactures and bottled bev- erages.....	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.1	128.1	128.0	127.8	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	124.7	124.5	126.1	122.3
Cigarettes.....	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	124.0	124.0	129.4	124.0
Cigars.....	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.0	104.2
Other tobacco manufactures.....	139.7	139.7	139.7	144.3	144.3	144.3	144.3	144.3	143.8	143.8	143.8	134.9	127.7	136.0	122.8
Alcoholic beverages.....	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	119.8	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.5	116.8
Nonalcoholic beverages.....	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.2	148.3
Miscellaneous products.....	96.2	*97.8	94.3	89.3	88.3	87.2	86.8	87.7	89.4	90.1	88.8	87.3	89.4	89.6	91.0
Toys, sporting goods, small arms, and ammunition.....	119.1	*119.1	119.1	119.5	119.4	118.0	117.9	117.9	118.2	117.8	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.7	116.1
Manufactured animal feeds.....	78.0	80.9	74.6	65.7	64.0	62.1	61.4	63.2	66.4	68.2	66.0	63.4	67.2	67.3	72.0
Notions and accessories.....	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.4	98.5	97.8	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.3	95.3
Jewelry, watches, and photographic equipment.....	107.3	107.3	107.4	107.3	107.1	107.7	107.7	107.6	107.6	107.2	106.8	106.8	107.6	107.5	104.9
Other miscellaneous products.....	132.4	132.4	131.9	131.7	131.5	130.9	130.9	130.7	130.1	129.4	128.8	127.2	126.8	128.4	124.1

¹ See Note, table D-7.² As of January 1953, new weight factors reflecting 1954 values were introduced into the index. Technical details furnished upon request to the Bureau.³ Preliminary.⁴ January 1958=100.⁵ Not available.^{*} Revised.[°] Corrected.

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

TABLE D-9. Indexes of wholesale prices, by economic sectors¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1958					1957								Annual average	
	May ²	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1957	1956
All commodities.....	119.5	*119.3	119.7	119.0	118.9	118.5	118.1	117.8	118.0	118.4	118.2	117.4	117.1	117.6	114.3
Crude materials for further processing.....	101.6	*100.3	101.5	99.5	97.5	96.4	95.3	95.3	97.0	99.6	99.7	98.8	96.5	97.2	95.0
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	97.6	*95.4	96.7	93.2	90.3	88.5	86.8	86.1	87.3	90.3	90.4	89.1	86.9	87.7	84.0
Crude nonfood materials except fuel.....	106.0	106.3	107.1	107.9	107.6	107.7	108.1	109.9	112.6	115.0	115.2	115.0	112.0	112.5	114.2
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for manufacturing.....	104.2	*104.4	105.3	106.3	105.9	106.2	106.6	108.5	111.5	114.1	114.3	114.2	110.9	111.5	113.6
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for construction.....	139.0	138.9	138.7	139.0	138.9	136.9	136.9	136.9	136.7	136.5	136.4	135.8	135.7	136.0	130.6
Crude fuel.....	117.9	*117.9	123.4	123.5	123.0	122.4	120.5	119.0	118.6	118.0	118.0	118.1	119.3	119.7	113.3
Crude fuel for manufacturing.....	117.6	*117.7	123.0	123.1	122.6	122.1	120.2	118.7	118.4	117.8	117.9	117.9	119.2	119.4	113.0
Crude fuel for nonmanufacturing industry.....	118.3	*118.3	124.1	124.2	123.6	123.0	121.0	119.4	118.9	118.2	118.3	118.3	119.6	120.1	113.7
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	124.9	*125.1	125.0	125.0	125.4	125.4	125.3	125.2	125.4	125.5	125.2	124.5	124.7	125.1	122.1
Intermediate materials and components for manufacturing.....	126.8	126.9	127.1	127.3	127.5	127.6	127.5	127.3	127.4	127.4	127.1	126.2	126.2	126.9	123.7
Intermediate materials for food manufacturing.....	103.5	*103.2	102.4	102.5	102.4	101.6	100.8	99.6	99.6	99.5	100.1	99.2	98.5	99.9	98.0
Intermediate materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	104.6	105.0	105.2	105.4	105.7	105.8	105.8	106.0	106.0	105.9	105.8	105.9	105.6	105.7	104.3
Intermediate materials for durable manufacturing.....	152.9	152.9	153.5	153.6	153.8	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.3	154.7	153.8	151.6	152.0	153.2	148.5
Components for manufacturing.....	148.7	*148.5	148.8	149.1	149.3	149.3	149.2	148.9	149.4	148.8	148.3	147.7	148.0	148.3	142.0
Materials and components for construction.....	132.0	*131.8	131.9	132.6	133.0	132.9	133.0	133.0	133.1	133.4	133.3	132.6	132.6	132.9	132.0
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	104.6	105.4	106.1	107.7	111.1	111.4	111.1	111.5	112.0	112.6	112.7	113.3	114.3	113.0	106.7
Processed fuels and lubricants for manufacturing industry.....	104.2	105.0	105.7	107.2	109.9	110.2	109.9	110.0	110.3	111.0	110.9	111.3	112.3	111.2	105.3
Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanufacturing industry.....	105.4	106.2	107.0	108.7	113.1	113.5	113.3	114.1	114.9	115.4	115.7	116.8	117.9	116.0	109.1
Containers, nonreturnable.....	137.5	137.1	137.0	136.3	136.4	136.6	135.5	135.3	134.9	134.8	134.5	134.1	134.1	134.3	128.5
Supplies.....	116.6	117.3	115.5	113.2	112.7	112.4	112.1	112.3	112.6	112.1	111.7	110.9	112.0	112.5	111.3
Supplies for manufacturing.....	140.5	*140.6	140.4	140.7	140.6	140.6	140.6	140.2	138.5	136.9	137.0	136.7	136.7	137.6	132.9
Supplies for nonmanufacturing industry.....	105.1	106.1	103.7	100.5	99.9	99.5	99.2	99.7	100.9	101.5	100.2	99.1	100.8	101.1	101.6
Manufactured animal feeds.....	76.9	79.8	73.4	65.1	63.5	62.0	61.2	62.6	66.0	67.9	65.6	63.6	67.8	67.6	72.9
Other supplies.....	121.7	*121.6	121.5	121.3	121.3	121.6	121.5	121.4	121.3	121.1	120.4	119.9	120.0	120.7	118.2
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels).....	121.0	120.9	121.4	120.6	120.6	119.9	119.6	119.0	118.8	118.6	118.5	117.6	117.4	118.1	114.0
Consumer finished goods.....	113.9	113.7	114.4	113.3	113.3	112.5	112.2	111.8	111.6	111.6	111.6	110.7	110.5	111.1	108.0
Consumer foods.....	112.5	111.9	113.1	110.1	109.2	107.2	106.8	106.2	106.0	106.2	106.2	104.2	103.1	104.5	101.0
Consumer crude foods.....	102.4	105.9	117.3	105.8	102.8	104.0	105.4	106.9	98.6	96.1	94.9	88.1	83.4	95.0	96.2
Consumer processed foods.....	114.7	*113.3	112.4	111.1	110.6	108.0	107.3	106.3	107.6	108.2	108.4	107.2	105.9	106.4	102.1
Consumer other nondurable goods.....	110.9	111.1	111.5	111.8	112.5	112.6	112.3	112.4	112.4	112.2	112.2	112.0	112.6	112.4	109.9
Consumer durable goods.....	124.7	*124.8	124.9	124.9	125.1	124.9	124.7	123.5	123.0	123.1	122.9	122.7	122.7	123.3	119.7
Producer finished goods.....	149.9	150.1	150.0	150.1	150.1	150.1	149.8	148.4	147.8	147.2	146.4	145.5	145.6	146.7	138.1
Producer goods for manufacturing industries.....	154.6	*154.7	154.5	154.6	154.6	154.5	154.1	152.7	152.3	151.9	151.1	150.1	150.1	151.2	142.2
Producer goods for nonmanufacturing industries.....	145.9	146.3	146.3	146.3	146.3	146.3	146.1	144.9	144.1	143.2	142.6	141.6	141.6	142.9	134.9

¹ As of January 1958, new weight factors reflecting 1954 values were introduced into the index. Technical details furnished upon request to the Bureau.

² 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 groupings¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1958					1957								Annual average	
	May ²	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1957	1956
All foods.....	111.7	111.2	112.4	109.5	108.6	106.7	106.1	105.4	105.2	105.4	105.7	103.7	102.8	104.0	100.8
All fish.....	128.6	*122.9	124.8	126.9	123.7	126.6	121.2	119.3	120.0	116.0	119.9	117.2	117.0	119.4	114.1
Special metals and metal products.....	146.1	*146.1	146.9	147.1	147.0	147.4	147.3	146.7	147.4	148.1	147.5	146.2	145.8	146.9	143.3
Metalworking machinery.....	178.0	178.0	178.0	*178.0	*178.6	178.7	178.3	178.3	177.9	177.8	176.0	175.0	174.9	176.1	165.0
Machinery and equipment.....	154.9	155.0	154.8	154.9	155.0	154.9	154.9	154.3	153.5	152.4	151.7	150.9	150.7	151.9	142.1
Agricultural machinery (including tractors).....	138.7	*138.8	138.7	138.7	138.7	*138.7	137.8	136.5	133.4	132.6	132.4	132.5	132.5	133.7	127.4
Total tractors.....	146.8	147.0	147.3	147.5	147.5	*147.4	*146.4	145.1	142.7	141.5	139.3	139.3	139.3	141.3	132.5
Steel-mill products.....	183.1	183.1	183.1	183.2	183.2	183.2	183.2	183.2	183.0	183.0	182.9	175.6	175.7	178.9	163.2
Building materials.....	129.2	*129.0	129.4	130.1	130.3	130.1	130.1	130.2	130.9	131.2	131.4	130.7	130.7	130.6	130.6
Soaps.....	109.0	*109.0	107.1	107.1	107.1	107.2	107.2	107.2	107.0	103.8	103.8	103.6	103.6	104.5	99.7
Synthetic detergents.....	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	98.2	98.2	97.9	97.9	99.0	95.1
Refined petroleum products.....	111.1	112.5	113.9	116.1	121.0	121.5	121.6	123.0	124.1	124.0	125.0	127.3	129.0	125.8	117.5
East Coast petroleum.....	108.6	111.0	112.3	114.1	116.7	116.7	117.2	117.2	117.2	118.6	121.2	123.7	125.0	122.0	114.6
Mid-continent petroleum.....	108.7	110.8	110.7	114.3	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	121.8	121.2	121.7	126.2	128.4	124.3	118.3
Gulf Coast petroleum.....	114.3	114.3	117.2	117.4	123.5	123.0	123.0	126.7	126.7	126.7	127.9	129.2	131.0	128.8	118.8
Pacific Coast petroleum.....	116.4	117.7	120.4	124.1	127.7	130.5	130.5	130.5	135.9	135.9	135.9	135.2	135.2	132.3	117.4
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper.....	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.6	130.6	130.8	130.7	130.6	129.9	129.6	129.2	128.6	128.6	129.3	127.0
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes.....	117.2	*117.4	125.5	125.5	125.5	125.6	125.0	124.0	123.2	121.2	119.1	117.2	116.1	121.5	115.4
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork.....	114.3	114.0	113.7	114.1	114.7	114.7	115.4	115.7	116.3	117.2	118.0	118.4	118.5	117.7	124.9
All commodities except farm products.....	123.0	123.0	123.0	124.1	123.1	122.8	122.8	122.2	122.5	122.6	122.4	121.8	121.7	122.1	118.6

¹ As of January 1958, new weight factors reflecting 1954 values were introduced into the index. Technical details furnished upon request to the Bureau.

² Preliminary. *Revised. • Corrected.

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

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

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		4,500,000		116,000,000	1.43
1947.....	3,693		2,170,000		34,600,000	.41
1948.....	3,419		1,960,000		34,100,000	.37
1949.....	3,606		3,030,000		50,500,000	.59
1950.....	4,843		2,410,000		38,800,000	.44
1951.....	4,737		2,220,000		22,900,000	.23
1952.....	5,117		3,540,000		50,100,000	.57
1953.....	5,091		2,400,000		28,300,000	.26
1954.....	3,468		1,630,000		22,600,000	.21
1955.....	4,320		2,650,000		28,200,000	.26
1956.....	3,825		1,900,000		33,100,000	.29
1957.....	3,673		1,390,000		16,500,000	.14
1957: May.....	446	634	179,000	243,000	1,990,000	.20
June.....	388	577	154,000	238,000	2,050,000	.23
July.....	415	603	129,000	228,000	2,480,000	.25
August.....	370	601	136,000	226,000	1,690,000	.17
September.....	335	518	243,000	279,000	1,730,000	.19
October.....	293	471	95,000	159,000	1,410,000	.13
November.....	184	340	63,000	109,000	765,000	.08
December.....	108	220	31,000	54,000	404,000	.04
1958: January ²	200	300	90,000	110,000	750,000	.07
February ²	150	275	45,000	70,000	500,000	.06
March ²	200	300	165,000	200,000	1,200,000	.13
April ²	275	375	110,000	160,000	1,250,000	.13
May ²	350	475	150,000	200,000	2,000,000	.21

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

² Preliminary.

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

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

F.—Building and Construction

TABLE F-1. Expenditures for new construction ¹

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions of dollars)														1957	1956*
	1958						1957									
	June ²	May*	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	Total		
Total new construction ^{1 3}	4,376	4,054	3,703	3,400	3,153	3,380	3,791	4,208	4,609	4,682	4,667	4,477	4,425	48,492	46,292	
Private construction.....	2,974	2,773	2,583	2,442	2,301	2,435	2,750	3,020	3,143	3,185	3,196	3,124	3,060	34,138	33,287	
Residential buildings (nonfarm).....	1,530	1,407	1,288	1,177	1,083	1,165	1,365	1,524	1,586	1,611	1,611	1,586	1,545	17,019	17,677	
New dwelling units.....	1,100	1,000	945	890	815	895	1,050	1,140	1,180	1,190	1,180	1,155	1,105	12,615	13,535	
Additions and alterations ³	378	356	295	239	219	220	265	333	357	374	387	392	400	3,903	3,695	
Nonhousekeeping.....	52	51	48	48	49	50	50	51	49	47	44	39	40	501	447	
Nonresidential buildings ⁴	735	698	677	689	705	746	799	842	844	840	842	814	824	9,556	8,817	
Industrial.....	193	204	218	235	252	274	277	287	289	293	301	297	308	3,557	3,084	
Commercial.....	315	285	263	262	258	270	306	332	330	322	319	310	308	3,564	3,631	
Office buildings and warehouses.....	169	165	163	161	161	167	178	183	179	173	172	159	155	1,893	1,684	
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	146	120	100	101	97	103	128	149	151	149	147	151	153	1,671	1,947	
Other nonresidential buildings.....	227	209	196	192	195	202	216	223	225	225	222	207	208	2,435	2,102	
Religious.....	70	65	61	61	64	68	74	78	80	81	80	75	73	868	768	
Educational.....	46	43	42	41	42	43	46	47	48	48	47	42	43	525	536	
Hospital and institutional ⁵	51	51	50	50	50	51	51	52	52	51	49	43	44	525	328	
Social and recreational.....	37	32	28	26	25	27	28	28	28	29	29	27	26	311	275	
Miscellaneous.....	23	18	15	14	14	15	18	17	16	17	16	17	20	22	206	
Farm construction.....	162	147	127	114	105	101	100	114	133	159	173	169	159	1,590	1,560	
Public utilities.....	528	504	478	450	397	411	472	525	564	556	549	536	511	5,774	5,113	
Railroad.....	30	29	27	27	21	26	32	36	37	37	34	42	33	406	427	
Telephone and telegraph.....	81	81	82	80	71	74	78	84	96	87	89	95	90	1,068	1,066	
Other public utilities.....	417	394	369	343	305	311	362	405	431	432	426	399	388	4,300	3,620	
All other private.....	19	17	13	12	11	12	14	15	16	19	21	19	21	199	120	
Public construction.....	1,402	1,281	1,120	958	852	945	1,041	1,188	1,466	1,497	1,471	1,353	1,365	14,354	13,005	
Residential buildings ⁶	65	63	62	60	56	59	54	56	54	52	49	40	40	506	292	
Nonresidential buildings (other than military facilities).....	402	381	370	347	308	340	342	367	409	416	416	390	406	4,486	4,074	
Industrial.....	34	33	31	29	28	29	31	36	38	36	41	38	44	473	453	
Educational.....	255	239	237	222	201	226	226	235	262	261	258	248	254	2,825	2,556	
Hospital and institutional.....	30	29	28	26	21	22	24	25	27	30	30	28	32	333	298	
Administrative and service.....	44	42	39	36	29	30	31	34	41	46	44	39	39	439	362	
Other nonresidential buildings.....	39	38	35	34	29	33	30	37	41	43	43	37	37	416	405	
Military facilities ⁷	95	88	80	77	73	87	97	108	132	138	142	121	112	1,322	1,395	
Highways.....	580	500	375	265	240	260	350	425	604	607	577	539	548	5,215	4,655	
Sewer and water systems.....	120	118	111	105	91	99	99	107	117	126	128	120	120	1,344	1,275	
Sewer.....	71	69	65	62	54	59	62	67	72	76	76	68	66	781	701	
Water.....	49	49	46	43	37	40	37	40	45	50	52	52	54	563	574	
Public service enterprises.....	39	37	33	28	21	27	25	31	38	44	43	38	38	393	384	
Conservation and development.....	89	82	78	67	56	65	67	86	101	103	104	94	89	971	826	
All other public.....	12	12	11	9	7	8	7	8	11	11	12	11	12	117	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 housekeeping units.

⁷ Covers all building and nonbuilding construction, except production facilities (which are included in public industrial building), and Armed Forces housing under the Capehart program (which is included in public residential building).

* Revised. The 1956 data include revisions not shown previously. Revised monthly data are available upon request.

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

SOURCE: Joint estimates of the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration.

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

Ownership and type of construction	Value (in millions of dollars)														1957	1956
	1958				1957								Total	Total		
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May				
Total public construction.....	1,132.8	941.5	822.6	696.5	718.9	871.1	891.5	745.7	869.6	1,134.4	1,324.3	1,125.9	975.5	11,473.8	10,423.1	
Federally owned.....	242.0	189.7	121.9	120.2	58.4	125.9	141.3	63.4	57.6	146.7	394.3	225.1	313.6	2,317.3	2,088.3	
Residential buildings.....	28.4	33.0	52.0	47.5	3.2	.2	56.5	3.5	1.4	59.8	30.6	64.5	21.6	406.2	136.0	
Nonresidential buildings.....	95.1	79.0	22.2	42.8	28.7	41.2	46.8	22.1	17.1	32.2	211.5	75.6	61.0	776.5	924.3	
Educational.....	6.3	5.8	3.2	.8	.4	2.0	.3	.2	(?)	2.1	7.7	1.0	8.7	48.4	27.1	
Hospital and institutional.....	12.9	14.7	.3	.8	.2	20.0	3.7	.7	.1	.3	29.1	1.4	.7	78.9	43.9	
Administrative and service.....	24.4	16.2	6.4	10.5	9.9	2.9	23.7	1.7	4.8	10.2	65.2	12.4	7.8	148.3	87.3	
Other nonresidential buildings.....	51.5	42.3	12.3	30.7	18.2	16.3	19.1	19.5	12.2	19.6	109.5	60.8	43.8	500.9	766.0	
Airfield buildings.....	15.3	13.9	1.9	1.8	1.2	.6	3.9	2.3	.8	14.0	23.6	12.0	8.3	98.9	76.2	
Troop housing.....	5.2	4.0	.5	(?)	.4	1.0	(?)	1.1	(?)	.2	10.7	8.0	9.8	60.9	123.2	
Warehouses.....	3.5	4.4	1.0	.8	(?)	(?)	(?)	.3	.4	1.0	11.4	5.9	2.7	35.0	63.3	
All other.....	27.5	20.0	8.9	28.1	16.6	14.7	15.2	15.8	11.0	4.4	63.8	34.9	23.0	306.1	503.3	
Airfields.....	29.7	18.0	17.5	8.3	1.4	.3	3.5	3.7	1.8	.3	26.9	24.9	34.8	182.2	155.9	
Conservation and development.....	68.3	28.5	12.7	8.0	14.3	21.2	22.7	14.8	14.4	42.1	73.6	31.4	143.0	563.8	539.0	
Highways.....	8.5	3.6	5.4	4.8	3.7	2.2	7.6	9.2	7.5	9.1	12.6	6.8	15.8	91.5	91.8	
Electric power.....	3.4	16.6	4.0	1.5	3.7	59.7	.8	1.0	2.4	1.1	6.0	5.7	23.4	140.3	177.4	
All other federally owned.....	8.6	11.0	8.1	7.3	3.4	1.1	3.4	9.1	13.0	2.1	33.1	16.2	14.0	156.8	63.9	
State and locally owned.....	890.8	751.8	700.7	576.3	660.5	745.2	750.2	682.3	812.0	987.7	930.0	900.8	661.9	9,156.5	8,334.8	
Residential buildings.....	47.2	30.9	30.7	21.8	20.2	23.3	55.2	20.4	44.3	38.8	27.5	21.7	14.7	326.7	253.2	
Nonresidential buildings.....	326.5	311.0	279.2	239.5	238.7	267.7	303.5	278.1	305.5	267.0	337.8	345.2	256.2	3,409.4	3,202.8	
Educational.....	208.8	213.2	188.3	169.5	163.7	207.4	215.4	201.0	223.2	183.0	231.9	237.6	191.6	2,450.5	2,289.0	
Hospital and institutional.....	32.5	37.3	17.9	15.0	19.8	15.8	41.6	15.5	19.6	22.2	35.8	43.6	17.4	287.1	278.9	
Administrative and service.....	40.5	31.6	48.4	30.7	18.8	24.6	19.7	31.7	36.8	28.7	34.2	23.3	20.1	315.4	320.8	
Other nonresidential buildings.....	44.7	28.9	24.6	24.3	36.4	19.9	26.8	29.9	25.9	33.1	35.9	40.7	27.1	356.4	314.1	
Highways.....	365.5	291.4	213.2	207.2	272.1	334.6	248.0	272.3	293.5	540.8	414.7	306.7	289.5	3,825.1	3,211.6	
Sewer and water systems.....	95.9	80.4	56.9	75.2	94.5	93.4	77.0	69.8	75.1	80.7	103.7	172.6	67.7	1,034.2	1,100.0	
Sewer.....	66.0	48.9	37.9	55.8	65.1	44.4	42.7	47.8	53.5	55.5	74.4	94.4	44.1	619.4	658.9	
Water.....	29.9	31.5	19.0	19.4	29.4	49.0	34.3	22.0	21.6	25.2	29.3	78.2	23.6	414.8	441.1	
Public service enterprises.....	23.7	24.4	108.2	16.0	19.4	15.0	48.2	26.6	74.7	38.7	33.3	27.3	18.8	364.2	336.5	
Electric power.....	11.3	6.1	102.9	7.0	9.4	5.3	24.3	10.1	61.6	14.7	23.7	9.0	9.0	200.1	227.2	
Other.....	12.4	18.3	5.3	9.0	10.0	9.7	23.9	16.5	13.1	24.0	9.6	18.3	9.8	164.1	109.3	
Conservation and development.....	15.7	3.4	7.5	10.8	11.2	6.9	8.4	7.8	10.8	12.3	4.8	20.3	8.6	112.7	139.3	
All other State and locally owned.....	16.3	10.3	5.0	5.8	4.4	4.3	9.9	7.3	8.1	9.4	8.2	7.0	6.4	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)														1957	1956
	1958					1957					Total	Total				
	Apr.	Mar.*	Feb.*	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July			June	May		
All building construction	1,793.4	1,515.1	1,110.1	1,153.0	1,097.2	1,230.6	1,642.7	1,551.7	1,626.1	1,693.4	1,748.7	1,829.7	1,720.7	18,142.3	18,787.8	
Private	1,566.7	1,324.6	938.4	995.1	958.2	1,061.9	1,453.5	1,417.3	1,462.7	1,518.9	1,484.9	1,643.8	1,531.3	15,997.0	16,903.4	
Public	226.7	190.6	171.7	157.9	139.0	168.7	189.2	134.4	163.4	174.5	263.7	185.9	189.4	2,145.3	1,884.4	
New residential building	957.6	778.1	536.9	578.4	556.9	649.0	895.7	813.2	885.9	847.6	893.7	954.1	914.8	9,404.2	10,291.9	
Dwelling units (housekeeping only)	941.3	759.0	525.0	563.1	535.4	635.8	870.3	796.9	871.8	832.4	881.9	935.9	901.5	9,220.0	10,149.6	
Privately owned	915.5	728.5	491.4	548.2	525.2	604.5	825.6	784.8	852.0	807.6	823.2	918.5	884.0	8,937.6	9,971.9	
1-family	792.0	622.9	419.0	464.4	451.6	536.4	730.8	696.7	748.8	724.6	734.1	818.6	794.8	7,922.0	9,221.8	
2-family	27.5	20.9	15.7	16.9	17.1	17.8	22.2	20.1	18.8	19.6	20.3	20.3	21.5	228.7	215.0	
3- and 4-family	10.8	11.0	8.4	8.9	6.5	8.7	9.9	9.2	8.7	9.3	10.0	11.9	11.4	111.6	87.9	
5-or-more families	85.2	73.6	48.3	58.0	50.0	41.6	62.8	58.8	75.6	64.1	58.8	67.7	56.3	675.3	447.2	
Publicly owned	25.8	30.5	33.6	14.9	10.2	31.3	44.7	12.2	19.8	24.8	58.7	17.4	17.5	282.4	177.7	
Nonhousekeeping buildings	16.3	19.1	11.9	15.2	21.5	13.2	25.4	16.3	14.1	15.1	11.8	18.2	13.3	184.2	142.3	
New nonresidential buildings	654.8	586.8	452.3	435.6	433.9	469.1	592.1	569.2	557.2	656.5	663.4	676.8	625.7	6,834.1	6,664.5	
Commercial buildings	269.4	230.8	149.8	140.6	151.4	147.4	203.9	203.4	167.3	203.3	183.5	231.7	198.7	2,224.0	2,184.7	
Amusement buildings	17.8	13.3	14.7	10.2	11.6	18.2	11.6	10.5	8.8	11.9	13.8	13.4	15.5	139.8	116.1	
Commercial garages	6.6	5.0	3.4	4.2	2.1	2.9	5.1	4.9	4.0	5.3	6.9	7.1	7.3	57.5	60.6	
Gasoline and service stations	11.5	11.3	8.8	10.2	9.9	10.3	13.0	14.2	13.9	14.8	13.8	15.5	15.0	159.1	165.5	
Office buildings	116.3	119.8	64.8	56.0	67.4	60.3	92.2	102.1	69.1	76.2	66.8	106.1	74.8	975.7	828.3	
Stores and other mercantile buildings	117.2	81.3	58.1	60.0	60.3	55.7	82.1	71.7	71.4	95.1	52.2	89.6	86.0	891.8	1,014.3	
Community buildings	219.5	234.4	171.9	168.7	163.3	194.2	219.5	204.2	213.1	224.4	253.5	241.6	218.5	2,478.6	2,263.1	
Educational buildings	119.2	158.0	118.4	108.9	108.6	98.8	132.0	134.3	119.7	123.5	123.1	157.7	139.9	1,491.8	1,431.4	
Institutional buildings	51.0	40.8	26.2	33.7	27.3	61.0	46.9	32.0	50.9	60.4	53.2	36.4	31.8	522.6	380.3	
Religious buildings	49.2	35.7	27.4	26.1	6.3	34.4	40.6	37.9	42.6	40.5	47.2	49.5	46.8	464.2	451.4	
Garages, private residential	18.2	10.2	4.8	5.9	6.3	12.2	21.9	24.2	23.3	21.6	22.7	23.1	19.8	200.4	201.0	
Industrial buildings	60.2	58.4	44.9	62.8	63.8	59.8	92.0	81.7	87.2	124.9	101.9	90.5	109.0	1,085.9	1,273.3	
Public utilities buildings	36.9	21.1	47.4	28.4	22.1	24.7	25.3	34.2	37.0	49.5	37.7	45.8	37.8	423.5	328.4	
All other nonresidential buildings	50.6	31.8	33.5	29.2	25.9	20.8	29.7	21.5	29.4	32.7	64.1	44.0	41.9	421.7	413.0	
Additions and alterations	181.1	150.2	120.8	139.0	106.4	122.5	154.8	169.2	183.0	189.3	191.6	198.9	180.2	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.

*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)														1957	1956
	1958					1957					Total	Total				
	Apr.	Mar.*	Feb.*	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July			June	May		
All building construction ²	1,793.4	1,515.1	1,110.1	1,153.0	1,097.2	1,230.6	1,642.7	1,551.7	1,626.1	1,693.4	1,748.7	1,829.7	1,720.7	18,142.3	18,787.8	
Northeast	357.4	266.5	189.4	215.7	219.4	272.9	352.8	350.8	371.8	344.1	338.4	439.2	357.5	3,878.8	4,056.2	
North Central	538.4	399.4	224.2	231.2	319.0	324.9	489.3	480.0	504.5	516.8	558.5	542.1	536.5	5,282.1	5,681.0	
South	457.0	417.4	370.3	375.7	288.2	324.3	400.2	381.1	387.3	439.6	465.6	425.7	405.8	4,614.8	4,467.0	
West	440.6	431.8	326.2	330.4	270.6	308.6	400.3	339.8	362.5	393.0	386.2	422.7	420.9	4,366.6	4,583.5	
New dwelling units (housekeeping only)	941.3	759.0	525.0	563.1	535.4	635.8	870.3	796.9	871.8	832.4	881.9	935.9	901.5	9,220.0	10,149.6	
Northeast	188.0	129.7	59.7	79.7	102.1	139.0	178.2	158.4	199.8	162.3	183.7	195.5	194.9	1,864.4	2,200.4	
North Central	278.3	205.6	102.7	109.1	131.4	165.0	253.1	247.7	267.3	257.7	277.6	283.0	268.7	2,644.3	3,144.7	
South	248.4	218.8	198.2	195.6	169.3	199.3	210.0	199.5	203.6	223.4	220.3	232.2	210.8	2,361.9	2,346.0	
West	226.6	205.0	164.4	178.7	145.0	162.6	229.0	191.3	201.1	189.0	200.3	225.2	229.2	2,349.3	2,458.5	
New nonresidential buildings	654.8	586.8	452.3	435.6	433.9	469.1	592.1	569.2	557.2	656.5	663.4	676.8	625.7	6,834.1	6,664.5	
Northeast	130.5	108.1	107.7	107.5	89.8	100.8	126.0	147.8	129.4	139.8	112.3	139.2	124.1	1,550.1	1,435.8	
North Central	210.5	152.2	91.9	89.3	156.9	128.5	193.5	177.6	181.7	202.2	230.6	202.1	216.5	2,104.0	1,993.5	
South	151.5	153.4	130.1	131.3	91.8	119.0	144.5	137.1	129.8	155.8	153.1	136.1	140.6	1,664.3	1,596.9	
West	162.3	173.1	122.7	107.5	95.4	110.7	128.1	106.8	116.4	158.7	137.4	149.4	144.5	1,515.7	1,638.3	
Additions and alterations	181.1	150.2	120.8	139.0	106.4	122.5	154.8	169.2	183.0	189.3	191.6	198.9	180.2	1,904.0	1,831.4	
Northeast	35.8	27.4	20.8	24.7	23.5	29.4	35.1	42.5	40.5	39.8	40.3	51.6	36.8	424.6	394.5	
North Central	46.5	39.6	28.3	32.2	25.5	29.6	38.9	47.4	52.5	54.6	48.0	55.0	51.1	499.9	510.7	
South	51.2	41.8	37.8	43.3	30.4	32.2	41.5	40.6	49.1	52.2	57.4	48.6	50.1	520.6	481.9	
West	47.6	41.4	33.9	38.8	27.1	31.3	39.3	38.7	40.9	42.7	45.9	43.7	42.2	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)														1957 Total	1956 Total
	1958			1957												
	Mar.	Feb.*	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.*	Mar.			
All States.....	1,515.1	1,110.1	1,153.0	1,097.2	1,230.6	1,642.7	1,551.7	1,626.1	1,693.4	1,748.7	1,829.7	1,720.7	1,546.8	18,142.3	18,787.8	
Metropolitan areas ²	1,195.4	881.2	918.2	860.2	957.8	1,278.2	1,202.5	1,261.8	1,302.5	1,350.6	1,423.9	1,326.3	1,209.4	14,104.1	14,688.9	
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	319.7	228.9	234.8	237.0	272.8	364.5	349.2	364.3	390.9	398.1	405.8	394.4	337.4	4,038.2	4,098.9	
Alabama.....	21.1	16.6	15.3	16.5	15.6	13.0	14.1	13.8	18.7	15.4	19.9	20.0	14.1	190.6	173.3	
Arizona.....	23.6	19.9	13.2	13.0	15.1	17.6	19.4	20.1	19.3	20.3	18.4	22.9	18.1	224.5	189.7	
Arkansas.....	6.3	4.6	4.3	3.3	4.4	5.7	5.7	5.4	8.4	4.7	6.2	6.2	6.4	70.6	57.4	
California.....	317.4	208.6	247.2	195.1	216.1	287.6	229.5	250.7	273.4	263.8	301.4	301.1	279.7	3,048.0	3,163.3	
Colorado.....	15.1	24.3	15.8	16.0	17.6	24.0	21.2	18.1	25.3	24.0	21.0	22.6	28.8	263.8	282.0	
Connecticut.....	19.8	17.7	18.7	18.4	27.9	25.2	36.3	40.5	43.7	33.2	41.2	38.4	42.0	390.3	375.1	
Delaware.....	3.6	6.9	7.0	2.3	4.5	6.1	5.9	7.4	8.5	9.3	4.9	5.2	3.2	68.9	66.0	
District of Columbia.....	6.4	9.3	12.9	3.1	13.7	9.1	13.2	2.9	13.0	14.4	6.3	8.4	3.9	133.8	66.8	
Florida.....	69.6	83.5	70.9	77.0	73.4	77.7	74.5	81.4	88.9	86.6	88.3	79.4	76.0	946.3	834.8	
Georgia.....	27.3	19.6	28.3	17.1	15.3	22.9	24.4	18.9	21.9	18.7	19.3	27.5	26.1	247.0	250.1	
Idaho.....	3.9	1.6	1.3	1.8	2.5	4.7	3.0	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.5	3.5	38.2	39.6	
Illinois.....	110.2	53.8	55.8	93.8	73.6	108.9	105.7	103.9	109.0	120.1	115.9	142.0	111.7	1,239.5	1,334.3	
Indiana.....	34.6	21.3	22.5	20.0	19.3	44.1	43.9	49.0	37.8	42.2	34.9	33.0	51.3	419.5	432.0	
Iowa.....	17.4	3.9	6.5	7.9	12.5	16.6	17.1	14.7	18.2	18.5	16.4	17.3	11.2	160.5	181.9	
Kansas.....	10.6	10.0	11.5	10.9	7.1	10.8	12.6	17.9	15.8	10.6	12.3	9.9	10.8	134.5	151.9	
Kentucky.....	15.5	6.3	13.5	5.0	10.5	12.2	16.5	14.5	16.1	18.8	22.4	16.1	16.8	169.1	168.2	
Louisiana.....	31.2	17.3	32.3	19.6	16.8	23.0	20.1	20.9	23.2	27.2	24.6	17.9	17.4	250.5	273.1	
Maine.....	.9	.3	.7	.8	1.3	2.7	3.2	1.8	3.3	3.4	4.9	3.8	2.5	29.2	33.9	
Maryland.....	35.4	28.0	27.2	24.0	33.4	55.3	29.9	32.5	40.7	53.2	44.6	36.1	30.9	446.7	430.4	
Massachusetts.....	31.5	14.0	24.0	24.2	26.6	38.4	31.5	42.6	50.9	45.5	42.3	40.3	51.2	440.5	470.4	
Michigan.....	64.5	27.7	38.8	43.9	73.5	82.1	82.6	87.9	91.1	107.8	97.6	99.4	74.2	933.4	1,090.8	
Minnesota.....	22.1	14.1	10.1	18.1	27.0	35.2	40.1	35.2	42.1	47.4	53.7	43.1	20.1	390.7	376.1	
Mississippi.....	2.9	7.5	2.2	3.0	4.5	5.8	6.3	4.4	4.4	7.8	3.2	6.0	2.8	54.2	53.5	
Missouri.....	23.1	18.7	17.8	29.0	15.5	33.5	27.7	29.4	35.0	29.1	16.8	25.8	24.7	302.0	306.7	
Montana.....	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.7	3.1	2.6	3.4	4.0	3.9	5.1	3.0	35.1	42.7	
Nebraska.....	5.4	2.5	3.1	6.3	3.1	7.5	5.7	8.3	7.0	6.6	15.2	6.1	5.6	78.5	82.0	
Nevada.....	3.8	4.7	2.0	3.1	7.8	3.2	4.0	4.7	3.5	3.9	3.6	7.2	4.3	60.2	45.5	
New Hampshire.....	3.4	2.0	.6	4.6	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.1	3.0	2.6	3.0	4.5	2.1	30.1	37.8	
New Jersey.....	62.6	27.1	51.4	42.9	49.9	70.1	65.0	71.8	60.3	68.4	71.8	72.3	58.9	723.2	811.8	
New Mexico.....	8.4	7.5	11.0	6.3	8.9	6.1	7.6	5.5	6.7	10.4	7.9	7.0	6.7	88.4	77.2	
New York.....	95.8	91.3	80.1	90.1	108.8	139.5	147.4	114.1	101.2	105.6	198.0	117.8	114.1	1,450.6	1,476.0	
North Carolina.....	17.6	18.0	16.1	10.5	13.4	14.5	16.9	17.6	16.9	15.5	18.5	21.5	16.2	194.3	221.6	
North Dakota.....	1.6	.4	.3	.6	1.5	4.3	5.0	5.4	5.7	4.1	5.4	2.9	1.6	37.2	40.5	
Ohio.....	78.6	51.5	44.9	60.5	57.2	101.2	93.3	108.1	101.3	125.7	123.9	99.1	94.7	1,093.9	1,205.5	
Oklahoma.....	22.6	15.9	10.3	7.4	9.3	10.5	9.3	13.2	13.8	8.5	10.6	12.0	10.3	121.3	143.2	
Oregon.....	12.9	9.7	8.5	7.6	7.2	12.1	12.3	13.7	14.6	13.2	14.0	12.1	11.4	138.9	182.0	
Pennsylvania.....	47.7	35.2	37.1	36.1	51.1	66.8	53.4	93.0	75.8	74.1	72.0	74.3	64.1	749.3	781.4	
Rhode Island.....	3.7	1.6	2.9	2.1	4.3	6.3	5.3	5.3	3.9	5.2	5.2	4.9	2.9	48.8	59.6	
South Carolina.....	5.4	4.8	5.1	3.7	2.7	5.0	5.3	6.2	7.3	5.9	5.1	8.2	4.4	63.4	75.8	
South Dakota.....	3.4	.6	.8	1.4	2.4	4.2	3.4	3.5	4.6	2.5	4.1	6.0	2.0	36.0	37.4	
Tennessee.....	15.1	22.7	13.6	8.8	12.4	14.5	14.2	15.8	16.9	22.0	21.6	18.3	15.4	179.3	213.8	
Texas.....	97.6	77.4	83.9	64.0	68.0	89.2	88.0	83.6	101.5	91.3	87.0	83.2	82.4	1,013.4	916.9	
Utah.....	14.2	12.4	6.4	6.9	5.9	11.6	10.2	9.8	9.4	12.2	14.2	8.1	13.3	113.5	145.3	
Vermont.....	1.1	.2	.2	.2	.9	1.8	7.0	.6	.6	.5	.9	1.3	1.2	15.6	10.1	
Virginia.....	33.3	26.5	28.4	18.5	23.4	30.6	32.2	34.0	32.4	51.5	36.4	33.8	29.6	384.3	457.5	
Washington.....	28.3	34.3	22.5	17.9	24.3	29.1	26.4	31.3	31.8	28.9	32.5	28.5	30.5	335.3	390.6	
West Virginia.....	6.4	5.5	4.3	4.4	3.0	5.2	4.5	14.8	6.9	16.4	6.8	6.0	4.6	80.8	64.4	
Wisconsin.....	27.9	19.8	19.1	26.8	32.2	41.1	42.7	41.0	49.3	44.9	45.9	51.8	38.7	457.3	442.0	
Wyoming.....	2.6	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	3.1	2.1	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.6	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	374,000	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	\$11,788,595	\$11,418,371	\$370,224
1951	1,091,300	1,020,100	71,200	776,800	314,500	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	9,800,892	9,186,123	614,769
1952	1,127,000	1,068,500	58,500	794,900	332,100	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	10,208,983	9,706,276	502,707
1953	1,103,800	1,068,300	35,500	803,500	300,300	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	10,488,003	10,181,185	306,818
1954	1,220,400	1,201,700	18,700	896,900	323,500	243,100	325,800	359,700	291,800	12,478,237	12,309,200	169,037
1955	1,328,900	1,309,500	19,400	975,800	353,100	273,100	356,000	389,000	310,800	14,544,647	14,345,829	198,818
1956	1,118,100	1,093,900	24,200	779,800	338,300	228,800	303,100	334,200	252,000	*13,077,027	12,814,776	*262,251
1957*	1,041,900	992,800	49,100	699,700	342,200	195,500	258,400	346,300	241,700	12,693,995	12,126,800	567,195
1954: First quarter	236,800	232,200	4,600	174,300	62,500	47,400	52,700	77,600	59,100	2,240,448	2,199,446	41,002
Second quarter	332,700	326,500	6,200	244,000	88,700	67,300	98,400	90,900	76,100	3,454,571	3,398,898	55,673
Third quarter	346,000	339,300	6,700	252,800	93,200	72,500	97,800	99,900	75,800	3,590,366	3,528,471	61,895
Fourth quarter	304,900	303,700	1,200	225,800	79,100	55,900	76,900	91,300	80,800	3,192,852	3,182,385	10,467
1955: First quarter	291,300	288,000	3,300	221,800	69,500	53,100	63,400	95,900	78,900	3,076,198	3,043,959	32,239
January	87,600	87,300	300	68,100	19,500	16,000	15,600	30,600	25,400	892,794	890,092	2,702
February	89,900	87,900	2,000	66,900	23,000	13,500	19,700	32,400	24,300	954,570	934,585	19,985
March	113,800	112,800	1,000	86,800	27,000	23,600	28,100	32,900	29,200	1,228,834	1,219,282	9,552
Second quarter	404,100	397,000	7,100	294,800	109,300	89,100	116,600	109,700	88,700	4,416,285	4,349,159	67,126
April	132,000	130,500	1,500	96,800	35,200	28,600	37,300	35,700	30,400	1,434,395	1,421,309	13,086
May	137,600	135,100	2,500	99,700	37,900	30,300	40,000	37,400	29,900	1,502,901	1,479,773	23,128
June	134,500	131,400	3,100	98,300	36,200	30,200	39,300	36,600	28,400	1,478,989	1,448,077	30,912
Third quarter	362,300	357,800	4,500	263,400	98,900	75,400	108,000	99,400	79,500	4,025,441	3,981,182	44,259
July	122,700	121,900	800	88,400	34,300	27,100	35,600	32,700	27,300	1,372,150	1,363,092	9,058
August	124,700	122,300	2,400	91,500	33,200	24,900	38,000	34,800	27,000	1,369,948	1,346,848	23,100
September	114,900	113,600	1,300	83,500	31,400	23,400	34,400	31,900	25,200	1,283,343	1,271,242	12,101
Fourth quarter	271,200	266,700	4,500	195,800	75,400	55,500	68,000	84,000	63,700	3,026,723	2,971,529	55,194
October	105,800	104,800	1,000	76,500	29,300	23,500	29,400	28,500	24,400	1,178,809	1,168,229	10,580
November	89,200	88,400	800	64,600	24,600	17,700	23,000	27,800	20,700	993,986	985,891	8,095
December	76,200	73,500	2,700	54,700	21,500	14,300	15,600	27,700	18,600	853,928	817,409	36,519
1956: First quarter	252,100	244,600	7,500	183,800	68,300	45,700	58,200	83,200	65,000	*2,846,008	2,761,446	*84,562
January	75,100	73,700	1,400	54,300	20,800	12,400	15,700	27,200	19,800	814,448	800,665	13,783
February	78,400	77,000	1,400	57,600	20,800	14,400	16,400	26,200	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	*1,144,422	1,089,081	*55,341
Second quarter	332,500	325,300	7,200	228,300	104,200	72,300	98,100	93,200	68,900	*3,923,607	3,844,192	*79,415
April	111,400	109,900	1,500	76,200	35,200	23,400	33,600	31,100	23,300	1,309,175	1,293,488	15,687
May	113,700	110,800	2,900	77,600	36,100	24,700	33,300	32,800	22,900	*1,346,587	1,312,890	*33,697
June	107,400	104,600	2,800	74,500	32,900	24,200	31,200	29,300	22,700	*1,267,845	1,237,814	*30,031
Third quarter	298,900	292,900	6,000	202,900	96,000	61,800	87,200	86,500	63,400	*3,532,193	3,471,787	*60,406
July	101,100	99,000	2,100	69,700	31,400	21,800	29,900	27,700	21,700	*1,201,139	1,179,266	*21,873
August	103,900	103,200	700	70,900	33,000	20,800	29,200	30,700	23,200	1,227,269	1,222,281	4,988
September	93,900	90,700	3,200	62,300	31,600	19,200	28,100	28,100	18,500	*1,103,785	1,070,240	*33,545
Fourth quarter	234,600	231,100	3,500	164,800	69,800	49,000	59,600	71,300	54,700	*2,775,219	2,737,351	*37,868
October	93,600	91,200	2,400	64,900	28,700	20,100	26,200	27,500	19,800	*1,103,963	1,078,142	*25,821
November	77,400	77,000	400	54,800	22,600	16,500	19,200	22,700	19,000	*930,642	925,991	*4,651
December	63,600	62,900	700	45,100	18,500	12,400	14,200	21,100	15,900	*740,614	733,218	*7,396
1957: First quarter	*217,000	202,500	*14,500	149,100	*67,900	33,800	46,800	*80,000	56,400	*2,609,458	*2,432,406	*177,052
January	*64,200	60,100	*4,100	44,000	*20,200	9,300	10,700	*26,000	18,200	*752,234	*704,917	*47,317
February	65,800	63,100	2,700	46,600	19,200	9,700	14,000	24,600	17,600	*784,019	*751,813	*32,206
March	87,000	79,300	7,700	58,500	28,500	14,800	22,100	29,400	20,700	*1,073,205	*975,676	*97,529
Second quarter	296,600	282,800	13,800	200,300	96,300	60,700	77,200	92,800	65,900	*3,645,531	*3,479,262	*166,269
April	93,700	91,400	2,300	63,500	30,200	19,900	23,700	28,100	22,000	*1,152,166	*1,123,385	*28,781
May	103,000	96,900	6,100	68,200	34,800	20,900	25,700	33,700	22,700	*1,264,385	*1,191,789	*72,596
June	99,900	94,500	5,400	68,600	31,300	19,900	27,800	31,000	21,200	*1,228,980	*1,164,088	*64,892
Third quarter	*289,700	280,900	*8,800	192,600	*97,100	57,900	79,300	*91,200	*61,300	*3,535,278	*3,443,443	*91,835
July	*97,800	93,900	*3,900	63,400	*34,400	19,200	27,000	*31,500	*20,100	*1,198,141	*1,154,771	*43,370
August	100,000	96,800	3,200	67,700	32,300	21,800	27,300	31,000	19,900	*1,207,763	*1,176,600	*31,163
September	91,900	90,200	1,700	61,500	30,400	16,900	25,000	28,700	21,300	*1,129,374	*1,112,072	*17,302
Fourth quarter	238,600	228,600	12,000	157,700	*35,200	43,100	55,100	82,300	58,100	*2,903,728	*2,771,689	*132,039
October	*97,000	88,400	*8,600	61,800	*25,700	19,500	24,200	*30,100	*23,200	*1,195,309	*1,098,140	*97,169
November	78,200	75,700	2,500	52,500	25,700	13,800	17,400	28,200	18,800	*946,481	*921,444	*25,037
December	63,400	62,500	900	43,400	20,000	9,800	13,500	24,000	16,100	*761,938	*752,105	*9,833
1958: First quarter ²	213,000	199,000	14,000	143,200	69,800	33,000	43,000	53,000	40,000	2,543,448	2,380,095	163,353
January	67,900	62,900	5,000	44,500	23,400	8,100	11,000	28,700	20,100	792,427	737,503	54,924
February*	66,100	61,000	5,100	44,400	21,700	7,000	11,200	28,700	19,200	781,091	718,862	62,229
March ³	79,000	75,100	3,900	54,300	24,700	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	969,930	923,730	46,200
Second quarter	258,100	254,500	3,600	187,900	98,900	54,000	74,000	96,000	79,000	3,307,000	3,182,000	125,000
April ³	95,000	90,700	4,300	63,600	31,400	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,173,725	1,124,680	49,045
May ³	105,000	98,000	7,000	70,900	34,100	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,269,429	1,185,100	84,329

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. Data for 1956 and 1957 were revised and first published in the May 1958 issue.

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	1958				1957 ²				1956				Annual average	
	First quarter				Fourth quarter	Third quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	Fourth quarter	Third quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	1957 ²	1956
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Quarter										
Average, all manufacturing.....	10.0	10.2	9.6	9.9	9.9	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.3	12.7	12.1	12.0	11.1	12.0
Food and kindred products:														
Meatpacking and custom slaughtering.....	17.6	17.1	17.9	17.5	17.2	18.8	19.8	20.5	20.0	21.3	21.1	20.3	19.6	20.6
Sausages and other prepared meat products.....	25.5	20.7	30.2	25.5	25.7	22.8	25.5	22.8	24.9	21.3	20.1	22.8	24.0	22.2
Poultry and small game dressing and packing.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	37.0	39.2	45.2	44.7	33.4	39.8	40.9	46.1	37.2	41.3	41.1
Dairy products.....	16.5	19.9	18.0	18.1	16.2	20.0	19.1	16.3	17.0	17.4	18.3	15.4	18.0	17.1
Canning and preserving.....	14.4	15.8	15.8	15.3	15.5	24.2	20.7	20.1	19.9	26.6	20.1	17.8	20.9	21.9
Grain-mill products.....	11.7	14.2	8.9	11.6	14.8	22.1	14.4	16.5	16.5	18.7	15.9	13.6	17.0	16.2
Bakery products.....	17.6	16.3	16.3	16.7	18.6	16.7	16.6	17.4	17.0	16.5	15.9	16.2	17.2	16.4
Cane sugar.....	14.0	21.8	15.7	17.1	20.6	19.7	17.0	18.2	14.1	17.6	22.1	22.3	18.5	19.0
Confectionery and related products.....	11.6	14.5	8.5	11.5	11.2	15.3	11.0	11.3	13.0	13.6	12.0	12.9	12.8	12.9
Bottled soft drinks.....	17.3	18.9	20.0	18.6	19.9	25.5	23.9	22.1	16.7	25.2	29.1	20.2	23.0	23.0
Malt and malt liquors.....	7.8	16.4	14.3	12.8	15.1	16.1	14.8	17.3	13.2	19.6	19.6	13.9	15.8	16.7
Distilled liquors.....	7.7	10.4	11.0	9.7	9.7	8.8	13.0	12.1	6.7	9.9	9.0	9.7	10.8	8.6
Miscellaneous food products.....	11.0	10.6	12.7	11.3	14.5	17.0	14.2	16.7	13.3	13.8	14.1	13.3	15.5	13.6
Textile-mill products:														
Cotton yarn and textiles.....	7.1	8.3	6.9	7.4	7.7	9.1	9.4	8.2	7.9	8.9	8.8	8.1	8.6	8.4
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles.....	4.8	5.2	5.8	5.3	6.0	7.8	6.4	6.8	7.0	7.7	6.1	7.4	6.7	7.1
Woolen and worsted textiles.....	14.4	15.2	15.4	15.0	15.5	18.3	17.6	19.7	16.2	17.5	17.7	16.2	18.0	16.9
Knit goods.....	6.9	8.6	4.0	6.4	4.7	6.6	5.2	4.9	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.2	5.3	6.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	15.5	13.3	12.6	13.8	10.5	12.3	15.1	11.3	14.3	16.3	14.8	16.8	12.8	15.5
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	7.7	9.9	5.3	7.6	11.5	13.6	13.3	14.3	14.2	14.3	16.1	15.1	13.8	15.0
Apparel and other finished textile products:														
Clothing, men's and boys'.....	6.1	6.7	6.2	6.3	5.5	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.1	7.2	7.2	6.7	7.0	7.0
Clothing, women's and children's.....	4.8	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.0	6.6	6.0	6.1	5.3	5.8	5.0	4.5	5.9	5.1
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	5.5	6.7	9.0	7.2	6.8	3.7	7.1	7.3	5.1	7.4	5.8
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.....	10.0	9.1	9.0	9.4	6.6	7.5	10.3	8.1	10.5	11.0	11.9	9.9	8.1	10.8
Lumber and wood products (except furniture):														
Logging.....	55.2	58.4	47.9	54.3	58.5	60.5	63.3	60.8	63.4	68.3	60.8	66.7	60.2	65.0
Sawmills and planing mills.....	35.7	34.8	31.0	33.9	34.0	40.6	38.7	38.2	36.4	41.9	44.5	41.1	37.9	41.1
Millwork and structural wood products.....	24.5	19.0	23.0	22.3	21.0	23.8	21.5	21.7	19.9	22.6	21.5	21.0	21.9	21.3
Plywood mills.....	23.8	22.8	15.3	20.5	25.3	21.4	22.0	25.3	22.6	26.1	25.5	21.9	23.4	24.0
Wooden containers.....	22.4	21.2	22.6	22.0	20.8	27.5	25.5	25.5	25.5	29.5	27.1	27.3	25.2	27.4
Miscellaneous wood products.....	22.3	20.5	17.4	20.1	23.1	24.2	28.7	29.1	29.5	35.5	32.3	28.2	26.9	31.3
Furniture and fixtures:														
Household furniture, nonmetal.....	16.1	14.1	15.2	15.2	15.1	19.4	15.5	17.4	17.1	17.7	17.9	17.8	16.9	17.6
Metal household furniture.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	12.1	12.0	22.9	13.0	14.8	16.1	16.4	16.4	15.5	16.2	16.1
Mattresses and bedsprings.....	14.9	8.1	8.1	10.5	9.4	11.2	13.5	14.7	14.4	16.4	16.7	16.8	12.3	16.1
Office furniture.....	17.4	18.5	14.5	16.9	17.1	17.6	17.7	17.3	16.1	17.5	19.2	17.6	17.4	17.6
Public-building and professional furniture.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	9.6	14.9	14.4	18.5	9.7	16.1	25.5	15.7	15.4	14.4	18.2
Partitions and fixtures.....	12.9	20.4	14.0	15.7	19.3	19.3	21.3	17.1	21.9	21.4	21.3	18.5	19.8	20.7
Screens, shades, and blinds.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	9.4	15.7	15.1	12.7	18.5	11.6	17.2	18.4	13.9	15.5	15.3
Paper and allied products:														
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	9.8	10.4	9.2	9.8	10.3	11.7	10.0	10.8	11.2	12.3	11.1	11.4	10.6	11.4
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	12.0	14.1	11.1	12.4	13.2	15.6	16.0	13.1	15.7	15.5	14.0	16.8	14.5	15.5
Miscellaneous paper and allied products.....	9.2	10.4	8.1	9.2	12.4	15.3	14.0	15.2	14.7	13.7	11.4	14.1	14.4	13.5
Printing, publishing, and allied industries:														
Newspapers and periodicals.....	10.1	7.5	8.3	8.7	8.4	8.2	9.6	8.1	8.3	9.1	9.5	9.7	8.5	9.1
Bookbinding and related products.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	10.8	10.0	15.4	15.9	10.4	11.7	14.9	12.2	11.2	12.8	12.5
Miscellaneous printing and publishing.....	8.9	7.6	7.6	8.1	9.0	9.5	8.7	10.1	7.9	9.3	9.8	8.8	9.4	8.9
Chemicals and allied products:														
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	4.2	4.9	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.7	5.3	4.4	4.8	6.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.3
Plastics, except synthetic rubber.....	5.3	1.8	3.0	3.4	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.3	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.6
Synthetic rubber.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	2.8	1.1	2.8	1.1	2.9	-9	1.4	2.6	2.9	1.9	1.9
Synthetic fibers.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	2.9	3.1	2.1	3.6	3.5	1.7	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.1	2.3
Explosives.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	2.6	2.8	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.5
Miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals.....	6.3	4.6	4.6	5.1	4.6	4.7	7.4	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.9	4.0	5.1	4.2
Drugs and medicines.....	7.2	7.7	7.9	7.6	7.1	6.9	6.6	8.3	6.5	8.0	9.2	8.4	7.2	8.0
Soap and related products.....	8.3	4.9	5.5	6.4	7.4	8.6	8.2	8.2	7.9	9.3	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.2
Paints, pigments, and related products.....	9.9	9.2	11.3	10.2	9.6	10.8	8.4	10.2	10.0	11.0	10.0	9.9	9.7	10.2
Fertilizers.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	12.4	9.7	16.5	10.2	11.4	18.5	16.1	11.1	14.7	11.7	14.8
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	31.4	31.6	22.5	28.6	25.3	26.5	31.7	26.0	30.1	24.6	22.1	23.3	27.5	25.2
Compressed and liquefied gases.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	9.1	4.5	6.9	5.8	10.4	7.6	5.6	8.9	10.1	6.9	8.1
Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products.....	14.7	15.1	13.1	14.3	10.8	14.9	16.1	15.0	14.6	16.0	15.0	15.1	14.2	15.2
Rubber products:														
Tires and inner tubes.....	1.6	2.4	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.6	3.3	3.5	2.5	3.3
Rubber footwear.....	2.5	4.3	4.3	3.6	5.1	6.6	5.4	6.1	6.1	6.8	5.7	5.3	5.7	5.9
Miscellaneous rubber products.....	7.1	8.6	8.4	8.0	8.9	9.4	8.1	12.0	8.1	10.5	11.2	11.8	9.6	10.4
Leather and leather products:														
Leather tanning and finishing.....	24.4	26.2	24.6	25.1	23.4	27.3	22.4	23.4	18.5	27.1	23.2	26.4	24.1	23.8
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	18.3	20.5	21.4	16.3	19.0	17.2	19.2
Footwear (except rubber).....	9.5	8.2	7.2	8.3	7.7	9.1	8.8	7.6	8.2	8.5	9.1	8.5	8.3	8.6
Miscellaneous leather products.....	7.6	10.0	8.0	8.5	12.2	9.8	11.4	12.2	14.5	12.4	11.7	14.7	11.3	13.4
Stone, clay, and glass products:														
Glass and glass products.....	8.0	9.5	8.9	8.7	8.9	9.1	7.6	8.9	8.6	11.1	8.3	8.0	8.6	9.0
Structural clay products.....	28.7	32.5	30.5	30.5	28.6	37.1	29.6	29.6	27.4	35.8	36.2	32.0	31.5	32.9
Pottery and related products.....	14.7	6.4	11.8	11.1	9.9	13.1	15.5	11.5	17.0	16.7	15.8	16.9	12.6	16.6
Concrete, gypsum, and mineral wool.....	12.0	12.7	18.7	14.4	17.9	22.0	22.0	20.8	21.4	31.4	28.3	24.0	20.8	26.4
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	13.8	10.3	12.8	12.3	11.4	11.9	12.8	13.7	14.3	12.5	12.2	14.4	12.5	13.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE G-1. Injury-frequency rates¹ for selected manufacturing industries—Continued

Industry	1958				1957 ²				1956				Annual average	
	First quarter				Fourth quarter	Third quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	Fourth quarter	Third quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	1957 ²	1956
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Quarter										
Primary metal industries:														
Blast furnaces and steel mills.....	3.7	3.9	3.0	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.4	3.9	4.5
Gray-iron and malleable foundries.....	22.1	24.5	19.7	22.1	21.2	25.7	26.2	24.2	27.1	30.5	28.5	29.6	24.8	28.9
Steel foundries.....	14.2	14.2	13.1	13.9	16.4	17.9	20.5	23.1	21.0	24.4	21.8	21.1	19.8	22.0
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and alloying.....	8.7	6.2	7.9	7.6	8.0	9.6	10.6	9.5	10.6	9.2	10.5	12.4	9.5	10.7
Nonferrous foundries.....	21.0	20.8	18.0	20.0	16.6	18.8	18.2	20.9	17.7	22.4	21.7	19.8	21.0	20.3
Iron and steel forgings.....	16.5	20.1	17.0	17.9	16.8	20.0	17.7	22.1	16.4	19.5	19.3	20.4	19.3	18.9
Wire drawing.....	10.2	11.6	14.7	12.1	13.0	11.2	15.9	14.5	10.8	16.2	14.5	13.1	13.8	13.4
Welded and heavy-riveted pipe.....	14.1	9.0	10.5	11.2	11.7	12.7	12.8	13.8	13.5	13.4	10.7	9.9	12.7	11.7
Cold-finished steel.....	6.7	9.9	6.9	7.8	11.2	12.6	12.6	13.7	12.3	13.6	15.9	18.1	12.5	15.1
Fabricated metal products:														
Tin cans and other tinware.....	4.6	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.9	7.3	5.8	6.1	8.0	7.2	6.9	5.8	6.1	7.0
Cutlery and edge tools.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	13.7	14.4	21.0	15.8	15.1	16.8	17.7	11.0	14.6	16.4	14.9
Handtools, files, and saws.....	11.5	14.8	13.9	13.3	12.6	12.3	16.1	16.6	18.0	17.8	18.3	16.9	14.5	17.8
Hardware.....	6.3	6.3	6.9	6.6	7.1	8.4	7.0	6.9	8.6	9.7	9.0	10.5	7.3	9.5
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	13.3	14.1	16.8	14.7	9.4	13.4	15.4	10.2	13.9	12.7	16.7	15.2	12.1	14.7
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus.....	13.4	19.0	15.1	15.7	14.1	16.4	16.0	13.4	15.2	18.9	14.3	15.4	15.0	15.8
Structural steel and ornamental metal work.....	21.7	22.5	21.0	21.7	17.7	20.3	22.8	23.5	22.4	23.1	22.4	20.3	21.5	22.9
Metal doors, sash, frame, and trim.....	11.1	22.4	22.3	18.3	19.4	25.8	16.8	16.7	19.4	15.9	17.0	14.8	19.5	16.0
Boiler-shop products.....	19.1	23.9	20.9	21.1	19.1	22.5	27.2	25.5	23.0	24.8	23.9	24.4	23.3	24.0
Sheet-metal work.....	17.8	22.1	20.0	19.9	16.6	20.8	17.4	23.6	22.4	26.7	21.3	22.3	19.6	23.1
Stamped and pressed metal products.....	10.8	9.0	9.6	9.9	10.0	11.9	10.9	10.1	10.9	11.1	10.2	11.8	10.9	11.0
Metal coating and engraving.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	17.7	15.9	17.8	16.8	17.6	20.0	25.2	15.5	22.1	17.0	20.7
Fabricated wire products.....	14.8	22.7	18.5	18.5	19.1	18.0	19.4	19.5	19.4	20.0	17.7	18.5	18.9	18.9
Metal barrels, drums, kegs, and pails.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	13.0	10.6	14.0	9.0	13.7	6.8	12.4	10.1	12.6	11.7	10.5
Steel springs.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	16.0	17.7	19.2	15.9	16.6	18.3	17.6	15.3	17.8	17.0	17.2
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	12.4	10.0	13.3	11.9	13.2	12.1	10.0	11.5	12.9	15.0	13.9	13.9	11.5	13.9
Screw-machine products.....	8.9	10.7	11.8	10.3	13.2	13.6	13.9	14.1	14.4	12.1	12.7	11.6	13.8	12.7
Fabricated metal products, not elsewhere classified.....	8.0	14.0	7.7	9.8	12.4	10.2	10.8	11.1	9.8	14.7	10.5	10.9	11.2	11.5
Machinery (except electrical):														
Engines and turbines.....	7.9	6.3	6.6	7.0	7.3	6.3	7.5	8.5	10.1	10.3	10.2	11.2	7.5	10.4
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	9.2	9.4	9.2	9.3	8.2	8.0	9.4	9.0	8.0	8.2	10.0	10.1	8.8	9.1
Construction and mining machinery.....	11.6	13.2	9.9	11.5	11.2	12.9	14.7	16.7	15.5	16.8	18.7	16.7	14.0	16.9
Metalworking machinery.....	7.8	8.6	9.0	8.4	7.6	9.4	10.1	10.5	10.3	10.5	11.0	9.6	10.6	10.6
Food-products machinery.....	6.3	13.6	11.5	10.4	8.5	14.4	15.7	13.1	14.8	16.9	14.0	13.6	12.8	14.7
Textile machinery.....	11.7	10.7	15.7	12.5	13.6	16.8	14.9	11.5	13.3	13.3	9.9	11.0	14.0	11.8
Miscellaneous special-industry machinery.....	13.8	11.3	16.5	13.9	12.0	14.2	16.5	17.2	14.4	16.6	17.7	16.6	15.3	16.3
Pumps and compressors.....	11.3	11.4	13.9	12.1	12.0	13.9	12.8	15.2	12.1	15.0	13.1	14.6	13.4	13.7
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors.....	13.5	9.4	7.2	10.2	11.0	13.9	15.6	16.0	16.0	16.5	16.4	15.9	14.4	16.2
Mechanical power-transmission equipment (except ball and roller bearings).....	7.0	10.6	11.4	9.4	11.2	12.0	13.6	13.6	12.5	13.6	16.6	15.3	12.7	14.5
Miscellaneous general industrial machinery.....	11.4	11.7	13.5	12.2	10.5	12.3	14.0	16.7	13.0	14.0	13.9	13.3	13.5	13.5
Commercial and household machinery.....	4.5	5.4	4.4	4.8	5.2	6.1	6.3	6.9	6.2	6.2	6.8	6.9	6.2	6.5
Valves and fittings.....	13.0	13.2	11.7	12.7	13.8	15.6	15.3	14.2	14.2	17.3	14.8	14.4	14.6	15.1
Fabricated pipe and fittings.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	12.9	19.2	21.9	18.1	18.7	15.5	13.1	17.0	19.1	19.6	16.2
Ball and roller bearings.....	7.4	8.5	7.5	7.8	8.4	9.1	8.1	8.3	11.4	10.8	10.3	11.1	8.4	10.9
Machine shops, general.....	10.6	8.5	13.1	10.7	11.4	15.7	14.5	14.5	11.9	14.0	15.2	15.3	14.2	14.1
Electrical machinery:														
Electrical industrial apparatus.....	5.7	4.5	4.6	5.0	4.6	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.7	6.3	7.0	5.5	6.1
Electrical appliances.....	4.4	4.6	4.0	4.3	5.4	6.5	5.7	5.0	5.7	4.7	6.1	7.1	5.7	5.9
Insulated wire and cable.....	5.6	5.7	8.6	6.5	9.2	9.4	9.6	10.6	10.3	13.7	12.7	13.7	9.9	12.6
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.3	3.7	4.3	4.8	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.6	4.2	3.4
Electric lamps (bulbs).....	(3)	(3)	(3)	2.8	3.2	2.6	4.0	3.3	3.2	2.6	4.0	3.4	3.3	3.3
Radios and related products.....	4.2	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.8	4.6	5.0	5.3	4.4	4.9
Radio tubes.....	1.9	1.7	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.5	3.1	2.4	1.9	3.1	3.3	2.1	2.7
Miscellaneous communication equipment.....	3.2	2.1	3.1	2.8	2.0	2.3	2.4	3.0	3.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4
Batteries.....	9.0	11.4	12.6	10.9	12.5	11.3	10.3	10.9	12.7	11.6	9.3	11.7	11.2	11.3
Electrical products, not elsewhere classified.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	5.6	5.5	6.1	5.6	5.0	8.3	6.4	6.9	5.4	5.5	6.8
Transportation equipment:														
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers.....	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.5	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.6	4.2
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories.....	5.2	4.9	4.4	4.9	5.2	5.7	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.1	5.8	6.2
Aircraft.....	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.3	3.1	3.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.6
Aircraft parts.....	3.4	4.9	4.7	4.3	3.4	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.2	3.8	4.7
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	17.5	15.6	16.4	16.6	16.2	20.7	18.9	18.5	16.9	16.7	18.8	19.9	18.6	17.9
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	29.0	31.1	30.4	38.3	31.5	25.0	26.0	32.0	39.5	33.2	31.2
Railroad equipment.....	6.8	12.4	8.2	9.0	9.3	10.6	8.7	11.0	9.1	9.9	10.4	10.3	10.0	10.0
Instruments and related products:														
Scientific instruments.....	2.6	1.5	3.4	2.6	3.3	3.0	4.1	4.3	3.6	4.4	6.3	3.7	3.2	4.5
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	9.4	6.0	7.3	7.7	6.3	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.1	5.2	6.1	6.3	6.7	6.0
Optical instruments and lenses.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	6.6	4.3	4.6	6.1	4.7	4.2	4.1	4.7	3.2	5.0	4.1
Medical instruments and supplies.....	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	5.5	8.1	7.0	6.5	4.7	10.0	7.6	8.0	6.7	7.5
Photographic equipment and supplies.....	4.0	4.5	2.4	3.7	4.8	5.4	5.3	4.8	6.3	6.7	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.8
Watches and clocks.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	5.5	8.4	6.8	6.1	7.8	6.6	5.4	6.8	5.1	7.3	5.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:														
Paving and roofing materials.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	8.1	10.2	6.6	6.4	11.2	7.3	8.3	10.1	7.1	8.7	8.3
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	4.5	8.0	5.9	6.1	6.4	8.5	6.8	6.9	7.3	5.3	6.4	7.9	7.3	6.8
Fabricated plastics products.....	14.9	11.5	17.4	14.6	13.3	18.0	10.9	12.2	14.9	15.2	13.1	13.5	13.4	14.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	11.1	12.8	12.2	12.0	11.2	13.9	11.6	10.6	11.5	11.8	13.3	13.2	11.8	12.5
Ordnance and accessories.....	4.1	2.7	3.4	3.4	3.5	4.4	5.6	5.0	4.4	5.5	5.6	4.8	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.

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).

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

New Publications Available

For Sale

Order sale publications from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Send check or money order, payable to the Superintendent of Documents. Currency sent at sender's risk. Copies may also be purchased from any of the Bureau's regional offices. (See inside front cover for the addresses of these offices.)

BLS Bull. 1224-10: Occupational Wage Survey, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., January 1958. 27 pp. 25 cents.

For Limited Free Distribution

Single copies of the reports listed below are furnished without cost as long as supplies permit. Write to Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C., or to any of the Bureau's regional offices. (See inside front cover for the addresses of these offices.)

BLS Report 127-3: Studies of the Effects of the \$1 Minimum Wage, Hickory, N. C., February and April 1956 and April 1957. 22 pp.

BLS Report 134: Wage Structure, Wool Textiles: Part I, Yarn and Broadwoven Fabric Mills; Part II, Scouring and Combing Plants, September 1957. 67 pp.

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
DIVISION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300
(GPO)

