

Monthly Labor Review

R.G.
1014

APRIL 1967 VOL. 90 NO.

4

Today's Farm Jobs

Manpower Needs in 1975

Wages in Japan and the United States

Family Status of Workers

APR 13 1967

KALAMAZOO LIBRARY SYSTEM

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

W. WILLARD WIRTZ, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ARTHUR M. ROSS, *Commissioner of Labor Statistics*

ROBERT J. MYERS, *Deputy Commissioner*

Regional Offices and Directors

NEW ENGLAND REGION

WENDELL D. MACDONALD
1603-A Federal Building
Government Center
Boston, Mass. 02203
Phone: 223-6727 (Area Code 617)
Connecticut New Hampshire
Maine Rhode Island
Massachusetts Vermont

MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION

HERBERT BIENSTOCK
341 Ninth Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10001
Phone: 971-5401 (Area Code 212)
Delaware New York
Maryland Pennsylvania
New Jersey District of Columbia

SOUTHERN REGION

BRUNSWICK A. BAGDON
1371 Peachtree Street NE.
Atlanta, Ga. 30309
Phone: 526-5416 (Area Code 404)
Alabama North Carolina
Arkansas Oklahoma
Florida South Carolina
Georgia Tennessee
Louisiana Texas
Mississippi Virginia

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

ADOLPH O. BERGER
219 S. Dearborn Street
Chicago, Ill. 60604
Phone: 353-7226 (Area Code 312)
Illinois Missouri
Indiana Nebraska
Iowa North Dakota
Kansas South Dakota
Minnesota Wisconsin

EAST CENTRAL REGION

JOHN W. LEHMAN
1240 East 9th Street
Cleveland, Ohio 44199
Phone: 522-3842 (Area Code 216)
Kentucky Ohio
Michigan West Virginia

WESTERN REGION

MAX D. KOSSORIS
450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 36017
San Francisco, Calif. 94102
Phone: 556-3178 (Area Code 415)
Alaska Nevada
Arizona New Mexico
California Oregon
Colorado Utah
Hawaii Washington
Idaho Wyoming
Montana

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, D.C. 20402. Subscription price per year—\$7.50 domestic; \$9.00 foreign. Price 75 cents a copy. Correspondence regarding subscriptions should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents.

Communications on editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor-in-Chief, *Monthly Labor Review*, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C. 20212. Phone 961-2327 (Area code 202).

Use of funds for printing this publication approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (October 31, 1962).

Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor-in-Chief*

JACK F. STRICKLAND, *Executive Editor*

CONTENTS

Articles

- 1 Today's Farm Jobs and Farmworkers
- 6 Factors Affecting Changes in Industry Employment
- 13 State and Local Government Manpower in 1975
- 18 Comparative Unemployment Rates, 1964-66
- 21 Extent of Coverage Under FLSA as Amended in 1966
- 25 Wages in Japan and the United States
- 29 Special Labor Force Report: Marital and Family Characteristics of Workers,
March 1966
- 37 Western Influences on the U.S.S.R.'s New Incentives System
Papers From the AMA Personnel Conference
- 41 The Role of Business in Society's Perfectability
- 44 What's Ahead for Labor-Management Relations
- 48 Earnings in Motion Picture Theater Industry, April 1966
- 52 Earnings in Laundry and Cleaning Services
- 55 The Canadian Economy and Incomes Policy

Departments

- II This Issue in Brief
- III The Labor Month in Review
- 58 Foreign Labor Briefs
- 60 Significant Decisions in Labor Cases
- 63 Chronology of Recent Labor Events
- 64 Developments in Industrial Relations
- 71 Book Reviews and Notes
- 78 Current Labor Statistics

April 1967 • Vol. 90 • No. 4

This Issue in Brief . . .

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS in the Soviet incentive system are discussed by Edward Nash in *Western Influences on the U.S.S.R.'s New Incentives System* (p. 37). He describes the newly provided material incentives to workers which are financed from the profits of the particular enterprise, and explains the differences between the Soviet and American concepts of "profit." The views of several authorities in the two countries are cited in regard to the often postulated theory that the two systems are converging.

THE increasingly industrialized agricultural environment and the frequent transfer of workers between industrial and agricultural jobs have blurred the formerly sharp distinctions between employment in these two major sectors of the economy. This point is stressed in *Today's Farm Jobs and Farmworkers* (p. 1), Phyllis Groom's report on the annual farm labor conference held this January in San Francisco. She also discusses labor-management relations, the use of foreign labor, manpower requirements, and the economic outlook for agriculture.

"CHANGES in industry employment growth result from the combination of three factors: Final demand; employment-output relationships, or unit labor requirements; and interindustry relationships." The effect of these three on the projected 1970 employment structure has been analyzed by Ronald E. Kutscher and Eva E. Jacobs in *Factors Affecting Changes in Industry Employment* (p. 6). They conclude that for the model and time periods considered, "the level of industry employment is determined by growth in the economy, but that the distribution or relative changes are more likely to be determined by variations in unit labor requirements."

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES of several industrial nations, adjusted to U.S. definitions, are analyzed

in *Comparative Unemployment Rates, 1964-66* (p. 18), by Arthur Neef and Rosa A. Holland. The United States and Canada each reported decreases in unemployment rates while Italy, France, and Great Britain reported increases, thus diminishing the differential between North American and other major industrial nations.

THE WAGE SYSTEMS of a country reflect the economic and cultural factors of employment relationships, customary hours of work, worker mobility, consumption patterns, and resource availability. In *Wages in Japan and the United States* (p. 25), Janet L. Norwood points out both the similarities and the differences between the two systems by comparing national income, employment patterns, wage levels, and supplementary benefits. This is the first of two articles based on analyses of data from a joint wage study undertaken by the two countries.

ANTICIPATED CHANGES in expenditures and employment in governmental activities at other than the Federal level are discussed by Howard V. Stambler in *State and Local Government Manpower in 1975* (p. 13). The effects of several explicit assumptions about the 1975 national economy are projected onto such areas of activity as education, highways and streets, public health and hospitals, housing, and sanitation. Expenditures by State and local governments are expected to rise nearly 50 percent between 1965 and 1975. This is smaller than the 1955-65 increase (63 percent), primarily because of a slowdown in the rate of growth of educational activities. Large spending increases in housing, sanitation, health, and natural resources will partially offset that decline.

MARRIED WOMEN accounted for 46 percent of the growth in the labor force from 1960 to 1966, and those under 35 provided the most significant increases in labor force participation. In 1964, one-fifth of the American children under 14 had mothers who worked at least half the year. These and other findings are presented by Elizabeth Waldman in a Special Labor Force Report on *Marital and Family Characteristics of Workers, March 1966* (p. 29).

The Labor Month in Review

Early Dimensions of the New Immigration

AFTER LONG DEBATE, the national origins basis of U.S. immigration policy was eliminated by the Immigration Act of October 13, 1965. In its place, the act substituted two new bases: reuniting families and supplementing our work force with skills in demand here. In the first 7 months that the act was in effect, over 50,000 immigrants received visas under the new law who would not have received them under the old one.

New Immigrants. Over 300,000 immigrants came to the United States in fiscal 1966, more than in any year since 1957. Although the Immigration and Naturalization Service's figures for 1966 include only 7 months' operation under the new law, they suggest that some differences in immigration patterns may be developing.

Of the 1966 immigrants, 56 percent were people with no occupation; in 1957, only 49 percent were. One of the new law's goals is to reunite families. Although the same number of housewives came in 1966 as in 1957, immigration of retired persons, students, and children under 14 increased.

If the immigrant is a worker, he probably has a skill or profession because the law gives preference to workers who can fill gaps in our manpower supply rather than those whose occupations are already well-stocked. Total professional immigration increased in 1966 (to 30,000), for the first time becoming the largest occupational group. Previously, clerical and sales workers were the largest group, but their immigration dropped sharply in 1966.

Labor Certification. Professional and technical workers ranked high in admissions because the need for such workers is great, and because they can obtain a labor certificate without first having an employer. Aside from these workers most immigrants who are not related to U.S. citizens must

obtain a certificate from the Department of Labor testifying that they have a job that will neither displace U.S. workers nor depress their wages. The Department revised its procedures at the end of 1966, adding occupations to the list of those that are automatically certified and deleting occupations from those that are automatically denied certificates.

An immigrant with an advanced degree from an accredited institution in any field, or with a degree or comparable experience in 1 of 18 specialties in short supply nationally, is certified without further investigation. An immigrant qualified in 1 of 80 skilled and semiskilled occupations in short supply locally, as well as any qualified professional whose occupation is not in demand nationally, can be certified without obtaining a job in advance as long as he goes where there is not a surplus of qualified Americans.

Certificates are not now issued for immigrants in 35 unskilled occupations in which there are enough American workers. The Department deleted 16 occupations from the original list because there were unfilled jobs in these categories in some parts of the country—such as jobs for waiters in New York City.

Any worker who can arrange a job in advance in an occupation not listed may apply for a labor certificate. In calendar year 1966, the first year of the labor provisions, certificates were approved for 86,869 jobs. Live-in maid, with 24,161 jobs certified, was the largest single occupational group certified. Professional and technical workers were the second largest, followed by workers in the machine trades. Certificates were denied for 15 percent of the jobs applied for.

Half again as many certificates were issued in the second 6 months of 1966 as in the first, and, with the changes of the Department's procedures at the end of the year, the labor provision will present fewer administrative barriers to many prospective immigrants, without diluting the protection to existing job and wage standards.

Professional Migration. Making it easier for professionals to immigrate is an issue both in countries that are losing workers and in the United States, which welcomes them as a partial answer to its need for skilled manpower.

A study made a few years ago found that scientists and engineers are 6 to 12 times more likely to emigrate to the United States than are per-

sons in other professions. According to a report by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, over 43,000 scientists and engineers emigrated to the United States between 1949 and 1961. (More recent figures show that another 15,000 came in the next 3 years.) On the average, immigration in these professions was equal to 5 percent of each year's graduates from U.S. institutions—and as much as 8 percent in 1957.

Over 1,200 scientists and engineers came from Canada between 1957 and 1961, equivalent to 30 percent of graduates from Canadian universities in those fields during that period. The drain on Canadian-trained professionals was not as severe as it appears, however, for Canada is often a way station for immigrants from other countries. The second most important source of immigrating professionals was Great Britain (not counting British immigrants from Canada), and the third was Germany; these immigrants equaled about 8 percent of the degree earners in their countries.

Immigration of doctors is even greater, with approximately 18 percent of entrants to the medical profession in the United States each year being foreign graduates. Most of them have completed U.S. intern and resident programs which enable them to be licensed here. A study by Dr. Kelly M. West of the University of Oklahoma concluded that it would take 12 additional medical schools to produce as many doctors as we obtain through immigration—at least 1,200 a year. The annual value of this "return foreign aid" has been estimated to equal all our medical aid, private and public, to other nations.

The new immigration law will probably increase the migration of skilled and professional people from underdeveloped countries to the United

States. Many of these countries formerly had very small quotas under the national origin quota system. Immigrants in the professional and technical category from Asian countries increased 3,818 in 1966 with the greatest increases coming from China (281 to 1,142), India (198 to 1,424), and the Philippines (312 to 1,041).

Conflicting Demands. Opportunities in the United States appeal to persons with skills and changes in the act make it easier for them to move here. But the influx to foreign specialists to fill important jobs conflicts with our efforts to train people in less developed countries, and causes concern in developed countries.

Concern abroad has had some effects. To make it more attractive to stay home, the West German Government has increased the salaries of Government-employed scientists. The British Government is studying the problem; one of the proposals they are considering is to obligate students educated with public aid to remain in Britain until they have made a suitable contribution to the country.

Both here and abroad, it has been proposed that the United States take steps too, such as shifting its policy of training foreign students in this country, as so many of them stay, to one of developing higher education in recipient countries. Another proposal is to train enough Americans to eliminate the need to depend on foreign nationals to make up our occupational deficiencies. Yet another suggestion is to channel emigration that occurs because of an oversupply of university graduates, to other underdeveloped countries that could use their skills, or to retrain the "surplus" graduates to meet their own countries' needs.

Today's Farm Jobs and Farmworkers

"Now, machines usually straddle a row and pick ripe fruit by dislodging it from its stem with an air or water stream, or by vacuum, or by fingers that jiggle the vine."

The Oregonian, December 1, 1966.

PHYLLIS GROOM*

A DISTINGUISHING feature of rural America in the year 2000 will be towers containing television scanners to keep an eye on robot tractors, L. S. Fife, economist for International Harvester Co., suggested recently. Meanwhile in 1967, there are still plenty of manpower problems down on the farm. Many of them came up at the recent conference on farm labor in a changing agricultural society.¹

One speaker talked about high farm unemployment and underemployment, the next spoke of inability to get workers, while a third supported the integration of the agricultural and nonagricultural labor force. Which mirrors agriculture today? All do, depending on the section of the country, the concern of the speaker, and whether one looks at seasonal or full-time employment—as a look at the details will show.

Economic Outlook for Agriculture

The number of farms dropped in 1966 to 3.2 million, 4 percent less than in 1965. In California, the country's leading farm State (by sales volume), the number decreased by 7,000. Acreage fell also, but at a lower rate, attesting to the merger of farms to create larger, more economical units that are more highly mechanized. There are now only 870,000 farms that sell or produce agricultural products valued in the amount of at

least \$10,000 a year. The trend toward a higher degree of specialization—livestock production separated from feeder operation, for example—continues.

The manpower requirements of labor-intensive crops such as fruits and vegetables, while declining over the past several years, have not fallen nearly as much as those of other crops. In 1965, man-hours worked in the vegetable, fruit, and nut crops had fallen 30 percent from 1947 levels, in contrast with the drop of 54 percent in labor requirements for all agricultural production.

The crops that show the highest ratios of man-hours of hired labor to total man-hours are also the ones whose output is expected to rise most rapidly in the next few years. The labor needed for the production of these items will either decline less than that for other crops or will increase, depending on the relative trends in output and productivity.

Long-term decline in agricultural employment comes primarily from very high increases in productivity (about 5.5 percent a year), with only

* Of the Office of Publications, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

¹ Most of the data in this article were presented by speakers at this conference, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Office of Farm Labor Service, in San Francisco, Jan. 9-11, 1967. Other material comes from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Department of Labor, and press reports.

moderate increases in the demand for farm products. In line with a long-term shift, most of the continuing decline is projected to occur among self-employed and family workers; the number of hired workers will remain relatively stable. By 1970, the agricultural work force will account for only 5 percent of total employment, compared with about 9 percent in 1957 and 6 percent in 1965. This is one of the lowest ratios in the world, and it reflects the technological revolution in agriculture that is expected to continue.

On the basis of these trends, the economic outlook panelists forecast that the proportion of hired labor will rise while the total labor force will decline, that farmworkers with improved training and skills will be in demand, and that migratory labor will be reduced to a minimum with the growth of a regular labor force. There were allusions to the profound political and social repercussions of continuing decline in population in rural areas and of the rising education and skill of those who will be holding farm jobs in the future.

The Job Market

There were more than 3 million hired workers who did at least some farm labor in 1965. This included almost a third whose work on farms amounted to less than 25 days, and who characteristically get a substantial amount of their employment in nonfarm jobs or are not in the labor force the rest of the year. Only about one out of eight could be considered as full-time farm workers, whose farm work totaled at least 250 days.

Both seasonal and year-round workers were in high demand in the major farm States. Yet in 1966, the average rate of unemployment in agriculture was 6.5 percent, and in some areas there was what Tom Karter of the Office of Economic Opportunity called "panic unemployment." In the Mississippi Delta, for instance, mechanization of the cotton crops has left workers without jobs. With little skill and education, they have nowhere to turn.

²The 1951 Federal law that governed the admission of Mexican nationals for temporary work in agriculture.

³Green cards are permits of entry for aliens who have employment in the United States. Permits are no longer issued for agricultural employment, but many aliens continue to hold such cards and work in agricultural or other employment.

Seasonal Workers. In the 2 years since the lapse of Public Law 78,² the use of foreign workers under Federal authorization has fallen from 200,000 to about 20,000. Discussion on this point at the conference evoked a number of viewpoints (sometimes held by the same person). One was that the mechanization takeoff coincided with the bracero phaseout, making it possible to harvest the crops without foreign labor. Other growers and grower representatives asserted that the labor force comprises the same men it did 2 years ago. "Seventy-five percent of the harvest crews in 1966 were Spanish-speaking 'green carders'³ who do not have U.S. citizenship—an army crossed the border when Public Law 78 died" Some argued that while the same men may be doing the work, the labor force behaves differently. Since the foreigners are hired individually, as temporary resident workers, rather than in groups as under the bracero program, the labor force responds differently and former methods no longer work.

Since the end of Public Law 78, foreign workers can be brought in only by way of a provision in the immigration law that allows temporary importation of workers when the Secretary of Labor certifies the need and determines that it would have no adverse effect on U.S. workers. Thus, employers seeking to hire foreign workers are required to offer and pay domestic workers at least the rates specified in the Secretary's regulations. Such "adverse effect" rates are based on trends in wages of workers who were not affected by the foreign worker programs. The standards set in April 1965 have been reviewed and the Secretary has recently set new rates for various States, effective April 1, 1967. These rates are as follows:

State	Rate	State	Rate
Arizona.....	\$1.45	New Hampshire.....	\$1.50
Arkansas.....	1.35	New Jersey.....	1.50
California.....	1.60	New Mexico.....	1.35
Colorado.....	1.50	New York.....	1.50
Connecticut.....	1.60	Oregon.....	1.50
Florida.....	1.35	Rhode Island.....	1.50
Indiana.....	1.45	South Dakota.....	1.60
Kansas.....	1.60	Texas.....	1.35
Maine.....	1.45	Utah.....	1.60
Massachusetts.....	1.50	Vermont.....	1.50
Michigan.....	1.45	Virginia.....	1.35
Minnesota.....	1.60	West Virginia.....	1.35
Montana.....	1.60	Wisconsin.....	1.50
Nebraska.....	1.60	Wyoming.....	1.45

As the bracero program declined in its last few years, the Puerto Rican referral program grew from 13,765 job referrals in 1961 to 19,537 in 1966.⁴ The forecast is for a further increase in 1967. In addition, probably as many Puerto Ricans come to the mainland individually as come under the contract referral program. New Jersey, Connecticut, and New York are the largest users of Puerto Rican workers, followed by Massachusetts, Michigan, and Delaware.

The Year-Round Worker. The year-round worker typically sought for dairy, fruit, and vegetable farming in the Great Lakes area is a man with knowledge of soils, chemicals, livestock, and maintenance of property and buildings, a man who is also being courted by nonfarming industries. The dearth of hired men has called forth a new occupation—"cow sitting"—for the retired farmer, who takes over when the farmer without full-time help is away from home.

Toward an Integrated Labor Force. With the agricultural work force declining about 4 percent a year and foreign worker competition for jobs eliminated, wages have risen 15 percent in the last 2 years—a period when industrial wages have increased 10 percent, reversing a longtime trend toward widening the gap.

Former Under Secretary of Labor John F. Henning pointed out that "in both California and the United States the increase in farm wages suggested a continuing movement. In the last year of the bracero program, the October 1963-64 U.S. increase was 2 cents an hour. The October 1964-65 increase was 8 cents; the next year it was 9 cents. In California, the largest bracero user, the October 1963-64 increase was 3 cents. The next year it was 9 cents; the 1965-66 increase was 13 cents."

The farm-nonfarm work force division is becoming much less distinct. Workers not only take jobs with both farm and nonfarm employers, they evaluate their farm earnings in terms of that of the industrial worker—most obviously in such highly industrialized and high-wage States as California and Michigan. A great many of those who work on the farm have nonfarm experience.

⁴ From 1951 to 1961, the number of referrals ranged from 10,000 to 13,000, with 15,000 in 1953.

Harbingers in Labor Relations

Growers, grower representatives, academic experts, and union officials approached the subject of labor-management relations from such different starting points that it was hard to discern any pattern. The impression was one of upheaval.

Growers and grower representatives spoke on the problem of reliability and retention, with one citrus grower, whose fringe program cost 26.3 percent of wages, saying that fringes seem to have little bearing on attracting satisfactory harvesters and drawing them back in following years.

"To harvest our crops adequately, we require four harvesting crews composed of a total of 100 workers for a period of 7 to 10 months. Last year, the number of workers required to keep these crews to full strength totaled 436. We could get our job done fairly efficiently if we had a stable work force of 50 to 60 men to build around."

Professor Daniel W. Sturt of Michigan State University reviewed the need to look at labor-management relations in terms of industrial concepts to recognize such contemporary psychological phenomena as alienation and decline in value of physical work. A grower representative, on the other hand, thought it useless to talk of labor-management relations when he could find no union movement in agriculture.

William L. Kircher, Director of Organizing, AFL-CIO, emphasized the mutuality of labor-management relations and reminded the group that collective bargaining has been public policy for 30 years. The presence of a group of fieldworkers at the conference was a reminder of labor-management confrontations from Florida to California. Sporadic attempts of fieldworkers to organize have never in the past attained enough momentum to produce a union of much significance. New starts made in the last couple of years show promise; some have resulted in contracts. Schenley was the first California grower to sign a contract with the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

In late summer, the UFWOC, which by then had affiliated with the AFL-CIO, defeated the Teamsters 530 to 331 in an election among grape pickers at 2 California ranches of the DiGiorgio Corp. The Teamsters won the maintenance and shed workers, 94 to 43. Elections have been held or are

pending at other DiGiorgio ranches. Workers had been striking in the area for nearly a year. DiGiorgio has yet to agree on wages or other major items, including a union hiring hall. These issues are now in arbitration.

On January 12, 1967, in Belle Glade, which produces one-fourth of Florida's winter vegetables, 1,500 workers struck for 2 days in the midst of an organizing drive by the UFWOC. The union claims 25,000 workers in the eastern migrant stream that reaches 100,000 in Florida at its peak.

Farmworkers have been striking almost a year against 12 growers in Starr County, Tex., to get a wage of \$1.25 an hour. They have also recently affiliated with the UFWOC. Some of their grievances stem from the alleged competition of green carders who cross the border every day from Mexico.

Programs and Policies

Conference reports on Government activity affecting farm labor largely reflected efforts to reduce rural poverty. A representative of the Office of Economic Opportunity said that in the past 2 years the agency has funded \$60 million in day care, housing, and sanitation programs in 35 States for migrant and seasonal farmworkers and their families. There were descriptions of training programs, mobility projects, and employment service programs that will mean, in the words of Robert C. Goodwin, Administrator, Bureau of Employment Security, "offering farmworkers the kind and quality of services available to workers in all other industries." This entails complete job training, job placement services, and relocation of farmworkers so that they can find year-round work, whether in farm or nonfarm occupations. It also means making additional services available to farm employers in an effort to anticipate and solve various labor problems.

Another step in the integration of agriculture with the industrial economy occurred when the wage floor of the Fair Labor Standards Act was extended to farm employment. On February 1, 1967, a minimum wage of \$1 an hour became applicable to farm employees of enterprises with gross annual business of at least \$500,000. The minimum will rise to \$1.15 an hour on February 1, 1968, and to \$1.30 a year later, when enter-

prises with gross business of \$250,000 or more will be covered.

Francis J. Costello, Assistant Wage-Hour Administrator for Compliance and Enforcement, reported to the conference that workers who are employed by a covered enterprise that used more than 500 man-days of agricultural labor in any quarter of the preceding calendar year will be entitled to the minimum wage. Members of the proprietor's family and workers on smaller farms are not covered. Another significant group not covered are local hand-harvest pieceworkers who commute daily and have less than 13 weeks of employment in agriculture in the preceding quarter to their credit.⁵

New Jersey made the wage provisions (but not the overtime regulations) of its 1966 statutory minimum wage law applicable to farmworkers.⁶ The rate, effective December 15, 1966, is \$1.25 an hour; it will reach \$1.50 by January 1, 1969.

Reports to the conference on the crew leader registration program characterized it as "casual noncompliance with the law." The Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act of 1964 requires a crew leader who hires, transports, and pays crews for the farmer to provide evidence of his financial responsibility or insurance against injury incurred by workers he transports, and gives him certain other responsibilities. Senator Harrison A. Williams, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, estimated several months ago that not more than 10 percent of the crew leaders have so far registered. Through November 1966, the Solicitor of Labor had received only 3 requests for hearings in the 57 denial or revocation cases that had come before him.

The Outlook

The movement back and forth between agricultural and industrial employment, the availability of industrial job opportunities, and the overall decline in farm jobs have obviously come to mean an increasingly industrialized environ-

⁵ See "Basic Provisions of the 1966 FLSA Amendments," *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1967, pp. 1-4, for details of exemptions.

⁶ See "State Labor Legislation in 1966," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1966, pp. 1378-1384, for other information on new legislation affecting farmworkers.

ment. This seems to be of portent particularly in such States as California, which, being highly developed both agriculturally and industrially, tend to be forerunners in the evolution of manpower standards that narrow the gap between the farm and nonfarm labor force.

Thus, in the framework of the Bureau of Employment Security policy of intensifying its services to the farmworkers, California puts emphasis on: Employment counseling, to help the worker choose a suitable occupation; job training, so the

worker can learn new skills or upgrade present abilities; job testing, to help determine the right job for the workers; and selective placement services. The last type of service is for veterans, inexperienced workers, youth, older workers, the physically handicapped, minority groups, or workers needing special assistance in job adjustment necessitated by technological change, age, physical condition, or a desire to develop new or higher levels of skills so as to improve their standard of living.

In agriculture, as in other industries, low wages have always been a prime cause of slow development in efficiency. As long as man labor is cheap and plentiful, little attention is apt to be given to the possibility of higher production and larger profits through the adoption of better methods and improved machines. As in other industries, it took the farmers a long time to discover that low wages do not always mean low production costs. But in agriculture as in other industries many employers are now coming to realize that exactly the opposite of this may be true. The highest unit labor cost in agricultural production is, on the whole, in the localities where wages are lowest. . . .

—“Mechanization of Agriculture as a Factor in Labor Displacement,” *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1931.

Factors Affecting Changes in Industry Employment

RONALD E. KUTSCHER
AND EVA E. JACOBS*

CHANGES IN INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT GROWTH result from the combination of three factors: Final demand; employment-output relationships, or unit labor requirements; and interindustry relationships. What is the relative importance of each of these in the change in total employment, and in the change in each industry?

This article presents first a brief picture of what the structure of employment is expected to look like in 1970, as set forth in a recent study¹ by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and how it differs from the present structure. The remainder of the article is concerned with an attempt to evaluate the effect on this structure of the three factors of final demand, employment-output relationships, and interindustry relationships.

Projections, 1970

The labor force is expected to grow between 1965 and 1970 at a much more rapid pace than over most of the postwar years—almost 2 percent a year, compared with the postwar average annual increase of 1.3 percent. “Normal” increase in the labor force would account for 1.7 percent a year; an additional 0.2 percent a year may be anticipated because at the present time labor force participation rates are below the trend rates. Tables 1 and 2 summarize the projected changes in demand and employment, respectively.

Given the anticipated acceleration in the growth of the labor force, and assuming increases in productivity of 3.2 percent a year and modest declines in hours of work, the gross national product (GNP) will have to grow by about 4.3 percent a year between 1965 and 1970 to provide jobs for the anticipated additional workers and to maintain the unemployment rate at 4 percent.

It would take a growth rate of about 4.5 percent a year for the remainder of the decade to reduce the unemployment rate to 3 percent. The 4.5-percent growth rate is lower than the annual average increase during the past 2 years, but it is still much higher than the annual growth rate experienced over the entire period since 1947. This 4.5-percent rate of growth would imply an increase of almost 25 percent in real output by 1970.

The 4.3- to 4.5-percent annual increases in GNP are averages for the remainder of the decade. Part of the increase is related to the reduction in the unemployment rate; thus the projections imply a somewhat higher growth rate until the 4- or 3-percent unemployment rate has been achieved. Once achieved, the continuing growth rate would be closer to 4 percent.

To achieve an overall unemployment rate of 4 percent by 1970, total civilian employment would have to be about 81.6 million. This represents an addition of about 1.5 million jobs a year for a total of 7.5 million more jobs in 1970 than in 1965.² A 3-percent unemployment rate for 1970 would require an addition of about 1.7 million jobs a year or a total of 8.5 million, bringing total civilian employment to 82.8 million in 1970. This represents an increase in employment of about 1.9 percent a year for a 4-percent unemployment rate, or about 2.2 percent a year for a 3-percent rate. Both the 1.9 and 2.2 rates of employment increase are substantially higher than the rates for most of the postwar period, which is attributable primarily

*Of the Office of Productivity, Technology, and Growth, Division of Economic Growth, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

¹ *Projections 1970: Interindustry Relationships, Potential Demand, Employment* (BLS Bulletin 1536, 1966) presents a complete description of the methodology used in making the 1970 projections, and additional industry detail for demand and employment. Future articles in the *Monthly Labor Review* will explore other facets of these projections such as State and local government expenditures, consumer expenditures, and exports.

² The employment estimates cover wage and salary workers on establishment payrolls, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics. The estimates refer to number of jobs and are therefore higher than the number of persons employed as measured in labor force surveys. This is due to dual job holding and statistical differences between the two series.

TABLE 1. INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION OF FINAL DEMAND, 1958, 1962, AND PROJECTED 1970, PRODUCERS' PRICES
[Millions of 1958 dollars]

Industry ¹	1958	1962	Projected 1970			
			3-percent unemployment	4-percent unemployment		
				Basic model	High durables ²	High services ³
Total.....	\$447,334	\$530,062	\$760,000	\$750,000	\$750,000	\$750,000
Agriculture.....(1-4)	\$8,722	\$7,701	\$8,369	\$8,307	\$8,280	\$8,323
Mining.....(5-10)	920	1,055	1,331	1,321	1,319	1,322
Construction.....(11-12)	56,836	63,146	88,862	88,062	90,562	85,502
Manufacturing.....(13-64)	158,074	196,404	282,417	278,791	286,925	276,962
Ordnance.....(13)	3,592	4,167	5,420	5,417	5,429	5,418
Food and kindred products.....(14)	47,633	53,514	68,349	67,360	67,131	67,586
Tobacco.....(15)	4,661	5,342	7,133	7,035	7,009	7,058
Textile mills and apparel.....(16-19)	14,228	17,652	24,425	24,073	24,196	24,151
Lumber and wood products.....(20-21)	319	415	648	642	642	642
Furniture.....(22-23)	3,733	4,423	7,175	7,066	7,638	6,985
Paper.....(24-25)	1,246	1,746	2,453	2,428	2,433	2,433
Printing and publishing.....(26)	2,813	3,580	5,080	5,006	5,132	5,053
Chemicals.....(27-30)	6,713	8,612	13,818	13,664	13,645	13,785
Petroleum refining.....(31)	8,855	10,378	14,667	14,473	14,426	14,514
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics.....(32)	1,744	2,270	3,456	3,410	3,601	3,417
Leather.....(33-34)	2,729	2,831	3,065	3,008	3,012	3,019
Stone, clay, and glass.....(35-36)	546	634	875	867	902	870
Primary metals.....(37-38)	1,164	1,010	1,526	1,523	1,525	1,523
Fabricated metal products.....(39-42)	2,256	2,874	4,296	4,251	4,441	4,184
Machinery, except electrical.....(43-52)	13,455	16,989	28,927	28,584	30,642	27,589
Electrical machinery.....(53-58)	10,850	15,915	25,655	25,369	26,871	25,024
Transportation equipment.....(59-61)	25,644	36,323	52,938	52,261	55,308	51,448
Instruments.....(62-63)	2,709	3,721	5,743	5,681	5,935	5,610
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....(64)	3,184	4,008	6,768	6,673	6,998	6,653
Transportation.....(65)	13,463	15,852	21,933	21,676	21,575	21,751
Communications and public utilities.....(66-68)	13,632	17,126	27,621	27,199	25,494	27,364
Trade.....(69)	67,627	79,848	115,448	113,772	116,752	113,574
Services.....(70-77)	96,677	113,724	170,317	167,858	166,643	171,582
Government.....	40,280	45,085	57,717	57,204	57,069	57,748
Federal enterprises.....(78)	817	977	1,448	1,424	1,343	1,434
State and local enterprises.....(79)	434	625	1,041	1,021	967	1,027
General.....(84)	39,029	43,483	55,228	54,759	54,759	55,287
Business travel, entertainment, and gifts.....(80)	-14,483	-17,575	-24,815	-24,921	-25,113	-24,885
Office supplies.....(81)						
Scrap, used and secondhand goods.....(82)	207	331	492	480	480	480
Rest of the world.....(83)	-374	248	613	610	627	604
Households.....(85)	2,560	3,525	6,092	6,092	6,092	6,092
Households.....(86)	3,503	3,323	3,603	3,549	3,295	3,580
Inventory valuation adjustment.....(87)	-311	269				

¹ Numbers in parentheses follow the sectoring plan for the 1958 input-output table. See *Survey of Current Business*, November 1964 and September 1965. For a description of how input-output tables are used in the 1970 projections, see the discussion in ch. 1, pp. 13-21, of Bulletin 1536.

² The high durables model assumes continuation of above-average increases

in expenditures for consumer durables and fixed nonresidential investment.

³ The high services model assumes a lower than average increase in consumer durables and fixed nonresidential investment, with the difference made up by increases in consumer and State and local expenditures for medical and educational services.

to accelerated growth in the labor force as the children born during the early post-World War II years reach working age. Adding to the increase in employment is the assumed reduction in the unemployment rate from the 4.6-percent average in 1965 to 4 or 3 percent by 1970.

Sector Changes

Within the overall employment increase projected to 1970, the projections for individual industries show highly divergent trends. These trends differ somewhat between the two unemployment models. They differ also under different assumptions as to the future pattern of growth in expen-

ditures.³ In general, service industries are expected to show higher gains in employment than goods-producing industries. This continues the longrun postwar trends, but with some important modifications.

Among the service industries, the highest annual rate of employment increase, about 5 percent or more, is projected for State and local government. Growth in this sector would be attributable to the continued expansion of schools, medical care, and other public services for a growing population, with some stimulus from Federal grants. In contrast, Federal Government civilian employment is projected to increase only moderately from the 1965 level.

The projection of employment in personal, business, private educational, and medical services

³ Two alternatives to the basic 4-percent unemployment model are presented, the "high durables" and "high services" models, explained in footnote 1, table 1.

shows the next largest increase—about 2.7 to 4.2 percent a year, depending on the model used.

Employment in the trade sector is, to a considerable extent, dependent on activity in the goods-producing areas. The projections of employment in trade vary, depending on the relative importance of goods production in the various models. Employment is therefore somewhat higher in the high durables alternative and lower in the high services model. The increase is one of the largest among the various sectors because the trade sector accounts for such a large proportion of total employment. In terms of absolute numbers, trade and two other major sectors—State and local government and services (business, professional, private educational, medical, and personal)—accounted for about 45 percent of total employment in 1965. In the aggregate, they would be the source of about 72 to 82 percent of the total employment increase projected.

Contract construction employment is projected to show the largest percentage increase of any major goods-producing industry, reflecting projected increases in construction activity to meet rising State and local government needs, increased housing requirements, and expanding business investment in plants.

One of the most important developments in the economy during the past 2 years has been the dramatic increase in manufacturing employment—the major source of blue-collar employment. Employment in this sector had suffered a decline since 1957. Although there had been some recovery after 1961, by 1963 manufacturing employment had reached only the level of 1957.

Recent increases in factory jobs reflect both expansion in aggregate demand and special factors affecting the character of this demand, notably the very large increases in demand for

TABLE 2. TOTAL EMPLOYMENT,¹ BY MAJOR SECTOR, SELECTED YEARS AND PROJECTED 1970

[In thousands]

Industry ²	Selected years					Projected 1970			
	1958	1962	1963	1964	1965	3-percent unemployment	4-percent unemployment		
							Basic model	Basic model	High durables ³
Total.....	66,336	70,127	70,727	72,194	74,190	82,823	81,613	81,613	81,613
Agriculture..... (1-4)	6,165	5,511	5,275	5,099	4,928	4,441	4,439	4,440	4,437
Mining..... (5-10)	789	687	671	668	662	624	618	622	616
Construction..... (11-12)	3,521	3,689	3,728	3,831	3,987	4,620	4,576	4,701	4,423
Manufacturing..... (13-64)	16,332	17,257	17,396	17,648	18,383	19,282	19,075	19,519	18,856
Ordnance..... (13-14)	145	269	266	247	236	235	235	236	234
Food and kindred products..... (14)	1,816	1,803	1,793	1,783	1,778	1,735	1,725	1,705	1,714
Tobacco..... (15)	95	90	89	89	84	81	80	79	80
Textile mills and apparel..... (16-19)	2,125	2,194	2,197	2,222	2,297	2,385	2,353	2,355	2,354
Lumber and wood products..... (20-21)	711	685	683	693	699	668	661	676	646
Furniture..... (22-23)	380	408	412	430	453	534	528	566	521
Paper..... (24-25)	565	616	620	626	638	726	717	723	716
Printing and publishing..... (26)	948	1,004	1,010	1,024	1,053	1,228	1,213	1,217	1,215
Chemicals..... (27-30)	797	853	870	881	907	956	944	951	938
Petroleum refining..... (31)	224	195	189	183	178	167	164	164	165
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics..... (32)	346	411	420	436	466	505	499	514	496
Leather..... (33-34)	361	365	352	351	356	365	358	359	358
Stone, clay, and glass..... (35-36)	578	610	618	628	637	674	667	682	656
Primary metals..... (37-38)	1,155	1,168	1,175	1,233	1,298	1,329	1,317	1,365	1,289
Fabricated metal products..... (39-42)	1,095	1,147	1,169	1,209	1,282	1,425	1,413	1,459	1,386
Machinery, except electrical..... (43-52)	1,411	1,542	1,580	1,654	1,761	1,958	1,936	2,038	1,885
Electrical machinery..... (53-58)	1,252	1,571	1,558	1,552	1,676	1,739	1,719	1,798	1,691
Transportation equipment..... (59-61)	1,607	1,547	1,613	1,610	1,744	1,664	1,649	1,709	1,620
Instruments..... (62-63)	326	361	368	373	389	421	416	427	413
Miscellaneous manufacturing..... (64)	395	418	414	424	451	487	481	496	479
Transportation..... (65)	2,703	2,661	2,654	2,672	2,721	2,799	2,770	2,781	2,760
Communications and public utilities..... (66-68)	1,486	1,453	1,451	1,478	1,519	1,523	1,504	1,478	1,514
Trade..... (69)	13,589	14,262	14,296	14,677	15,114	16,718	16,535	16,779	16,374
Services..... (70-77)	11,362	13,023	13,375	13,843	14,226	17,133	16,884	16,107	17,272
Government ⁵	7,839	8,890	9,225	9,565	10,046	12,683	12,262	12,236	12,411
Federal.....	2,191	2,340	2,358	2,348	2,379	2,524	2,510	2,497	2,510
State and local.....	5,648	6,550	6,868	7,248	7,667	10,159	9,752	9,739	9,901
Households..... (86)	2,550	2,694	2,656	2,683	2,604	3,000	2,950	2,950	2,950

¹ Total employment includes wage and salary workers, self-employed, and unpaid family workers.

² Numbers in parentheses follow the sectoring plan for the 1958 input-output table.

³ See footnote 1, table 1.

⁴ See footnote 2, table 2.

⁵ Includes government enterprises.

automobiles and other consumer durables, the unprecedented growth in capital investment, and the Viet Nam buildup. A return to more sustainable rates of increase in expenditures for these categories of final demand would have obvious implications for employment requirements in manufacturing industries. The range of projections in the alternative models indicates that there is some prospect for increased growth in factory jobs of about 0.5 percent a year between 1965 and 1970, even under the lowest estimate.

However, the projected rate of increase in employment in manufacturing, even at the upper end of the range of estimates, is still substantially lower than that for the economy as a whole.

Defense Expenditures

A major qualification needs to be made regarding these projections. Expansion of defense expenditures, if the Viet Nam buildup continues, will involve increased employment in defense-oriented manufacturing industries and their supplying industries. The projections developed by BLS assume that by 1970 the Viet Nam conflict will have been resolved and defense expenditures reduced to a more normal level. During the period of the buildup, manufacturing employment may exceed the projected employment in a number of industries.

A resolution of the Viet Nam situation and a return to more sustainable rates of increase in the demand for durable goods would result in substantial reductions in employment in some industries, particularly defense-oriented industries. This

⁴The comparison is made between 1970 and the year 1962 because 1962 is the latest year for which an input-output matrix and detailed estimates of final demand are available. The 1962 input-output matrix used is a rough updating of the U.S. Department of Commerce's 1958 table. The industries have been aggregated to the two-digit SIC level in manufacturing and major industry groups in nonmanufacturing. There are 27 industry groups in all. Only the private sector, excluding households, is covered because government and households' employment are determined independently. For simplicity, the comparison is made with only one of the alternative 1970 projections, the 4-percent unemployment, high durables model.

⁵The adjustment involves proportional allocation of the difference between the sum of the factors and the actual total. Such adjustment is necessary to take account of changing weights between 1962 and 1970. For discussion of the technical problems of allocation of "interaction," see particularly H. S. Levine, "A Small Problem in the Analysis of Growth," *Review of Economics and Statistics*, May 1960, pp. 225-228, and B. F. Massell, "Another Small Problem in the Analysis of Growth," *Review of Economics and Statistics*, August 1962, pp. 330-332.

still leaves room for growth in employment under the high durables alternative for a number of industries—furniture, paper, printing and publishing, chemicals, computers, and selected metal fabricating and machinery industries. However, the projections indicate little increase or even reductions from mid-1966 levels for two of the basic industries—automobiles and steel.

Factor Contribution

Isolating the effects on employment of the three elements mentioned above involves asking a hypothetical question in each case. For the effect of final demand alone, the question is what would the estimated change in employment have been if productivity and technical coefficients had not changed and only final demand had changed. Comparison of the hypothetical change with the projected change is then a measure of the effect of the final demand change alone. For the effect of technical coefficients, the question is what would the estimated change in employment have been if only technical coefficients had changed and productivity and final demand had remained the same. Finally, the question for the effect of changes in productivity is what would the estimated change in employment have been if only unit labor requirements had changed and final demand and technical coefficients had not changed. The computation procedure follows the steps used in estimating 1970 employment, with each factor measured in turn by holding the other two constant at 1962 levels.⁴

Results of comparing the percent change between 1962 and each hypothetical 1970 employment estimate with the total percent change for one of the alternative projections are shown in table 3. The last three columns show the percent changes that were derived by projecting one factor at a time, holding the other two factors at 1962 levels, adjusted to add to the total change.⁵ These may be considered as the contribution of each factor to the total projected change in employment.

For the private economy as a whole, it is clear that the increase in final demand is most responsible for the 13.5-percent increase in overall employment. The increase in final demand more than offsets the decline that would have

TABLE 3. FACTORS AFFECTING CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT, 1962-70

Industry ¹	Actual employment, 1962	Projected employment, 1970 high durables assumption ²	Percent change in employment, 1962-70			
			Total change	Change attributable to—		
				Change in unit labor requirements	Change in technical coefficients	Change in final demand
Total.....	58,543	66,427	13.5	-23.2	0.2	36.5
Agriculture.....(1-4)	5,511	4,440	-19.4	-38.2	-6.7	25.5
Mining.....(5-10)	687	622	-9.5	-44.6	-2	35.3
Construction.....(11-12)	3,689	4,701	27.4	-12.3	-1.1	40.8
Manufacturing.....(13-64)	17,257	19,519	13.1	-27.1	1.2	39.0
Ordnance.....(13)	269	236	-12.3	-37.3	-3.9	28.9
Food and kindred products.....(14)	1,803	1,705	-5.4	-29.2	.4	23.4
Tobacco.....(15)	90	79	-12.2	-40.0	1.8	26.0
Textile mills and apparel.....(16-19)	2,194	2,355	7.3	-27.4	1.2	33.5
Lumber and wood products.....(20-21)	685	676	-1.3	-30.7	3.3	26.1
Furniture.....(22-23)	408	566	38.7	-20.3	.6	58.4
Paper.....(24-25)	616	723	17.4	-24.2	4.1	37.5
Printing and publishing.....(26)	1,004	1,217	21.2	-20.0	2.7	38.5
Chemicals.....(27-30)	853	951	11.5	-35.2	5.4	41.3
Petroleum refining.....(31)	195	164	-15.9	-45.5	-2.5	32.1
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics.....(32)	411	514	25.1	-26.6	7.0	44.7
Leather.....(33-34)	365	359	-1.6	-11.3	.8	8.9
Stone, clay, and glass.....(35-36)	610	682	11.8	-30.6	2.4	40.0
Primary metals.....(37-38)	1,168	1,365	16.9	-24.2	-3.8	44.9
Fabricated metal products.....(39-42)	1,147	1,459	27.2	-19.8	.4	46.6
Machinery, except electrical.....(43-52)	1,542	2,038	32.2	-24.1	.8	55.5
Electrical machinery.....(53-58)	1,571	1,798	14.4	-36.6	3.2	47.8
Transportation equipment.....(59-61)	1,547	1,709	10.5	-21.9	-4.2	36.6
Instruments.....(62-63)	361	427	18.3	-28.0	6.2	40.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....(64)	418	496	18.7	-31.7	-----	50.4
Transportation.....(65)	2,661	2,781	4.5	-32.4	2.7	34.2
Communications and public utilities.....(66-68)	1,453	1,478	1.7	-46.7	8.0	40.4
Trade.....(69)	14,262	16,779	17.6	-20.4	-2.4	40.4
Services.....(70-77)	13,023	16,107	23.7	-15.6	2.9	36.4

¹ Numbers in parentheses follow the sectoring plan for the 1958 input-output table.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

taken place as a result of the decline in unit labor requirements alone. Technical coefficient changes average out to having practically no effect on the employment change.

All the industries follow this general pattern—positive effect of increases in final demand and negative effect of declines in unit labor requirements (or increases in productivity)—but the relative importance of the changes in each factor result in differential industry employment growth. For 19 of the 27 industry groups, the decline in unit labor requirements is more than offset by the combined increases in final demand and technical coefficients, and as a result, employment is projected to increase. For the remaining eight industries, the combined effect of the three factors results in a decline in employment, generally because of strong productivity increases. For four of these, the stronger effect of productivity is heightened by declines in technical coefficients.

⁶ Measurement of output in construction is hampered by conceptual and data difficulties; the measurement of unit labor requirements reflects the same weaknesses.

Effect on Major Sectors

The results for the major sectors illustrate the differences in the influences of each factor on the change in employment. The agricultural and mining sectors are expected to have lower employment in 1970 than in 1962, because projected declines in unit labor requirements are greater than the increases contributed by final demand. In agriculture, furthermore, the result is accentuated by the declining use of agricultural products as an input to other industries. For mining, the contribution of technical coefficients is negligible. On the other hand, the construction sector shows a sizable increase in employment, largely because the increase in final demand is larger than the decline in unit labor requirements.⁶

The manufacturing sector as a whole and the remaining nonmanufacturing sectors are expected to have employment increases of varying degrees. For both manufacturing and transportation, final demand plus a small increase in technical coefficients provide the positive force for the employment increase but in transportation, the greater decline in unit labor requirements results in a

smaller employment increase. Communications and public utilities show the greatest effect of changes in technical coefficients, plus a substantial contribution from final demand, but these are offset by the sharp decline in unit labor requirements, resulting in only a small increase in employment. Trade and services show increased employment as a result of the relatively more important contribution of final demand.

Similar observations can be made for the industries within manufacturing. For example, final demand shows similar contributions to employment in the petroleum refining and textile and apparel industries. However, in petroleum the decline in unit labor requirements, reinforced by declining technical coefficients contributes to a net decline in employment. In textiles and apparel, the contribution of technical coefficients is positive and the decline in unit labor requirements not as great, resulting in an increase in employment. For several industries, final demand and technical coefficients have opposite effects. In primary metals, for example, total use of the products of this industry is increasing, but use of primary metals per automobile or other final product is declining.

Relative Factor Contribution

The foregoing discussion has been concerned with changes in the levels of employment and the contribution of each factor to industry change. The structure of employment is projected to change also as a result of the relative changes in each factor. Table 4 relates the performance of each industry to the overall average, revealing the extent to which industries are increasing, decreasing, or retaining their shares of total employment, and how much faster or slower than the average each industry's employment is expected to change. The indexes in the last three columns explain the change in the industry structure of employment in terms of the three basic projected factors.

Since the index for the total of all industries is 100, an index of more than 100 means that the industry has a more-than-average change in that factor. An index of less than 100 indicates a relative decline which may be an actual decline or a less-than-average increase. The indexes are stated so that they are consistent in revealing the direction of contribution to employment. An

TABLE 4. FACTORS AFFECTING THE STRUCTURE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1962-70

Industry ¹	Percent distribution of employment		Index of change in each industry related to index for all industries attributable to—			
	1962	1970	Total	Change in unit labor requirements	Change in technical coefficients	Change in final demand
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture.....(1-4)	9.41	6.68	71.0	80.5	93.2	91.9
Mining.....(5-10)	1.17	.94	79.7	72.1	99.6	99.1
Construction.....(11-12)	6.30	7.08	112.2	114.2	98.7	103.2
Manufacturing.....(13-64)	29.48	29.38	99.6	94.9	101.0	101.8
Ordnance.....(13)	.46	.36	77.3	81.6	95.9	94.4
Food and kindred products.....(14)	3.08	2.57	83.3	92.2	100.2	90.4
Tobacco.....(15)	.15	.12	77.4	78.1	101.6	92.3
Textile mills and apparel.....(16-19)	3.75	3.55	94.5	94.5	101.0	97.8
Lumber and wood products.....(20-21)	1.17	1.02	87.0	90.2	103.1	92.4
Furniture.....(22-23)	.70	.85	122.2	103.8	100.4	116.0
Paper.....(24-25)	1.05	1.09	103.4	98.7	103.9	100.7
Printing and publishing.....(26)	1.71	1.83	106.8	104.2	102.5	101.5
Chemicals.....(27-30)	1.46	1.43	98.2	84.4	105.2	103.5
Petroleum refining.....(31)	.33	.25	74.1	71.0	97.3	96.8
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics.....(32)	.70	.77	110.2	95.6	106.8	106.0
Leather.....(33-34)	.62	.54	86.7	115.5	100.6	79.8
Stone, clay, and glass.....(35-36)	1.04	1.03	98.5	90.4	102.2	102.6
Primary metals.....(37-38)	2.00	2.05	103.0	98.7	96.0	106.2
Fabricated metal products.....(39-42)	1.96	2.20	112.1	104.4	100.2	107.4
Machinery, except electrical.....(43-52)	2.63	3.07	116.5	98.8	100.6	113.9
Electrical machinery.....(53-58)	2.68	2.71	100.8	82.6	103.0	108.3
Transportation equipment.....(59-61)	2.64	2.57	97.4	101.7	95.6	100.1
Instruments.....(62-63)	.62	.64	104.2	93.8	106.0	102.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....(64)	.71	.75	104.6	88.9	99.8	110.2
Transportation.....(65)	4.55	4.19	92.1	88.0	102.5	98.3
Communications and public utilities.....(66-68)	2.48	2.22	89.6	69.4	107.8	102.9
Trade.....(69)	24.36	25.26	103.6	103.6	97.4	102.9
Services.....(70-77)	22.24	24.25	109.0	109.9	102.7	99.9

¹ Numbers in parentheses follow the sectoring plan for the 1958 input-output table.

index of more than 100 means that the factor had the effect of adding to relative employment.

The conversion of final demand changes to relatives in the sixth column in effect removes the influence of the increase in the level of final demand, and reveals the effect of the change in the structure of final demand. Because the particular model chosen as an example in this article is based on the high durables assumption, the general effect of the projected structure is toward increased relative importance of the durable goods industries and their supplying industries. Obviously, substitution of another assumption would reveal a different pattern.

Table 4 shows that under the assumptions of this model, employment in trade and services would grow as a proportion of total employment; manufacturing would retain its share; and agriculture, mining, transportation, and public utilities would decline in importance.

It also shows that the changes in relative shares of these sectors are primarily due to variations in the movement of unit labor requirements rather than to changes in the structure of final demand. While final demand changes for major sectors (except agriculture) show little variation from the average, unit labor requirements vary from declines 30 percent more than the average to 15 percent less than the average. In agriculture, all the factors deviate from the average to a significant degree, but the substantial deviation in unit labor requirements obviously accounts for most of the employment decline.

A similar pattern can be discerned within manufacturing, although the effect on the distribution is obscured somewhat by the small changes in percentages. For 13 of the 20 industries, the divergence of unit labor requirements from the average is greater than for final demand, and in general, the direction of change in unit labor requirements determines the direction of change in relative employment. However, there is no consistent pattern in direction of the movement of the factors. In only five of the industries do all the factors contribute to either a relative increase or decrease in employment. Nor is there any clear pattern of relationship between any two of the factors. That is, higher relative final demand is not always associated with positive relative technical coefficient change or larger relative declines in unit labor requirements. There is a combination of offsetting directions of factor movement which result in the changes in employment shares.

In summary, we conclude from these data that the change in the level of industry employment is determined by growth in the economy, but that the distribution or relative changes are more likely to be determined by variations in unit labor requirements. These observations apply only to the particular model and periods of time chosen for consideration. Additional insight into factor contribution to industry employment could be provided by historical comparisons and alternative assumptions for projected periods. Input-output tables for more years are in process, and further work along these lines is contemplated.

It was once exceedingly rare to be able to observe the formation of institutions de novo. Social change was crecive and moved slowly. Adaptations were piecemeal and contradictory, the process of diffusion halting

Perhaps the most important social change of our time is the emergence of a process of direct and deliberate contrivance of change itself. Men now seek to anticipate change, measure the course of its direction and its impact, control it, and even shape it for predetermined ends.

—Daniel Bell, "Notes on the Post-Industrial Society,"
The Public Interest, Winter 1967.

State and Local Government Manpower in 1975

HOWARD V. STAMBLER*

OVER THE NEXT DECADE, State and local governments will be faced with an increasing public demand for more and better services. Population increases, extensive migration into metropolitan areas, and rising income will continue to stimulate the need for more services. This will be supplemented by public efforts to raise the quality of existing services, which might include such goals as less crowded schools, improved transportation systems, better housing, increased fire and police protection, and improved medical facilities.

This article describes what these anticipated changes in State and local government activities may mean in terms of expenditures and employment, by activity, and by selected occupation.¹

Assumptions

In evaluating the projections in this study, it is important to bear in mind the assumptions underlying them:

1. The population of the United States will be about 225 million in 1965, 16 percent over the 1965 total of 195 million.

2. The labor force will reach 94.1 million in 1975, an increase of 20 percent over the 78.4 million in 1965.

3. The Viet Nam conflict will be resolved by 1970, and peacetime conditions similar to the period just before the Viet Nam buildup will prevail in 1975. The size of the Armed Forces in 1975 will be 2.7 million, roughly the same as in 1964.

4. The unemployment rate in 1975 will be 3 percent. The number of employed civilian work-

ers will be 88.7 million, a 23-percent increase over 1965.

5. The Nation's gross national product in 1975 will be over \$1 trillion, an increase of one-half over 1965.

6. Federal, State, and local governments will be working actively and extensively in the cooperative effort to deal with a wide variety of domestic problems such as water and air pollution. As a result, it is assumed that Federal Government expenditures in 1975 will be \$200 billion, and State and local government expenditures \$129 billion, part of which will come from Federal funds.

It is anticipated that the Federal Government will continue to actively cooperate with State and local governments to solve domestic problems and to help finance expansion of many State and local services. As a result of this cooperative effort, plus the ever-increasing demand for State and local services, many of the specific programs listed above will expand and there will undoubtedly be new ones. Not all of these programs, of course, will be directly or fully implemented by State and local governments; some will be carried out by private nonprofit organizations and institutions. But all will have some effect on State and local government manpower requirements.

The net effect will be to alter the size, type, and nature of activities performed by State and local governments. Based on the assumptions described earlier, the BLS projections indicate that State and local government expenditures are expected to rise nearly 50 percent, from \$87 billion in 1965 to \$128.5 billion in 1975. This compares with a slightly more rapid 53-percent growth from 1955 to 1965.

State and local employment will also increase more slowly from 1965 to 1975, mainly because of a slowdown in the rate of increase in education. In 1965, 7.7 million workers were employed by

*Special Assistant to the Commissioner, Bureau of Labor Statistics. This article is based on a report prepared by BLS in December 1966.

¹ Estimates of future expenditures and employment presented in the report are only illustrative of the possible direction and gross magnitude of future State and local government activities, and should not be viewed as predictions or forecasts. Similarly, estimates of expenditures and employment in specific functions or activities are offered merely to show the options available and do not imply goals or commitments. A more detailed discussion of State and local government expenditures will appear in a future issue of the *Review*.

TABLE 1. STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES AND EMPLOYMENT, BY SELECTED ACTIVITY, 1965 AND PROJECTED 1975

Activity	Expenditures			Employment		
	1965	Projected 1975	Percent change, 1965-75	1965	Projected 1975	Percent change, 1965-75
	[In billions of 1965 dollars]			[In thousands]		
Total, all activities	\$87.0	\$128.5	48	7,713	11,400	48
Education	29.0	42.5	47	3,799	5,400	42
Elementary and secondary	22.4	30.0	34	3,020	3,930	30
Higher education	5.9	11.0	86	741	1,400	89
Other	0.7	1.5	114	38	70	84
Highways	12.2	15.0	23	560	675	21
Health	5.4	9.5	76	795	1,350	70
Housing	1.3	2.5	92	39	75	92
Sanitation	2.4	4.5	88	172	320	86
Natural resources	2.8	4.5	61	274	450	64
All other	33.9	50.0	47	2,074	3,130	51

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

State and local governments; by 1975, this is projected to increase by 48 percent, to about 11.4 million. This compares with a 63-percent increase between 1955 and 1965.

The most important change will be the slowing down of the growth of educational activities. From 1955 to 1965, total educational expenditures increased 63 percent; in the next decade, it is anticipated that they will increase 47 percent. Rapid increases in expenditures are projected for housing, sanitation, health, and natural resources. On the other hand, expenditures for highways are projected to increase relatively slowly, at about half the rate of total State and local spending.²

Education

Expenditures for public education are projected at about \$42.5 billion in 1975, up \$13.5 billion from \$29.0 billion in 1965. (See table 1.) The 1975 level of expenditures represents an increase of 47 percent over 1965, compared with a 63-percent increase between 1955 and 1965. This slowdown reflects anticipated smaller increases in public school enrollments over the next decade. Enrollments in public schools increased approximately 14 mil-

² Estimates of State and local government expenditures and employment are based mainly on judgments as to the course of future events, and do not reflect extensive research on a function-by-function basis.

lion from 1955 to 1965, but they will probably increase by only half that much in the 1965-75 period.

Employment in education is expected to follow the same trend as expenditures. Total education employment is projected to increase to about 5.4 million in 1975, up 1.6 million from 1965. Employment would thus rise 42 percent over the next decade, compared with 81 percent over the past decade.

Employment requirements in elementary and secondary education are expected to increase from 3 million in 1965 to 3.9 million in 1975, a rise of 30 percent. Employment in higher education is projected to rise three times as rapidly—by 89 percent—from 741,000 to 1.4 million. Requirements in “other education”—which includes, among other things, the operation of schools for the handicapped and local supervision of public schools—may also increase very rapidly, rising from 38,000 to 70,000.

Highways and Streets

Over the next decade, expenditures by State and local governments for highway systems are projected to increase at one-half the rate of total State and local spending, and much more slowly than in the past 10 years. It is projected that highway and street expenditures will increase by 23 percent, rising from \$12.2 billion in 1965 to \$15 billion in 1975. This compares with a 50-percent rise over the 1955-65 period. The substantial past growth resulted largely from the federally aided Interstate Highway Program, which is expected to end in the early 1970's. Even with the completion of the current Interstate System, however, it is expected that major State and local highway expenditures will be necessary for the maintenance and repair of highways, and for new highway programs.

Highway employment is expected to increase in the next decade at about the same rate as it did in the 1955-65 period. Such employment consists largely of maintenance and repair construction workers and will continue to do so in the 1970's. By 1975, employment requirements may reach about 675,000, up 21 percent from 560,000 in 1965.

Public Health and Housing

One of the major growth areas in the next decade will be in the operation of State and local hospitals and associated institutions. Expenditures are projected to increase by \$4.1 billion between 1965 and 1975, rising from \$5.4 billion to \$9.5 billion. This expansion represents a 76-percent increase, compared with a 54-percent increase over the past 10 years.

Employment will also increase rapidly in State and local health activities—rising 70 percent from 795,000 to 1,350,000. In particular, it can be expected that geriatrics will expand considerably, as a larger number of people reach old age and require medical care. Employees trained to care for the mentally ill can also be expected to be in great demand.

As social pressures build for the eradication of slums and the construction of low-rent housing, State and local government expenditures are expected to double, from \$1.3 billion to over \$2.5 billion.

By 1975, it is estimated that about 75,000 people may be employed in this function, double the 39,000 employed in 1965. Employment demands will probably be heaviest for workers such as city and regional planners, housing research specialists, market analysts, and intergovernmental relations specialists.

A major portion of local sanitation expenditures is for the construction and operation of sewerage facilities; the balance is for refuse collection and disposal and street cleaning.³ Expenditures for these activities are projected to increase by more than four-fifths, from \$2.4 billion in 1965 to about \$4.5 billion in 1975. This large increase will be brought about primarily by the efforts of local governments to clean up polluted streams and rivers in conjunction with Federal programs.

Employment will also increase rapidly. The number of workers in sanitation activities is projected to rise nearly 90 percent between 1965 and 1975, from 172,000 to 320,000. The demand will be great for sanitary engineers, hydrologists, chemists, and biologists.

³ Sanitation activities are classified as a distinct function only at the local levels of government.

TABLE 2. SELECTED PROFESSIONAL-ADMINISTRATIVE-TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS IN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, EMPLOYMENT IN 1965 AND 1975 PROJECTED REQUIREMENTS

Occupation	Employment		
	1965	Projected 1975 requirements	Percent increase, 1965-75
All professional-administrative-technical occupations.....	3,850,000	5,450,000	42
Agricultural scientists.....	6,000	9,500	58
Biological scientists.....	7,700	13,500	75
Chemists.....	2,900	4,200	45
Draftsmen.....	18,700	29,500	58
Economists.....	900	1,600	78
Engineers.....	66,600	105,000	58
Engineering technicians.....	44,600	70,000	57
Geologists and geophysicists.....	1,100	1,800	64
Life science technicians.....	7,000	12,000	72
Mathematicians.....	400	700	75
Medical scientists.....	3,000	5,000	67
Physical science technicians.....	11,500	16,500	43
Psychologists.....	3,300	6,000	82
Professional nurses.....	72,000	88,000	22
Sanitarians.....	11,400	15,000	32
Statisticians.....	2,100	3,700	29
Surveyors.....	17,100	29,000	70
Teachers, college.....	121,900	210,000	72
Teachers, elementary.....	942,000	1,130,000	20
Teachers, secondary.....	709,000	965,000	36

Natural Resources

This activity includes conservation and development of natural and agricultural resources and the operation of parks and recreational activities. Expenditures are projected to increase 61 percent over the next 10 years, compared with 56 percent over the past 10 years. The expected rise will be from \$2.8 billion to \$4.5 billion. There will be heavy demands for parks and recreational facilities as leisure increases for the growing population. It is not expected that agricultural activities will grow very much.

Employment is expected to rise two-thirds, reaching 450,000 in 1975. This estimate implicitly allows for employment created by the Federal Poverty programs, such as the Job Corps.

Other activities include protective services, general and financial control, local utilities, public welfare, and local parks and recreation. Expenditures and employment in this miscellaneous group are projected to increase at roughly the same rate as total State and local government expenditures and employment. Expenditures are projected to rise 47 percent, from \$33.9 billion to \$50 billion. Employment is expected to increase 53 percent, from 2.1 million to 3.1 million.

Occupational Changes

There is a paucity of information on occupational employment in State and local governments. Current employment estimates are available for only a few occupations, mostly professional, and data on historical employment, hiring patterns, and turnover are almost nonexistent. As a result, only the professional, administrative, and technical group (PAT)⁴ of occupations is covered here, and data are presented only on projected employment requirements and death and retirement losses for this group and for 20 selected PAT occupations.

As stated earlier, employment requirements of State and local governments are expected to increase by nearly one-half between 1965 and 1975. Employment requirements in professional, administrative, and technical occupations (PAT) are expected to increase somewhat less rapidly, or by more than two-fifths. (See table 2.) State and local government employment in these occupations numbered about 3.8 million in 1965; by 1975, the number may rise to more than 5.4 million, an increase of 1.6 million.

The most significant change in employment requirements in the PAT group is expected to be the slowdown of the increase in requirements for teachers, who make up nearly half the PAT group. Nevertheless, employment requirements for elementary and secondary teachers, nearly all of whom are employed by local governments, are still

expected to rise substantially over the 1965-75 period. Employment requirements for elementary teachers may increase from about 940,000 to more than 1.1 million, a 20-percent rise. Requirements for secondary teachers are expected to grow by 36 percent, from 710,000 to 965,000. The demand for teachers will increase primarily because of rising student enrollments and reductions in pupil-teacher ratios. The slower growth of enrollments in the future, however, means that the expected increase in employment of teachers will be less than in recent years.

Employment requirements for college teachers, on the other hand, are expected to continue to rise rapidly, increasing from more than 120,000 in 1965 to about 210,000 in 1975, or 72 percent. College enrollments will continue to grow rapidly as the number and proportion of population attending college rises.

Among the occupations expected to grow rapidly are those in the life sciences, primarily as a result of expanding research in medicine, agriculture, and forestry. Requirements for biological scientists (including foresters) are expected to increase by about three-fourths, rising from 7,700 to about 13,500. The demand for medical scientists is expected to rise about two-thirds, increasing from 3,000 to 5,000. Agricultural scientists may increase nearly three-fifths, from 6,000 to 9,500.

Engineering and physical science occupations are also expected to grow rapidly, because of heavier emphasis on programs such as air and water pollution control, natural resource development, and highway, urban development, and other construction-related activity. Engineering manpower requirements in State and local governments may increase 58 percent, rising from 66,000 to 105,000. The demand for chemists is expected to rise 45 percent, from 2,900 to 4,200. Requirements for geologists and geophysicists, who are employed mainly in State governments, are expected to increase from 1,100 to 1,800, or by about two-thirds.

Technicians

Requirements for workers in technician occupations are also expected to grow substantially. The

TABLE 3. ESTIMATED SEPARATIONS FROM THE LABOR FORCE IN SELECTED PROFESSIONAL-ADMINISTRATIVE-TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS IN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, 1965-75 PERIOD

Occupation	Number of separations, 1965-75
Agricultural scientists.....	1,400
Biological scientists.....	2,200
Chemists.....	500
Draftsmen.....	2,500
Economists.....	300
Engineers.....	11,600
Engineering technicians.....	7,000
Geologist and geophysicists.....	200
Life science technicians.....	1,200
Mathematicians.....	100
Medical scientists.....	500
Physical science technicians.....	1,700
Psychologists.....	900
Professional nurses.....	36,500
Sanitarians.....	1,800
Statisticians.....	700
Surveyors.....	3,000
Teachers, college.....	60,000
Teachers, elementary.....	440,000
Teachers, secondary.....	250,000

⁴ Includes professional, scientific, technical, administrative, and managerial occupations.

demands for draftsmen and engineering technicians are each expected to increase by nearly three-fifths; draftsmen may rise from 18,700 to 29,500, and engineering technicians from 44,600 to 70,000. Requirements for surveyors may increase by about 70 percent, from 17,100 to 29,000. The needs for physical science technicians are projected to rise by more than two-fifths, from 11,500 to 16,500, and for life science technicians, by nearly three-fourths, from 7,000 to 12,000.

Since technicians are support personnel for scientists and engineers, the same factors bringing about the increased requirements operate in both cases. For example, increasing numbers of draftsmen and surveyors will be needed for activities such as highway construction, urban development, and other public works projects.

Employment requirements in social science and related occupations are expected to grow rapidly as a result of anticipated expansion in such programs as public welfare and urban development. Employment requirements for economists are projected to increase by about three-fourths, from 900 to 1,600, and for psychologists by more than four-fifths, from 3,300 to 6,000.

Among health workers, employment requirements for nurses are expected to increase by only one-fifth, despite the rapid growth of State and local government programs for health care. The rising demand for nursing care is expected to be met primarily by the very rapidly growing number of practical nurses, nurses aids, and hospital attendants.

Replacement Needs

In determining manpower needs, consideration of positions made vacant by turnover may be just as important as consideration of positions created by employment growth. In most occupations, replacement needs may actually exceed growth needs.

Over the next decade, many new workers must be hired by State and local governments to fill positions left vacant by workers who die, retire,⁵ or leave to work for private industry or the Federal

Government. (See table 3.) Between 1965 and 1975, it is estimated that about 1.3 million professional, administrative, and technical workers will leave State and local government service as a result of death or retirement.

In individual PAT occupations, replacement needs due to death, retirement, and separation from the labor force for other reasons are primarily determined by the size and the age and sex distribution of the occupation. For example, replacement needs are high in occupations with large numbers of women, since many women work for several years and then leave to marry and raise a family. The prime example is elementary school teacher. If recent experience continues, about 440,000 elementary teachers will leave the labor force over the 1965-75 period. Similarly, in professional nursing, about 36,500 workers will leave. In both occupations, however, the net loss will be much smaller, because many teachers and nurses also return to the labor force each year. It is estimated that as many as 3 out of 5 women who leave the labor force over the decade may return to work (although not necessarily to their old job).

Taking into account growth needs and separations from the labor force, there will be need for approximately 2.9 million new professional, administrative, and technical workers between 1965 and 1975. Thus, over the next decade, an average of 290,000 persons will be needed each year by State and local government agencies.

Data are not available to estimate the number of PAT workers who must be replaced each year for reasons other than separations from the labor force (such as those resulting from transfers to other employers). However, using the Federal Government relationship between separations from the labor force and total occupational losses (including transfers to other employers), it is possible to develop illustrative estimates of the gross magnitude of these losses for State and local government. On this basis, losses to State and local agencies due to the transfer of workers to other employers would be about twice as large as losses due to separations from the labor force. Thus, total losses might reach nearly 4 million over the next decade, or an average of about 400,000 a year.

⁵ Retirement includes workers who leave the labor force for a variety of reasons, including women who leave their jobs for family reasons.

Comparative Unemployment Rates, 1964-66

ARTHUR F. NEEF AND ROSA A. HOLLAND*

AFTER 6 YEARS of unemployment rates of 5.5 percent or more, the United States and Canada managed to reduce the level of unemployment substantially and continuously from 1964 to 1966. In 1966, unemployment was lowered to the more acceptable annual rate of 3.9 percent in the United States and to 3.6 percent in Canada. These rates were still higher than those recorded by most other major industrial countries, but the contrast was no longer as great as in previous years. Furthermore, during the 1964-66 period, unemployment increased in Italy and France to 4.3 and 2.4 percent, respectively, and in 1966, the rates began to rise in Sweden and—rather sharply—in Great Britain. Even the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan, both of which recorded very low levels of unemployment throughout the early 1960's, showed signs of a moderately rising trend in 1966.

This article—the third¹ in a series of reports on unemployment rates adjusted to United States definitions²—provides comparative data on labor force and unemployment for eight major industrial countries in the 1959-66 period. Most of the 1966 data are preliminary estimates, as are also some of the earlier estimates for France and the Federal Republic of Germany. The report also contains some changes in the data published in the 1965 article, based either on country revisions of basic data or on more complete information.

Although the data presented in this report have been adjusted for all known major definitional differences, it should be recognized that it has been possible to achieve only approximate comparability among countries. Nevertheless, the adjusted figures provide a better basis for international comparisons than the usually published

figures, which are based on labor force and unemployment definitions that differ from country to country and dissimilar methods of computing unemployment rates.

Comparative Rates, 1964-66

In 1966, continuing the decline from the 1963 rate of 5.7 percent, the U.S. unemployment rate was lowered to 3.9 percent—the lowest rate achieved, on an annual basis, in 13 years. (See chart and table.) Seasonally adjusted, it remained nearly constant at about the 3.9-percent level throughout 1966. In Canada, the trend has been similar: The rate there began to decline in mid-1963, and by 1966 reached its lowest annual level in 10 years—3.6 percent. In the third quarter of 1966, unemployment, seasonally adjusted, averaged 4 percent, but in the fourth quarter fell again to a seasonally adjusted rate of 3.6 percent.

In contrast to the U.S. and Canadian experience, unemployment increased over the 1964-66 period in Italy and France. In Italy, it reached a low point of 2.7 percent in 1963, but the decline was accompanied by an 11-percent increase in the consumer price index over 1962. Anti-inflationary measures were applied beginning in the summer of 1963 through late spring of 1964, when a shift to expansionary policies began. Unemployment did not begin to increase until the spring of 1964. It continued to increase through early 1966, despite expansionary policies. During the last three quarters of 1966, it was held to a level comparable to that of a year before, but for the year as a whole the rate was 4.3 percent. Thus the rate in Italy was somewhat higher than in the United States. In France, the unemployment rate temporarily rose to 2.4 percent in 1963 as the result of a heavy influx of repatriates from Algeria, but declined again to 1.9 percent—and a position of labor shortage—in 1964. Anti-inflationary measures had been adopted in September 1963, and economic activity began to level off in the second quarter of 1964,

*Of the Office of Foreign Labor and Trade, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

¹ See *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1962, pp. 857-864, and *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1965, pp. 256-259.

² All data in this report are based on the labor force definitions followed in the United States prior to the revisions introduced in 1967. If the new definitions are used for 1966, including the exclusion of persons under 16 years of age, the U.S. unemployment rate is 3.8 percent rather than the 3.9-percent rate given in this article. Application of the new definitions in adjusting foreign data to comparability with the United States would probably have a similarly small effect.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OF EIGHT INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES, AS PUBLISHED AND AFTER ADJUSTMENT TO U.S. DEFINITIONS, 1959-66

Year	United States ¹	Canada ¹	France	Germany (Federal Republic)	Great Britain	Italy	Japan	Sweden	France	Germany (Federal Republic)	Great Britain	Italy	Japan	Sweden
			Adjusted to U.S. definitions						As published					
Civilian labor force ² (In thousands)														
1959	69,394	6,242	19,720	24,960	23,710	20,520	43,330	(³)	18,910	25,264	23,631	21,286	44,330	(³)
1960	70,612	6,411	19,690	25,080	24,080	20,320	44,090	(³)	18,882	25,460	24,008	20,972	45,110	(³)
1961	71,603	6,521	19,590	25,300	24,400	20,270	44,440	3,635	18,856	25,715	24,301	20,882	45,620	3,991
1962	71,854	6,615	19,610	25,430	24,700	20,090	44,930	3,709	18,945	25,905	24,617	20,161	46,140	3,746
1963	72,975	6,748	19,970	25,540	24,820	19,740	45,310	3,773	19,298	26,036	24,737	20,134	46,520	3,813
1964	74,233	6,933	20,270	25,600	24,960	19,820	45,920	3,737	19,586	26,120	24,882	20,130	47,100	3,779
1965	75,635	7,141	20,380	25,720	25,160	19,620	46,620	3,751	19,688	26,260	25,090	19,920	47,870	3,794
1966	77,041	7,420	20,530	25,670	25,300	19,360	47,700	3,810	19,830	26,210	25,230	19,653	48,930	3,850
Unemployed persons ⁵ (In thousands)														
1959	3,813	372	550	410	730	1,170	810	(³)	254	480	475	1,117	650	27
1960	3,931	446	520	180	580	880	630	(³)	239	237	360	836	500	19
1961	4,806	466	400	100	560	750	580	56	203	161	341	710	440	17
1962	4,007	390	400	90	700	640	510	56	230	142	463	611	400	19
1963	4,166	374	480	110	830	530	510	65	273	174	573	504	400	20
1964	3,876	324	380	100	590	590	470	60	216	158	381	549	370	17
1965	3,456	280	470	90	520	780	480	45	269	139	329	721	390	17
1966	2,976	267	490	100	570	830	520	60	280	154	360	770	440	22
Unemployment rate ⁶ (Percent)														
1959	5.5	6.0	2.8	1.6	3.1	5.7	1.9	(³)	1.3	2.4	2.2	5.2	1.5	2.0
1960	5.6	7.0	2.6	.7	2.4	4.3	1.4	(³)	1.3	1.2	1.6	4.0	1.1	1.4
1961	6.7	7.1	2.0	.4	2.3	3.7	1.3	1.5	1.1	.8	1.5	3.4	1.0	1.2
1962	5.6	5.9	2.0	.4	2.8	3.2	1.1	1.5	1.2	.7	2.0	3.0	.9	1.3
1963	5.7	5.5	2.4	.4	3.4	2.7	1.1	1.7	1.4	.8	2.5	2.5	.9	1.4
1964	5.2	4.7	1.9	4.4	2.4	3.0	1.0	1.6	1.1	.7	1.6	2.7	.8	1.1
1965	4.6	3.9	2.3	4.3	2.1	4.0	1.0	1.2	1.4	.6	1.4	3.6	.8	1.1
1966	3.9	3.6	2.4	4.4	2.3	4.3	1.1	1.6	1.4	4.7	1.5	3.9	4.9	1.4

¹ Published and adjusted data for United States and Canada are identical.

² Published figures for the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, and Sweden include career military personnel.

³ Not available.

⁴ Preliminary estimates based on incomplete data.

⁵ Published figures for the United States, Canada, Italy, and Japan refer to unemployment as recorded by sample labor force surveys; for France, to annual estimates of unemployment; for the Federal Republic of Germany and Great Britain, to the registered unemployed; and for Sweden, to the registered insured unemployed.

⁶ Adjusted figures: unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force. Published figures: for France, unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force; for Italy and Japan, unemployment as a percent of the civilian

labor force plus career military personnel; for the Federal Republic of Germany and Great Britain, registered unemployed as a percent of employed wage and salary workers plus the unemployed; and for Sweden, registered insured unemployed as a percent of unemployment insurance fund members. These are the usually published unemployment rates for each country (with the exception of France, which does not publish an unemployment rate). Rates shown for the Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, and Sweden cannot be computed from data contained in this table.

SOURCE: Various national sources and statistical publications of the International Labor Office, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and the Statistical Office of the European Communities. Some data are based partly on estimates.

the slowdown lasting until mid-1965. Unemployment began to rise moderately in late 1964 and continued to rise through 1966, averaging 2.3 percent in 1965 and 2.4 percent in 1966.

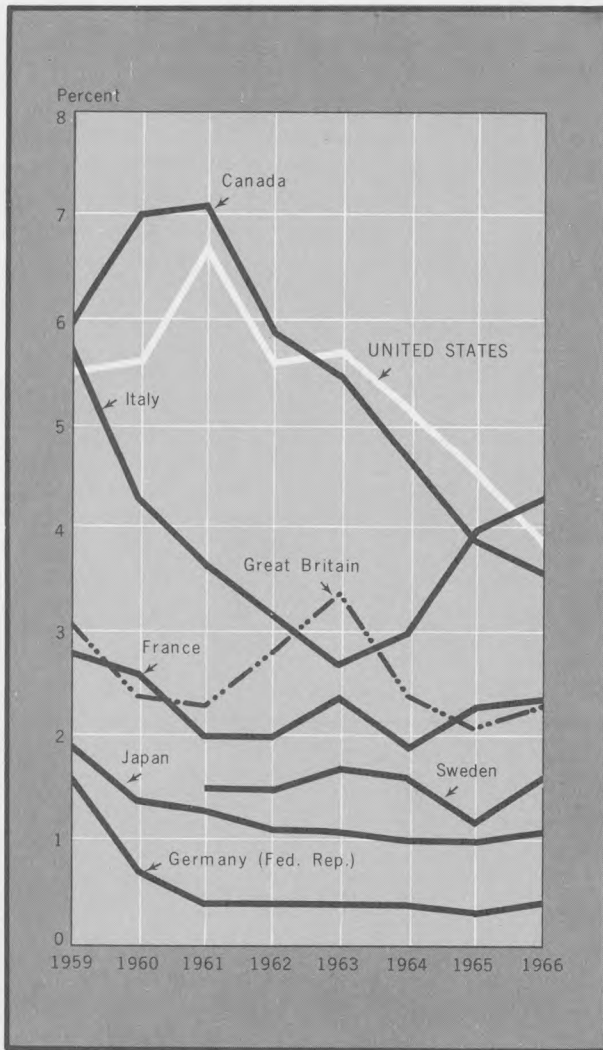
In Sweden and Great Britain, unemployment declined in 1964 and 1965, after a moderate rise in 1963. Sweden's rate fell from 1.7 percent in 1963 to 1.2 percent in 1965, Great Britain's from 3.3 percent to 2.1 percent. Labor shortages became pronounced in both countries in 1965. In Sweden, the demand for labor leveled off somewhat in 1966 and unemployment increased to 1.6 percent. In Great Britain, unemployment continued to decline until mid-1966, but increased sharply in the last 4 months of the year as a result of measures adopted in late July to improve the balance of pay-

ments.³ In November and December of 1966, the number of registered jobless persons was about 70 percent higher than a year earlier. For 1966 as a whole, however, Great Britain's unemployment rate was only 2.3 percent.

In the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan, joblessness has been at very low levels throughout the past 7 years. In Germany, it declined to a rate of 0.4 percent in 1961 and remained at about that level through 1966. In 1965, there were less than 100,000 unemployed persons in Germany, while the public employment exchanges listed a new high of over 700,000 unfilled jobs. The labor shortage situation eased slightly in 1966, as registered job vacancies fell below 400,000 and unemployment began to increase at midyear. In Japan, the rate declined to 1.1 percent in 1962 and remained at about that figure through 1966. Un-

³ See "The Labor Month in Review," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1966, pp. iii-iv.

Adjusted Unemployment Rates, Eight Industrial Countries, 1959-66



employment increased slightly in 1965 and 1966, but still averaged only 1.1 percent in 1966.

Adjustment to U.S. Definitions

With the exception of Canada, the basic labor force and unemployment statistics of the seven foreign countries studied reflect varying differences in concept and method and, therefore, require some adjustment to bring them into closer comparability with U.S. data. The methods used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to obtain comparability were described in the previous studies. However, several countries have since revised their basic statistics, and the availability of additional information has led to some BLS revisions

of the previously published figures for France and Germany.

Canada's labor force statistics were revised in March 1965, when new weighting factors based on the 1961 population census were introduced. The adjustment had practically no effect on the unemployment rate. France's labor force and unemployment estimates were revised following the 1962 population census, resulting in fairly substantial changes. Great Britain's labor force estimates were revised in early 1966 as the result of a change in estimating methods and the correction of minor errors. Another revision was made in May 1966 when new estimates of the number of self-employed persons were introduced on the basis of the 1962 census findings. These revisions had no effect on the published unemployment data.

As noted, the Bureau has also made some revisions of previously published estimates on the basis of new information. Such revisions are inevitable if the comparisons are to be kept current, because there is frequently a considerable timelag between the collection and publication of data.

In the comparative study published in 1965, France's labor force and unemployment statistics were adjusted on the basis of an October 1960 labor force survey. The results of the French survey of October 1962 have since become available, and the Bureau has revised the previously published estimates for 1961-63, in addition to making the changes necessitated by France's revisions of its basic data. Estimates for France for 1961 are now based on both the October 1960 and October 1962 surveys; those for 1962-66 reflect the survey of October 1962. It is probable that when the results of surveys conducted in March 1963, October 1964, and March 1965 are published, the estimates for 1963 and later years will require further revision.

Labor force survey results for Germany are now available for January, July, and October of 1963. When the previous estimates were published, only the results of the April 1963 survey were available. However, the effect of this additional information on BLS estimates of German unemployment is minimal. For 1964-66, only the results of the surveys of January and April 1964 and May 1965 have been published. As in the case of France, the 1964-66 estimates for Germany may require revision when information from the 1966 and remaining 1964 and 1965 surveys becomes available.

Extent of Coverage Under FLSA as Amended in 1966

EDWARD C. MARTIN*

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The following article is the second in a series dealing with the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1966. The first part of the series summarized the changes and their significance. The coverage aspects of the legislation and the various economic characteristics of workers protected by the Federal statute are discussed in this part, and the economic implications of the amendments, as judged by past experience, are analyzed in Part 3.*

AN ESTIMATED 9.1 million employees are in jobs "newly covered" by the 1966 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act (29 U.S.C. 201, et seq.). This new group brings to 41.4 million the total number of nonsupervisory employees who are working on jobs in 1966 which are now subject to the minimum wage provisions of the act—coverage for most was effective on February 1, 1967, with the balance to be covered on February 1, 1969. (See table 1.)

Extension of Coverage

During the first year of the 1938-enacted law, it was estimated that 12.5 million employees were in activities subject to the minimum wage provisions. More than 3 out of 5 of the covered jobs were in manufacturing; most of the remainder were in the transportation, communication, whole

sale trade, and mining industries. Between the original enactment and the effective date of the 1961 amendments, changes in the law were primarily concerned with the level of the minimum wage. Changes in estimates of coverage during this period reflect increases in employment in covered activities, not changes in the scope of coverage.

The 1961 amendments extended coverage to employees of large enterprises,¹ almost totally in retail trade and construction. The total number of employees covered in 1961 was estimated at 27.5 million—23.9 million in previously covered activities. Of the employees in the newly covered activities, 2.2 million were in retail trade, 1 million in construction, and the remainder in other non-manufacturing industries.

Industry Coverage

Out of the 9.1 million additional employees covered by the 1966 amendments, 3.1 million are in services, 2.4 million in government, 2.2 million in retail trade, 0.6 million in construction, and 0.5 million in agriculture. These industries account for over 95 percent of the total extension.

Employees of laundries, schools, hospitals, nursing homes, and large hotels represent more than half of all coverage in the services category. The lower enterprise sales volume test in the 1966 law accounts for some additional coverage in services having "a retail concept," e.g., bowling alleys. Previously, most covered workers in the service industries were engaged in business services.

The 1966 amendments extend coverage to 2.4 million government workers—creating a new major area of coverage amounting to 6 percent of all persons under the act. About 1 million are employed in public schools, 610,000 are in State and local government hospitals, and 70,000 are in local government transit systems. The remainder are 606,000 Federal wage board workers and 110,000 employees of Post exchanges and similar nonappropriated fund establishments.

Prior to the 1966 amendments, covered workers in retail trade were generally employed in large,

*Of the Office of Research and Legislative Analysis, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions.

¹For a description of the enterprise and establishment sales-volume tests, see "Basic Provisions of the 1966 FLSA Amendments," *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1967, pp. 1-4.

TABLE 1. STATUS OF NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES UNDER THE MINIMUM WAGE PROVISIONS OF THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT, BY INDUSTRY, AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1967¹

[In thousands]

Industry	Total non-supervisory employees	Employees covered by the minimum wage provisions of the FLSA		Non-supervisory employees not covered by FLSA
		Total employees covered	Number covered by the 1966 amendments	
United States.....	2 50,429	3 41,428	3 9,121	2 11,437
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	1,517	477	460	1,040
Mining.....	550	544	625	6
Contract construction.....	3,236	3,201	69	35
Manufacturing.....	17,481	16,903	112	578
Transportation, communications, utilities.....	3,823	3,751	143	72
Wholesale trade.....	3,133	2,368	2,210	765
Retail trade.....	8,690	5,060	689	3,630
Finance, insurance, real estate.....	2,687	1,998	2,181	689
Services (excluding domestic service).....	6,871	4,690	3,066	2,181
Domestic service.....	2,441	2,436	2,436	2,441
Government.....	-----	2,436	2,436	-----

¹ Estimates based on employment data for 1966. All employees are included except executive, administrative, and professional employees and academic administrative personnel and teachers in elementary and secondary schools. Employees added to coverage by 1966 amendments include those who are covered in 1967 and 1969.

² Excludes all government employees.

³ Includes the estimated 2,436,000 government employees added to coverage by 1966 amendments.

multiunit enterprises. The lower enterprise sales volume criterion extends minimum wage protection to employees of retail operations which are predominantly single-unit enterprises. Employees of previously exempt restaurants and automobile dealerships which meet the new sales volume tests are also covered.

The new amendments extend coverage to 625,000 employees in construction. Hitherto, most of the covered construction workers were in enterprises meeting a \$350,000 sales volume test, but now the dollar volume test for coverage of construction activities is eliminated. Therefore, the amended act will apply to almost all nonsupervisory workers in construction—8 percent of total coverage. An estimated 460,000 employees in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries are newly covered—with 406,000 of them hired farmworkers. This industry division's coverage now accounts for slightly more than 1 percent of total coverage under minimum wage provisions.

Color and Sex

Until the 1966 amendments, the kinds of activities covered by the act tended to be those in which

relatively few women were employed—53 percent of the female nonsupervisory employees were covered compared with 70 percent for males (chart 1). The sex disparity by color was even greater. Only one-fourth of the Negro women were subject to the Federal minimum wage compared with 7 out of 10 of the Negro men. Under the act as amended in 1966, a little over three-fourths of the white female and 40 percent of the Negro female nonsupervisory employees are covered, a significant increase in both categories. Almost half of the newly covered workers are women (table 2); they constitute the greater part of covered employment in schools, hospitals, nursing homes, laundries, hotels, and restaurants.

Negro women show the greatest rate of increase. About 372,000 were added to coverage, an increase of over 50 percent. It should be noted that 1.5 million Negro females still remain outside the scope of the act. Of this number, about 1 million are domestics, and a large number of the others are employed in agriculture, and in restaurants and hotels that do not meet the new sales volume tests.

Because of the higher proportion of Negro males employed by restaurants, laundries, hotels, auto dealers and hospitals, the ratio of nonsupervisory employees newly covered by the act is slightly greater for Negro males than white males. Moreover, Negro males represent a greater pro-

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES IN PRIVATE INDUSTRY SUBJECT TO THE MINIMUM WAGE PROVISIONS OF THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT, BY SEX AND COLOR, AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1967¹

[In thousands]

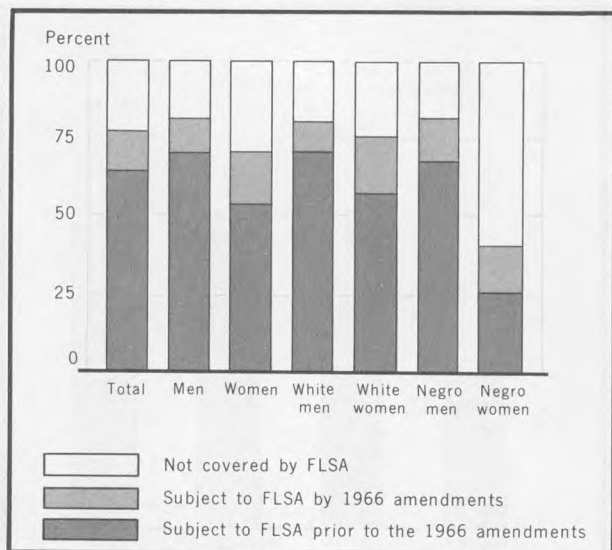
Sex and color	Total nonsupervisory employees ²	Nonsupervisory employees covered by 1966 amendments ³	Nonsupervisory employees covered prior to 1966 amendments
Total.....	50,429	6,685	32,307
White.....	44,042	5,784	29,101
Negro.....	5,960	829	2,981
Other nonwhite.....	427	72	225
Male.....	32,152	3,506	22,587
White.....	28,529	3,007	20,130
Negro.....	3,356	457	2,305
Other nonwhite.....	267	42	152
Female.....	18,277	3,179	9,720
White.....	15,513	2,777	8,971
Negro.....	2,604	372	676
Other nonwhite.....	160	30	73

¹ Estimates based on employment data for 1966. All employees in private industry are included except executive, administrative, and professional employees and academic administrative personnel and teachers in elementary and secondary schools. Employees added to coverage by 1966 amendments include those who are covered in 1967 and 1969.

² Includes domestic workers.

³ Excludes government employees added to coverage by the amendments.

Chart 1. Percent of Nonsupervisory Employees in Private Industry Subject to the Minimum Wage Provisions of FLSA, by Sex and Color¹



¹ Includes domestic workers in households.

portion of farm laborers, construction laborers, and taxi drivers.

The proportion of covered workers to total nonsupervisory workers currently under the act is about the same for Negro and white males, although outside salesmen (as a rule, a highly paid occupation) represent over 30 percent of the white males not subject to a minimum wage. In contrast, Negro males who are not covered are employed in relatively low-wage occupations—in agriculture and in restaurants, hotels, and other small retail or service establishments.

Geographic Areas

The new amendments broadened coverage in the western and southern areas of the country to a greater degree than the Northeast and North Central areas (chart 2). Of the 9.1 million workers newly covered, 3 out of 10 are in the South and slightly less than 2 out of 10 are in the West. Previously these 2 areas combined accounted for 4 out of 10 covered workers. Considering total coverage under the amended act, one out of four covered employees in the South and West is newly covered while the ratio in the Northeast and North Central areas is one out of five. The pro-

portionately larger increases in coverage in the South and West reflect the predominance of agriculture and small retail, service, and construction businesses.

Among the individual States, the largest addition to coverage occurs in New York, where 971,000 employees were added, an increase of 27 percent. In California, the 961,000 newly covered employees represented an increase of 32 percent. Percentage increases in coverage vary from a low of 20 percent in Indiana to a high of 83 percent in Hawaii, where hotel, restaurant, sugar and pineapple plantation, and government employment predominates.

The Total Labor Force

Of the 41.4 million workers now subject to the minimum wage, 39.0 million are nonsupervisory employees in private industry. An estimated 11.4 million nonsupervisory workers in private industry are not covered or are exempt from the act. Other segments of the employed civilian labor force outside the scope of the act are self-employed workers, 8.3 million; government workers, 7.9 million; executive, administrative, and professional employees, 7.2 million; and unpaid family workers, 1.3 million.

The 11.4 million nonsupervisory workers in private industry who work on jobs that remain not covered or exempt from both the minimum wage

TABLE 3. ESTABLISHMENTS WITH EMPLOYEES SUBJECT TO THE MINIMUM WAGE PROVISIONS OF THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1967¹

[In thousands]

Industry	Establishments with employees subject to the minimum wage provisions of the FLSA	
	Total	Number covered by the 1966 amendments
United States	1, 876. 0	693. 8
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	42. 8	42. 8
Mining	26. 5	(²)
Contract construction	319. 8	195. 9
Manufacturing	257. 5	3. 6
Transportation, communications, utilities	125. 9	2. 3
Wholesale trade	279. 9	39. 5
Retail trade	222. 7	147. 2
Finance, insurance, real estate	181. 7	(²)
Services	303. 0	146. 3
Government	116. 2	116. 2

¹ Estimates based on establishment data for 1966. Establishments added to coverage by 1966 amendments include those covered in 1967 and 1969. Estimates exclude Federal establishments.

² Less than 50 establishments.

and overtime provisions of the amended Fair Labor Standards Act are distributed as follows:

	<i>Employees (In thou- sands)</i>
Total noncovered employees.....	11, 437
Outside salesmen.....	1, 851
Domestics.....	2, 441
Agriculture.....	1, 040
Retail trade.....	3, 548
Services.....	2, 163
Other.....	394

About 85 percent of the employees in wholesale trade, manufacturing, and finance who are not subject to a minimum wage are outside salesmen, a category of employment which has traditionally been exempt.

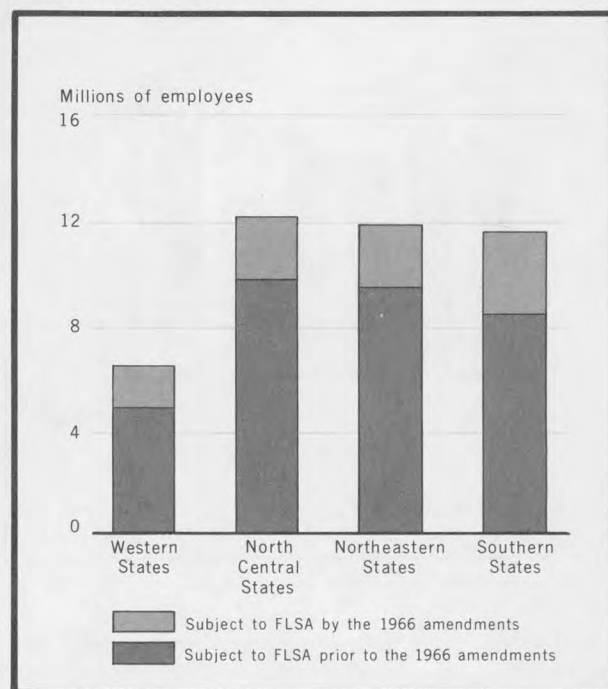
Establishment Coverage

Prior to the 1966 amendments, there were 1,182,000 establishments with employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act; the new amendments add 694,000, an increase of 59 percent. This compares with an increase in covered employment of 28 percent. The larger increase in establishments reflects the fact that establishments in the new areas of coverage—retail and service industries—tend to employ fewer workers than did the segments which were previously covered, i.e., manufacturing (table 3).

The construction industry accounts for 28 percent of the recently covered establishments; retail trade, 21 percent; services, 21 percent; government, 17 percent; wholesale trade, 6 percent; and agriculture, 6 percent.

Previously, the largest number of covered establishments was in the manufacturing and wholesale trade industries; under the amended act, the

Chart 2. Employees Subject to the Minimum Wage Provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, by Geographic Division



largest number are in the construction and service industries. Automobile and farm equipment dealers make up almost 3 out of 10 of the newly covered retail establishments, restaurants 1 out of 10, and other retail establishments 6 out of 10.

In the services industry, 46 percent of the newly covered establishments are laundries; 16 percent are hospitals and nursing homes; and 14 percent are private schools. In government, 92 percent of the covered establishments are schools, and in agriculture, 84 percent of the covered establishments are farms.

The progress of human society consists . . . in . . . the better and better apportioning of wages to work.

—Thomas Carlyle, *Past and Present*.

Wages in Japan and the United States

The First of Two Articles

Discussing the Similarities and Contrasts
in These Countries' Wage Systems

JANET L. NORWOOD*

VALID INTERNATIONAL WAGE and standard-of-living comparisons are limited by the availability of data on the similarities and contrasts between countries. Recently, officials in Japan and the United States completed and published a study on the wage systems in their countries.¹ The first intergovernmental study in this field, the report provides the data for this and its companion article.

Many economic, social, and cultural differences between the United States and Japan contribute to the differences in wage level and structure. The Japanese economy is in an earlier stage of development than the American economy. There are important differences in customs and cultural background; available economic and human resources and patterns of living also differ.

The employment pattern in both countries is shifting; 26 percent of Japan's labor force is still employed in agriculture while less than 7 percent in the United States work in the agricultural sector. Each country has an efficient manufacturing sector, but Japan has, in addition, a great many small workshops employing a large part of the labor force. This traditional sector, although steadily decreasing in size, exerts a depressing effect upon the level of wages and working conditions, since output and standards of technology in the small workshops are low.

Employment relations in large enterprises in Japan are strongly affected by the traditional system of lifetime employment. A worker is hired when he leaves school and expects to remain with the same employer until he retires. For his part, the employer expects to provide the worker with permanent job security and a progression of wage

increases as the period of service lengthens. Although this system is gradually being modified, it still has a profound effect upon the employment, efficiency, and mobility of the labor force.

Adjustments in enterprise work forces are generally made by increasing or decreasing the number of temporary or day workers employed. Another method used is to contract work out to smaller enterprises which usually employ temporary or day workers. This group of workers generally is paid lower wages than regular workers.

Statistical Differences

Japan and the United States have well-developed statistical systems, and both countries publish their data regularly. These data are not completely comparable, however, and careful attention must be given to the areas of difference when international comparisons are made.

The principal earnings data for Japan cover wage and salary earners who are regularly employed in nonagricultural establishments with 30 employees or more; Government is excluded, and the service industries' data are incomplete. Averages are aggregated for eight major industry groups, as well as for an overall total of nonagricultural industries. Data on small establishments

*Of the Office of Foreign Labor and Trade, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

¹ *Wages in Japan and the United States: Report on the Joint United States-Japan Wage Study* (U.S. Department of Labor and Japan Ministry of Labor and Ministry of International Trade and Industry, 1966). This report includes discussion on the economic and social background of wages, employment, hours of work, mobility, labor legislation, trade unions, and level and structure of wages and fringe benefits.

(5 to 29 workers) are collected in a separate survey.² Japan also publishes data on wage structure, fringe benefits, and wage differentials by age and by size of enterprise.

In the United States, data on wages by occupation, industry, and region have been systematically collected over a period of years, but less attention has been given to wage differentials by size of establishment than in Japan. The most comprehensive U.S. earnings data are for production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural industries. These data are collected through a sample survey covering all establishments with one employee or more. The sample represents complete coverage for mining, contract construction, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and finance, insurance, and real estate; data are still incomplete for transportation and utilities, government, and services. Combined wage and salary worker average earnings data are not available, nor is any overall total for all nonagricultural industries published. However, the Bureau of Labor Statistics is currently engaged in developing more comprehensive measures which would combine the earnings of production and nonsupervisory employees in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries into a single series.

Differences between the two countries in the reference time periods and the categories of data included should also be noted. The U.S. figures are either hourly or weekly averages representing all regular wage payments, including overtime, shift premiums, and incentive bonuses. The Japanese figures are monthly averages of total cash earnings which include basic wages, overtime, allowances, and bonuses.³ Summer and yearend bonuses amounting to several months' wages are paid to most workers in Japan, and are treated as a part of wages rather than fringe benefits.

Rough comparisons of wage levels between the two countries are possible in spite of the differences in their earnings statistics. However, such comparisons must be interpreted with caution.

Differences in hourly or weekly compensation do not reflect differences in labor cost per unit of output because labor cost is directly affected by the level of productivity. In many cases, employers in the United States may be able to pay higher wages than employers in Japan because of higher labor productivity. It has not yet been possible

to compare output per man-hour in the United States directly with that in Japan. However, such a comparison would undoubtedly show that the substantially higher wage levels in the United States are in many cases accompanied by higher productivity and that unit labor costs in some industries are more nearly comparable than hourly compensation.

In addition, official exchange rates generally do not adequately reflect the relative purchasing power of currencies. When yen are expressed in terms of dollars at the official exchange rate, Japanese workers generally pay lower prices than American workers do. Therefore, a comparison of wage levels based on the official exchange rate does not provide a satisfactory measure of the relative standards of living of workers in the two countries.

National Income

The national income of Japan has increased rapidly since World War II. By 1965, Japan's national income had reached 24,049.3 billion yen (\$66.8 billion at the official rate of exchange) or about 12 percent of the \$559 billion national income of the United States. On a per capita basis, 1965 national income came to 245,325 yen (\$681) in Japan as compared with \$2,873 in the United States.

These figures indicate the total income available in each country, but they shed no light on the distribution of this income among the different groups of the population.

A breakdown of the population according to employment status shows that wage and salary earners are the largest group in both countries. However, the proportion of self-employed persons and unpaid family workers is much higher in Japan than in the United States. (See chart.)

The total payments to the wage and salary earner group are, of course, reported in the national accounts and are sometimes used in a very general way to determine average wage and salary income. When the share of the national income paid out as compensation of employees

² Earnings data for small establishments are not included in this article.

³ The bonus is included in the earnings statistics for the month in which the bonus is paid and is reflected in the annual average of monthly total cash earnings.

(wages, salaries, and supplements) in 1965 is divided by the average number of paid employees, the average wage and salary earnings in Japan amounted to 435,290 yen (\$1,335 at the official rate of exchange, or \$111.25 per month). This is about one-fifth the average for the United States, which amounted to \$6,311 or \$525.92 per month.

Level of Wages

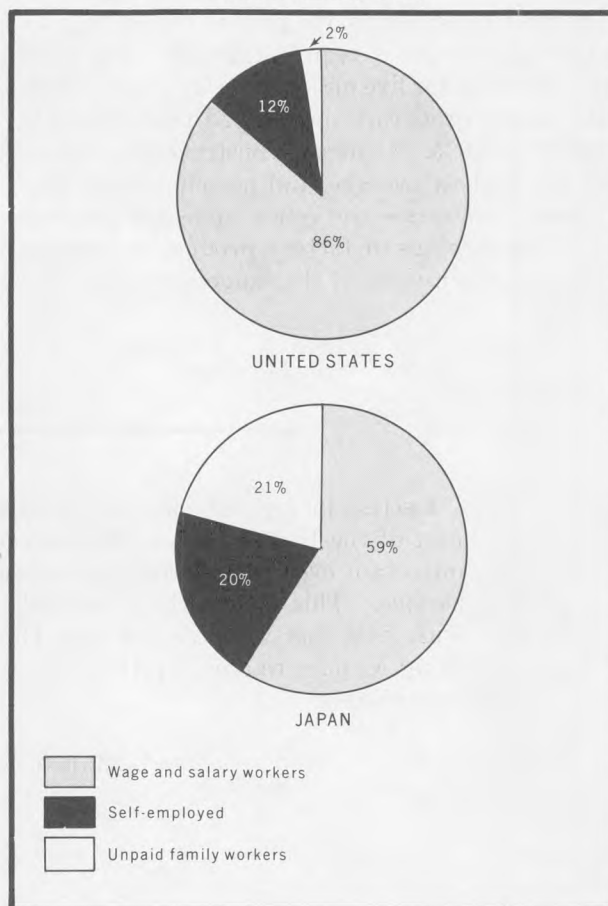
Comparisons based on national accounts statistics are extremely broad because they cover a wide segment of the population. Nevertheless, similar results are achieved from a comparison of the average hourly compensation of factory production workers in the two countries. When wages are separated from salaries, Japanese production workers in 1965 had average cash earnings (including bonuses) of 163 yen or \$0.45 per hour,⁴ whereas American workers averaged \$2.61 per hour. When the averages are converted to a single currency at the official exchange rate, therefore, they suggest that factory production workers in Japan earn about 17 percent of the average hourly cash earnings of factory production workers in the United States. Since the Japanese worker usually works more hours per week than the American worker, average weekly earnings in Japan amounted to about 19 percent of the U.S. average—7,323 yen or \$20.09 in Japan and \$107.53 in the United States.

This difference in wage levels should not be taken as a direct measure of the relative living standards of the workers in the two countries since factory earnings in the United States are higher relative to other industry groups than they are in Japan. Furthermore, although it is difficult to make dependable comparisons of the purchasing power of the workers in the two countries, there is much to indicate that the level of living in Japan is considerably higher relative to the United States than would appear from a direct comparison of

average earnings. In both countries, the educational level of the labor force and the literacy rate are high, a variety of cultural and recreational advantages are available to workers, and the ownership of durable goods is widespread.⁵

Factory earnings in Japan have been increasing at a much faster rate than in the United States. In the 12 years between 1953 and 1965, for example, average monthly cash earnings in Japanese manufacturing industries more than doubled. The average earnings of wage and salaried employees in establishments with 30 workers or more increased from 15,322 yen to 36,106 yen (\$42.56 to \$100.29). The rates of change in Japan were much higher than in the United States. Nominal earnings rates rose 7.5 percent annually in Japan between 1953 and 1965, and 3.6 percent in the United States. The annual rate of increase in real wages during this period was 3.8 percent in

Percent Employed, by Class of Worker, Japan and United States, 1965



⁴ The Japanese data used in this comparison cover establishments with 30 employees or more.

⁵ In Japan, one-half of the urban wage earners' families own their homes. In 1965, approximately 90 percent of all Japanese nonagricultural households had television sets, about 70 percent had electric washing machines, and about 60 percent had electric refrigerators. Recent data for the United States, based upon a sample survey of all households in 1965, show that 62 percent lived in their own homes, 92 percent owned television sets, 72 percent had electric washing machines, and 85 percent of all households had electric refrigerators.

Japan as compared with 2.2 percent in the United States. These differences in the trend of real wages show that the standard of living of the average Japanese factory employee has increased at almost twice the rate of the American factory worker over the 12-year period.

Industry Wage Comparisons

When factory earnings are compared with the averages for other nonagricultural industries, a number of differences between the two countries become apparent. Wage and salary averages for eight major industry groups for which data are published by the Japanese Ministry of Labor show that average cash earnings varied from 36,106 yen to 59,627 yen. The electricity, gas and water, and the finance and insurance industries had the highest average earnings and manufacturing the lowest among these major industry groups. The average for all industries was several thousand yen higher than the average for manufacturing.

In the United States, the pattern of earnings by major industry group is quite different. The averages available for five major industry groups show that weekly gross earnings ranged from \$76.53 to \$138.01 in 1965. Contract construction workers had the highest average, and nonsupervisory employees in wholesale and retail trade had the lowest. The earnings of factory production workers were near the middle of the range among the five groups.

In contrast to the difference between the United States and Japan in the rank of manufacturing earnings among major industry groups, there is a remarkable similarity between the two countries in the pattern of high- and low-wage industries within the manufacturing sector. Although the level of wages varies greatly from industry to industry, in both Japan and the United States, earnings are highest in the petroleum, transportation equipment, primary metal, and chemical industries and lowest in the apparel, textile, furniture, and wood products industries. Within these extremes, the ranking of the other manufacturing industries in the two countries is surprisingly similar. In general, the heavy industries pay the highest wages and the light industries the lowest in each country. Workers employed in the manufacture of stone, clay, and glass or pulp and paper products had earnings close to the all-manufacturing average in both countries. In both Japan and the United States, workers employed in petroleum and transportation equipment manufacturing earned on the average more than twice as much as those employed in textile or apparel manufacturing in 1965. The differential between the highest and the lowest industries, however, was considerably larger in Japan than in the United States.

A comparison of wage systems between the two countries based on average earnings figures provides only a partial analysis. Further discussion on the structure of wages and fringe benefits will be offered next month.

I stress in my statement the need for more knowledge about Asia on the part of the United States Government and the people, but I think that more important even than knowledge is a sensitivity, a feel, for the different civilizations. This is something we lack, not having had the intimate contacts with Asia that we have had with Europe over the centuries, and it is something we have to build up if we are going to have real wisdom in our policies toward Asia.

—Edwin O. Reischauer, *The New Leader*, February 13, 1967.

Special Labor Force Report

Marital and Family Characteristics of Workers, March 1966

ELIZABETH WALDMAN*

WOMEN, mostly wives and mothers, continued to respond to the pressure for additional workers during the year ended in March 1966. The thriving economy drew an additional 1 million persons into the civilian labor force; married, widowed, divorced, or separated women accounted for 63 percent of the increase and single women 18 percent. As circumstances permit, women are attracted into the labor force for a variety of reasons—to help pay their children's college tuition, to supplement a husband's retirement income, to provide all, or nearly all, the income in a fatherless family, to help buy a new home, a second car, a color television set. Information obtained in annual surveys relating to the marital and family characteristics of workers during the 1960's¹ permits an analysis of the effects of business conditions, changing social mores, and other elements on the labor force participation rates of women.

Among the more important developments examined in this article are the increasing tendency among married women under age 35 to enter the labor force and the effect of the declining birth rate among wives 20 to 24 years old. Occupational similarities among husbands and wives and employment and income characteristics among different types of families by color are also described.

Most Jobless Rates Down

Propitious economic conditions between March of 1965 and 1966 generated enough jobs so that the number of unemployed married men fell below 1 million for the first year in over a decade. Only 2.4 percent of the 37 million married men in the labor force were looking for work in March 1966, compared with 2.9 percent in March 1965 and 6.1 percent in March 1961. An equally striking de-

crease occurred among the 15 million married women in the labor force; their unemployment rate dropped to 3.7 in March 1966 from 5.1 percent in March 1965, and 7.0 percent in March 1961. For women who were heads of families, the unemployment rate remained unchanged—about 5 percent—over the year.

The strong demand for workers did not materially improve the situation among Negro² married men between March 1965 and March 1966. Their unemployment rate did not change significantly over the year, and at 4.7 percent in March 1966, it remained double the rate for all married men. Negro married women found the tightened job market more beneficial, as their unemployment rate fell sharply to 5.4 percent from 8.8 percent in March 1965.

Husband-Wife Families

All of the March surveys from 1960 through 1966 show that in about half the families where the husband was unemployed, the wife or other family members were in the labor force (table 1). This proportion has changed relatively little despite the great reduction in the number of unem-

*Of the Division of Labor Force Studies, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

¹This analysis is based primarily on information from supplementary questions in the March 1966 monthly survey of the labor force, conducted for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census through its Current Population Survey.

Previous survey findings were published in the *Monthly Labor Review* of March and August 1960, April 1961, January 1962, January 1963, February 1964, and March of 1965 and 1966, and reprinted with additional tabular material and explanatory notes as Special Labor Force Reports Nos. 2, 7, 13, 20, 26, 40, 50, and 64, respectively.

Most of the monthly data presented here relate to the population 14 years old and over, including inmates of institutions and those members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post (846,000 in March 1966). Annual average data in this report refer to the civilian noninstitutional population.

Unless otherwise indicated, references to married persons relate to those living with their spouses, and references to families and their heads refer only to husband-wife families. (By definition, the husband is the head in these families.) A married couple or a parent-child group related to the head of the family and sharing his living quarters is treated as part of the head's family.

²Data for nonwhites will be used to represent Negroes, who constitute about 92 percent of all nonwhites in the United States.

employed husbands in recent years. However, where husbands were employed, the proportion of families with wives or others in the family in the labor force had slowly drifted upward to 49 percent in 1966 from 43 percent in 1960. Consequently, for the first time the percentage with family members in the labor force was about the same whether the husband was employed or unemployed, and the change was almost entirely because of an increase in the proportion of wives rather than others in the family who work.

Among all families with employed male heads in March 1966, more than half had at least one other earner in 1965 who helped to bring the median family income of this multi-earner group to nearly \$8,900.

Employment status of male head in March 1966	Families with male heads			
	All		Negro	
	Median family income in 1965	Percent of total	Median family income in 1965	Percent of total
Employed, total.....	\$7,890	100.0	\$5,208	100.0
Employed full time.....	8,020	95.5	5,455	93.1
With 2 or more earners, 1965...	8,863	55.2	6,241	64.4
With 1 earner, 1965.....	6,663	44.5	4,130	35.4
Unemployed, total.....	5,071	100.0	3,145	100.0
Looking for full-time jobs.....	5,126	95.4	3,240	97.9
With 2 or more earners, 1965...	5,954	52.0	3,991	57.2
With 1 earner, 1965.....	4,465	44.7	2,483	39.3

Where there was only one family earner through the entire year, the median was \$2,200 less. Although approximately the same percentage of families of unemployed as employed male heads had two or more earners in 1965, the median family income of the unemployed heads was almost \$3,000 lower. Seven percent of the 35.1 million families in which the male head was employed full time in March 1966 had incomes below \$3,000 in 1965. Some may have had some unemployment during the previous year. Nevertheless, the 7 percent represented about 2.5 million families, and some of these may have had more than one earner.

Among the nearly 850,000 families in which the male head was looking for full-time work in March 1966, 25 percent had incomes of less than \$3,000—3½ times the proportion among heads who worked full time. One-third of all the unemployed male heads had been jobless 15 weeks or more; they had been jobseekers at least since the beginning of 1966, a period of prosperous business conditions with a very high level of employment. Undoubtedly many of these unem-

employed men lacked the skills and experience which employers desired. The median family income in 1965 among these long-term unemployed heads was \$4,100, reflecting some joblessness during the year.

Family income data also indicates the plight of the Negro male head in his role of family provider. The 1965 family income of Negro male heads who usually worked full time was nearly \$5,500—about one-third below that of their white counterparts. Another wide gap is found when incomes are compared for families with only one earner, those with two or more earners, and those whose family heads are unemployed.

The relative contribution of the wife's earnings to family income has changed little in the 1960's despite her labor force gains. Between 1960 and 1965, the number of wives who worked at some time during each year increased by 70 percent to 19.1 million. Nevertheless, on average, the proportion of family income contributed by the wife's earnings rose from 20 percent in 1960 to 22 percent in 1965. That year it reached as high as 38 percent among wives who had worked full time the entire year, and as low as 8 percent for those who either worked full time only part of the year or were employed at part-time jobs.

Women in the 1960's

Society's prejudice against the worker-wife-mother combination appeared to soften in the expanding job market of the mid-sixties which has already absorbed most available male workers, culled the residual underskilled, inexperienced male ranks, and even prodded some men from retirement. Another boost for working women came with Federal legislation, e.g., the Federal Equal Pay Act of 1963 and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which outlawed sex discrimination in employment.

The increase in the number of wives who worked helped family income to soar to new highs in 1965; the median income of families with both husband and wife in the labor force was \$8,600. It also allowed women to make use of their skills in fields other than homemaking. Some employers found married women accepted lower wages or salaries than men in comparable work, were not as concerned with fringe benefits and seniority rights,

and could fill the fast-growing part-time clerical, service, and sales jobs.

Forty-six percent of the growth in the total labor force between 1960 and 1966 was accounted for by the influx of married women. Working wives numbered 15.2 million in March 1966—about 57 percent of the female labor force. Comparable figures were 12.3 million and 54 percent in 1960, 8.6 million and 48 percent in 1950, and 4.2 million and 30 percent in 1940. Part of the increase can be attributed to the steadily growing size of the married population. In March 1966, married women outnumbered single women 3 to 1 in the population (14 years of age and over) and 2½ to 1 in the labor force. Prior to World War

II, the ratio of married to single women in the population was 2 to 1, but there were 1½ times more single than married women in the labor force.

Age of Wives

During the 1940's and 1950's, the increase in the number of wives in the labor force was concentrated among middle-aged, mature women past age 35. The comparatively smaller gains for younger married women had generally been attributed to the deterrent effect of the presence of young children. However, in this decade, the most significant increases in women's labor force

TABLE 1. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF FAMILY HEAD, WIFE, AND OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS, BY COLOR, SELECTED YEARS, MARCH 1960 TO MARCH 1966

[Husband-wife families]

Employment status and relationship to head	March of—						
	1966			1965	1963	1961	1960
	All families	White	Non-white				
HEAD IN LABOR FORCE							
Number (thousands).....	36,763	33,754	3,009	36,545	36,079	35,453	35,041
Percent distribution.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wife or other member in labor force.....	48.7	47.8	58.0	47.4	46.5	45.0	43.0
Wife only.....	29.8	28.9	39.6	29.6	28.7	27.6	25.8
Wife and other member.....	8.2	8.0	10.4	7.3	6.9	6.6	6.2
Other member only.....	10.7	11.0	8.0	10.5	10.8	10.8	11.1
Wife or other member employed ^{1,2}	46.2	45.5	54.2	44.6	43.3	41.2	40.1
Wife or other member unemployed; none employed.....	2.4	2.3	3.8	2.9	3.2	3.8	2.9
Neither wife nor other member in labor force.....	51.3	52.2	42.0	52.6	53.5	55.0	57.0
HEAD EMPLOYED²							
Number (thousands).....	35,916	33,043	2,873	35,512	34,595	33,428	33,579
Percent distribution.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wife or other member in labor force.....	48.6	47.8	58.2	47.2	46.2	44.6	42.7
Wife only.....	29.7	28.9	39.7	29.4	28.6	27.3	25.5
Wife and other member.....	8.1	7.9	10.4	7.3	6.9	6.6	6.1
Other member only.....	10.8	11.0	8.1	10.5	10.8	10.8	11.2
Wife or other member employed ^{1,2}	46.3	45.6	54.6	44.5	43.2	41.2	40.0
Wife or other member unemployed; none employed.....	2.3	2.2	3.6	2.7	3.0	3.5	2.7
Neither wife nor other member in labor force.....	51.4	52.2	41.8	52.8	53.8	55.4	57.3
HEAD UNEMPLOYED							
Number (thousands).....	847	711	136	1,033	1,484	2,025	1,462
As percent of heads in labor force.....	2.3	2.1	4.5	3.0	4.1	5.7	4.2
Percent distribution.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wife or other member in labor force.....	50.1	49.4	53.7	54.6	53.2	51.4	49.7
Wife only.....	31.9	30.7	38.2	36.6	32.3	34.1	32.1
Wife and other member.....	10.4	10.4	10.3	7.8	9.0	6.5	8.0
Other member only.....	7.8	8.3	5.1	10.3	11.9	10.8	9.6
Wife or other member employed ^{1,2}	42.9	42.1	47.1	47.5	45.7	41.5	41.7
Wife or other member unemployed; none employed.....	7.2	7.3	6.6	7.2	7.5	9.9	7.9
Neither wife nor other member in labor force.....	49.9	50.6	46.3	45.4	46.8	48.6	50.3

¹ Data may also include a wife or other member unemployed.

² The employed includes members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post.

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

participation have taken place among younger married women, while the worker rates for those over 35 continued their long-term upward climb, as shown below:

Survey date	Number (thousands)		Labor force rate	
	Less than 35 years	35 years or more	Less than 35 years	35 years or more
	March 1966.....	4,956	10,222	34.3
March 1960.....	3,948	8,305	28.2	31.7
March 1956.....	3,932	7,193	27.5	30.0
April 1950.....	3,618	4,932	25.0	23.0
April 1947.....	2,637	4,039	19.7	20.1
March 1940.....	2,110	2,090	18.4	12.2

During the 1950's, the number of working wives over 35 increased about 70 percent, whereas the number under 35 rose only 10 percent. In contrast, from 1960-66 the number of wives under age 35 in the labor force increased 25 percent, about the same proportion as wives over 35.

The March 1966 composition of the female labor force was influenced markedly by the large population changes in recent years among married women in the prime childbearing ages of 20 to 34. In 1966, 4.3 million married women in the population were 20 to 24 years old, 700,000 more than in the 1960 survey. Over the 6 years, their numbers in the labor force increased by 550,000; their participation rate rose to 38 percent from 30 percent in 1960.

Sixty percent of the 550,000 net additions to the labor force were childless wives, although childless wives were only 31 percent of all married women of these ages. The increase in their labor force participation rate equaled that for mothers of young children, as indicated below:

	(Numbers in thousands)		
	Total ¹	With no children under 18 years	With children under 6 years
		Population, March 1966.....	4,264
Increase from 1960.....	689	415	252
Labor force rate, March 1966.....	38.1	68.9	23.7
Increase in percentage points from March 1960.....	8.1	5.6	5.4
Labor force, March 1966.....	1,626	922	682
Increase from March 1960.....	552	338	201

¹ Includes some wives with children 6 to 17 years only.

The sharp rise in the number of childless wives in the labor force resulted from the increase in both the number and the proportion who had not yet had children. Their labor force rate, at 69 percent, was almost three times the rate for mothers,

and this factor alone accounted for about 125,000 of the increased number of workers in this age group.³

Of relevance here is that a slow, but steady decline in birth rates has been occurring since 1957 among married women in the major child-bearing ages.⁴ This has led to some recent speculation that young married women, such as the 20- to 24-year-olds in this discussion, may be electing to postpone having their first child for a variety of reasons—to take advantage of favorable work opportunities, to build family resources, to have more money to buy or furnish a home. Probably the more widespread public discussion and availability of birth control information have had some effect on the declining birth rates among young wives; however, data on the subject are not available.

The changes among the 25- to 34-year-old group of married women are also noteworthy. Their labor force number rose by 350,000 between March 1960 and March 1966 to 3 million while their population was declining by about the same number. Since there was little change in the proportions with children, the smaller population size alone would have meant a drop of 100,000 in labor force number had the labor force participation rates not risen. Clearly then, the changing attitudes on the part of employers, society at large, and within the families have made it more acceptable for young mothers to work.

Child Care Facilities

Making use of available family members is a time-tested method of caring for children. The percentage of wives (husband present) in the labor force is usually higher if adult female relatives are living in the families and are available to look after their children or household (table 2). In March 1966, the proportion of husband-wife families which had such relatives—one out of every eight—was the same as in 1959, the first time these data were tabulated.

³ The 1966 labor force participation rates by child status were applied to the 1966 population of married women (4,264,000) distributed by the 1960 proportions with and those without children under age 18. The labor force would have totaled 1,502,000 instead of the actual 1,626,000, indicating that 124,000 of the increase was a result of the changed composition with respect to the presence of children.

⁴ *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1964, Volume I—Natality* (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, 1965).

Among families with children of preschool age, female relatives in the home helped to raise the wives' labor force rate 7 percentage points higher than the rate of wives without the aid of such women. Even among families with no children, the proportion of wives in the labor force was higher when relatives such as the husband's or wife's mother, daughter, sister, aunt, or cousin were present.

The adequacy of other substitutes for a mother's care, such as care in someone else's home, day-care centers, or nursery schools, may have more influence on the mother's decision to work when preschool-age children are present than when the children are in school at least part or all of the prospective workday. In March 1966, there were 3.8 million working mothers with children under 6 (3.2 million married women, and 600,000 widowed, divorced, or separated women). The number of these working mothers is expected to rise by about 43 percent during the 1970's. This underscores the need for developing, either publicly or privately, other than makeshift arrangements for the care of preschool-age children.

Another view of this situation is contained in a preliminary report⁵ on child-care arrangements which shows that there were 6.1 million mothers who worked at least half a year, either full or part time during 1964, and had at least one child under 14. These women had a total of 12.3 million children, a fifth of all children under 14 in the United States. According to the study, almost half the children (46 percent) were looked after in their own homes; 15 percent were cared for in other homes; 15 percent had mothers who worked only during school hours; 13 percent were cared for by their own mothers while they worked; 8 percent, mostly 12 or 13 years old, took care of themselves; and only 2 percent were in day-care or after-school centers.

The trends toward higher levels of education and a younger population of mothers with work experience indicate that labor shortages in certain occupational fields (teachers, technicians, hospital services) might be reduced if the child care problems were solved.

⁵ *Child Care Arrangements of the Nation's Working Mothers, 1965, A Preliminary Report* (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration and the U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1965).

⁶ Albert Rees, "The American Labor Force," in William Haber, ed., *Labor in a Changing America* (New York, Basic Books, Inc., Publishers, 1966).

Negro Wives

Historically, Negro wives have had higher worker rates than white wives, and the pattern continued into the 1960's. Data for 1965 show that the work experience of Negro wives was more extensive than that of white wives. This was true despite the presence or absence of children, the ages of their husbands, or their husband's full- or part-time work experience during the year. About three out of five Negro, but only two out of five white, wives had some work experience in 1965. As expected, the proportion of wives who had worked at one time or another during the year was greater in families with older children or with no children than in families with younger children:

Percent of wives with work experience in 1965

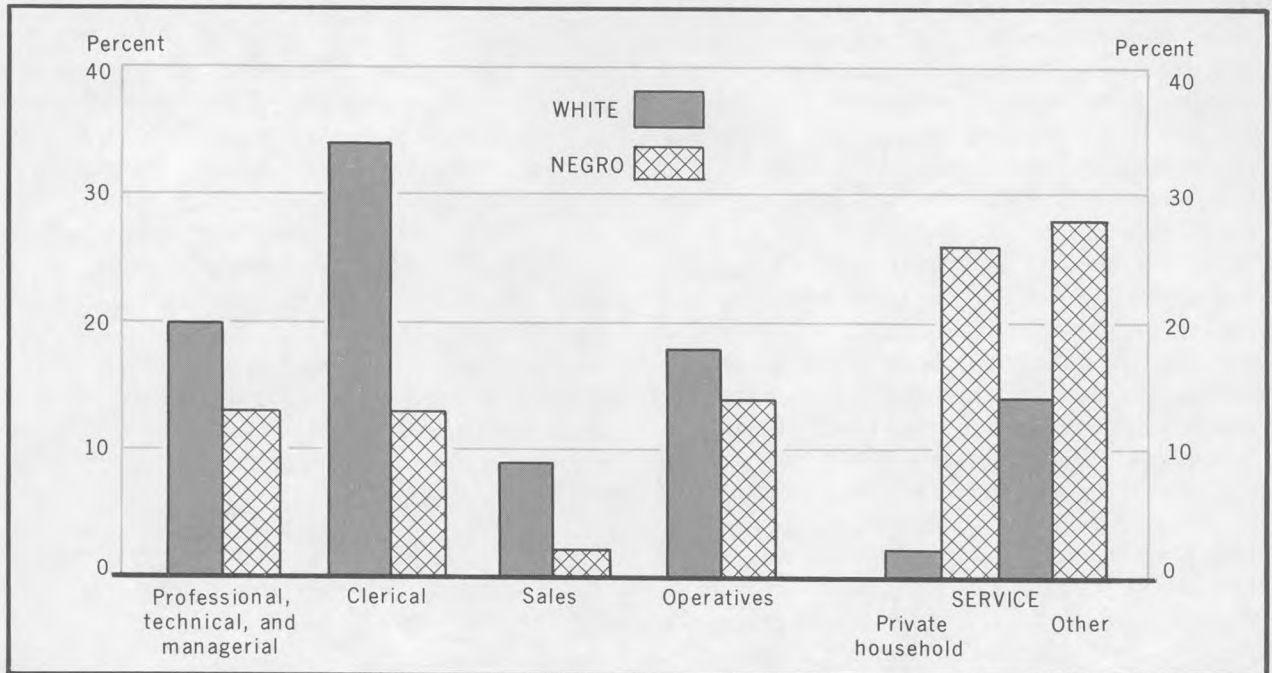
	White	Negro
Total wives.....	44	59
No children under 18 years.....	46	60
Children 6 to 17 years only.....	51	67
Children under 6 years.....	36	53

From a cursory look at these figures, it appears that the presence of school age or younger children is less of a restraint on the labor force attachment of nonwhite than white wives. There are, however, many causal elements which account for the differences. Economic necessity tops the list, but, as Albert Rees⁶ and others have commented, the underlying forces for these differences may be more sociological than economic.

TABLE 2. LABOR FORCE STATUS OF WIVES BY PRESENCE OF FEMALE RELATIVES AGE 18 AND OVER, AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN, MARCH 1966

Presence and age of children	All husband-wife families	No female relatives	1 or more female relatives		
			Total	All in labor force	1 or more not in labor force
Percent distribution of families					
Total.....	100.0	87.2	12.8	5.6	7.2
No children under 18 years..	100.0	85.9	14.1	6.3	7.8
Children 6 to 17 years only..	100.0	81.5	18.5	8.2	10.3
Children under 6 years.....	100.0	94.1	5.9	2.2	3.7
Percent of wives in labor force					
Total.....	35.4	34.5	42.1	40.9	42.9
No children under 18 years..	38.4	37.7	43.2	41.5	44.6
Children 6 to 17 years only..	43.7	43.5	44.7	42.9	46.1
Children under 6 years.....	24.2	23.6	31.0	32.3	30.3

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

Occupation Group¹ of Employed Married Women, Husband Present, by Color, March 1966

¹ Excludes a small percent who were farmers, craftsmen, and laborers.

Rees mentions the presence of discrimination in housing which may reduce the satisfaction possible from work in the home; the more frequent part-time work which is available for nonwhite women; and the higher marital instability in Negro families which encourages the continued labor force participation of the wife as insurance against the possibility of separation, desertion, or divorce.

Women as Family Heads

From 1960 to 1965, an overall gain of 500,000 families with female heads brought the total number to 5 million, which remained unchanged at the time of the March 1966 survey. This meant that in 1 out of every 10 families in the United States, a widowed, divorced, separated, or (infrequently) single woman was responsible for raising children in a fatherless home, or supporting aged parents, chronically disabled, or other family members.

Most information about families in this category during the sixties tells a dismal story of deprivation amidst affluence, of the linkage of the female heads' lower educational levels, less skilled

occupational status, and resultant low family income. Age, too, is a factor, for nearly half of these family breadwinners are over 50 years old, the least educated age group among women today.

In 1966, as 6 years earlier, female family heads were about equally divided between women working or looking for work and women who were keeping house. Of the 2.6 million in the work force, 5.0 percent were jobseekers in 1966, a slight decline from the 6.1 percent unemployed in 1960.

The median income for 1965 among families headed by employed women in March 1966 was \$4,600, or 58 percent less than the median income among families headed by employed men. The family income level was altered by different circumstances. When the female head was employed and at least one other family member was bringing home a paycheck, the median was \$6,100; with the head working and no children in the household, the median was \$5,700; with three or more children present, it was \$3,500; and when the female head was a part-time worker, the median income was \$3,300. The 128,000 female family heads who were looking for work in March 1966 had a median family income of \$2,400 in 1965, well below the acknowledged poverty level; unem-

ployed male heads had a median about twice as high in 1965.

About 1 million of the female heads not in the labor force were at least 65 years old; they probably were living on relatively fixed incomes which usually do not rise as economic conditions improve—pensions, social security, or welfare payments—and were not responsible for young children. On the other hand, the median incomes of mothers who were family heads not in the labor force seemed to rise according to the number of children they supported; one child—\$1,800; four or more children—\$2,600.

A fifth (1.1 million) of all female family heads were Negroes; their median family income in 1965 was only \$2,600. Although three out of four employed Negro female family heads worked full time in March 1966, their median family income in 1965, \$3,400, was about \$1,500 less than that of employed white women who headed families and were full-time workers.

Several methods of helping to solve the problems of the poor are in experimental and discussion stages. They range from welfare centers which train mothers for work while arranging and paying for child care service, to guaranteed income plans which would put a floor under family income. Whether women who head families will ultimately benefit from these and the many other proposals is speculative at this time. However, there is more public awareness of their dilemma and more efforts are being made on their behalf.

Occupations

The requirements of an expanding, computerized, space age technology, added to longer range developments, caused the occupational pattern of our work force to shift from a predominantly blue-collar to white-collar one about 10 years ago. In tandem with this occupational shift, there was a change in industry employment away from goods-producing industries (manufacturing, agriculture, construction, mining) and into the services (government, trade, transport). In March 1966, about half of all employed married men and three-fourths of all employed married women were in the service industries.

Women have had a heavy influence on the white-collar encroachment. Out of 8 million working

wives in March 1950, 49 percent were in white-collar jobs; 6 years later there were 11 million employed wives, 53 percent in white-collar jobs; and 16 years later during the March 1966 survey, the proportion rose to 58 percent of about 15 million married women workers.

In March 1966, married women were still less concentrated than single women in professional and in clerical jobs, 45 and 56 percent, respectively. The contrast was even more marked among women in the middle and older ages, while the proportion of younger married women in these fields was about the same as that of the single women.

The occupational differences between white and Negro wives are illustrated in the chart. Over half of the employed married Negro women were private household or other service workers, and only a fourth held white-collar jobs in March 1966. In contrast, over 60 percent of the white wives were white-collar workers, and only 16 percent held service jobs. Among women under 35, a fifth of the employed Negro wives were in clerical occupations compared with two-fifths of the white working wives, but equal proportions (about 17 percent) of each group were in the professional and technical category. Past 35 years old, this proportion dropped to 13 percent for white wives and 9 percent for Negroes.

There is a correlation between a particular occupation of the husband and his wife. For example, in March 1966 among married couples where the husband was a teacher, 42 percent of the working wives were teachers; when the hus-

TABLE 3. OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED MARRIED WOMEN, HUSBAND PRESENT, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HUSBAND, MARCH 1966

Major occupation group of wife	Husband unemployed	Husband employed ¹	Husband not in labor force
All employed wives: Number (thousands).....	325	13,312	981
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	6.8	14.3	14.0
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.....	4.3	4.7	6.4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	24.9	32.4	19.1
Sales workers.....	4.3	8.0	5.9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	1.5	1.3	1.6
Operatives and kindred workers.....	26.2	17.0	16.6
Private household workers.....	8.3	4.3	14.4
Service workers, except private household.....	23.1	15.0	20.5
Other ²6	3.1	1.5

¹ Includes members of Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post.

² Includes farmers and farm managers and farm and nonfarm laborers.

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

bands were clerical workers, 45 percent of the wives were clerical workers; when the heads were in operative positions in nondurable goods manufacturing, 42 percent of the wives were operatives in various manufacturing fields; and when the husbands were in service jobs, 31 percent of the wives were also in service jobs. This relationship is not always true, particularly if the occupation involved is one where women are not traditionally employed. Among wives whose husbands were craftsmen, foremen, or in related occupations, less than 2 percent performed similar work. However, even among couples where the husbands were salesmen, only 13 percent of their wives did sales work.

With this kind of relationship, it follows that working wives of employed men were more likely to be in more skilled and relatively better paying jobs than were wives of unemployed men, as the unemployed are usually the less skilled workers (table 3). One of five wives with employed husbands was in the professional, technical, or managerial fields in March 1966, compared with 1 out of 10 wives of the unemployed. In fact, 60 percent of the wives of employed men worked at white-collar jobs—a third were in clerical work, against 40 percent of the wives of the unemployed, only a quarter of whom were in clerical work.

Because most family income usually depends upon the paycheck of the head, the comparatively low-income levels among Negro families reflect a concentration of Negro heads, male and female, among the less skilled occupations. Among male heads, 18 percent of the Negroes with work experience in 1965 were employed longest as unskilled laborers, compared with 6 percent of all male heads (table 4). Furthermore, the median family income among these unskilled workers was

TABLE 4. OCCUPATION OF LONGEST JOB HELD IN 1965 FOR MALE FAMILY HEADS WITH WORK EXPERIENCE DURING THE YEAR, AND MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1965, BY COLOR

Occupation group	All		Nonwhite	
	Per- cent	Median family income, 1965	Per- cent	Median family income, 1965
All occupations: Number (thousands) -	37,774	\$7,787	3,240	\$5,002
Percent.....	100.0		100.0	
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	12.7	10,211	6.4	9,239
Farmers and farm managers.....	5.0	4,076	3.4	(1)
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.....	15.0	9,710	4.0	(1)
Clerical and kindred workers.....	6.8	7,962	7.4	6,057
Sales workers.....	5.4	8,864	1.7	(1)
Craftsmen and kindred workers.....	21.1	8,038	11.4	5,984
Operatives and kindred workers.....	20.3	6,994	29.4	5,293
Private household.....	.1	(1)	.4	(1)
Service workers, except private household.....	6.1	6,498	12.9	4,825
Farm laborers.....	1.6	2,735	4.8	(1)
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	5.9	5,490	18.1	4,448

¹ Median income not shown where base is under 200,000.

lower for Negroes. The ratio of Negro to all male heads who were service workers was 2 to 1, and their median family income was three-fourths that of all male heads in that field. The proportion of Negroes who were skilled craftsmen was half that for all men who were heads of families, and their median income was one-third lower.

The low median income of employed Negro female family heads reflects the high proportions in the relatively low-paying private household and other service occupations in which intermittent employment is not unusual. Their median family income was \$2,850 in 1965 when 60 percent were in these two occupation groups. Among all employed female family heads, only a third were in these less skilled occupations and their median family income was \$4,350. The income of Negro families could be increased by an upgrading of their occupational structure and the consequent decrease in the incidence of unemployment.

In response to the question, "What are your plans for future employment?" the majority of graduates indicated they were planning to leave the labor market when marriage or family responsibilities intervened; 6 percent when they married, 18 percent a short while after marriage, and 40 percent when they had children . . . Only 18 percent said they were planning a career.

—*First Jobs of College Women: Report on Women Graduates, Class of 1957* (U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau).

Western Influences on the U.S.S.R.'s New Incentives System

EDMUND NASH*

THE CURRENT Soviet economic reform and its introduction into Soviet industrial enterprises of a remodeled incentive system based on profits¹ has given Western critics the occasion to assert that the Soviet Union is moving toward capitalism. Soviet economic and political theoreticians have countered with sharp rebuttals, maintaining that their economic changes are consistent with Marxist-Leninist doctrines. This article is an attempt to give a short review and comment on the recent developments.

The practice of giving material incentives to workers (usually in the form of extra pay) is about as old as the Soviet regime, whose founder, V. I. Lenin (1870-1924), stated that socialism could be established "with the help of enthusiasm, born of the great revolution, on personal profit, on self-interest, on economic calculation. . . ."² His successor, Joseph Stalin, affirmed in 1931 that "even under socialism, wages must be paid according to work performed and not according to needs."³ Piecework pay, differentiation in wages, and money incentives in the form of bonuses to outstanding production workers have been part and parcel of the Soviet economy for a long time.

What is new in the incentive system under the recent economic reform is the establishment of three funds in industrial enterprises to provide for an increase in money and other material incentives to workers (such as the extension of recreational facilities and the construction of child-care centers

for working mothers). Financed primarily by the profits from sales of goods produced by the enterprises, the three funds are: The incentives fund, the fund for social and cultural needs, and the fund for the development of production. (The third fund admittedly is not strictly an incentive fund, but it is expected⁴ that when the economic performance of an enterprise as a whole improves, as indicated by decreased costs of production and increased sales, the funds will receive more money, and material benefit will result to the workers in the form of bonuses, child-care centers, expanded recreational facilities and so forth.) Before the 1966 economic reform, wage payments to workers in industrial enterprises were almost independent of the overall production achievements of an enterprise.

The introduction of interest rates on bank loans to industrial enterprises and of rents on land and other fixed assets is also new. Required payments of interest and rent will encourage an enterprise to be more efficient in the use of its assets, thereby increasing the margin of its profit.

"Profit" in the U.S.S.R.

For convenience in discussion, we differentiate two meanings of the Soviet term "profit": for an individual item of production, "profit" is the difference between the Government-fixed price the factory receives for the item and the factory's costs in producing the item; for a factory or enterprise as a whole, profits are the difference between total income from sales (usually of a variety of products) and the total costs of production.

The new incentives system in Soviet industry is based on the latter meaning of profits, and the Soviet economists have tried to explain how these differ from profits in the capitalist system. They have said that profits in the Soviet economy are

*Of the Office of Foreign Labor and Trade, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

¹ See "Labor Aspects of the Economic Reform in the Soviet Union," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1966, pp. 597-602, and M. Kabaj, "Evolution of the Incentives System in U.S.S.R. Industry," *International Labor Review*, July 1966, pp. 22-38.

² Quoted by S. S. Karinsky in *Pooshchreniya za doblestnyi trud po sovetскому zakonodatelstvu* [Incentives for Valorous Labor As Provided by Soviet Legislation], Moscow, 1956, p. 8.

³ *Leninism* [collection of articles, Cooperative Publishing Society of Foreign Workers], Moscow, vol. II, 1933, p. 375.

⁴ *Trud* [Labor, trade union daily], Dec. 9, 1966, p. 2.

different by nature from profits in a capitalist economy: Profits in the Soviet economy usually arise from economies in production and remain at the disposal of the State for rewarding labor and for promoting the general welfare and the strength of the State, whereas in capitalist economies, profits are taken over by private interests for their own use.⁵

Soviet economists also assert that profits in the Soviet Union cannot accrue from market operations by speculators, an advantageous purchase of raw material, a market-stimulated rise in retail prices, or by any other means independent of the activities of an enterprise. The only way an enterprise can increase its profits is by becoming more efficient in the use of raw materials, energy, and manpower; by reducing costs, it will keep a greater share of its sales price as profit. Its volume of profit will also increase as the quality of its products improves, for it is claimed that the volume of sales will increase accordingly.⁶

The Soviet economists expect that gearing incentives to profits will make the management of each enterprise more economy conscious in planning the enterprise's labor force, expending the wages fund, and promoting greater productivity through better organization of production, new technology, and economies in the use of raw materials and energy.

The new reform also encourages managements to be profit or economy conscious by introducing the capitalist practices of charging the individual enterprise both interest on investment loans and rents on the use of land or other fixed assets. It is anticipated that enterprises will make better economic use of their fixed and working capital in order to retain a greater share of the profits for their incentive funds.

The Prices Bottleneck

Because the profit that the enterprise earns on each product is equal to the difference between the State-fixed wholesale (factory) price and the enterprise's costs of production of the product, one of the major problems of the economic reform is the establishment of a system of wholesale prices which will reflect costs of production and a fair profit for each product, and will stimulate each enterprise to increase its income from profit by

reducing its costs of production. Under the long-lived centrally controlled system of wholesale prices—a majority of which do not reflect the costs of production⁷—a considerable number of enterprises are producing at a planned loss.⁸ New and increased wholesale prices are being prepared under the direction of the State Committee on Prices and are to be introduced in industry in 1967 and 1968. New prices were introduced in certain branches of industry in 1966.

Dr. Lev Leontiev, a corresponding member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, reported that in setting the new prices "the authorities will take into account socially necessary output, the usefulness of products, the labor spent on them, their mutual interchangeability (possibility of substitution), and other factors."⁹ He also said that "a socialist economy is inconceivable without a logically unified system of value determinants . . . which serve as instruments of economic calculation and of exchange of equal values."¹⁰

Under the price reform, the profits are scheduled to be set at approximately 15 percent of the enterprise's production funds. (These funds equal the enterprise's total costs of production and are fixed in advance by the appropriate ministry.) When selling its products, an enterprise is permitted to include 15 percent of its costs of production in the price. Formerly production funds were not considered in price setting. Some high-cost enterprises whose production is vital to the economy will continue to produce at a loss¹¹ but will receive compensation from a special fund of the State budget to be established in 1967.¹² For example, a number of mineral fertilizer producers are among the enterprises producing at a loss.¹³

It is clear from discussions in the Soviet press that the Soviet price system is still in an experi-

⁵ Lev Leontiev. "Industrial Management in the Soviet Union," *Monthly Review of Economic Policy, English Edition of Wirtschaftsdienst*, Hamburg, No. 11, November 1965, p. 19.

⁶ This idea is developed by V. Kholiavin and others in *Vyshe kachestvo—bol'she pribyl'* [The Higher the Quality—The More Profits], Moscow, 1966.

⁷ *Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta* [Economic Gazette, Moscow weekly], No. 48, November 1966, p. 28.

⁸ *Kommunist* [Communist, a triweekly], No. 14, September 1966, p. 38.

⁹ Leontiev, op. cit., p. 15.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 18.

¹¹ *Kommunist* [Communist, triweekly], No. 14, September 1966, p. 41.

¹² *Izvestia* [News, Government daily], Oct. 15, 1966.

¹³ *Kommunist*, loc. cit., p. 42.

mental stage and the traditional practices of price formation will not be changed easily. Some Soviet economists have asked for a greater flexibility in prices and for prices to be established in certain cases, by agreement between an enterprise and a buyer.¹⁴ In tackling the price-formation problem, Soviet economists admit that much can be learned from the West, for socialism has emerged from capitalism and has preserved some of its aspects, including the idea of profits, though in a modified form.

In rebutting the charge that without the free formation of monetary prices in response to supply and demand on a free market, the rational operation of an economy would be impossible, Dr. Leontiev states that "this could not only be said of socialism but also of the economic system of most capitalist countries, as the free formation of monetary prices, if it had ever existed during the lifetime of our generation, has long exhaled its last breath under the impact of practical measures initiated by the big companies and associations, and under the regulating efforts of the State."¹⁵

New Problems

The main objective of the economic reform is to make Soviet industry more efficient, and, as was expected, the Soviet press is currently both claiming successes and criticizing shortcomings. During 1966, as compared with 1965, the enterprises which were transferred to the new incentives system reportedly increased sales of their products by more than 10 percent, labor productivity by 8 percent, and profits by about 25 percent. In contrast, the corresponding increase in profits for industry,

as a whole was 10 percent and in labor productivity 5 percent.¹⁶ (It may be assumed that new wholesale prices had been introduced, as scheduled,¹⁷ into the transferred enterprises.) During 1966, there were more than 2 million wage and salary earners in the 704 transferred enterprises, most of them in the textile, footwear, tobacco, and tea industries.¹⁸ The average number of wage and salary earners in the Soviet Union in 1966 was 79.7 million.¹⁹

In recent years (1963 and 1964), over 35 percent of the wage and salary earners have been in industry (mining and manufacturing).²⁰

Probably the greatest shortcoming has been the inertia of bureaucracy. The *New York Times* reports that "officials in Moscow find it difficult to abandon old habits, and often react with alarm when they learn that a factory director in some far-off town has displayed daring initiative in altering production plans or replacing machinery." For example, a director of one plant had to give up his plan to improve output when he received a letter from his ministry in Moscow ordering him to cut his administrative staff by 25 percent. "They are doing the planning for us again," the director said resignedly.²¹ Other cases of interference by the central planning agencies were subsequently reported.²²

The pursuit of efficiency and profits may create some unemployment when redundant workers are discharged,²³ and may also affect the production of inefficient enterprises which will be faced with the problem of finding replacements for technical workers who will leave to work in more profitable enterprises.

In addition to direct wage incentives, the Soviet authorities have other means of promoting production which as a byproduct may bring workers more money. According to the Communist Party daily, *Pravda*, "Discipline and organization more and more are becoming the most important condition for increasing the efficiency of socialist production."²⁴ The problem of labor discipline is not a new one—Lenin, the founder of the Soviet regime, has been quoted as calling insistently in 1920 "to concentrate all attention on questions of labor discipline, which is the key to all economic construction."²⁵ *Pravda* has been calling on Party units in enterprises to review the current status of labor discipline and to indicate to man-

¹⁴ *Komsomolskaya Pravda* [newspaper of young Communists], Oct. 19, 1966; also see Yevsei Liberman, "Plan, pribyl', premiya" [Plan, Profit, Premium], *Pravda*, Sept. 9, 1962.

¹⁵ Leontiev, op. cit. p. 18.

¹⁶ *Pravda*, Jan. 29 and 30, 1967, p. 1.

¹⁷ See *Labor Developments in the U.S.S.R.* (BLS Report 311, September 1966), p. 2.

¹⁸ *Pravda*, Jan. 4, 1967, p. 1 and Jan. 29, 1967, p. 1.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* Jan. 29, 1967, p. 2.

²⁰ *Narodnoe Khoziaistvo SSSR v 1964g* [The National Economy of the U.S.S.R.] Moscow 1965, p. 546.

²¹ *New York Times*, Dec. 18, 1966.

²² *New York Times*, Jan. 9, 1967.

²³ Soviet economist M. Sonin said that "Statistical reports as yet do not contain data concerning labor force mobility resulting from the introduction of new technology; research bodies are only beginning to make sample surveys of this nature." *Voprosy Ekonomiki* [Problems of Economics], No. 8, August 1966, p. 37.

²⁴ *Pravda*, Dec. 23, 1966.

²⁵ *Trud*, Dec. 23, 1966.

agement and workers what must be done to realize exemplary order in production, now that "favorable economic possibilities" have been created by the new economic reform. The level of labor discipline is largely dependent, *Pravda* has maintained, on the efficiency of production organization, allocation of workers, and the amount of work they are assigned.²⁶

Convergence of the Two Systems

Both the socialist and the capitalist systems appear to have been influenced to some degree by their economic practices. However, Sidney Hook, an authority on Marxism, states that, "The degree of 'economic' convergence is hard to establish because of the variety of notions the term 'economic' connotes. But in the main, the structural similarities are found in common technological and bureaucratic phenomena which reflect the place of science and the size of the industrial enterprise in the modern world."²⁷ Thus, it would appear to be inaccurate to talk of the convergence of two economic systems on the basis of the growing similarity of the industrial processes within the systems—processes which reflect advances of science and not changes in traditional political and economic dogmas or principles.

Robert W. Campbell, another authority on the Soviet economic system, states that the current Soviet economic developments "represent a significant inroad on the traditional principles of Soviet economic organization and it is quite likely that as time goes on, the Soviet economy will shed more and more those distinctive differences from the market economy," relating to the laws of supply and demand and to profit maximizing. But, he is careful to say, ". . . for the present, Soviet enterprise management still operates in an environment where the constraints on its right to make various kinds of economic decisions are so serious, and the incentives to which it is subject are so unusual, that it is quite wrong to assert, as is sometimes done, that the Russians seem to be abandoning planning in favor of the profit motive and market methods of control."²⁸

In his article "The Myth of the Convergence of the Two Systems,"²⁹ Dr. Leontiev began his exposition of the Soviet argument in opposition to the convergence theory by saying that resort by

Western writers to the theory indicated a bankruptcy in the traditional forms of attack on socialism. While making the usual distinction between socialist "profit" and capitalist "profit," he stressed the difference in the concepts of price formation and the market in the two systems. He affirmed that centralized planning was basic to the socialist system, and that the latest economic reform was designed to strengthen the principles of planning and to promote the initiative of enterprises through economic incentives. This will be done, he said, "with the help of such value categories of socialism as price, profit, bonus, and credit."³⁰ Dr. Leontiev mentioned, but did not esteem as significant, the proconvergence arguments that the capitalist system, on the one hand, was moving toward socialism by paying increasingly more attention to planning and by a more equitable distribution of property, and that the socialist system, on the other hand, was moving toward capitalism in adopting capitalist technical business tools and methods, in paying some attention to the market,³¹ and in using material incentives.³² What the proponents of these arguments are guilty of, he said, is "the gross distortion of the role played in the social-economic life of society by the form of the ownership of the means of production." He reaffirmed that "while capitalist private ownership [of the means of production] exists, there can be no talk of 'convergence'." He also listed the basic practices of socialism which would bar the possibility of convergence: the management of the economy through centralized planning, the planned setting of non-competitive prices, and the setting of economic goals by the Party and the Government.

²⁶ *Pravda*, Dec. 23, 1966.

²⁷ Sidney Hook, "Marxism in the Western World: From Scientific Socialism to Mythology," in Milorad M. Drachkovitch, ed., *Marxist Ideology in the Contemporary World* (New York, Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., publisher, 1966), p. 31.

²⁸ Robert W. Campbell, *Soviet Economic Power* (Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1966), p. 31.

²⁹ *Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta* (Economic Gazette, Moscow weekly). No. 49, December 1966, pp. 21-22.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 22.

³¹ Under the new economic reform, enterprises are authorized to conclude sales contracts with retail and other organizations which specify the kind of goods they think their customers demand.

³² For a detailed presentation of proconvergence arguments, see Jan Tinbergen, "Do Communist and Free Economies Show a Converging Pattern?," *Soviet Studies*, Oxford, April 1961, pp. 333-341.

The Role of Business in Society's Perfectability

NEIL W. CHAMBERLAIN*

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The American Management Association's annual personnel conference, held in New York City, February 6-8, concentrated its program on manpower problems. The keynote address, delivered under the title "Economic, Manpower, Wage-Price Trends and Their Implications," is excerpted below.*

Ellipses have not been noted and minor editorial changes have been made to ease transitions.

THE RAPIDITY of technological change and product innovation is still part of the pressure exerted on business enterprises, forcing them to adapt or become extinct. Indeed, the pace has accelerated in recent years. Let me simply urge the point on your imaginations by asking you, taking a single example, whether there is any doubt that some form of battery-powered automobile will replace the present version within, say, 10 or 15 years. Or to bring the point closer to home, reflect for a moment how firmly you believe that your own company will, 10 years from now, still be producing the product on which it now chiefly relies, or, if producing it, will be producing it by techniques even roughly comparable to those it now employs.

But the pressures of change are not primarily of a technical or product nature. Partly because the successes of science have induced in us a sense of achievability, partly because of heightened sensibilities to the potentials of change, advanced

societies today almost take for granted that we can, if we put our minds to it, solve our major social problems by appropriate application of resources.

This sense of the perfectability of society into which we have only recently come has infected not only our scientists and educators, our dreamers and poets. It has also got into the bloodstream of business, which is beginning to feel heady at the prospect of social reform for a profit. Defense contracts, the designing of immense road systems, space programs, and other similar activities, of a type which were relatively easy to accept as a natural basis for business collaboration with government, were the "pilot projects" which attuned management to the realization that its product line could include social betterment. We have suddenly entered on an era when it is the business entrepreneur rather than the utopian who is becoming infatuated with the possibilities of redesigning cities, reorganizing transportation networks, improving educational methods, expanding recreational facilities.

I do not intend to bestow all credit on business managers for a newly heightened imagination with respect to these concerns. Government officials and academicians were there first. In the realization of the new social goals, we have moved more and more in the direction of blurring the line between what is public and what is private, and have become bolder in experimenting with new organizational forms mingling elements of both—a Comsat Corporation, contractor relationships for specific enterprise ranging from supersonic planes to high-speed railways, agencies like the Atomic Energy Commission and NASA, whose function is less to regulate than to coordinate.

Business Planning and Purpose

How does a business firm operate within this kaleidoscopic context? One requirement it is having to come to grips with is a new sense of timing, which involves extending its time horizon and accelerating the pace at which new developments are reduced to routines and exploited as fully as possible as quickly as possible. This heightened sense of timing has encouraged the spread of more formal and sophisticated planning procedures.

*Professor of Economics, Yale University.

Planning means something other than attempted prophecy—it means purposes. This means that the firm is not content simply to react to change. It also seeks to control the course of its own development by purposive forward planning.

Within a democratic society, government must rely more on persuasion and inducement to secure the kind of performance it must have from its business firms if it is to achieve its goals. Whether we are talking about urban redevelopment or transportation, worker training or improvement of the nation's health, the government of a democratic society can achieve what it wants principally by inducing private responses, not by commanding. While viewing business firms as national assets which must be redeployed in order to realize national goals, their redeployment comes chiefly by their consent.

The spread of systems analysis has helped some management people to realize that their own organization has to be looked at as a system with its parts functioning in reasonably articulated fashion without too much leakage of overall corporate objectives through misuse of divisional discretion. It is also true that their firm is part of a larger social and economic system, perhaps not so tightly integrated but bonded together enough that they cannot pursue their own objectives independently of larger social goals. And, further, that their own welfare is at least partly tied up with bending their energies, imaginatively, to assist in realizing the overall design.

By viewing itself within this systems context, a firm is assisted in its planning activity. And with specific reference to manpower planning and labor policy, these can proceed effectively only as a firm attempts to envision the social and economic context within which it will be operating not only next month but 5 or 10 years from next month.

It is possible that imaginative analysis may suggest programs with a larger social relevance. Conceivably these may have a marketable value. Even if not salable, they may constitute approaches to social problems—not evasions, but approaches—more compatible with business' own interests than the formulas emanating from other sources. Once we have accepted the notion of the perfectability of society, we can be sure that social

ills will not for long be left unattended, and it is likely to be to business' self-interest to advance prescriptions and methods which will do the job with least disorientation of present relationships.

If one looks ahead to, say, 1975, there are at least three substantive areas in which the personnel specialist could anticipate almost certain change. The first of these is with respect to the problem of employee training and skill development. The need for additional technical and professional people is steadily increasing, and right along with it the need to keep updated the knowledge and skills of those already trained and on the payroll.

The Enticement of Education

But the recruitment problem merges very quickly into the problem of providing opportunities and incentives for the new recruits to keep abreast of their fields. There are mutually reinforcing influences at work here. One is the importance of providing a work climate which is attractive to young professionals precisely because it does offer chances for continuing career development. One major chemical producer is now finding that the promise of regular days off per week for the individual's own professional research is virtually necessary to lure the kind of people it wants.

The sequence of developments seems almost predictable. Companies will become more and more permissive with respect to the kind of educational offerings they will make available to their managerial, professional, and technical employees. Before very much longer, the same practice will spread to employees generally, perhaps under spur of union interest, perhaps as a result of governmental inducement with subsidies.

The notion of continuing or lifetime education will be given reality in part by company sponsorship of educational counseling programs and courses of instruction, staffed by qualified professional and management people released from their regular duties for this purpose perhaps half a day a week. It will be necessary to draw on such qualified talent simply because without them there will not be enough teachers to man courses ranging from creative writing to advanced biophysics. In effect, society will increasingly ask that our

companies take on some of the functions of an educational institution, in addition to performing their own production functions. There will no doubt be financial support for such programs from the public treasury.

The second area in which changes are more than likely is with respect to wage-price relationships.

If the wage-price push is looked on as purely a temporary phenomenon calling for short-run accommodations, one's attitude toward governmentally devised but voluntary guideposts might be more favorable than if the wage-price problem is conceived in longer run terms. The possible alternatives to simple hold-the-line bargaining would be more limited. But if wage and price elevation is viewed as a more lasting phenomenon, arising in a society which has made full employment and a constantly rising real standard of living its dual goals, then different policies are required. On the one hand, a firm can seek partial relief through improvements in technology with a different capital-labor ratio and a changing skill mix. On the other hand, it may find it desirable to explore more seriously the kind of public policy—incomes policy—which can cope with the persisting problem.

One candidate for consideration is some updated version of profit sharing. If our social aim is price stability, and if we seek to hold wage increases to something in the vicinity of the national average increase in productivity, and if we are realistic enough to expect that the most we can expect from business on the price front is no price increases, but not actual price decreases, then we have a sure-fire recipe for above-average profits in those companies where there has been above-average productivity improvement. We can scarcely expect a successful hold-the-line policy on wages in such instances, and some form of profit share

or investment share or savings share may make good sense.

A Fighting Chance for Negroes

The third area deals with the firmer integration of minority groups, primarily Negroes, into the labor force. This is too major an issue to deal with lightly and no company, however large, can deal with it adequately on its own.

One thing that is badly needed is something that will move effectively on the need for improved basic education by building up the morale and motivation of young Negroes. If a Negro youngster is led to believe that there are very lean pickings for him on the job and career front, no matter how hard he tries, he is likely to regard schooling with less enthusiasm than the white youngster who knows that he has a reasonably equal fighting chance for whatever he regards as the "good" jobs. If businesses could somehow become involved with Negro youngsters in a variety of ways that would help to reinforce a conviction that ability and training were the only prerequisites to any kind of job, motivation might be enhanced.

Business and Social Change

My position is that we cannot do without the aid of our business institutions in effectuating the kinds of social goals we are now setting for ourselves. We are now in process of building an indigenous economic system which will cast our firms in a different and larger role than they now play. They will be employed more as instruments of social change. And any effort on the part of business to hold back from filling this new role may well mean its default, and its relegation to a position of lesser importance in a society which increasingly believes in its own perfectability.

What's Ahead for Labor-Management Relations

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*While manpower was the theme of the AMA Conference, cited on page 41, attention was also directed to labor-management relations. Portions of papers offered at a tripartite panel on this subject are reproduced. Deletions have not been noted.*

The Labor Point of View

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING is an economic institution of wide scope. It seeks to regulate important economic relationships between millions of employees and hundreds of thousands of employers. The proper test is workability; it is inappropriate to apply the brittle tests of perfection or absolute peace. Under our decentralized system of free enterprise and free choice, ordinary citizens are given the power to make important decisions. The question of whether that power should be taken away cannot be resolved merely by proof that a mistake or some mistakes have been made.

Strikes have caused public inconvenience and, at times, hardship. The question here, as with the institution of competition, is whether freedom is worth its cost.

It is elementary that strikes and lockouts occur because of unresolved labor disputes. The resolution of labor disputes by responsible collective bargaining is, therefore, a principal means of minimizing strikes and lockouts. The power of unions to act responsibly in this regard has been impaired in recent years. Federal mediators have reported that approximately 10 percent of their active cases involve situations in which the union membership rejects agreements which have been recommended by their leaders.

This is a sort of States rights development in the global framework of industrial unionism. Its effect is to hold a huge enterprise like General Motors or Ford captive for weeks on end over local issues, after all national questions have been settled to the complete satisfaction of both sides. I do not minimize the importance of these plant grievances; they are exactly the kind of thing

that brought the United Auto Workers and other unions into being three decades ago.

But it is a devastating commentary on the effectiveness of the bargaining process that auto labor and management have not yet established any joint year-round machinery for resolving such issues as they arise, instead of leaving them to fester until they explode at the national negotiating table. Ever since 1961, when the auto locals walked away from Walter Reuther on a surprise strike at GM, both sides have been on notice that a cancerous situation exists at the plant level. Yet it lingers as an unmet challenge to the peaceful conclusions of the master negotiations in Detroit this fall.

An equal challenge is presented by the veto the UAW has given to its tool and die makers and other skilled tradesmen in the Big Three contract talks. If they don't feel they get enough out of the proposed national agreements, the whole thing goes down the drain. And if the mass of production workers feel the craftsmen have skimmed off too much of the gravy, that could doom the contract, too. The most intricate collective bargaining in autos is likely to be inside the union. But it will be the national economy that will suffer the chief hurt if a contract is reached and then falls prey to conflicts in the union's internal structure.

It has been suggested that these rejections are staged by the union leadership. The suggestion is not realistic. A union leader holds a political position. Why should he subject himself to a personal repudiation by the electorate? Why should he accept a loss of personal prestige which may lead to his defeat at the polls? How can he explain to the membership, particularly of a large union, that a repudiation is not a repudiation?

A number of committees are studying the emergency disputes provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. It is suggested that it would be appropriate to establish an authorized committee to study the effect of the Landrum-Griffin Act on union responsibility in collective bargaining.

In considering the matter of emergency disputes, it would be well once again to look at the record. The experience under title II of the Taft-Hartley Act has been summarized succinctly in a report of a special committee of the Labor Relations Law Section of the American Bar Association in Montreal in August 1966. This committee was composed of management and union lawyers. The management lawyers took the view that the statutory plan had worked well. In every emergency situation in which the provisions were put into operation, most strikes were settled within the 80-day injunction period, or shortly thereafter. The only exceptions were in the maritime industry, where the settlement was not brought about until several weeks after the vacation of the injunction. In none of these situations, however, did the President or Congress deem the continuance of the strike serious enough to require additional or special legislation. The union lawyers, while conceding that in some instances the 80-day injunction had afforded the parties needed additional time in which to reach an agreement, were of the view that the predictability of the 80-day injunction merely amounted to an automatic extension of the agreement. They stated:

It would appear that the avoidance of strikes imperiling the national health and safety since the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act is a result more of the vitality of collective bargaining than of the efficacy of the 80-day injunction.

It is clear that both sides are agreed that the experience has been satisfactory even though there is a difference as to whether collective bargaining or the 80-day injunction should get the credit.

If amendments are to be considered, it would be desirable to empower the President to authorize the board of inquiry to make recommendations. At the present time such boards are limited to findings of fact which do not serve a useful function.

—LOUIS SHERMAN
General Counsel

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW)

The Management Point of View

THE MAIN SOURCE of public agitation now, absent which there would be no great demand for legislation, is basically this: That the strike has now become a weapon, used by unions still, but which injures the public almost more than management or the enterprise at times.

Management is thus in the paradoxical position of seeking to redirect the prime impact of the strike back on itself and away from the public. This is not altruistic position, but pure self-interest; if the public is not better protected from the impact of strikes, it will demand legislation imposing alternatives which management would find far less palatable than strikes.

The key to our legislative problem may be to find ways to limit the scale of bargaining confrontations, so that the public can continue to get the service it needs, while simultaneously not interfering with a proper balance of management and union strategies for dealing with each other within the framework of free collective bargaining. Carefully drawn legislative restraints on coalition bargaining may be needed, if pursuit of this tactic continues to generate crisis bargaining situations. Over the years, other proposals have been advanced that try to go in this direction.

Some of these proposals may seem a bit stiff, and perhaps politically unpopular. But if Congress is serious about wanting to protect the public from the impact of "intolerable" strikes, while still preserving the right to strike and its impact on the employer, some such approach will be necessary. It is hoped that thoughtful union and management leadership will be farsighted enough to recognize the nature of this growing threat to the voluntary processes of bargaining and will demonstrate new resourcefulness responsive to the institutional needs of the parties and the requirements of the public.

Furthermore, an additional objective should be to provide employees with safeguards that enable them to register their views on vital decisions, such as whether or not to strike. Despite the fact that secret ballot votes may have seemed superfluous at an earlier time, such recent trends as members rejecting agreements, centralized bargaining, and other new facts in the picture make a reexamination of this requirement well worth-

while—particularly if we consider ballots taken after a strike has been called, say, 10 days or 30 days after, or at stated intervals. While we're at it, why not require that a majority of the members of the bargaining unit (not just those encouraged to vote) be required to authorize a strike?

In dealing with disputes which the public regards as intolerable, either the parties solve their own disputes between themselves; or settlements will, in fact, be imposed by third parties (normally compulsory arbitration).

I want to make it very clear that these observations relate to imposed settlements, not to the entirely different and useful role of the Mediation Service. Mediation, depending as it does on the creative ideas of the mediator, without any element of compulsion, is in clear contrast to the essentially compulsive nature of the other route.

Nor should my objections to imposed settlements be misconstrued as critical of the Taft-Hartley injunction procedure for truly national emergency situations. The public is entitled to such protection where vital national interests are at stake. Furthermore, the injunction procedure does not impose a settlement; it merely extends bargaining—and in almost all cases where the injunction has been involved, a settlement has been reached by the parties themselves during the 80-day period.

Imposed settlements don't work and won't work in the public interest. If the employees don't like them, they won't ratify the agreement; if the agreement is rammed down their throats, they'll still walk off the job. If the employer doesn't like an imposed agreement, he often has little choice, though I would hope a sense of fairness would concede his right not to have to accept it either.

The only workable answers to labor-management disputes then are ones which the parties work out themselves, one way or another. The basic problem can be seen in this light: There is no incentive to settle through negotiations where one party or the other thinks it will probably gain by provoking intervention. If this is the case, the creation of more sophisticated or ingenious methods of third-party imposed settlements is missing the whole point.

Actually, a more fundamental approach would be to try to remove the basic conditions which enable disputes to reach the level at which they

are intolerable to the public. This brings us back again to some type of proposal which would limit the scope of bargaining confrontations.

I really do not think the thorny issue of public emergencies or major inconveniences is going to be ever put to rest unless we face up to scaling down the *economic power* to inflict such damage on the public. The only alternatives are to destroy free collective bargaining—and nobody wants to do this—or to let the present situation drift—and the parties had better understand that the public won't tolerate this.

The public has at least as much reason to be concerned about the economics of the agreements reached as it is about the admittedly more dramatic controversies through which we pass in trying to reach them. In fact, the inconvenience of interrupted service during an unresolved dispute is at least a temporary injury to the public; the injury which results from an unsound level of settlements may be felt for a generation.

The efforts of government to promote a wage-price policy consistent with economic stability have been productive of only one new tool that steers clear of the control route. This is the much buffeted concept of guideposts. An objective reading of the Economic Report itself shows that the reports of death are exaggerated. The Council is indeed explicit in stating its belief that "the government must take an active and continuing interest in interpreting and explaining the guideposts."

As an educational tool, the guideposts may have been helpful to the public in evaluating the desirability of specific wage or price actions. If they are not now appropriate, what is to be used in their place? Is the public left to fall back on curbstone judgments of conflicting claims and counter-claims? Or is the power of persuasion to be replaced entirely by the persuasion of power?

In the last analysis, no private power or political authority can alter certain basic economic interrelationships of wages, productivity, and prices; average wage increases over the long run need to keep in step with national productivity increases, if we are to avoid cost inflation, in which a rising cost of living will rob workers of much of what they think they have gained.

—VIRGIL B. DAY

Vice President, Management Development
and Employee Relations Services,
General Electric Co.

The Public Point of View

MY OWN CONVICTION is that the increasing concentration of our economy makes it inescapable that we will have vast aggregations of centralized power on the management side of the table in most key industries. On that basis, I see no position in equity for the argument that the union side of the equation should be fragmented. I certainly don't think the country would be better off if you broke up General Electric or General Motors or United States Steel. And it is clearly preposterous to suppose that basic labor policy for these corporations won't be made in central headquarters. Grassroots unionism can't match that kind of centralization, and the record of recent corporate mergers makes it plain that centralization of industry is still nowhere near its zenith.

It may be that the current upheaval in the AFL-CIO as a result of the Meany-Reuther feud will take some of the steam out of the coalition idea, but over the long haul the dynamics of power will tend to make mass production unions operate through combinations in those places where they do not now have all power centralized in one industrial union.

Bewailing bigness on both sides in collective bargaining seems to me both unrealistic and unproductive. The need has long been clear for improved mechanisms to protect the public against abuses of the power which bigness gives the economic warriors to batter the community. That need is made greater by the fact that the trend toward ever larger bargaining units is coupled with an increasing tendency by union locals to spurn industrywide agreements because they fail to deal adequately with plant problems.

My own feeling is that all of us have become overprone to assess collective bargaining in terms of values and slogans that had more substance in the early years of the New Deal than they do today. A system established on the theory that it represented a contribution to the public welfare has developed some horribly abrasive malfunctions. This is a good year to set in motion a re-assessment of the whole institution to determine where it has gone sour and why.

—A. H. RASKIN

Assistant Editor, Editorial Page
The New York Times

The fact that public, labor, and management representatives are in unanimous agreement that collective bargaining is an essential element of economic democracy is a mark of our progress as a Nation when contrasted with the disagreements on this subject in the not-too-distant past.

President John F. Kennedy, May 1962.

Earnings in Motion Picture Theater Industry, April 1966

STRAIGHT-TIME EARNINGS of nonsupervisory employees in motion picture theaters averaged \$1.59 an hour in April 1966, according to a survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.¹ Working an average of 22.5 hours, the 103,000 employees covered by the survey averaged \$36 a week. Average hourly earnings were \$1.85 in the Northeast region, \$1.83 in the West, \$1.56 in the North Central, and \$1.25 in the South.²

Earnings varied also by type of theater, size of community, and occupation. Motion picture projectionists accounted for nearly one-fifth of the industry's work force. Their earnings averaged \$2.91 an hour, compared with \$1.24 for all other employees. One-fourth of the employees earned less than \$1 an hour, and nearly one-half earned less than \$1.25.

Motion picture theaters generally do not provide the opportunity to work a 40-hour week. Although approximately nine-tenths of the employees covered by the survey were in theaters operating 7 days a week, many of these theaters were open only during the evening or had only occasional matinees. At least partly as a result of this, the industry's work force (with the exception of projectionists) includes large numbers of part-time workers. Students, retired persons, and

housewives are frequently employed as ushers, ticket takers, cashiers, and concession attendants.

Theaters accounting for nearly seven-tenths of the industry's work force had contracts with labor organizations (usually affiliated with the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators Union) that applied to projectionists. Most of these contracts, however, did not cover other employees. Less than a tenth of the workers covered by the survey were in theaters having labor-management agreements covering a majority of their employees.

Theaters accounting for half of the industry's employment had paid vacation provisions applying to a majority of their workers. Those accounting for approximately one-fifth of the industry's employment had similar provisions for life, hospitalization, and surgical insurance benefits. Although not tabulated separately, projectionists frequently received benefits not available to other employees.

Earnings

Nationwide, straight-time earnings of non-supervisory employees in conventional motion picture theaters (accounting for nearly three-fourths of the employees in the industry) averaged \$1.61 an hour, compared with \$1.52 for employees of drive-in theaters. The wage advantage for employees of conventional theaters amounted to 3 cents in the North Central region, 4 cents in the Northeast, and 20 cents in the West (table 1). In the South, employees of drive-ins averaged 7 cents an hour more than employees of conventional theaters. In all regions, average weekly hours worked were higher for employees of conventional theaters than for those in drive-ins. In the South, this difference was sufficiently large that the average weekly earnings in conventional theaters exceeded the average in drive-ins by \$3.50 despite the 7-cent-an-hour advantage of employees in the latter group.

Earnings of employees in metropolitan areas³ averaged \$1.72 an hour, compared with \$1.21 for those of employees in smaller communities. The hourly wage advantage of employees in metropolitan areas amounted to between 20 and 40 percent in each region and was generally similar for both types of theaters. Differences in average weekly earnings were even more pronounced, since weekly

¹ The survey covered commercially operated theaters primarily engaged in the exhibition of motion pictures with or without vaudeville presentations as defined in industry 7831 of the 1957 *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, U.S. Bureau of the Budget. Separate auxiliary units, such as central offices, were included.

A more comprehensive account of the survey will be presented in a forthcoming BLS bulletin.

The survey was conducted at the request of the U.S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions for a report required under sec. 4(d) of the FLSA. The WHPC report was submitted to Congress in February 1967 by the Secretary of Labor. It is primarily concerned with the distribution of nonsupervisory employees by average hourly earnings and weekly hours of work.

Straight-time average earnings information excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, and holidays, but includes premium pay, if any, for late shift work. Average (mean) hourly earnings were calculated by dividing estimated total earnings by aggregate hours; group average weekly earnings were obtained by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

² For definitions of regions used in this article, see footnote 2 of table 1.

³ Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget through March 1965.

hours of work averaged substantially less in the smaller communities.

Information was developed separately for 17 large metropolitan areas. As indicated in table 2, average hourly earnings of nonsupervisory employees in these areas ranged from \$1.26 in Miami to \$2.17 in New York. Area rankings by average weekly earnings, however, differed considerably from those for average hourly earnings.

Men made up three-fifths of the work force and averaged \$1.83 an hour, compared with \$1.16 for women. The average hourly wage advantage for men ranged from 45 percent in the South to 65 percent in the North Central region. Men, as a group, worked more hours a week than women, resulting in an even greater difference in average weekly earnings. Differences in average pay

levels for men and women may be the result of several factors, including variations in the distribution of the sexes among establishments and among jobs with disparate pay levels. The latter is particularly significant in this industry. Thirty percent of the men, but virtually no women, were motion picture projectionists, a relatively high-paid job. Three-fourths of the women were employed as concession attendants or box-office cashiers.

Nearly a tenth of the employees covered by the survey earned less than 75 cents an hour; a fourth earned less than \$1; and nearly half earned less than \$1.25. Three-tenths of the employees earned at least \$1.50 an hour; more than half of these were projectionists. Projectionists accounted for nearly four-fifths of the employees

TABLE 1. NUMBER, AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED, AND AVERAGE EARNINGS¹ OF NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES IN MOTION PICTURE THEATERS, BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, UNITED STATES AND REGIONS,² APRIL 1966

Item	United States			Northeast			South					
	Number of employees	Average			Number of employees	Average			Number of employees	Average		
		Hourly earnings ¹	Weekly hours ¹	Weekly earnings ¹		Hourly earnings ¹	Weekly hours ¹	Weekly earnings ¹		Hourly earnings ¹	Weekly hours ¹	Weekly earnings ¹
ALL MOTION PICTURE THEATERS												
All nonsupervisory employees.....	103,061	\$1.59	22.5	\$36.00	27,375	\$1.85	22.5	\$41.50	30,394	\$1.25	24.5	\$31.00
Men.....	61,986	1.83	24.0	44.00	18,065	2.09	23.5	49.00	18,134	1.42	25.5	36.50
Women.....	41,075	1.16	20.5	23.50	9,310	1.32	20.5	27.00	12,260	.98	23.0	22.50
Size of community:												
Metropolitan areas ³	72,020	1.72	24.0	41.00	23,403	1.91	23.0	44.00	17,178	1.36	26.5	36.00
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	31,041	1.21	20.0	24.00	3,972	1.43	18.0	26.00	13,216	1.09	22.0	24.00
CONVENTIONAL THEATERS												
All nonsupervisory employees.....	75,886	1.61	23.5	37.50	22,715	1.86	23.0	43.00	20,286	1.23	26.0	32.00
Men.....	44,827	1.86	25.0	46.50	14,737	2.11	24.0	51.00	11,846	1.41	27.0	38.00
Women.....	31,059	1.17	21.0	24.50	7,978	1.32	21.0	28.00	8,440	.97	24.5	24.00
Size of community:												
Metropolitan areas ³	54,748	1.74	24.5	42.50	19,510	1.92	24.0	45.50	12,244	1.33	28.0	37.00
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	21,138	1.20	20.0	24.00	3,205	1.38	19.0	26.00	8,042	1.05	23.0	24.50
DRIVE-IN THEATERS												
All nonsupervisory employees.....	27,175	1.52	21.0	32.00	4,660	1.82	19.5	35.00	10,108	1.30	22.0	28.50
Men.....	17,159	1.72	22.5	38.50	3,328	1.98	20.5	41.00	6,288	1.45	23.5	34.00
Women.....	10,016	1.12	18.5	21.00	1,332	1.31	16.0	21.00	3,820	1.02	19.5	20.00
Size of community:												
Metropolitan areas ³	17,272	1.67	22.0	36.50	3,893	1.84	20.0	36.50	4,934	1.44	23.0	33.50
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	9,903	1.22	19.0	23.50					5,174	1.16	21.0	24.00
SELECTED OCCUPATIONS												
Box-office cashiers.....	16,616	1.11	20.5	22.50	4,334	1.22	19.5	24.00	5,283	.95	22.5	21.00
Men.....	766	1.40	20.5	28.50					263	1.18	18.5	22.00
Women.....	15,850	1.10	20.5	22.50	4,237	1.22	19.5	24.00	5,020	.94	22.5	21.00
Concession attendants.....	20,380	1.01	19.0	19.00	2,459	1.17	17.0	20.00	7,384	.90	21.5	19.00
Men.....	5,052	1.04	19.0	20.00	448	1.29	19.0	24.50	2,330	.91	18.5	17.00
Women.....	15,328	.99	18.5	18.50	2,011	1.14	16.5	19.00	5,054	.89	22.5	20.00
Drive-in theater attendants.....	3,673	1.14	20.0	23.00	969	1.22	19.0	23.50	737	1.05	18.5	19.50
Men.....	3,546	1.14	20.5	23.00	907	1.25	19.5	24.50				
Women.....	12,233	1.41	27.5	38.50	3,820	1.44	27.5	39.50	3,712	1.12	28.5	32.00
Janitors.....	9,560	1.46	28.5	41.50	2,802	1.48	28.5	42.50	2,974	1.16	29.5	34.00
Men.....	2,673	1.18	23.5	28.00	1,018	1.31	24.0	31.50	738	.94	25.5	24.00
Women.....	19,340	2.91	25.0	73.50	5,281	3.75	23.0	86.00	5,912	2.10	28.0	59.00
Motion picture projectionists ⁴	7,715	1.03	24.5	25.00	2,125	1.14	25.0	28.50	2,549	.87	25.0	22.00
Ticket takers.....	7,161	1.04	24.5	25.50	1,995	1.15	25.5	29.50	2,314	.88	24.5	22.00
Men.....	554	.86	21.5	18.50								
Women.....	11,501	.99	20.5	20.00	4,721	1.11	20.5	23.00	1,865	.81	23.5	19.00
Ushers.....	9,123	.97	21.0	20.00	4,005	1.09	20.5	22.00	1,714	.80	23.5	19.00
Men.....	2,378	1.09	19.0	20.50	716	1.21	23.0	27.50	151	.94	19.5	18.50
Women.....												

See footnotes at end of table.

earning \$2.50 or more an hour and nearly nine-tenths of those earning \$3.50 or more. As indicated in the following tabulation, the distribution of individual hourly earnings varied considerably by region:

	Percent of workers earning less than—			
	\$0.75	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$1.50
United States.....	9.2	24.6	47.4	71.3
Northeast.....	5.4	11.9	24.9	65.0
South.....	16.1	38.9	67.8	79.3
North Central.....	10.1	32.2	62.8	73.4
West.....	2.3	8.9	25.0	64.4

The seven occupations selected for separate study accounted for seven-eighths of the industry's

work force. Motion picture projectionists averaged \$2.91 an hour—slightly more than twice the average for janitors, the second highest paid job studied separately. Concession attendants, ticket takers, and ushers averaged about \$1 an hour; drive-in theater attendants and box-office cashiers, approximately 12 percent more.

Among the 17 metropolitan areas studied separately, averages for projectionists ranged from \$2.18 an hour in Baltimore to \$5.01 in New York. Among the other occupations, the highest area average exceeded the lowest by differences ranging from 46 percent for box-office cashiers to 141 percent for drive-in theater attendants.

TABLE 1. NUMBER, AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED, AND AVERAGE EARNINGS¹ OF NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES IN MOTION PICTURE THEATERS, BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, UNITED STATES AND REGIONS,² APRIL 1966—Con.

ITEM	North Central				West			
	Number of employees	Average			Number of employees	Average		
		Hourly earnings ¹	Weekly hours ¹	Weekly earnings ¹		Hourly earnings ¹	Weekly hours ¹	Weekly earnings ¹
ALL MOTION PICTURE THEATERS								
All nonsupervisory employees.....	26,744	\$1.56	21.0	\$33.00	18,548	\$1.83	22.0	\$40.00
Men.....	15,499	1.82	23.5	42.50	10,288	2.14	24.0	51.50
Women.....	11,245	1.10	18.5	20.00	8,260	1.36	19.5	26.50
Size of community:								
Metropolitan areas ³	16,476	1.72	23.0	39.50	14,963	1.90	23.0	44.00
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	10,268	1.23	18.0	22.50	3,585	1.44	17.5	25.00
CONVENTIONAL THEATERS								
All nonsupervisory employees.....	19,649	1.57	21.5	33.50	13,236	1.89	22.0	42.00
Men.....	11,000	1.85	24.0	44.00	7,244	2.20	24.5	54.00
Women.....	8,649	1.11	18.5	20.50	5,992	1.41	19.5	27.50
Size of community:								
Metropolitan areas ³	12,411	1.72	23.0	40.00	10,583	1.96	23.5	46.00
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	7,238	1.24	18.5	23.00	2,653	1.49	16.5	25.00
DRIVE-IN THEATERS								
All nonsupervisory employees.....	7,095	1.54	20.5	31.00	5,312	1.69	21.5	36.50
Men.....	4,499	1.75	21.5	38.00	3,044	1.97	23.5	46.00
Women.....	2,596	1.08	18.0	19.50	2,268	1.23	19.0	23.50
Size of community:								
Metropolitan areas ³	4,065	1.73	22.5	39.00	4,380	1.75	22.0	38.50
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	3,030	1.20	17.5	21.00				
SELECTED OCCUPATIONS								
Box-office cashiers.....	4,243	1.07	18.0	19.50	2,756	1.32	20.5	27.50
Men.....	144	1.62	21.5	34.50	262	1.52	22.5	34.00
Women.....	4,099	1.05	18.0	19.00	2,494	1.30	20.5	26.50
Concession attendants.....	6,014	.93	16.5	15.50	4,523	1.20	19.0	22.50
Men.....	1,241	.99	17.5	17.50	1,033	1.26	22.5	28.50
Women.....	4,773	.92	16.5	15.00	3,490	1.19	17.5	21.00
Drive-in theater attendants.....	1,284	1.06	19.5	21.00	683	1.22	24.0	29.50
Men.....	1,251	1.06	20.0	21.00				
Janitors.....	3,099	1.45	27.5	40.00	1,602	2.05	23.5	48.50
Men.....	2,314	1.50	29.0	43.50	1,470	2.08	24.5	51.00
Women.....	785	1.24	23.0	28.50	132	1.46	15.5	23.00
Motion picture projectionists ⁴	4,695	3.02	24.0	73.00	3,452	3.15	25.0	78.50
Ticket takers.....	1,988	1.00	22.5	22.50	1,053	1.26	24.0	30.50
Men.....	1,849	1.00	23.0	23.00	1,003	1.26	24.5	31.00
Women.....	139	.99	16.0	16.00				
Ushers.....	3,201	.84	19.5	16.50	1,714	1.18	18.0	21.00
Men.....	2,631	.84	19.5	16.50	773	1.20	20.5	24.50
Women.....	570	.84	18.5	15.50	941	1.16	16.0	18.50

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends and holidays, but includes premium pay, if any, for late shift work. Average weekly hours were rounded to the nearest half hour and average weekly earnings to the nearest half dollar.

² The regions used in this study include: *Northeast*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *South*—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; *North Central*—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan,

Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; and *West*—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Alaska and Hawaii were not included in the study.

³ Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget through March 1965.

⁴ Virtually all workers were men.

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

TABLE 2. NUMBER AND AVERAGE EARNINGS¹ OF NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES IN MOTION PICTURE THEATERS, 17 SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS,² APRIL 1966

Areas	All employees ³			Box-office cashiers			Janitors			Motion picture projectionists			Ticket takers		
	Number	Average earnings ¹		Number	Average earnings ¹		Number	Average earnings ¹		Number	Average earnings ¹		Number	Average earnings ¹	
		Hourly	Weekly		Hourly	Weekly		Hourly	Weekly		Hourly	Weekly		Hourly	Weekly
NORTHEAST															
Boston.....	2,108	\$1.69	\$34.00	351	\$1.22	\$19.50	264	\$1.40	\$37.50	260	\$3.36	\$85.00	148	\$1.14	\$29.50
Newark and Jersey City ⁴	718	1.74	46.50	111	1.08	25.50	111	1.10	36.50	164	3.70	100.00	49	.96	33.00
New York.....	8,756	2.17	57.50	1,317	1.35	32.50	1,187	1.70	54.50	1,603	5.01	117.50	673	1.29	37.00
Philadelphia.....	2,434	1.56	33.50	429	1.19	24.50	370	1.25	36.50	467	3.31	77.50	188	1.03	24.00
Pittsburgh.....	1,185	1.58	33.50	188	.93	17.50	167	1.30	39.50	239	3.44	78.50	150	.84	14.50
SOUTH															
Atlanta.....	745	1.47	35.50	125	1.11	25.50	99	1.50	39.50	122	2.56	78.50	73	.88	24.00
Baltimore.....	926	1.33	38.50	204	1.02	26.00	122	1.08	33.00	171	2.18	79.00	90	.98	31.50
Miami.....	687	1.26	37.50	137	.99	24.00	95	1.05	38.50	120	2.86	89.00	40	.97	24.50
Washington.....	970	1.68	47.50	146	1.30	31.00	119	1.30	50.00	202	3.60	86.50	103	.94	25.00
NORTH CENTRAL															
Chicago.....	3,391	2.02	54.00	492	1.36	31.50	407	1.93	75.50	424	4.04	170.00	358	1.18	30.00
Cleveland.....	783	1.91	41.00	135	1.13	20.00	75	1.36	48.00	114	4.59	125.00	44	1.15	25.50
Detroit.....	1,746	1.80	43.50	271	1.21	22.50	201	1.63	52.00	257	4.02	102.00	164	1.09	28.00
Milwaukee.....	634	1.89	42.50	113	1.16	23.00	60	1.60	50.00	103	4.39	114.50	41	1.12	25.00
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	1,024	1.80	34.50	174	1.15	19.00	98	1.68	46.50	173	3.54	81.00	58	1.11	23.50
St. Louis.....	1,264	1.47	34.50	153	1.02	18.00	155	1.26	42.00	196	3.17	81.50	61	.96	21.00
WEST															
Los Angeles-Long Beach and Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove ⁴	4,011	2.01	51.00	655	1.34	27.50	186	2.28	71.50	660	3.38	102.50	244	1.35	41.50
Seattle-Everett.....	826	2.02	44.00	104	1.36	32.50	101	1.79	43.00	128	3.69	92.50	44	1.38	25.00

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.² See footnote 3, table 1.³ Includes data for occupational groups in addition to those shown separately.⁴ Combination of two Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Earnings of individual workers also varied within the same job and area. The spread in the middle range of hourly earnings for projectionists exceeded \$1 in most areas, and for janitors it usually ranged from 30 to 60 cents; the spread in the middle range for other occupations usually amounted to 25 cents or less.

Establishment Practices

The information on the incidence of selected establishment practices summarized in the following paragraphs is based on formal provisions that were applicable to half or more of the nonsupervisory employees in an establishment. If a particular practice applied to some but fewer than half of the employees, the practice was considered to be nonexistent in the establishment. The information, thus, relates primarily to employees other than projectionists. Although in some establishments projectionists may have received benefits not available to other employees, this is not reflected in the estimates if projectionists constituted a minor part of the establishment's work force, which was generally the case.

Paid holidays were provided by establishments employing 3 percent of the work force; nearly half of these workers were in separate auxiliary units, such as central offices.

Paid vacations, after qualifying periods of service, were provided in establishments employing half the employees in the industry. The most common provisions were 1 week's pay after 1 year of service and 2 weeks' after 5 years; longer vacation periods were rarely recorded.

Life, hospitalization, and surgical insurance were available to one-fifth of the workers. Accidental death and dismemberment insurance, sickness and accident insurance, paid sick leave, medical insurance, and catastrophe insurance applied to an eighth or less of the work force. Financing of these plans was usually shared by employer and employee.

Pension plans, providing regular payments for the remainder of the retiree's life (in addition to Federal social security benefits), were provided by establishments employing 5 percent of the workers.

—CHARLES M. O'CONNOR
Division of Occupational Pay

Earnings in Laundry and Cleaning Services

STRAIGHT-TIME EARNINGS of nonsupervisory inside plant workers in laundry and cleaning services establishments averaged \$1.43 an hour in mid-1966, according to a survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.¹ Slightly more than three-fourths of the 379,207 workers covered by the survey were women, who averaged \$1.31 an hour compared with \$1.81 for men. Regional averages for all plant workers² ranged from \$1.14 an hour in the South to \$1.73 in the West. Among the 51 metropolitan areas studied separately, average hourly earnings ranged from \$1 in Memphis to \$2.28 in San Francisco-Oakland.

Approximately one-eighth of all plant workers earned less than \$1 an hour, nearly three-tenths earned less than \$1.15, and slightly over two-fifths earned less than \$1.30. Most of the workers were in establishments providing paid vacations and holidays and various types of insurance benefits.

Collective bargaining agreements covering a majority of the plant workers were in effect in establishments employing slightly more than one-third of all such workers. The proportions were approximately one-half in the North Central, West, and Northeast regions, and one-eighth in the South. In each region, contract coverage was considerably more extensive in metropolitan areas than in the smaller communities.

¹ The survey covered establishments employing 4 workers or more and classified in industry group 721 (laundries, laundry services, and cleaning and dyeing plants) as defined in the 1957 edition and 1963 supplement of the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, U.S. Bureau of the Budget.

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

A more comprehensive account of the survey will be presented in a forthcoming BLS bulletin. This report will include data on all nonsupervisory employees (except routemen) and on nonsupervisory office workers.

The survey was conducted at the request of the U.S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions to facilitate the preparation of a report requested by Congress. The WHPC report was submitted to Congress by the Secretary of Labor in February 1967. It is primarily concerned with the distribution of nonsupervisory employees by average hourly earnings and weekly hours of work.

² The term "plant workers" used in this and subsequent statements refers to nonsupervisory inside plant workers. Retail receiving clerks are included in this category, but routemen and office workers are excluded.

³ For results of the earlier survey, see *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1964, pp. 419-422.

Incentive wage systems—most commonly individual piecework—applied to nearly one-fifth of the plant workers. The proportions were less than one-tenth in the West and approximately one-fifth in the other regions.

Earnings

The average of \$1.43 an hour in mid-1966 is 14 percent above the average recorded in June 1963 (\$1.25), when a similar survey was conducted.³ Workers in the South averaged \$1.14 an hour, compared with \$1.51 in the North Central region, \$1.61 in the Northeast, and \$1.73 in the West (table 1). Since June 1963, average hourly earnings had increased 21 percent in the South, 16 percent in the North Central region, 12 percent in the Northeast, and nearly 8 percent in the West.

TABLE 1. NUMBER AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS¹ OF NONSUPERVISORY INSIDE PLANT WORKERS IN LAUNDRY AND CLEANING SERVICES ESTABLISHMENTS, UNITED STATES AND REGIONS,² MID-1966

Item	Number	Per- cent women	Average hourly earn- ings ¹	Percent earning less than—			
				\$1.00	\$1.15	\$1.30	\$1.45
United States.....	379,207	77	\$1.43	13.6	27.7	42.5	61.2
Metropolitan areas ³	306,821	76	1.48	10.5	22.4	36.4	56.8
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	72,386	80	1.19	27.7	51.1	68.7	80.6
Northeast.....	92,293	70	1.61	.2	4.3	17.7	48.0
Metropolitan areas ³	81,643	69	1.63	.2	3.4	15.1	46.2
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	10,650	74	1.45	-----	10.2	36.0	60.4
South.....	137,062	80	1.14	34.4	59.1	74.6	83.5
Metropolitan areas ³	98,350	79	1.19	30.2	52.6	69.8	80.2
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	38,712	81	1.00	44.7	75.4	86.6	91.5
North Central.....	101,732	80	1.51	3.9	16.5	35.7	57.5
Metropolitan areas ³	83,520	79	1.54	1.7	13.1	30.3	53.5
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	18,212	83	1.32	13.6	32.0	60.5	75.7
West.....	48,120	76	1.73	1.5	7.5	13.6	31.5
Metropolitan areas ³	43,308	76	1.75	1.2	6.4	12.1	29.0
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	4,812	77	1.54	4.6	17.9	27.7	54.7

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

² The regions in the survey include: *Northeast*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *South*—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; *North Central*—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; *West*—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Alaska and Hawaii were not included in the survey.

³ Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget as of March 1965.

In each region, plant workers in metropolitan areas averaged approximately 20 cents more than those in smaller communities. Nationwide, however, the difference was 29 cents, reflecting the unequal contribution of the regions to the totals. The South, for example, accounted for 32 percent of the workers in the larger communities and 53 percent in nonmetropolitan areas.

Slightly over three-fourths of the plant workers were women, who averaged \$1.31 an hour compared with \$1.81 for men. Regionally, the differences in average earnings ranged from 39 cents in the South to 60 cents in the West. Differ-

ences in average pay levels for men and women may be the result of several factors, including variations in the distribution of the sexes among establishments and among jobs with disparate pay levels.

TABLE 2. AVERAGE STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS¹ OF INSIDE PLANT WORKERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN LAUNDRY AND CLEANING SERVICES, 51 AREAS, MID-1966

Area ²	All inside plant workers		Earnings ¹ for selected occupations									
	Number	Earnings ¹	Assemblers ³	Clerks, retail, receiving ³	Dry cleaners ⁴	Extractor operators (laundry) ⁴	Finishers, flatwork machine ³	Pressers, machine, dry cleaning ⁵	Pressers, machine, shirts ⁵	Pressers, machine, wearing apparel (laundry) ³	Washers, machine ⁴	Wrappers, bundle ⁴
NORTHEAST												
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	1,539	\$1.56	\$1.39	-----	\$1.81	\$1.60	\$1.31	\$1.82	\$1.63	\$1.49	\$2.01	\$1.64
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	979	1.41	1.39	\$1.22	1.95	1.70	1.20	1.88	1.29	1.47	1.85	1.32
Boston	6,239	1.69	1.51	1.44	2.24	1.83	1.45	2.26	2.00	1.60	2.07	1.64
Bridgeport	696	1.66	-----	-----	2.44	-----	1.32	2.41	1.64	1.39	1.93	-----
Buffalo	2,210	1.61	1.51	1.39	2.24	1.73	1.45	1.92	1.76	1.53	1.70	1.38
Hartford	1,433	1.64	1.48	1.54	2.97	1.68	1.39	2.26	1.62	1.47	1.91	1.38
New Haven	869	1.66	-----	1.35	-----	-----	-----	2.27	1.69	-----	1.94	-----
New York	25,697	1.72	1.57	1.45	1.96	1.60	1.43	2.18	1.55	1.74	1.88	1.54
Newark and Jersey City ⁶	5,810	1.65	1.51	1.44	2.29	1.83	1.44	1.91	1.67	1.65	1.92	1.66
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	2,553	1.74	1.61	1.41	2.21	1.42	1.45	2.29	1.69	1.65	2.05	1.52
Philadelphia	8,955	1.60	1.38	1.32	1.87	1.59	1.33	2.20	1.59	1.51	1.78	1.34
Pittsburgh	4,328	1.42	1.33	1.18	2.01	1.50	1.27	1.68	1.31	1.54	1.48	1.29
Rochester	1,875	1.65	1.50	1.45	2.03	-----	1.40	2.11	1.85	1.46	1.91	1.54
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	957	1.62	1.42	1.40	1.95	1.38	1.41	1.78	1.88	1.60	1.86	-----
Syracuse	1,068	1.52	1.44	1.39	-----	-----	-----	1.78	1.84	1.75	1.75	-----
SOUTH												
Atlanta	4,452	1.17	.92	1.17	1.57	1.31	.89	1.39	1.18	1.07	1.32	.98
Baltimore	4,987	1.38	1.22	1.15	1.68	1.54	1.19	1.90	1.38	1.42	1.59	1.16
Memphis	2,749	1.00	.94	1.05	1.49	1.02	.85	1.19	.92	.95	1.13	.85
Miami	3,602	1.34	1.12	1.11	1.88	1.45	.94	1.92	1.39	1.28	1.54	1.06
New Orleans	2,395	1.23	1.02	1.13	1.60	1.18	.88	1.71	1.23	1.28	1.30	1.01
Washington, D.C.	7,880	1.53	1.38	1.35	1.97	1.39	1.27	1.97	1.50	1.44	1.46	1.42
NORTH CENTRAL												
Akron	1,648	1.44	-----	1.17	-----	-----	-----	1.84	1.45	1.47	1.41	1.39
Chicago	18,998	1.66	1.41	1.36	2.32	1.65	1.35	2.56	1.76	1.47	2.01	1.49
Cincinnati	2,648	1.55	1.45	1.36	1.97	-----	1.41	1.86	1.59	1.77	1.68	1.42
Cleveland	4,747	1.55	1.35	1.31	1.96	1.42	1.26	1.95	1.49	1.49	1.71	1.28
Columbus	1,969	1.49	1.41	1.26	2.05	-----	-----	2.06	-----	-----	1.67	1.36
Dayton	1,762	1.53	1.34	1.25	1.82	-----	1.75	2.00	1.49	1.43	1.96	1.36
Detroit	10,172	1.66	1.44	1.32	2.41	1.84	1.46	2.48	1.84	1.67	1.81	1.38
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago	1,237	1.63	1.44	1.45	2.49	-----	1.35	2.15	1.61	1.47	2.09	-----
Grand Rapids	1,072	1.56	1.51	1.37	-----	1.79	1.43	1.76	1.79	1.41	1.90	1.54
Indianapolis	2,675	1.41	1.26	1.21	1.91	-----	1.18	2.05	1.32	1.39	1.43	1.30
Kansas City	2,680	1.46	1.41	1.52	2.11	1.29	1.02	2.04	1.35	1.20	1.60	1.15
Milwaukee	2,967	1.49	1.33	1.27	2.14	1.93	1.30	2.05	1.51	1.67	2.00	1.41
Minneapolis-St. Paul	3,489	1.71	1.71	1.54	2.52	1.99	1.56	2.13	1.59	1.60	1.95	1.57
Omaha	1,172	1.29	1.15	1.21	1.79	1.63	1.11	1.58	1.28	1.18	1.85	1.16
Rockford	589	1.75	1.60	-----	-----	-----	1.45	1.93	1.79	-----	1.97	1.35
St. Louis	4,592	1.44	1.32	1.32	1.78	1.34	1.09	1.81	1.48	1.36	1.53	1.23
Toledo	1,698	1.45	1.35	1.28	-----	-----	1.32	1.90	1.38	1.37	1.49	1.27
Wichita	961	1.23	.97	1.08	1.53	-----	.91	1.69	1.14	.98	1.42	.84
Youngstown-Warren	1,035	1.35	1.21	1.14	1.86	1.53	-----	1.72	1.31	1.28	1.80	-----
WEST												
Denver	2,173	1.49	1.37	1.34	2.10	1.60	1.22	1.88	1.35	1.38	1.68	1.28
Los Angeles-Long Beach and Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove ⁶	13,055	1.80	1.59	1.53	2.70	1.71	1.44	2.46	1.75	1.68	2.02	1.57
Phoenix	1,502	1.30	1.23	1.14	-----	-----	1.93	1.78	1.30	1.14	1.59	-----
Portland	1,667	1.86	1.68	1.75	2.53	2.35	1.55	2.08	1.82	1.68	2.46	1.61
Sacramento	1,073	1.83	1.65	-----	2.42	-----	2.10	1.55	2.11	1.67	1.58	1.59
Salt Lake City	998	1.39	1.29	1.23	1.62	1.50	1.21	1.67	1.34	1.25	1.61	-----
San Diego	2,348	1.62	1.46	1.42	2.12	-----	1.70	1.38	1.86	1.48	1.50	1.82
San Francisco-Oakland	4,985	2.28	2.09	2.31	-----	2.38	1.86	2.84	2.00	1.94	2.53	2.04
San Jose	1,216	2.07	1.96	2.24	-----	-----	1.71	-----	1.76	1.69	2.50	1.80
Seattle-Everett	1,843	2.02	1.90	1.79	2.73	2.55	1.64	2.46	1.77	1.76	2.42	1.84
Tucson	831	1.28	1.14	1.16	2.05	-----	1.11	1.61	1.30	1.24	1.39	-----

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

² See footnote 3, table 1.

³ All or predominantly women.

⁴ All or predominantly men.

⁵ Predominantly men or women, depending on area.

⁶ Combinations of SMSA's.

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

Fully one-eighth of the 379,207 plant workers within scope of the survey earned less than \$1 an hour in mid-1966.⁴ As indicated in table 1, the large majority of these workers were in the South. The proportion of workers earning less than \$1 an hour was 27.7 percent in the smaller communities, compared with 10.5 percent in metropolitan areas.

Dry cleaners (predominantly men) were among the higher paid workers, and averaged above \$2 an hour in 22 of the 42 areas for which averages could be published. In 12 other areas, the average earnings of dry cleaners were between \$1.80 and \$2 an hour. Average earnings were less than \$1.60 an hour in Atlanta, Memphis, and Wichita, and more than \$2.50 in Hartford, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Portland, Los Angeles-Long Beach and Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, and Seattle-Everett. Machine flatwork finishers, one of the lowest paid occupations and nearly all women, averaged less than \$1.40 an hour in 28 of the 46 areas for which data could be shown, and between \$1.40 and \$1.50 an hour in 12 other areas. Average earnings below \$1 an hour were recorded in Atlanta, Memphis, Miami, New Orleans, Wichita, and Phoenix. (See table 2.)

Operators of shirt-pressing machines (predominantly women) averaged more than flatwork finishers in all areas where comparisons are possible, with differences ranging from 3 cents in Minneapolis-St. Paul to 55 cents in Boston. In 35 areas, differences in average earnings ranged from 10 to 40 cents. In a majority of the areas, average earnings of wearing apparel pressers (machine) were usually between those of flatwork finishers and shirt pressers.⁵

Establishment Practices

Work schedules of 40 hours a week were in effect in establishments employing slightly over three-

fifths of the plant workers. However, only a fourth worked exactly 40 hours during the survey week. Slightly over one-third worked less than 40 hours, and about two-fifths worked more. The proportions working more than 40 hours ranged from one-fourth in the West to about one-half in the South; nearly three-eighths of the employees in the South worked 44 hours or more.

Paid holidays were provided by establishments employing approximately four-fifths of the plant workers. Six holidays a year was the most common provision, applying to over two-fifths of all workers. Provisions were most liberal in the Northeast and West, where a third or more of the workers received at least 7 days a year; workers in the North Central most commonly received 6 paid holidays, and in the South, 5 days.

Paid vacations, after qualifying periods of service, were provided by establishments employing nearly seven-eighths of the plant workers. A large majority of the workers received 1 week of vacation pay after 1 year of service, and slightly over one-half, 2 weeks after 5 years of service. One-fourth of the workers were in establishments providing 3 weeks or more upon completion of 15 years of service. Three-fourths of the workers in the South received paid vacations, compared with nine-tenths or more in the other three regions.

Life, hospitalization, and surgical insurance, for which employers paid at least part of the cost, were provided by establishments employing slightly over one-half of the workers. Over two-fifths of the workers received medical insurance, about one-third, sickness and accident and accidental death and dismemberment insurance, and less than a tenth, catastrophe insurance. Except for catastrophe insurance, the benefits were usually financed entirely by the employer. Provisions for these benefits varied by region, being less common in the South.

Retirement pension benefits (in addition to those available under Federal social security) were reported by establishments employing one-sixth of the plant workers. Such plans were most common in the Northeast region, where nearly a third of the workers were covered.

—JOSEPH C. BUSH

Division of Occupational Pay

⁴ Most laundry and dry cleaning services establishments were not covered by the Federal minimum wage law at the time of the survey reference period. The Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1966, effective Feb. 1, 1967, extended general coverage of the act to all employees in laundry and dry cleaning enterprises. It provides that newly covered employees must be paid not less than \$1 an hour, beginning Feb. 1, 1967, and that the minimum wage be increased 15 cents an hour each year thereafter until Feb. 1, 1971, when the minimum will be \$1.60. See also "Basic Provisions of the 1966 FLSA Amendments," *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1967, pp. 1-4, and "Extent of Coverage Under FLSA as Amended in 1966," pp. 21-24, this issue.

The Canadian Economy and Incomes Policy

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The following is excerpted from "Prices, Productivity and Employment," the Third Annual Review by the Economic Council of Canada, November 1966. Subheads have been added, and deletions are not indicated.*

WHAT is an incomes policy? The following definition by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development appears to command general acceptance:

What is meant by an incomes policy . . . is that the authorities should have a view about the kind of evolution of incomes which is consistent with their economic objectives, and in particular with price stability; that they should seek to promote public agreement on the principles which should guide the growth of incomes; and that they should try to induce people voluntarily to follow this guidance.¹

There are certain ambiguities to this definition, notably in the exact meaning of "voluntarily," but it is no doubt as precise a definition as one has a right to expect in a branch of economic policy where the arts of persuasion must obviously play an important role. An incomes policy clearly goes further than persuasion, but it cannot go all the way to a full-scale, statutory freeze of wages and prices on the wartime model and still satisfy the OECD criteria. Thus, while an incomes policy does not lend itself to a precise, once-and-for-all definition, it can be said to occupy some sort of middle ground between the other two approaches.

A complete incomes policy consists of three principal components. The first is a set of general targets for the whole economy indicating an appropriate course of development for the major forms of income and for prices. Most frequently, these targets—or guidelines—are worked out only for wages and other compensation to employees, and for prices. This is justified on the grounds that profits and other forms of income, accounting for a third or less of total income, will in effect be determined mainly by the relation between prices and compensation to employees.

A second essential component of an incomes policy is some means of rendering national guidelines meaningful and relevant for individual price and wage decisions. The procedure followed has varied widely: sometimes national guidelines have been broken down into separate guidelines for different sectors of the economy, while sometimes the national guidelines have been declared generally applicable over most of the economy, but subject to modifications and exemptions in specified circumstances.

The final component of an incomes policy is a means of inducing people to follow the guidelines. Widespread, if not 100 percent, conformance is clearly desirable on practical as well as moral grounds.

Some Problems of Incomes Policy

The experience of a number of countries that have attempted to implement incomes policies reveals very clearly that such policies are confronted with serious problems. Through many of these problems runs one common thread: the fundamental difficulty, in a complex, modern economy, of translating policy from the general to the particular. At the general level—the level of the whole economy—the relationship between prices, incomes, and productivity, on which most incomes policies are based, is an easily understood truism and seems deceptively simple. The broad lines of the sort of price and wage behavior that would be consistent with the national interest may appear obvious, leaving only the problem of bringing the national interest more effectively to bear on the making of individual decisions. But there precisely is the rub: at the level of individual decisions, the economy proves to be virtually a collection of special cases, affected by rigidities and market power to some extent, but also by a variety of desirable economic adjustment processes in different stages of completion. To state what the national interest requires in each of these cases is no longer easy. Confronted by the kind of price and cost increases which are largely the result of specific or general demand pressures in the various markets making up the system, an incomes policy cannot get at the more underlying factors in the situation. It can only attempt to repress symptoms.

A conflict is posed between the need for simplicity on the one hand and the need to take account of complex economic relationships on the other. Because an incomes policy relies heavily on persuasion, it must be simple enough to be readily understood and accepted by the general public; but if it is too simple it will not make economic sense in many actual cases. In such instances, it will either be ignored or will become an economic straitjacket which imposes new inequities and rigidities.

Each of the three policy components described above has its special set of problems. In laying down general guidelines for the whole economy, the question arises of how to arrive at an appropriate set of figures for such guidelines. In countries strongly committed to national economic planning, the tendency has been to indicate appropriate patterns of income, productivity, and other changes within the framework of an overall national plan. Appropriate rates of increase for prices, wages, and other incomes are incorporated in the plan. As compared with backward-looking criteria based on past performance, this arrangement has certain advantages of flexibility. Plans can be changed to suit current conditions; adjustments can be made if problems such as unforeseen balance-of-payments difficulties arise. On the other hand, there cannot be too much chopping and changing, for in a typical exercise of this kind the approval of interested parties must be obtained for each major alteration of course. One way or another, there is a heavy reliance on the accuracy of economic forecasts, which

¹ *Policies for Price Stability* (Paris, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 1962), p. 23.

are seldom correct. When they go badly wrong, the wage-price criteria which have been put forward become impossible to apply. After this has happened once or twice, the credibility of the entire procedure is gravely impaired.

The Productivity Approach

The United States and Great Britain have preferred to use relatively fixed guidelines for wages and prices based more explicitly on previous or anticipated trend rates of growth in productivity. This procedure is relatively simple, does not require a comprehensive national economic plan, avoids difficulties associated with frequent changes in guidelines, and lends itself well to the educational function of laying before the public basic truisms concerning the relationship between prices, productivity, and incomes.

There are, however, certain serious difficulties in the productivity approach to guidelines. Especially in an open economy, they may be upset by uncontrollable movements in foreign prices. Also, the measurement of productivity poses real practical problems. Productivity measurement is not a cut-and-dried affair, but a difficult and controversial procedure, both in the choice of an output figure for the numerator and that of a labor input figure for the denominator. There is again a problem of choosing between simple methods of estimating productivity trends, such as 5-year moving averages, and statistically better but more complex methods. The simple methods, if rigorously adhered to, may involve excessively frequent changes in the guidelines; the complex methods, on the other hand, may have difficulty gaining public acceptance.

Another disadvantage of the trend-productivity procedure for developing guidelines at the national level is that even a temporary nonconformance of the economy with the guidelines puts the entire conceptual basis and credibility of the system in jeopardy.

In translating national criteria into more specific guides for individual decisionmaking, another important choice must be made. Should different guidelines be laid down for different industries, or should the national guidelines be declared generally applicable? If the translation is done on an industry-by-industry basis, with each industry's prices expected to remain stable and each industry's wages expected to follow the industry productivity trend, the result is unlikely to make much economic sense. A rigorous interpretation of the industry guidelines will effectively rule out many of the relative price and wage movements between industries that are normally considered to be essential for shifts in resource allocation—shifts which are central to the process of economic growth. It will also create major difficulties in sectors where large productivity increases are impossible to obtain, but where major expansions of demand are occurring. Finally, the statistical problems of productivity measurement are on the whole worse at the industry than at the national level.

The alternative course of declaring national guidelines based on national productivity trends to be broadly applicable to all industries places a different kind of straitjacket on the economy's allocative mechanism.

This brings us finally to problems associated with the implementation of incomes policies. Experience indicates that mere appeals for voluntary conformances are unlikely to be sufficient. Periodic exhortations to major economic decisionmakers to conduct themselves more in the national interest may do some good, especially in periods of economic crisis, and are always worth trying as an adjunct to other actions, but their efficacy is at best uneven and not to be counted upon.

The Use of Sanctions

In practice, the implementation of incomes policies has proved to require the use or at least the threat of governmental sanctions against nonconforming parties. Milder forms of sanctions have included public exposure and scolding of offenders, and requirements for advance notification of price and wage changes. These approaches basically involve the mobilization of public opinion, which may be reasonably effective in this role so long as the incomes policy commands general public support and only a few major cases of nonconformance need to be dealt with. But if the number of cases increases, if many of them occur in decentralized industries such as construction, and if some of the more important decisionmakers in the economy, far from being frightened by governmental denunciation, positively revel in it, mild sanctions will not be enough.

It is not surprising, therefore, that stronger sanctions have often been sought. The U.S. experience provides examples of many of these, or of the threat of them.

Another technique of implementation has been for the government, in its role as an employer, to attempt to set an example of noninflationary wage behavior for the rest of the economy. This, however, has usually done little more than distort the relative wage structure and produce recruitment difficulties and a sense of inequity in the public sector.

In countries possessing highly centralized labor and management organizations, there has been a natural tendency for governments to enlist the help of these bodies, first in agreeing upon appropriate wage and price criteria, then in making them effective. It may be observed, however, that centrally agreed criteria and actual performance at the periphery have often been very different things. Wage drift—increases in pay beyond the centrally agreed rates—has almost invariably occurred on a large scale in these countries, to some extent as a sort of natural solution to the straitjacket problem.

Effectiveness of Incomes Policy

Incomes policies are not normally expected to bring about spectacular improvements in price performance, and they have not in fact done so. Within their more modest range, they do on occasion seem to have had some effect, but it is difficult to say how great this effect has been overall, how long it has lasted, and whether in the end, all things considered, the initiative has been worthwhile. There have been some clear cases of failure, in the sense of incomes policies having much less effect

than was initially claimed for them. Generally, our examination of experience in other countries indicates that once an economy is operating at high levels of demand and employment there is an inevitable tendency for actual price and wage increases to break through whatever guidelines have been established.

Foreign experience generally suggests that incomes policy may in certain circumstances have some beneficial effect, if only a temporary one, on the reconciliation of price and employment goals. However, its institution on a reasonably comprehensive basis—and considerations of equity and public acceptability soon argue for a fair degree of comprehensiveness—involves a number of serious problems.

In what sort of country would an incomes policy have the best chance of success? To begin with, the country would be a unitary state with strong central powers and a tradition of considerable government intervention in the detailed functioning of the economy. There would be few constitutional or other impediments preventing the government from resorting, if necessary, to direct controls—this possibility would always be in the background. The economy would be comparatively self-sufficient. Private economic power would be relatively concentrated within the country and both union and management organizations would be strong and centralized, furnishing readily available *corps intermédiaires* for implementation of the policy. There would be broad support for greater control over income distribution and a more central direction of the wage structure. There would be mutual confidence among economic groups that no one sector or region would try to benefit more than others from general wage and price restraint. The general sense of cohesiveness and

willingness to cooperate would probably be heightened if the country were suffering from severe economic difficulties.

It will be seen that by these criteria Canada is very far indeed from being a favorable environment for incomes policy. Not only is its economy marked by strong regional differences; there are also divisions of jurisdiction between the Federal Government and the Provinces in key legislative areas relating to incomes policy—e.g., in the field of labor relations.

In turning away from incomes policy toward other lines of approach, we have in effect rendered a judgment on the market mechanism of Canada's mixed economy. The problem with which we are confronted arises to a large extent from imperfections and imbalances of one sort or another in this system. We are convinced, however, that substantial improvements can be made in the system. The main thrust of our recommendations therefore runs along the lines of improving the use of the basic monetary and fiscal policies, lessening market rigidities, strengthening competitiveness within and between markets, promoting greater mobility of resources between alternative uses, removing inequities, and enlarging general understanding of all these matters. We feel that for all their troubles and imperfections—for all the static and turbulence which they periodically generate—the essentials of the institutions of free collective bargaining and of flexible and relatively decentralized determination of wages and prices should be preserved. In the long run, they seem likely to be more compatible with good all-round performance by the Canadian economy than any visible alternative.

Union membership in Canada at the beginning of 1966 totaled 1,736,000 according to survey returns received by the Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labor from national and international union headquarters, central labor congresses and independent labor organizations.

The 1966 membership represents an increase of 147,000, or more than 9 percent over the 1965 figure; this was the highest percentage increase in union membership in any year since 1952.

—“Industrial and Geographic Distribution of Union Membership in Canada, in 1966,” *Labor Gazette*, February 1967.

Foreign Labor Briefs*

ARGENTINA—*Social Security*

Individuals and corporations delinquent in paying their social security contributions were given until March 1 to choose one of the following arrangements for paying their outstanding obligations (principal, fines, and surcharges): Immediate full remittance; 12 monthly payments without interest; 24 monthly payments at 6-percent annual interest; 36 payments at 8 percent; 60 at 13 percent; or 72 at 15 percent. The social security institutions may ask those utilizing an extended-payments program to provide guarantees of payment; delinquent corporations may thus deposit debentures equal to the amount owed. The January decree which set forth the extended-payments program also created a center for coordinating social security contributions and provided fines of up to one-half million pesos (\$1,887) for nonpayment.

CANADA—*Social Security*

Two laws enacted by the National Government in December 1966 provided for major improvements in the Canadian social security system. Under amendments to the National Old-Age Security Act, the Government will pay up to C\$30 (\$27.71) a month in supplements to the universal flat-rate pension of C\$75 (\$69.29) now received monthly by pensioners age 68 and over. (The pensionable age will be 65 in 1970.) The maximum supplement payable from 1968 through 1975 will be 40 percent of the universal flat-rate pension, which may be adjusted each year either for cost-of-living increases or by the National Parliament directly. The monthly supplement will be reduced by C\$1 (\$0.92) for every C\$2 of other income received by the pensioner in the preceding calendar year. About 900,000 persons are expected to benefit from the income supplements in 1967. After 1975, no supplements will be paid.

The Medical Care Act established a new Federal-Provincial medical care insurance program that will go into effect July 1, 1968. The plan provides

for reimbursement of approximately 50 percent of the costs of medical services, including doctors' fees and charges for paramedical services, such as dental and chiropractic care. To qualify for Federal grants under the system, the Provincial medical-care insurance programs must satisfy several criteria: Initial coverage of at least 90 percent of the residents and 95-percent coverage within 2 years; comprehensive coverage of all services medically required, except those provided under other Federal or Provincial laws; transferability of benefits between participating Provinces; and operation of the program on a nonprofit basis under the auspices of a public authority.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—*Manpower*

The first national Conference on Manpower Training and Development (organized with the assistance of the U.S. Agency for International Development) was attended by representatives of approximately 25 Dominican Government agencies and private organizations. Recommendations adopted by the conference included the establishment of a governmental agency to coordinate and evaluate all training programs and a nongovernmental National Advisory Committee on Manpower Training and Development, the completion of a national survey of skilled manpower needs, and increased emphasis on on-the-job training and other improvement programs for the present work force.

GERMANY—*Wage Guidelines*

A system of guidelines for wage bargaining to be established by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on the basis of overall productivity was suggested by Prof. Siegfried Balke, CSU Bundestag deputy and president of the Confederation of the German Employers' Associations (BDA) at the Confederation's annual meeting in December 1966. He proposed that the guidelines be determined with the help of continuing roundtable discussions by the Government, employers, and unions. Another speaker, Professor Mueller-Armack, formerly State Secretary in the Federal Ministry of Economics, proposed differentiation of the guidelines by industry classifica-

*Prepared in the Office of Foreign Labor and Trade, Bureau of Labor Statistics, on the basis of material available in early February.

tion, to enable negotiators to take conditions in the individual industries into account. Reacting to the BDA suggestions, the German Trade Union Federation (DGB) reaffirmed its opposition to wage guidelines.

GHANA—Labor College

The Ghana Trades Union Congress (GTUC) opened a labor college at Accra on January 31. Located in the former headquarters of the Communist-oriented All-African Trade Union Federation (AATUF), the college devoted its first 6-week session to basic trade union courses for senior officers of the 16 affiliated national unions. Lecturers were appointed from the ranks of the GTUC itself and from the Institute of Public Administration. GTUC Secretary-General B. A. Bentum announced plans to invite labor specialists of various embassies in Accra to speak on labor movements and labor problems in their countries.

INDIA—Commission on Labor

The long awaited National Commission on Labor which is to review existing labor legislation and regulations was established on December 25, 1966. Consisting of 12 members (employers, workers, and the public having equal representation) and a chairman, the Commission is based on the 1930 Royal Commission on Labor which served as the inspiration for much of India's current labor legislation.

NIGERIA—Trade Unions

Nine trade unions representing workers in the docking, stevedoring, and transport industries agreed in December 1966 to merge into a single union—the Amalgamated Dockworkers, Transportworkers, and General Workers Union—which will be affiliated with the International Transportworkers' Federation (an International Trade Secretariat). The Amalgamated Union's 1967 program calls for working toward the establishment of a joint industrial council for dockwork and related employment, implementation of a national dock labor scheme by the Federal Government, improved regulations covering employment

and earnings in the industry, and a safety act covering dockworkers.

UNITED KINGDOM—Productivity

In its report on *Productivity and Pay During the Period of Severe Restraint*, the Prices and Incomes Board (PIB) listed criteria for determining whether productivity agreements are genuine and therefore warrant higher pay during the first 6 months of 1967: (1) It must be shown that the workers are making a direct contribution toward increasing productivity by accepting more exacting work or a major change in working practices. (2) Forecasts of increased productivity must be derived by the application of proper work standards. (3) An accurate calculation of the gains and the costs must show that the total cost per unit of output, taking into account the effect on capital, will be reduced. (4) The scheme should contain effective controls to ensure that the projected increase in productivity is achieved, and that payment is made only as productivity increases or as changes in work practices take place. (5) There should be a clear benefit to the consumer, in lower prices or in improved quality. "Lower prices" may mean avoidance of such price increases as would normally have resulted from factors beyond the firm's control. (6) An agreement covering part of a plant must take account of the cost of consequential increases elsewhere in the plant. (7) In all cases, negotiators must avoid setting extravagant levels of pay which would provoke resentment.

The report was well received by the Government, the Confederation of British Industry, and the press. However, the General Secretary of the Trades Union Congress (TUC), George Woodcock, complained that the report meant in effect that no pay rise should be granted unless the Board's "quite stringent and almost impossible conditions" were fulfilled. He also said that the whole tendency of the report was to put difficulties in the way of productivity agreements. The press tended to agree with Mr. Woodcock's view regarding the difficulty of achieving wage increases on the basis of increased productivity under PIB rules, but it did not agree with his contention that the difficulty was excessive.

Significant Decisions In Labor Cases*

Railway Labor Act

Another chapter has been written in the railroad "crew-consist" saga. A U.S. district court has enjoined¹ the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen from striking against three railroad lines, and has ordered the union to negotiate the rules concerning the size and composition of railroad crews—the "crew-consist" issue—on a national basis.

The dispute was but an extension of one that had begun in 1959, when almost all the class I railroads in the United States proposed a number of uniform changes in work rules, including a reduction in crew size and composition. The union rejected the proposed change, and the dispute led to a Federal intervention. To prevent an imminent nationwide strike, Congress provided for binding arbitration. But the award² of the Special Arbitration Board created by Congress, which temporarily resolved the issue, expired in January 1966, and the original dispute was renewed when the union informed about 80 railroads that it intended to seek changes in the crew-consist rules. The railroads rejected the proposal. At separate conferences between the union and each affected railroad, the carriers requested that the crew-consist issue be negotiated on a national basis, but the union declined. The separate conferences produced no agreement, and the union assumed it had exhausted the procedures provided by the Railway Labor Act and was free to strike. Three of the railroads sought an injunction to prevent the strike.

The railroads contended that the union had not negotiated in good faith as required by law. First, they argued, it had taken an adamant position and made unreasonable demands, thus precluding "a real, sincere discussion and genuine negotiation." The court, however, observed that the union's demands might have been tactical, subject to reduction, and concluded that in this respect the negotiations had complied with the RLA since there had been thorough discussions of the issues even

though no agreement had been reached. At any rate, the reasonableness of bargaining proposals made in conformance with the act are not subject to judicial review, the court held.

The railroads' second contention was that the union was not free to strike because it had not exhausted the remedies of the act: it had refused to negotiate the crew-consist issue on a national basis. With this contention the court fully agreed.

The court held that not only traditional practice but the RLA itself sanctioned group bargaining by the railroads. Over the course of many years labor disputes affecting more carriers than one had been handled on a national basis, with the railroads appearing as a multiemployer bargaining unit. This very dispute, in its present stage, the court remarked, was being handled nationally by both sides, witness the identical proposals for a crew-consist rule sent by the union to 80 carriers. Furthermore, the act authorizes carriers "to insist on negotiating labor disputes as a multiemployer bargaining unit," and as the precedence shows, such negotiations "may be enforced and compelled by judicial decree."

The court concluded that the union's refusal to discuss the crew-consist issue on a national basis was a failure "to comply with the first requirement of the Railway Labor Act, namely to confer and conduct a genuine negotiation." The union was enjoined from calling a strike and ordered to negotiate with the railroads on a multiemployer unit basis.

Labor Relations

Board Remedy. A Federal court of appeals ruled³ that an order by the National Labor Relations Board requiring a "runaway" company that had moved from New York to Florida to bargain at its new location with the old union was arbitrary and in violation of the new employ-

*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 *Atlantic Coast Line Co. v. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen* (D.C.—D.C. Jan. 16, 1967).

² See excerpts in *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1964, pp. 36-43.

³ *Local 57, Garment Workers' Union v. NLRB* (C.A.D.C., Jan. 11, 1967).

ees' statutory rights to choose their own bargaining agent. The order did not effectuate the policies of the Labor Management Relations Act since it was punitive, rather than designed to make the injured employees "whole," the court said.

A manufacturer of women's wear liquidated its plant in New York City and resumed operation in Miami, Fla., under a different name. The move was concealed from the New York employees' union. Subsequently the Board found that the employer had moved its operations so as to avoid bargaining with the union, thus violating section 8(a) (1), (3), and (5) of the act.

The Board's order required the employer to offer reinstatement with backpay to New York employees, and to bargain with the union at the Florida location. In effect, however, the order deprived the new employees of their right under section 7 of the act to choose their own collective bargaining representative. The Board reasoned that in this case, the proper remedy, in addition to providing for compensation to the employees affected, would be to deprive the company of the benefits of its unlawful action by compelling it to do what it had attempted to avoid doing—bargain with the union. As for the Florida employees, the Board held that their right to choose a representative "must yield to the statutory objective of fashioning a meaningful remedy for the unfair labor practices found."

The court could not see "genuine meaning" in a remedy that was "essentially negative in character and smack[ed] of punitive action." It agreed with the Board that a remedy must aim at restoring the status quo "to the greatest extent practicable," but pointed out that "the basic purpose of restoring the status quo is to redress the injury done to employees."

This the Board did not achieve, the court held: it was doubtful that New York employees' grievances would be redressed since few, if any, of the workers could be expected to move to Florida.⁴ The sacrifice of the Florida workers' rights, then, was not justified by any serious consideration for

the New Yorkers' rights and interests; and the Board's order of compulsory bargaining was justified only as a means of punishing the employer for wrongdoing.

The case was remanded to the Board for reconsideration, with the instruction "not . . . to 'discipline' the employer at the expense of the new Florida workers."

One judge dissented, holding that the Board had not gone beyond the bounds of its broad discretionary powers in fashioning the remedy.

Union Solicitation. Nonemployee union organizers may have access to a resort hotel to solicit members where a majority of the hotel's employees live on the premises and the union cannot practically reach them by available means, ruled a court of appeals.⁵

For years a union had sought to organize the workers of a resort hotel, located on a large tract of land a short distance from a small community. Approximately 60 percent of the employees lived on the premises, the rest commuted by car. The Board found that, in opposing the union, the employer had committed unfair labor practices, including the barring of union organizers from contacting employees in the hotel.

In upholding the Board's order that the organizers be admitted for solicitation, the court pointed out that the union had no effective means of reaching the employees. The workers living in the town were not distinguishable from the guests as they left the hotel grounds, the court held, and those remaining on the premises could not be easily reached as they had no telephones in their rooms and seldom left the area. As for radio and newspaper advertising, these were expensive and relatively ineffectual, the court held. Nor did the court find that the union could effectively organize through sympathetic employee solicitation.

The Court distinguished the *Babcock* case,⁶ involving employees who lived in communities near the plant and were accessible, from the present situation where the majority lived on the employer's premises.

Regarding the employer's proprietary interest in opposing the union's demand for access, the court said that no evidence had been offered to show that the employer would suffer a detriment if the organizers were allowed on the premises. The court, however, struck out that portion of the

⁴ The court indicated that the distance of relocation in this case was important. It cited "divided judicial response" to the Board's previous compulsory bargaining orders (regardless of no-majority status of a union) in cases involving plants moved short distances. (*NLRB v. Lewis*, 246 F. 2d 886 (C.A. 9, 1957), enforcing the order; and *NLRB v. Rapid Bindery, Inc.*, 293 F. 2d 170, 177 (C.A. 2, 1961), denying enforcement.)

⁵ *NLRB v. S. & H. Grossinger's, Inc.* (C.A. 2, Feb. 1, 1967).

⁶ *NLRB v. Babcock & Wilcox Co.* 351 U.S. 105 (1956).

order which required the employer to grant the union an equal opportunity to address the employees during working hours. This would be proper only if the employer was enforcing a no-solicitation rule, the court said.

Representation Elections. The National Labor Relations Board has reaffirmed⁷ its position that racial appeals during representation election campaigns do not necessarily justify setting aside the election. The Board will set aside an election only where the racial discussion was "inflammatory in character, setting race against race . . .," not where it was directed toward consideration of economic improvement.

During an election campaign the union told the Negro employees that the primary reason they received lower wages and were subjected to poorer working conditions than white workers was that they were Negroes, and that if they joined the union, it could help them achieve equal employment opportunities. A union speaker assured the Negroes that they need not fear "dogs" and "fire-hoses" if they exercised their right to vote in the election.

A majority of the employees selected the union and, after certification by the Board, the union sought to bargain, but the employer refused. The company claimed that the Board's certification was erroneous and, therefore, the company was under no duty to bargain. The employer con-

tended that the union's racial appeal to the workers during the campaign was unlawful and the election should have been set aside.

The Board pointed out that it is not a "censor," nor does it maintain lists of permissible and forbidden topics for preelection discussion, but merely determines "that the bounds of legitimate campaign propaganda have not been exceeded." It recognized two different types of racial appeal. In the first instance there is the inflammatory racial appeal, bearing no relationship to economic considerations, but merely aiming at "setting race against race." This the Board forbids.⁸ Another kind of racial appeal, one which is permissible,⁹ is an appeal "directed at undoing disadvantages historically imposed (generally unlawfully) upon Negroes because of their race, through an appeal to collective action of the disadvantaged."

The Board found the racial appeal in this case to be a reasonable, noninflammatory effort to unify disadvantaged workers. The Board concluded that this type of appeal to employees with a common problem was within the traditional and accepted goals of unionism.

⁷ *The Baltimore Luggage Co. and International Leather Goods Workers' Union*, 162 NLRB No. 113 (Jan. 27, 1967).

⁸ *Sewell Manufacturing Co.*, 138 NLRB 66; see also *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1962, pp. 1145-1146.

⁹ *Archer Laundry Co.*, 150 NLRB 1427; 58 LRRM 1212; and *Aristocratic Linen Supply Co., Inc.*, 150 NLRB 1448. Both cases were reviewed in the *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1965, pp. 438-439.

I am content to think of law as a social institution to satisfy social wants—the claims and demands and expectations involved in the existence of civilized society—by giving effect to as much as we may with the least sacrifice, so far as such wants may be satisfied or such claims given effect by an ordering of human conduct through politically organized society. For present purposes I am content to see in legal history the record of a continually wider recognizing and satisfying of human wants or claims or desires through social control; a more embracing and more effective securing of social interests; a continually more complete and effective elimination of waste and precluding of friction in human enjoyment of the goods of existence—in short, a continually more efficacious social engineering.

—Roscoe Pound, *An Introduction to the Philosophy of Law*.

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

February 1, 1967

MINIMUM WAGE INCREASES and coverage expansion took effect as provided by the 1966 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act. (See pp. 21-24 of this issue.) The minimum wage for workers already covered by the act rose to \$1.40 an hour; the minimum for newly covered workers is now \$1 an hour.

MEMBERS of the Amalgamated Transit Union ratified a 2-year agreement with Central Greyhound. Two other Greyhound divisions, Eastern and Southern, had previously agreed to similar contracts. The 7,000 workers at Eastern received wage increases of 10 cents an hour for garage and terminal employees and 4 mills per mile or 10 cents an hour for drivers, effective in November of both 1966 and 1967.

February 3

AUTO WORKERS PRESIDENT WALTER REUTHER announced his resignation from the vice presidency of the AFL-CIO and from the federation's 29-member executive committee. Three other Auto Workers officials resigned their AFL-CIO positions. The Auto Workers executive board which made the announcements said the union's relationship to the federation would be "reviewed" by a special convention in April. (See pp. 69-70 of this issue.)

STEELWORKERS at Union Carbide Corp.'s Satellite plant in Kokomo, Ind., completed negotiations under a reopening provision. The revised settlement provides an immediate 17-cent-an-hour wage increase and a 6-month extension of the existing contract. A Taft-Hartley injunction had sent employees back to work on December 23. On February 13, 1,200 steelworkers at the company's Metals Division plant at Alloy, W. Va., ended a strike that began July 2. The 2-year contract included an immediate 15-cent increase and a 10-cent increase in 1968.

February 5

THE NATIONAL MARITIME UNION and the Marine Towing and Transportation Employers Association ended a 7-day strike which had idled 3,400 tugboat workers in New York harbor. The new 3-year contract provides for a fourth crew for tugboats and permits tugmen 1 day off for each

day worked without reducing pay. The average work-week was decreased to 30 from 40 hours.

THE CARPENTERS and the Builders' Association of Chicago announced agreement on a 5-year contract providing a \$1.075-an-hour package to 34,000 employees in heavy and highway construction. A 25-cent-an-hour wage increase on June 1, 1967, was to be followed by 30-cent increases on June 1 of both 1968 and 1969. Company payments to pension and health welfare funds were to be increased.

February 10

THE PRESSMEN AND THE TYPESETTERS announced agreement on a formula for settling jurisdictional disputes. The seven points provide for voluntary solution of disputes without recourse to strikes, lockouts, or litigation. The agreement was considered a major step toward the merger of the unions, each with a membership of 122,000.

February 11

TEAMSTERS at 12 Honeywell, Inc., plants in the Minneapolis area ratified a 3-year contract. The 10,500 Teamsters were afforded wage increases ranging from 10 to 25 cents an hour in each year of the contract. Pensions were increased, vacation pay was improved, and a stock purchase plan was established.

February 20

A 9-PERCENT WAGE INCREASE went into effect as provided in a 3-year contract negotiated by the Ladies' Garment Workers for 80,000 dressmakers employed by five manufacturing groups in eight Northeastern and Middle Atlantic States. The settlement also provided a 6-percent increase a year from now, substantial increases in wage minimums, and an additional paid holiday.

February 23

A 10-DAY WILDCAT STRIKE by 2,700 Auto Workers at a General Motor's parts plant in Mansfield, Ohio, ended with agreement to adhere to normal grievance procedures to solve the main issue—off-plant testing. Production workers had protested "subcontracting within the corporation" and had demanded that all testing be done within the plant. The walkout had caused the layoff of 174,000 GM employees.

February 27

THE SUPREME COURT ruled that Federal law regarding the statutory duty of fair representation must govern a damage suit processed in a State court by a union member against his union. The Court also ruled that the union could be held liable only if it was guilty of arbitrary or bad faith conduct. The case was *Manuel Vaca et al. v. Niles Sipes*.

Developments in Industrial Relations*

A WILDCAT STRIKE that began on February 15 at General Motors vital parts plant in Mansfield, Ohio, caused the layoff of 174,000 of the company's employees by February 24. Auto Workers President Walter Reuther resigned from the AFL-CIO Executive Council and from other posts in the Federation; three other Auto Workers officers also resigned from Federation positions. The UAW then sent a letter to its locals explaining its policy differences with the AFL-CIO and outlining policies that the union intended to follow.

Bargaining in late January and early February was dominated by settlements in the apparel industry concluded by the Ladies Garment Workers. About 80,000 employees of dress firms in New York and other northeastern States were covered by new contracts that reflected the recent revisions in the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) minimums; the settlements could set a pattern for an additional 200,000 workers. A wage reopener based on specified increases in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the passage of amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act was invoked by the union for some 6,600 employees of the corset and brassiere industry in New York City. Another late January settlement covered 10,000 workers in New York City's embroidery industry.

Wage increases were announced by hospitals in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and nurses in Federal installations benefited from increased entrance level salaries effected by the U.S. Civil Service Commission and the Veterans Adminis-

tration. A 2-year contract covered 18,000 non-uniformed city employees in Philadelphia, while 5,000 employees of the New York City Housing Authority were covered by an agreement concluded after a brief strike. Some 6,000 State, county, and municipal employees in the Houston area were also covered by an agreement. In Cleveland, teachers agreed to a new contract, and welfare employees ended a 15-day walkout after reaching agreement with the Cuyahoga County Welfare Department in early January.

Apparel

Five associations of dress manufacturers, jobbers, and contractors¹ reached agreement with the Ladies' Garment Workers in late January on 3-year contracts covering 80,000 workers—40,000 in New York City and 40,000 elsewhere in the State and in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware, and Maryland. Wages for pieceworkers were reportedly to increase 9 percent effective February 20 and 6 percent effective February 1968. Prior to the agreement, production workers reportedly averaged \$77 for a 35-hour workweek.

Craft minimums were also increased. In New York City, the new weekly minimums ranged from \$56.50 for floorworkers to \$110 for cutters and graders, compared with previous minimums of \$52.50 to \$100 respectively. The minimums were to be further increased to a \$65 to \$115 range in February 1968. The new hourly minimums in New York City were \$1.75 for finishers, \$2 for sewing machine operators, and \$2.40 for pressers, previously \$1.60, \$1.90, and \$2.28 respectively. Minimums were to be increased to \$2.00, \$2.25, and \$2.65 in February 1968. Beginning in 1968, the number of paid holidays was increased to 7½ by adding Washington's Birthday.

In previous contracts, the parties maintained a minimum spread—at least 15 percent in 1961 and 1964 agreements—between the lowest contract rate (for floorworkers) and the Federal minimum wage. In 1966, the actual spread was 20 percent. The new minimum hourly rates for floorworkers are 15 and 16 percent, respectively, above the 1967 and 1968 Federal minimums.

About 10,000 workers were affected by a 3-year late-January agreement between the Ladies' Garment Workers and 5 associations² representing

*Prepared in the Division of Wage Economics, Bureau of Labor Statistics, on the basis of published material available in early February.

¹ Affiliated Dress Manufacturers, Inc.; National Dress Manufacturers Association, Inc.; Popular Priced Dress Manufacturers Group, Inc.; Popular Price Dress Contractors' Association, Inc.; and United Better Dress Manufacturers' Association, Inc.

² Pleaters, Stitchers, and Embroiderers Association, Inc.; Covered Button Association of New York, Inc.; and National Hand Embroidery and Novelty Manufacturers Association, Inc.; Associated Manufacturers, Tubular Pplings and Trimmings, Inc.; and Uniform Manufacturers Exchange, Inc.

700 shops in the New York City embroidery industry. Wages were increased \$6 a week on February 1 and \$3 a week effective on both February 1, 1968, and 1969; floorworkers, the lowest wage group, received an additional \$1-a-week increase effective February 1, 1968. Columbus Day was added as a paid holiday, bringing the total number of paid holidays to 6½.

Negotiating under a wage reopener, the Associated Corset and Brassiere Manufacturers and the Ladies' Garment Workers reached agreement on January 25 on wage and minimum rate increases for some 6,600 workers in the New York City area. The 3-year contract which had been negotiated in January 1966 provided both for a reopening on wages after January 1, 1967, if the CPI rose by 2½ percent during 1966 and also for negotiations on minimum rates if the Federal minimum was raised. This was the first negotiated wage increase under a CPI reopener in the history of the corset and brassiere industry.

All workers, except cutters, received increases of approximately 6 percent on February 1—4 percent in wages because of the rise in the CPI and 2 percent to adjust minimum rates because of the increased Federal minimum. Cutters received a wage increase of 4 percent and not less than \$5 a week but no increase in the minimum rate. New minimums effective February 1, included \$1.60 (from \$1.50 an hour) for floorworkers, \$1.70 (from \$1.65) for pressers, \$1.80 (from \$1.73) for operators, \$1.90 (from \$1.80) for samplemakers, and \$1.95 (from \$1.87½) for shipping clerks; rates were to increase to \$1.75, \$1.80, \$2, \$2, and \$2.05 respectively, on February 1, 1968. Under the original contract, increases in minimum rates were not scheduled for 1967 (the one exception was the operators' minimum which was to rise to \$1.80 effective January 2).

The reopening agreement also revised the previously negotiated increases in minimums scheduled for 1968. The deferred wage increases originally negotiated—3 percent to pieceworkers, \$2 a week

to timeworkers, \$3 a week to shipping clerks, and \$2.50 a week to cutters, effective January 1, 1968—were left unchanged. A wage reopener in 1968 was to be exercised if the CPI increases 2½ percent during 1967. The agreement was expected to set a pattern for negotiations in Pennsylvania and Connecticut, as well as other northeastern production centers.

Vanity Fair Mills, Inc., a manufacturer of women's lingerie, announced wage increases for employees in eight plants in southwestern Alabama; the reevaluation of job classifications was reportedly a major factor. According to a company official, jobs in which men predominate received above-average increases because of changes in work requirements. The two wage increases—the first effective on January 29 and the second on September 4, 1967—total up to 12 percent. The last previous increase in wages and benefits were effective in October 1965.

Services and Government

In Philadelphia, 1,300 nonprofessional employees of the Albert Einstein Medical Center were granted wage increases on January 29.³ Starting rates for porters were raised to \$1.40 an hour, from \$1.25; their pay was to rise to \$1.67 from \$1.52 after 5 years, and to \$2.19 from \$2.03 after 9 years. Rates for medical secretaries were increased to \$2.19 from \$1.94.

Increases were announced at nine nongovernment hospitals⁴ in the Baltimore area. Sinai Hospital announced that starting salaries for nurses were to be raised to \$6,000 from \$4,800 a year effective on February 1, and to \$6,500 on July 1; hourly minimums for nonprofessional employees were raised to \$1.40 from \$1.35. Johns Hopkins Hospital increased nurses' starting salaries to \$5,928 a year effective February 1, with a later increase to \$6,500 on July 1. Increases at the other seven hospitals were similar. All of the hospitals reportedly had agreed to increase nurses' salaries to the \$6,500 minimum suggested by the American Nurses' Association.

In order to remain competitive with private hospitals, the U.S. Civil Service Commission and the Veterans Administration raised entrance level salaries for nurses in a number of Federal installations in late 1966 and early 1967. The VA raised starting pay in 11 areas⁵ of the country; the CSC

³ The 1,500 professional employees who were not affected, included 400 nurses who had received salary increases on August 28, 1966.

⁴ Sinai, Johns Hopkins, Church Home and Hospital, St. Agnes, Franklin Square, Sheppard and Enoch Pratt, Union Memorial, Mercy, and Lutheran.

⁵ Minneapolis, Minn.; Wood, Wis.; Dearborn-Ann Arbor, Mich.; Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Fresno, Calif.; New York, N.Y.; Washington, D.C.; West Haven, Conn.; Chicago, Ill.; and Boston, Mass.

did the same in 8 areas,⁶ and reported that it was collecting information on nurses' salaries for possible adjustments in 1 other area.⁷ The agencies fixed entrance salaries for nurses above the first step in existing rate ranges—sometimes at as high as the seventh step. As a result, salaries were increased by as much as \$1,188 a year.

A 3-week strike of 1,700 gravediggers in the New York City area ended on January 24 when the Building Service employees reached agreement with 39 cemeteries. The 3-year contract provided a \$12-a-week increase to operators of heavy machinery and \$6 a week to other employees, retroactive to January 1. General wage increases of \$6 a week were to be provided both on January 1, 1968, and January 1, 1969. A \$500 death benefit for beneficiaries for full-time employees was established.

The American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees and Mayor Tate of Philadelphia agreed in mid-January to a 2-year contract for 18,000 nonuniformed city employees. Terms of the agreement included a 3-percent (minimum \$200 a year) increase in January, an additional 8 percent effective January 1, 1968, and improvements in health and welfare benefits. Pensions were improved: Employee contributions were reduced to 6 percent from 8 percent of salary; benefits were increased; and the permissible retirement age lowered to 60.

A 2-day strike by nearly 5,000 workers in public housing projects ended when the New York City Housing Authority and Teamster Local 237 reached agreement on January 28. More than 1,000 members of other unions had refused to cross the picket lines, and the walkout had cut off heat, hot water, and garbage collection for nearly half a million tenants.

Under the tentative 2-year contract, 2,400 caretakers (more than half of the employees represented by Local 237) were to receive a \$400 increase the first year and \$500 the second. Comparable raises were agreed to for 1,600 guards, maintenance men, firemen, and foremen caretakers, and provisions were made for overtime pay for weekend work. Negotiations continued on other benefits and wage increases for managers, supervisors, rent collectors, and other employees.

Police and firemen in Houston, Tex., had received a \$40-a-month salary increase in early De-

cember 1966; a settlement with Local 1550 of the State, County, and Municipal Workers resulted in pay increases for 6,000 workers in other occupations. Women crossing guards received a \$6.50-a-week increase and other employees \$6 a week. The agreement also provided for an additional day of vacation for each additional year of service after 7 (maximum of 22 days); employees previously received 10 days of vacation. The City Council agreed to consider granting an additional holiday in 1967.

In the Cleveland area, the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees reached agreement on January 4 with the Cuyahoga County Welfare Department—ending a 15-day strike by 300 of the Department's 1,500 employees—and the Board of Education and the Cleveland Teachers Union and the Cleveland Education Association reached an agreement which averted a possible strike by about 2,000 of the 5,300 teachers in the system. Salary increases under the welfare agreement ranged from \$10 to \$40 a month; resulting annual salaries included \$2,880 for clerks and \$5,280 for caseworkers starting with a bachelor's degree. The teachers' settlement provided \$600 to \$1,000 annual wage increases. The new starting salaries are \$5,850 annually for teachers with a bachelor's degree and \$6,150 for those with a master's degree. (Previous minimum salaries were \$5,300 and \$5,504, respectively.) The agreement raised top pay to \$10,350 from \$9,074 for teachers with a master's degree after 15 years of experience and to \$9,200 for those with a bachelor's degree after 16 years (from \$8,717 after 18 years).

Metalworking

A 3-year contract, ratified on February 11, ended a 10-day strike which had idled some 10,500 Teamsters at 12 Honeywell, Inc., plants in the Minneapolis, Minn., area. The agreement provided 10-to-25-cent-an-hour wage increases in each of the 3 years and inequity adjustments. Three weeks of paid vacation after 9 years (instead of 10) was to be effective in 1969, and vacation pay was to be improved. Pensions were increased to \$5 a month (from \$2.85) for each year of credited service with the 35-year limitation eliminated.

⁶ Boston, Mass.; Los Angeles, San Diego, Sacramento, and San Francisco, Calif.; Staten Island, N.Y.; Washington, D.C.; and Seattle and Bremerton, Wash.

⁷ New Mexico.

The age 40 requirement for vesting, which is provided after 15 years of service, was also eliminated. Other terms included improvements in Blue Cross-Blue Shield coverage and in life insurance and the establishment of 3 days of funeral leave. The existing stock purchase plan was replaced by one allowing employees to allocate up to 10 percent of their wages to buy company stock at a 10-percent discount below the lowest quoted price at the beginning or end of a 2-year period. A union shop was established, replacing a maintenance of membership agreement.

A wildcat strike by some 2,700 Auto Workers at General Motors Fisher Body Division parts plant in Mansfield, Ohio, ended on February 23, after 9 days. The walkout at the plant which supplies parts for most of the automaker's plants caused the layoff of 174,000 employees. The primary cause of the walkout was the refusal of two crane operators at the Mansfield plant to load stamping dies on a dock for shipment to an off-plant GM testing center. Other Mansfield production workers supported the crane operators' protest against what was termed subcontracting within the corporation, the workers insisting that all testing be done within their plant. The settlement provided for normal grievance procedures to define the status of 17 Mansfield workers suspended by the company and solve the off-plant testing issue. Auto Workers President Walter Reuther had termed the strike "illegal" and harmful to all GM workers.

Settlements were reached at Metals Division plants of Union Carbide Corp. in January and February. Member unions of the AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Department had struck these and eight other Union Carbide locations in an attempt to unify bargaining with companies such as Union Carbide whose plants are represented by a number of unions.⁸

The first settlement was reached on January 27 for 1,200 workers represented by the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers at the Marietta, Ohio, plant. Terms of the 32-month agreement which ended a 5-month strike included an immediate 15-cent wage increase, 10 cents in January 1968, 9 cents in August 1968; a ninth paid holiday; an improved annual vacation schedule ranging up to 6 weeks (the previous maximum was 4 weeks after 20 years);

accumulation of 12-week extended vacations for senior employees; and improved 5-year pension and insurance plans, including company payment of the full cost of hospital-surgical premiums, rather than half.

Steelworkers at the Satellite plant in Kokomo, Ind., settled on February 3, although they had returned to work on December 23 under a Taft-Hartley injunction. This strike began on September 30. Terms of the settlement, which was negotiated under a reopening provision, included an immediate 17-cent-an-hour wage increase and a 6-month extension of the existing agreement to March 29, 1968. No changes were made in existing 5-year pension and insurance agreements negotiated in 1965.

On February 13, 1,200 Steelworkers returned to work at the Metals Division plant at Alloy, W. Va., ending a strike that began July 2. Settlement details of the new 2-year pact included an immediate 15-cent increase and a 10-cent increase next year; increased shift differentials; a ninth paid holiday; a revised vacation schedule and 5-year pension and insurance agreements that included revised disability benefits and a company paid hospital-surgical plan effective January 1968.

Work stoppages continued at seven locations organized by the Steelworkers, the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, and the International Chemical Workers, although a strike of 300 Steelworkers at Sheffield, Ala., ended December 27, 1966.

A 3-year contract covering 2,200 Machinists and 80 Polishers at the Automatic Electric Co. in Northlake (Chicago), Ill., ended a 10-week strike. Wage increases of 10 cents an hour were provided in each of the 3 years. Other terms included 4 weeks of paid vacation after 20 instead of 25 years, an eighth paid holiday, company assumption of the cost of medical benefits, and improved pensions. Although three other unions representing some 6,200 workers at the plant had accepted similar terms in November,⁹ the machinist strike had resulted in the layoff of both production workers at the plant and several hundred workers at other locations.

Fairchild Hiller Corp. and the Auto Workers agreed to 3-year contracts covering 3,000 workers in Hagerstown, Md. The January contract provided across-the-board wage increases totaling 23 cents an hour over the term. Improvements in pension, insurance, and SUB provisions were also provided. The company produces structural com-

⁸ See *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1967, p. 70.

⁹ See *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1967, p. 69.

ponents for military and commercial aircraft, helicopters, and missiles, and is engaged in other aerospace projects.

Three-year contracts similar to those negotiated with other Bell System affiliates were concluded by the Communications Workers for 5,100 production and maintenance employees of 3 Western Electric plants in Winston Salem, Greensboro, and Burlington, N.C., and by the Electrical Workers (IBEW) for 2,700 employees of the company's Allentown, Pa., works. The North Carolina agreement provided wage increases of 11 to 20 cents an hour, averaging 14.5 cents an hour, while the settlement at the Allentown works provided increases ranging from 12 to 21 cents an hour. The Allentown agreement followed a 2-week strike. Both agreements provided wage reopeners after 18 months as well as changes in supplementary benefits.

Chemicals

The E. R. Squibb & Sons Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp. reached agreement on 40-month contracts with the Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers, representing 2,500 workers in Brooklyn, N.Y., and New Brunswick, N.J. The January contracts replaced agreements that were to expire May 1. They provided wage increases of 10 cents an hour retroactive to January 1, 5 percent on May 1, 1968, and 4½ percent on May 1, 1969. Other terms included inequity adjustments; an additional paid holiday, beginning in 1968 (bringing the total to 11, plus general election day); an improved vacation schedule, including 5 weeks after 25 years, and 6 weeks after 30 years of service (the previous maximum was 4 weeks after 20 years); improved pensions, with an increase to \$4.50 in the average minimum rate; and improved job security provisions.

Transportation

Employer acceptance of a union demand for a fourth crew for tugboats in the New York harbor will permit tugmen 1 day off for each day worked (instead of 1 day off for every 2 days worked) with no reduction in pay. The average work-week will drop from 40 to 30 hours. It was reported by the union that up to 800 additional

jobs could be created assuming there was no reduction in the number of tugboats used.

Provision for the fourth crew was included in a 3-year contract between the Marine Towing and Transportation Employers Association and the National Maritime Union. The February 5 agreement followed a 7-day strike that idled 3,400 tugboat workers. Under the new contract, employers were permitted to eliminate some jobs and to reduce crew sizes on automated boats. Other terms of the settlement included company payments of \$29.68 instead of \$22.68 a month to the pension fund, and \$25 to \$50-a-month increases in pension benefits.

In late January and early February, members of the Amalgamated Transit Union ratified 2-year agreements covering 13,000 employees of 3 Greyhound divisions.¹⁰

At Eastern Greyhound, where 7,000 workers were affected, wage increases of 10 cents an hour for garage and terminal employees and 4 mills per mile or 10 cents an hour for drivers were made effective November 1 of both 1966 and 1967. The cost-of-living escalator clause was continued, with 3½ mills or 7 cents an hour incorporated into base rates. Other terms included an eighth paid holiday (the employee's birthday) in 1968; 2 weeks of paid vacation after 2 instead of 5 years of service for drivers and garage employees (terminal employees already received 2 weeks after 1 year); and increased company contributions for health and welfare benefits.

Terms for the 3,500 Southern and 2,500 Central Lines employees were similar. Instead of the November 1, 1967, wage increase, however, the company agreed to assume the full cost of pensions (employees previously paid 4 percent of earnings).

Pan American World Airways, Inc., and the Teamsters agreed in late January on a 32-month contract covering 1,200 service supply clerks and industrial nurses. The pact provided wage increases of 16 cents an hour retroactive to November 16, 1966; 17 cents on November 16, 1967; and 18 cents on May 16, 1968. Provision was also made for a wage reopening in November 1968. Other terms including improved holidays, pensions, health and welfare, and sick leave, were similar to those in a December settlement with the

¹⁰ Eastern, Central, and Southern Greyhound Lines. The Amalgamated Transit Union's 2-year contract with Western Greyhound does not expire until March 1968.

Transport Workers Union covering 13,000 Pan American employees.¹¹

Construction

The Builders' Association of Chicago and the Carpenters agreed in early February to a 5-year contract, 4 months before the termination of their existing agreement. In addition to a \$1.07½ wage-benefit package during the first 3 years, the agreement provided for bargaining in the third year to determine additional wage and fringe changes to be effective in the fourth and fifth years. The contract covers 34,000 employees in heavy and highway construction in Cook, Lake, and DuPage Counties who were to receive a 25-cent-an-hour wage increase effective June 1, 1967 (resulting in a \$5.45 pay scale), and 30 cents on both June 1, 1968, and June 1, 1969. The balance of the package consisted of 18.5- and 4-cent increases in employer contributions to the pension and health and welfare funds respectively.

Trade

Local 88 of the Meat Cutters concluded negotiations with chain and independent grocery stores in St. Louis during January. The 2-year contract provided wage increases of \$8 a week in 1967 and \$7 in 1968. A fifth week of vacation after 25 years of service and 4 weeks after 15 rather than 18 years were also provided. An additional paid holiday brought the total to 7.

A portable pension program for 50,000 members of the Retail Clerks in supermarkets, drugstores, and discount chainstores was negotiated by 9 locals in southern California. The program was subject to the approval of trustees of the \$50.4 million food pension fund which has about 1,500 pensioners; the \$6.5 million drug fund with 380 pensioners; and the general sales pension fund with

\$250,000 in assets but no pensioners. Reportedly the first of its kind in retailing, the plan would permit workers with at least 5 consecutive years of service under one of the plans and at least 10 years of service in all, to transfer pension credits if they change jobs within coverage of the three funds.

Mining

On January 24, trustees of the United Mine Workers Welfare Fund announced that death benefit payments to widows of bituminous coal miners who died before retirement were being increased to \$5,000. Widows of pensioners were to receive \$2,000. Previously, both received \$1,000. The period of full hospital-medical coverage for widows and eligible dependents was extended, since they are covered until the final installment of the death benefit is paid (widows receive \$350 of the money immediately for funeral expenses and the balance in monthly installments of \$75). The trustees also extended hospital-medical coverage for dependent children until age 22, from 18.

Increased production of soft coal has resulted in increases in the fund whose income is based on the 40-cent-a-ton royalty paid by mine operators and was an important factor in the payment improvements.

Other Developments

Actions by the Auto Workers (UAW) presaged the most significant test of unity of the labor movement since the merger of the AFL-CIO in 1955. On February 3, the Auto Workers International Executive Board issued a statement that its president, Walter Reuther, was resigning from his post as vice president of the Federation and his membership in the AFL-CIO's 29-man Executive Council. The Board also announced that three other top officers of the UAW were also resigning their posts in the AFL-CIO.¹² The message stated that "This action does not in any way affect the positions they hold in the activities in which they participate in the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO." The Board's statement added that the agenda of the UAW Special Convention,¹³ scheduled for April 1967, "shall include as a subject for discussion and convention action a review of the relationship of the UAW with the

¹¹ See *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1967, p. 67.

¹² UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey resigned from the Federation's general board and the committees on community services and civil rights; Vice President Leonard Woodcock from the social security committee; and Vice President Pat Greathouse from the education committee. Mr. Reuther also resigned from the 6-man executive board and from the chairmanship of the AFL-CIO's economic policy and organization committees.

¹³ The Special Convention had been scheduled to formulate bargaining strategy in the automobile and farm implement negotiations beginning in July. Contracts for nearly 800,000 Auto Workers in these industries expire in September and October 1967.

AFL-CIO, and granting to the International Executive Board the authorization to take whatever action in this regard will best serve the interests of the UAW, its members and their families, and the entire labor movement and the nation as a whole.”

A week later, the UAW's leadership signed an 11-page letter outlining the basis of the union's current disagreement with the AFL-CIO. Mailed to the union's 1,500 locals, the document accused the AFL-CIO of “becoming increasingly the comfortable, complacent custodian of the status quo.” The letter attacked the “undemocratic administration” of the Federation and added that “a democratic labor movement cannot be used as though it were the private and personal property of one person.” Referring to the UAW's disagreement with the AFL-CIO as “basic and fundamental,” the letter stated that the disagreements “. . . related to democratic trade union principles and policies and the development and implementation of sound union principles.” The document called for “massive” organizing campaigns; efforts to strengthen and modernize collective bargaining machinery; a program enabling public service employees to achieve equity with other workers without resorting to strikes; greater emphasis on equal rights both at the community level and within the labor movement; and other similar social and economic programs. Proposals were also offered with regard to labor's role in foreign affairs, including “responsibility toward strengthening the free world trade movement.”

Mr. Reuther's recent public differences with the AFL-CIO had centered on foreign affairs. In June 1966, he criticized the walkout of AFL-CIO delegates from the International Labor Confer-

ence in Geneva. The delegates had objected to the election of a Communist delegate to the presidency of the Conference.¹⁴ At its fall meeting, the Federation's Executive Council concluded that labor's position on foreign affairs “had stood the test of time.” The foreign policy discussion had been put on the agenda as a result of the Geneva walkout—but Mr. Reuther did not attend the meeting, announcing that it conflicted with a meeting of the Auto Workers Executive Board. The UAW leader, in August, had also attacked an AFL-CIO Council statement on Viet Nam as “intemperate, hysterical, jingoistic and unworthy” of the labor movement.

At its quarterly meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., beginning February 20, the AFL-CIO Executive Council issued a statement responding to some of the issues raised by the Auto Workers. It declared that “any matter that any member of the council desires to have considered by the Council is considered, fully and freely, to the point of decision.” The resolution added that “We are ready to consider and act upon any such matter at any time, either at this or a future council meeting, at a meeting of the general board, at a special convention, if necessary, or at the next regular convention in the fall of this year.” The statement concluded, “We are not, however, prepared to act upon the basis of a kaleidoscope of ever-changing allegations and demands, expressed through press releases, public speeches or circular letters.” The Council then named William Pollock, president of the Textile Workers, to the Council seat vacated by Walter Reuther.

¹⁴ See *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1966, p. 903.

The question is not whether all men will ultimately be equal—that they certainly will not be—but whether progress may not go on steadily, if slowly, till, by occupation at least, every man is a gentleman I hold that it may, and that it will.

—Alfred Marshall, “The Future of the Working Classes,”
a paper read to the Cambridge Reform Club, 1873.

Book Reviews and Notes

The Hawthorne Defect

Counseling in an Organization: A Sequel to the Hawthorne Researches. By William J. Dickson and F. J. Roethlisberger. Boston, Harvard University Press, 1966. 480 pp. \$10.

In 1936, shortly after the completion of its celebrated research in plant human relations, Western Electric Co. instituted a companywide counseling program. The program was based on the concepts and principles derived from its Hawthorne research. At the Hawthorne works alone, the program expanded from an initial staff of 5 counselors covering about 600 employees, to 16 counselors covering some 3,700 employees in 1938. In 1948, the program reached its peak of 55 counselors covering 21,000 employees, but then gradually declined; it was discontinued in 1956, 20 years after its inception. Nearly 10 years after the program ended, the authors of the classic Hawthorne report, *Management and the Worker*, decided to make an assessment of it.

The assessment, as the authors carefully explain, was not based on systematic research. Dickson and Roethlisberger relied on their intimate knowledge of the situation and on the substantial but incomplete file left by the counselors. The aim was not to trace and analyze the rise and fall of the program. Rather, it was to explore the meaning of counseling and the complex ambiguities which arise in a large industrial organization.

The exploration is divided into four main parts—(a) the rationale of the counseling program, with its origins in the research program and its transformation into an operating personnel function, (b) the problems and attitudes expressed by the employees in interviews with the counselors, (c) the effects which counseling had on the employees and their supervisors, and (d) the organizational problems which counseling encountered.

The central conclusion drawn is that counseling in the unique form pursued at Western Electric had highly therapeutic effects on a significant number of the workers (some 10 percent), but that the early dropping of its research function, which might have aided management in the improvement of its internal operations in relation to worker motivation and satisfaction, left a gap between the counselors and management which could not otherwise be bridged.

This book will be of particular interest to psychologists, counselors, and personnel managers. It will probably have a much narrower appeal than its distinguished predecessor because its focus is on the development of the individual worker or supervisor rather than on group or institutional processes. The relation of counseling to the union role in the plant is given only brief attention and reflects the authors' limited, and essentially negative, attitude toward unionism.

The style of the book merits comment since it is the type that provokes a very favorable reaction or, as in the case of this reviewer, a highly critical one. The authors seemed determined to expose the reader to their every thought. Repeatedly, they describe what steps they plan to take and why, and what steps they are not going to take and why, and they summarize within and at the end of each chapter and major section what they had found and why and what they had not found and why—all in a rather chatty, intimate, man-to-man tone, even including dialogues with the files and with imaginary proponents of different views. The quotations from the case materials, on the other hand, were well selected and illuminating.

—MILTON DERBER

Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations
University of Illinois

A Master's Voice

Essays in Economics: Theories and Theorizing.

By Wassily Leontief. New York, Oxford University Press, 1966. 252 pp. \$6 (cloth-bound); \$2.50 (paperbound).

In this stimulating collection of 20 essays, Wassily Leontief richly displays his impressive versatility, penetrating intelligence, and unusual ability to express important ideas briefly, interestingly, and clearly.

Original dates of publication range rather evenly over the period from 1933 to 1964. Eleven of the essays first appeared in economic journals; the others come from widely varying sources. Two articles appear in English for the first time: "Delayed Adjustment of Supply and Potential Equilibrium" (1934), and "Modern Techniques For Economic Planning and Projections," a useful brief verbal introduction to static and dynamic input-output models, originally printed in Italian (1963-64).

Many of the selections are completely non-mathematical, and only one—the classic "Introduction to a Theory of the Internal Structure of Functional Relations"—includes fearsome mathematics.

Input-output analysis, for which Leontief is no doubt best known, is almost conspicuous by its absence. It is treated explicitly in only one essay and lurks in the background of a few others. The reader familiar only with this aspect of Leontief's work will be surprised, and delighted, by the wide range of topics the author discusses.

Included are treatments of such topics as economic development, automation, and the assignment of rights on patents financed by the Government, as well as better known, often classic, articles on Keynes, foreign trade, methodology, index numbers, and time preference.

The discussions are consistently rewarding, and the logic of the arguments is impeccable. To find fault with the author, one must attack his assumptions. Although it is possible to disagree with the final conclusion, the reader can learn much by observing the skillfulness of this master economist in action.

—H. T. KOPLIN

Department of Economics
University of Oregon

Thirst for Numbers

Social Indicators. Edited by Raymond A. Bauer.
Cambridge, Mass., The M.I.T. Press, 1966.
375 pp. \$10.

During the first two decades of this century, two themes appeared in the writings of institutional economics. The first was the importance of technological change in shaping the nature of individ-

ual lives and the structure of society; the other concerned the need to accumulate and analyze great quantities of statistical information about the economy before proceeding too far with generalizations based on little data. These same themes underly Mr. Bauer's volume.

The book was prepared by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration as part of a broad study of the space program's impact on society. While the direct effects may be quite clear, the indirect effects of this advanced technology, perhaps of greater importance, are much harder to assess. Measures of social goals, values, and achievements must be developed further, and more data collected, before we can know the extent of the indirect effects.

An eminent economist once observed that a major contribution of J. M. Keynes rested in the ease with which his theories could be quantified, thus providing for the development of the national income accounts. It is clear that the development of statistical information has proceeded more rapidly in economics than in the other social sciences. The availability of detailed statistical series in this field has been vital to the expansion and refinement of economic theory and its applications.

The contributors to this volume admire the accomplishments in economics and would like to see similar results from other social indicators. At the same time, they point out that the problems in other social science areas may be more difficult to solve. So far, most economic series are concerned with "how much," but the really important questions may be the "how good" questions. Construction of a system of social indicators which can measure in both quantitative and qualitative terms is, then, the focus of this volume.

Following a chapter of introduction and summary by the editor is Albert Biderman's "Social Indicators and Goals," in which the use and misuse of various indicators is explored. A lengthy chapter by Bertram Gross outlines a possible model for "social systems accounting."

Granting the desirability of regularly reported series of the type suggested by Gross, Biderman goes further in the next essay to point out the need for a data collection system which might anticipate future needs. The last chapter, by Robert Rosen-

thal and Robert Weiss, is concerned with the development and use of feedback information in an organizational structure.

The authors of these papers do not offer any pat answers, but they do raise a host of important questions. On this basis, the book is strongly recommended to all social scientists as stimulating reading.

—JOHN R. MOORE
Professor of Economics
University of Tennessee

Disadvantages of Youth

Manpower Policies for Youth. By Eli E. Cohen and Louise Kapp. New York, Columbia University Press, 1966. 152 pp. \$5.

In this slim volume, Eli Cohen and Louise Kapp present 14 papers drawn, for the most part, from a symposium convened to consider "why job problems are mounting among low-income youth and what steps must be taken to end them." The conference was held in Washington, D.C. in September 1964 under the auspices of the National Committee on Employment of Youth.

Possessed of widely divergent backgrounds and viewpoints, the participants gave little evidence of ability or desire to *define* the problem of youth unemployment, much less reach a consensus on appropriate manpower policies for youth. Thus, despite the authors' assertions to the contrary, the essays are encyclopedic in scope, clearly reaching at times (as Cohen and Kapp put it) "a discussion of the world and what it contains." For example, to find why youth unemployment is mounting we are told to look in various places: The schools and the cities (Clarence Senior); alienation of the poor by middle-class values and power (Nat Hentoff); insufficiency of jobs and inappropriate education (S. M. Miller); inadequate manpower planning (Marcia K. Freedman); automation (W. H. Ferry); failure by businesses to use the U.S. Employment Service and by Congress to finance it properly (Edward T. Chase); overemphasis on government's role and irresponsibility of private enterprise (Ivar Berg); overemphasis on business and underemphasis on public sector (Howard J. Samuels); insufficient aggregate demand produced by lagging purchasing power and deficient public spending for services (Leon H. Keyserling); and so on.

And, if the source of youth unemployment is seen to vary, the possible approaches in the form of manpower policies diverge even more. "Policy" suggestions run the gamut of social revolution, economic planning, the rolling back of "business prerogatives" as they relate to such activities as real estate and advertising, greatly increased government spending, better planning for leisure, a reduction in the minimum wage for youth, and the awarding of poverty elimination contracts to private firms in the fashion of current military and space programs. The papers add little to what was already known (as of 1964) about the problem of youth unemployment and even less to the generation of realistic, viable policies for its alleviation.

Moreover, the editors largely abdicated their responsibilities to focus the essays initially and particularly to tie up the many loose threads at the end. There is, to be sure, something of value in this collection of essays, and the interested reader may find it if he digs long enough. For this reviewer, however, the remuneration was not commensurate with the task.

—RICHARD U. MILLER
Graduate School of Business
University of Wisconsin

Summaries of Recent Books

The State and Economic Development in Eastern Europe. By Nicolas Spulber. New York, Random House, Inc., 1966. 179 pp., bibliography. \$3.95.

Three essays are combined in this volume to offer an explanation of Eastern Europe's economic growth, or lack of it. Dr. Spulber first examines the role of the State in modernizing Eastern Europe. Beginning with the middle 19th century, the author discusses the development of Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia and their reliance on State aid or induced growth.

In his second essay, Dr. Spulber attempts to gauge the changes that have taken place in the economic structure of each of the countries. The brevity of this contribution is primarily due to the absence of uniformity in the statistical computations or in the data available from each country.

Despite this handicap, he does make some interesting conclusions.

Finally, the author examines and compares the growth of an East European economy (Rumania) with that of a colonial country (Indonesia) in which have been placed "nonindigenous entrepreneurs." The problem of discrimination—of the nonindigenous entrepreneur against the native, and of the native against the alien—is the theme of this discussion.

The Employment Act After Twenty Years: The Legal Basis for Managing the Economy—[A Symposium]. (In George Washington Law Review, Washington, December 1966, pp. 169-392. \$2.)

Under the theme of economic policymaking by the Federal Government, this collection of papers contains contributions by lawyers, economists, and political scientists. Arthur Selwyn Miller sets the theme of the symposium by tracing the development and consolidation of the "Positive State," his label for "the express acceptance by the Federal Government—and thus by the American people—of an affirmative responsibility for economic well-being." Miller sees the Employment Act of 1946 as one aspect of this acceptance; the rest of the papers explore the manifestations of the act, the problems that have arisen, and possible solutions.

Carl A. Auerbach, J. E. Condlife, and Irv Beller discuss the growing responsibility of the executive branch in shaping fiscal policy; Edward S. Flash, Jr., analyzes the CEA's role in this process. The coordination of monetary policy with fiscal policy, recent tax policy, and the effect of Government expenditures on private enterprise are also discussed.

Martin M. Shapiro and Michael D. Reagan see two deterrents to economic planning. Shapiro advances the theory that Government agencies have had excessive legalism imposed on them by the courts through judicial review; Reagan, on the other hand, sees federalism and the separation of powers as a deterrent to integrated planning.

Beyond Welfare: Poverty in the Supercity. By Herbert Krosney. New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1966. 209 pp. \$5.50.

Beginning with a brief history of the growth of discontent with social welfare programs by the poor, Mr. Krosney goes on to assess the present

antipoverty program and suggest changes for its improvement. Much of the unrest as shown by the rioting in slum neighborhoods is attributed to ". . . the resentment against the social work establishment, crystallizing at a time when Negroes felt new pride as Negroes, [which] made some Negro leaders cynical about those who dispensed the welfare money."

The author describes Harlem politics, Mobilization for Youth, and HARYOU. His analysis of the programs of the War on Poverty suggests that they are not accomplishing the self-help objective at all. Rather, they have become more responsive to the needs of the officials running it than to the original purposes of their creation.

In the concluding chapters, Mr. Krosney offers some discussion on ways to improve life for the poverty stricken. A strong job-creation program and a negative income tax system are proposed to eliminate poverty without eliminating the incentive to work. Finally, the author maintains, "A poverty-stricken class cannot last in a society of plenty because people will not endure their poverty. The day must come soon when we are beyond welfare."

Input-Output Economics. By Wassily Leontief. New York, Oxford University Press, 1966. 257 pp. \$8.50.

A pioneer in input-output economics, Professor Leontief offers in this volume a collection of 11 of his essays on the subject. Six of the papers are for the general reader and describe the input-output tables and their uses. The remaining essays are more technical. One of them discusses the impact of disarmament on industry and in selected regions, and includes an extensive statistical appendix. Economic interdependence between regions is the topic of another selection. As a bonus, the purchaser of this fine book will receive a dust jacket that folds out to a large wall chart of three selected input-output tables.

Other Recent Publications

Education and Training

Continuing Education Programs for Women. By Jean A. Wells. Washington, U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1966. 31 pp., bibliography. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Equality of Educational Opportunity. (Summary report.) Washington, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, 1966. 33 pp. 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Levels of Nineteenth-Century American Investment in Education. By Albert Fishlow. (In *Journal of Economic History*, New York University, Graduate School of Business, New York, December 1966, pp. 418-436.)

Tuition-Aid Programs: Company Investment or Largesse? By Raymond L. Hilgert. (In *Training and Development Journal*, American Society for Training and Development, Madison, Wis., February 1967, pp. 24-34. \$1.75.)

Training and Education Legislation Enacted in 1966 [in Canada]. (In *Labor Gazette*, Canada Department of Labor, Ottawa, December 1966, pp. 719-722, 729. 50 cents, Queen's Printer, Ottawa.)

Present Values of Lifetime Earnings for Different Occupations. By Bruce W. Wilkinson. (In *Journal of Political Economy*, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, December 1966, pp. 556-572. \$2.50.)

Industrial Training and the Business Cycle. (In *New England Business Review*, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, Boston, September 1966, pp. 11-14.)

Maintenance Training—The State of the Art. (In *Mill & Factory*, New York, January 1967, pp. 49-80. \$1.)

Employee Benefits

Long-Term Disability: A Report to Management. By Alfonso Duarte, Jr. New York, American Management Association, 1966. 23 pp. (Management Bulletin 91.) \$3; \$2 to AMA members.

Income-Loss Protection Against Illness. By Saul Waldman. (In *Social Security Bulletin*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Washington, January 1967, pp. 17-28. 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Health and Safety

Occupational Mental Health: Review of an Emerging Art. By Alan A. McLean, M.D. Washington, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, 1966. 16 pp. (PHS Publication 1469.)

1966 Source Book of Health Insurance Data. New York, Health Insurance Institute, [1967]. 88 pp.

Industrial Relations

The Collective Bargaining Unit in the Federal Service. By Ed D. Roach and J. D. Dunn. (In *Public Per-*

sonnel Review, Chicago, January 1967, pp. 19-25. \$2.)

Collective Bargaining for State and Local Public Employees. Three papers presented at the 18th Annual Central Labor Union Conference, December 9, 1966. Champaign, Ill., University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, 1967. 20 pp. 25 cents.

Coordinated Bargaining. (In *Business Management*, Greenwich, Conn., December 1966, pp. 43-46. \$1.)

Teachers and Nurses: The Issue of Group Power for Professional Employees. By Benjamin Solomon. Chicago, University of Chicago, A. G. Bush Library of Management, Organization, and Industrial Relations, 1966. 8 pp. (Occasional Papers, 28.)

Management and the Local Independent Union. By Leo Troy. New York, Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., 1966. 56 pp. (Industrial Relations Memo 145.) \$2.50.

Soviet Trade Unions and Labor Relations. By Emily Clark Brown. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1966. 394 pp. \$6.95.

New Approaches to the Union-Management Problem Are Needed. By Harlan Hatcher. (In *Michigan Business Review*, University of Michigan, Graduate School of Business Administration, Ann Arbor, Mich., January 1967, pp. 1-4.)

Agricultural Labor and National Labor Legislation. By Austin P. Morris, S.J. (In *California Law Review*, Berkeley, Calif., December 1966, pp. 1939-1989. \$3.50.)

Exclusive Survey: How Workers Really Feel About the Work They Do. (In *Factory*, New York, January 1967, pp. 72-77. \$1.)

Unionism, Concentration, and Wage Changes: Toward a Unified Theory. By Harold M. Levinson. (In *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Ithaca, N.Y., January 1967, pp. 198-205. \$1.75.)

Employer "Free Speech" in the United States and Canada. By B. L. Adell. Kingston, Ont., Queen's University, Industrial Relations Center, 1966. 38 pp. (Reprint 8; from *Alberta Law Review*.) \$2.

Labor Force

Manpower and the Growth of Producer Services. By Harry I. Greenfield. New York, Columbia University Press, 1966. 144 pp., bibliography. \$6.

American Science Manpower, 1964. Washington, National Science Foundation, 1967. 219 pp. (NSF 66-29.) \$1.25, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

- Manpower Research Projects Sponsored by the U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, Through June 30, 1966.* Washington, U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Manpower Policy, Evaluation, and Research, 1966. 129 pp.
- Manpower and Economic Planning in the Philippines.* By A. S. Bhalla. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, December 1966, pp. 550-569. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)
- Technical Manpower Recruitment Practices, 1965-1966.* New York, Deutsch & Shea, Inc., 1966. 34 pp. \$5.
- Full Employment and Inflation: A "Trade-Off" Analysis.* By Michael E. Levy. (In *Conference Board Record*, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, December 1966, pp. 17-27.)
- Employment Agencies: Public vs. Private.* By Leonard P. Adams. (In *Challenge: The Magazine of Economic Affairs*, New York, January-February 1967, pp. 32-33, 40-41. \$1.)
- Brief Summary of State Laws Prohibiting Discrimination in Employment Because of Age.* Washington, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1966. 7 pp. (Fact Sheet 6-B.)
- Work or Support: An Economic and Social Analysis of Substitute Permanent Employment.* By Bent Anderson. Paris, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Manpower and Social Affairs Directorate, 1966. 122 pp., bibliography. (Employment of Special Groups, Study 3.)
- Les Fonctions des Femmes dans l'Industrie.* By Madeline Guilbert. Paris, Mouton & Co., 1966. 393 pp., bibliography.
- An Epilogue to Job Displacement: A Case Study of Structural Unemployment.* By John P. Owen and L. D. Belzung. (In *Southern Economic Journal*, Chapel Hill, N.C., January 1967, pp. 395-408. \$1.50.)
- Job Performance of Young Workers in Relation to School Background.* By Howard E. Bergstrom. Minneapolis, Minn., Educational Research and Development Council of the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area, Inc., 1966. xxvii, 192 pp., bibliography.
- Current Developments in Farm Labor Legislation.* By Stanley M. Knebel. (In *Journal of Farm Economics*, American Farm Economic Association, December 1966, pp. 1131-1136. \$2, Cornell University, Department of Agricultural Economics, Ithaca, N.Y.)
- agement Association, 1967.* 125 pp. (AMA Research Study 79.) \$7.50; \$5 to AMA members.
- Controlling White Collar Labor Costs.* By Bruce Payne. (In *Michigan Business Review*, University of Michigan, Graduate School of Business Administration, Ann Arbor, Mich., January 1967, pp. 10-19.)

Productivity and Technological Change

Productivity Differences Within the Service Sector. By Victor R. Fuchs and Jean A. Wilburn. New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1967. 109 pp. (Occasional Paper 102.) Distributed by Columbia University Press, New York.

The Behavior of Output Per Man During Recessions: An Empirical Study of Underemployment. By Stanley H. Masters. (In *Southern Economic Journal*, Chapel Hill, N.C., January 1967, pp. 388-394. \$1.50.)

The Myths of Automation. By Charles E. Silberman. New York, Harper & Row, Publishers, 1966. 148 pp. \$4.95.

Automation's Role in Employment. By Martin R. Gainsbrugh. (In *Datamation*, Chicago, December 1966, pp. 28-32. \$1.50.)

Impact of Automation on American Unionism. By Julius Rezler. Chicago, Loyola University, Institute of Industrial Relations, 1966. 5 pp. (Reprinted from *Technology and the American Economy*, Appendix, Vol VI, 1966.)

Labor Looks at Automation. Washington, American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 1966. 36 pp. (Publication 21.)

Technology and Natural Resources: The Example of Latin America. By G. H. P. Aymans. (In *International Social Science Journal*, UNESCO, Paris, Vol. XVIII, No. 3, 1966, pp. 345-361. \$2.)

Social Security

The Social Welfare Forum, 1966. (Proceedings of 93d annual forum of the National Conference on Social Welfare, Chicago, May 29-June 3, 1966.) New York, Columbia University Press, 1966. xxii, 249 pp. \$6.

Unemployment Insurance Financial Development. By Paschal C. Zecca. (In *Unemployment Insurance Review*, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Unemployment Insurance Service, Washington, November-December 1966, pp. 1-6. 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Denial of Unemployment Insurance Benefits [in State of New York], 1959-1960 and 1961-1962. By Ruth Entes. Albany, N.Y., State Department of Labor, Division of Employment, 1966. 51 pp.

Personnel Management

Company Officers Assess the Personnel Function. By Dalton E. McFarland. New York, American Man-

Social Security Payments to Noninsured Persons. By Wilbur J. Cohen, Robert M. Ball, Robert J. Myers. (In *Social Security Bulletin*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Washington, September 1966, pp. 3-9. 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Benefit Entitlement Study, 1961 and 1965. Charleston, W. Va., West Virginia Department of Employment Security, Research and Statistics Division, 1967. 35 pp. (RS-105.)

Wages and Hours

The New Wage and Hour Law—Revised Edition, 1967. By the Editorial Staff of Labor Relations Reporter. Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1967. x, 394 pp. \$10.50.

Area Wage Survey: The San Jose, Calif., Metropolitan Area, September 1966. Washington, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1966. 20 pp. (Bulletin 1530-10.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington. Other recent bulletins in this series include the metropolitan areas of Wichita, Kans.; Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; Cleveland, Ohio; San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif.; Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.; Boston, Mass.; Portland, Maine; Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa. (Bulletins 1530-11 through 1530-18.) Various prices and pages.

The Present Position of Commonwealth Basic Wage Determination. By Kingsley Laffer. (In *Journal of Industrial Relations*, *Journal of the Industrial Relations Society of Australia*, Sydney, November 1966, pp. 233-250. \$1.)

Miscellaneous

Economic Report of the President Transmitted to the Congress January 1967, Together With the Annual Report of the Council of Economic Advisers. Washington, 1967. 314 pp. \$1.25, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

U.S. Industrial Outlook, 1967—Industry by Industry. Washington, U.S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration, 1966. 212 pp. \$1.25, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

The American Economy—1980. By Clopper Almon, Jr. (In *Challenge: The Magazine of Economic Affairs*, New York, November-December 1966, pp. 32-35. \$1.)

Modern Economic Growth: Rate, Structure, and Spread. By Simon Kuznets. New Haven, Conn., Yale University Press, 1966. 529 pp. (Studies in Comparative Economics, 7.) \$12.50.

The Economics of Poverty. By Thomas Balogh. New York, Macmillan Co., 1966. 381 pp. \$7.95.

Environmental Quality in a Growing Economy: Essays From the Sixth RFF Forum. Edited by Henry Jar-

rett. Baltimore, Md., The Johns Hopkins Press (for Resources for the Future, Inc.), 1966. 173 pp. \$5.

Economic Revolution in the Soviet Union. By Marshall I. Goldman. (In *Foreign Affairs*, Council on Foreign Relations, New York, January 1967, pp. 319-331. \$2.)

The Meeting of the Twain. Gradual convergence between Communist and western economies. By J. Tinbergen, H. Linnemann, J. P. Pronk. (In *Columbia Journal of World Business*, Columbia University, Graduate School of Business, New York, Summer 1966, pp. 139-149.)

The Process of Inflation: A Review of the Literature and Some Comparisons of Cyclical Performance, 1953-65. By Glenn H. Miller, Jr. Washington, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 1966. 147 pp., bibliography. (Staff Economic Studies 12.)

The College Dropout and the Utilization of Talent. Edited by Lawrence A. Pervin, Louis E. Reik, Williard Dalrymple. Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press, 1966. 260 pp. \$6.50.

Improving the Status of the Aged. By Wilbur J. Cohen. (In *Social Security Bulletin*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Washington, December 1966, pp. 3-8. 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Prices, Productivity and Employment: Third Annual Review of the Economic Council of Canada. Ottawa, The Council, 1966. 276 pp. \$2.75, Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

Agricultural Policies—A 23-Nation Survey. (In *OECD Observer*, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris, December 1966, pp. 5-10. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by OECD Publications Center, Washington.)

Conventions and Recommendations Adopted by the International Labor Conference, 1919-1966. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1966. xvi, 1,176 pp. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Plantation Workers: Conditions of Work and Standards of Living. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1966. 284 pp. (Studies and Reports, New Series. 69.) \$3.50. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Financing the Chinese Government Budget—Mainland China, 1950-1959. By George N. Ecklund. Chicago, Aldine Publishing Co., 1966. 133 pp., bibliography. \$5.

The Public Sector in India. By Nabagopal Das. New York, Asia Publishing House, 1966. 143 pp. 3d ed. \$4.25. Distributed by Taplinger Publishing Co., Inc., New York.

Current Labor Statistics

TABLES

A.—Labor Force and Employment

- 79 A-1. Summary employment and unemployment estimates, by age and sex, seasonally adjusted
- 79 A-2. Seasonally adjusted rates of unemployment
- 80 A-3. Rates of unemployment, by age and sex, seasonally adjusted
- 80 A-4. Employed persons, by age and sex, seasonally adjusted
- 81 A-5. Unemployed persons, by duration of unemployment, seasonally adjusted
- 81 A-6. Full- and part-time status of the civilian labor force, not seasonally adjusted
- A-7. Employment status, by color, sex, and age, seasonally adjusted ¹
- A-8. Total employment and unemployment rates, by occupation, seasonally adjusted ¹
- 82 A-9. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry
- 87 A-10. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry
- 91 A-11. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and selected groups, seasonally adjusted
- 91 A-12. Production workers in manufacturing industries, by major industry group, seasonally adjusted
- 92 A-13. Unemployment insurance and employment service program operations

B.—Labor Turnover

- 93 B-1. Labor turnover rates, by major industry group

C.—Earnings and Hours

- 96 C-1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers, by industry
- 109 C-2. Average weekly hours, seasonally adjusted, of production workers in selected industries
- 109 C-3. Average hourly earnings excluding overtime of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group
- 110 C-4. Average weekly overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing, by industry
- 112 C-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours and payrolls in industrial and construction activities
- 112 C-6. Gross and spendable average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing

D.—Consumer and Wholesale Prices

- 113 D-1. Consumer Price Index—U.S. city average for urban wage earners and clerical workers, all items, groups, subgroups, and special groups of items
- 114 D-2. Consumer Price Index—U.S. city average for urban wage earners and clerical workers, selected groups, subgroups, and special groups of items, seasonally adjusted
- 115 D-3. Consumer Price Index—U.S. and selected areas for urban wage earners and clerical workers
- 116 D-4. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities
- 118 D-5. Indexes of wholesale prices for special commodity groupings
- 119 D-6. Indexes of wholesale prices, by stage of processing and durability of product

E.—Work Stoppages

- 120 E-1. Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes

¹ Tables A-7 and A-8 appear quarterly in the February, May, August, and November issues of the *Review*.

NOTE: With the exceptions noted, the statistical series here from the Bureau of Labor Statistics are described in *Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series* (BLS Bulletin 1168, 1954), and cover the United States without Alaska and Hawaii.

A.—Labor Force and Employment

TABLE A-1. Summary employment and unemployment estimates, by age and sex, seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Employment status, age, and sex	1967				1966								Annual average		
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1966	1965
TOTAL															
Total labor force.....	80,443	80,473	80,154	79,934	79,360	79,268	79,247	78,905	78,767	78,194	78,349	78,091	78,050	78,893	77,178
Civilian labor force.....	77,025	77,087	76,764	76,612	76,081	76,039	76,069	75,770	75,668	75,149	75,341	75,117	75,126	75,770	74,455
Employed.....	74,137	74,255	73,893	73,897	73,199	73,195	73,141	72,846	72,730	72,253	72,542	72,266	72,341	72,895	71,088
Agriculture.....	3,890	4,015	4,011	3,892	3,779	3,886	3,935	3,926	3,981	3,902	4,199	4,113	4,155	3,979	4,361
Nonagricultural industries.....	70,247	70,240	69,882	70,005	69,420	69,309	69,206	68,920	68,749	68,351	68,343	68,153	68,186	68,915	66,726
Unemployed.....	2,888	2,832	2,871	2,715	2,882	2,844	2,928	2,924	2,938	2,896	2,799	2,851	2,785	2,875	3,366
MEN, 20 YEARS AND OVER															
Total labor force.....	48,081	48,591	47,842	47,604	47,493	47,465	47,506	47,370	47,376	47,278	47,404	47,297	47,301	47,437	47,115
Civilian labor force.....	45,222	45,239	44,987	44,797	44,723	44,736	44,822	44,723	44,759	44,707	44,811	44,769	44,783	44,787	44,857
Employed.....	44,236	44,227	43,898	43,711	43,654	43,655	43,688	43,577	43,615	43,624	43,731	43,617	43,645	43,667	43,422
Agriculture.....	2,875	2,861	2,884	2,807	2,800	2,875	2,852	2,846	2,854	2,888	3,035	2,974	2,997	2,894	3,174
Nonagricultural industries.....	41,361	41,366	41,014	40,904	40,854	40,780	40,836	40,731	40,761	40,736	40,696	40,643	40,648	40,773	40,246
Unemployed.....	986	1,012	1,089	1,086	1,069	1,081	1,134	1,146	1,144	1,083	1,080	1,152	1,138	1,119	1,435
WOMEN, 20 YEARS AND OVER															
Civilian labor force.....	25,071	25,221	25,139	25,145	24,884	24,938	24,504	24,321	24,193	24,081	24,019	23,942	23,993	24,427	23,687
Employed.....	24,057	24,128	24,167	24,278	23,891	23,994	23,556	23,422	23,271	23,142	23,139	23,070	23,112	23,507	22,630
Agriculture.....	636	702	729	663	593	645	652	684	690	631	712	735	744	675	748
Nonagricultural industries.....	23,421	23,426	23,438	23,615	23,298	23,349	22,904	22,738	22,581	22,511	22,427	22,335	22,368	22,832	21,882
Unemployed.....	1,014	1,093	972	867	993	944	948	899	922	939	880	872	881	919	1,056
BOTH SEXES, 16-19 YEARS															
Civilian labor force.....	6,732	6,627	6,638	6,670	6,474	6,365	6,743	6,726	6,716	6,361	6,511	6,406	6,350	6,557	5,910
Employed.....	5,844	5,900	5,828	5,908	5,654	5,546	5,897	5,847	5,844	5,487	5,672	5,579	5,584	5,721	5,036
Agriculture.....	379	452	398	422	386	366	431	396	437	383	452	404	414	410	439
Nonagricultural industries.....	5,465	5,448	5,430	5,486	5,268	5,180	5,466	5,451	5,407	5,104	5,220	5,175	5,170	5,310	4,598
Unemployed.....	888	727	810	762	820	819	846	879	872	874	839	827	766	836	874

TABLE A-2. Seasonally adjusted rates of unemployment

[In thousands]

Selected unemployment rates	1967				1966								Annual average		
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1966	1965
Total (all civilian workers).....	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.5
Men, 20 years and over.....	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	3.2
Women, 20 years and over.....	4.0	4.3	3.9	3.4	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.5
Both sexes, 16-19 years.....	13.2	11.0	12.2	11.4	12.7	12.9	12.5	13.1	13.0	13.7	12.9	12.9	12.1	12.7	14.8
White workers.....	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	4.1
Nonwhite workers.....	7.1	6.6	7.6	6.9	7.4	7.2	8.0	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.1	7.3	6.8	7.3	8.1
Married men.....	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.4
Full-time workers.....	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5
Blue-collar workers.....	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	5.3
Experienced wage and salary workers.....	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	4.3
Labor force time lost ¹	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.2	5.0

¹ Man-hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force man-hours.

Beginning in this issue, the 1965 and 1966 statistics on the labor force have been revised to take account of the lower age limit change from 14 to 16 years of age. The 1967 data reflect all the definitional changes which became effective in January 1967. (See the February 1967 *Employment and Earnings and Monthly Report on the Labor Force*, Vol. 13, No. 8.) Although these data are not strictly comparable with those published prior to January 1967, they may be treated by most users as continuing the previous series.

TABLE A-3. Rates of unemployment, by age and sex, seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Age and sex	1967		1966										Annual average		
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1966	1965
Total, 16 years and over.....	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.5
16 to 19 years.....	13.2	11.0	12.2	11.4	12.7	12.9	12.5	13.1	13.0	13.7	12.9	12.9	12.1	12.7	14.8
16 and 17 years.....	16.4	13.1	13.8	12.9	14.7	14.8	14.2	14.9	15.0	16.8	15.2	15.9	14.1	14.8	16.5
18 and 19 years.....	11.0	9.5	10.8	10.6	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.5	10.8	10.8	11.3	13.5
20 to 24 years.....	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.4	4.7	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.3	6.7
25 years and over.....	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.2
25 to 54 years.....	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.2
55 years and over.....	2.2	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.6	3.2
Males, 16 years and over.....	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	4.0
16 to 19 years.....	12.6	11.1	12.2	10.5	11.7	12.3	10.9	11.7	11.8	12.6	11.3	12.0	11.4	11.7	14.1
16 and 17 years.....	14.8	13.9	13.8	11.5	14.1	14.1	12.5	13.3	13.5	15.8	13.0	14.7	12.7	13.7	16.1
18 and 19 years.....	10.3	8.8	10.8	9.7	9.9	10.2	9.7	10.5	10.9	10.6	10.1	9.9	9.9	10.2	12.4
20 to 24 years.....	3.6	4.2	5.3	4.9	4.3	4.3	4.7	3.7	4.8	4.8	4.4	5.0	4.5	4.6	6.3
25 years and over.....	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.8
25 to 54 years.....	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.7
55 years and over.....	2.2	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.3	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.7	3.3
Females, 16 years and over.....	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.4	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.8	5.5
16 to 19 years.....	13.9	10.8	12.2	12.6	13.9	13.6	14.6	14.9	14.5	15.2	14.9	14.1	13.0	14.1	15.7
16 and 17 years.....	18.7	11.9	13.7	14.9	15.7	15.8	16.8	17.3	17.2	18.3	18.7	17.9	16.1	16.6	17.2
18 and 19 years.....	11.7	10.2	10.7	11.5	13.0	12.2	13.0	13.5	13.0	13.1	13.1	11.7	12.0	12.6	14.8
20 to 24 years.....	7.3	7.4	6.1	5.2	6.9	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.3	5.8	5.9	6.3	7.3
25 years and over.....	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	4.0
25 to 54 years.....	3.7	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.3
55 years and over.....	2.1	3.3	3.0	2.3	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.8

TABLE A-4. Employed persons, by age and sex, seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Age and sex	1967		1966										Annual average		
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1966	1965
TOTAL															
16 years and over.....	74,137	74,255	73,893	73,897	73,199	73,195	73,141	72,846	72,730	72,253	72,542	72,266	72,341	72,895	71,088
16 to 19 years.....	5,844	5,900	5,828	5,908	5,654	5,546	5,897	5,847	5,844	5,487	5,672	5,579	5,584	5,721	5,036
16 and 17 years.....	2,399	2,389	2,427	2,362	2,233	2,229	2,311	2,277	2,264	2,135	2,230	2,204	2,260	2,269	2,074
18 and 19 years.....	3,495	3,516	3,487	3,537	3,386	3,304	3,587	3,568	3,543	3,319	3,440	3,409	3,347	3,452	2,962
20 to 24 years.....	8,355	8,228	8,126	8,062	7,977	7,916	7,937	7,937	7,993	7,994	7,971	7,907	7,894	7,963	7,702
25 years and over.....	60,000	60,125	59,886	59,925	59,593	59,761	59,294	59,056	58,875	58,789	58,870	58,797	58,936	59,212	58,351
25 to 54 years.....	46,616	46,742	46,541	46,399	46,146	46,119	45,845	45,739	45,698	45,719	45,713	45,721	45,813	45,944	45,318
55 years and over.....	13,450	13,468	13,405	13,544	13,332	13,417	13,394	13,243	13,249	13,079	13,144	13,132	13,143	13,268	13,033
MALE															
16 years and over.....	47,475	47,533	47,116	47,011	46,824	46,769	47,036	46,917	46,960	46,736	47,016	46,859	46,849	46,919	46,340
16 to 19 years.....	3,239	3,306	3,218	3,300	3,170	3,114	3,348	3,340	3,345	3,112	3,285	3,242	3,204	3,252	2,918
16 and 17 years.....	1,444	1,453	1,463	1,451	1,369	1,347	1,405	1,399	1,406	1,288	1,389	1,367	1,398	1,390	1,284
18 and 19 years.....	1,852	1,867	1,802	1,858	1,790	1,778	1,934	1,930	1,910	1,789	1,891	1,883	1,852	1,862	1,634
20 to 24 years.....	4,812	4,721	4,588	4,594	4,586	4,570	4,592	4,575	4,607	4,599	4,615	4,640	4,607	4,599	4,583
25 years and over.....	39,474	39,493	39,259	39,098	39,085	39,090	39,087	39,022	39,005	39,025	39,099	39,004	39,085	39,069	38,839
25 to 54 years.....	30,697	30,776	30,519	30,331	30,313	30,302	30,311	30,264	30,313	30,390	30,426	30,417	30,471	30,378	30,240
55 years and over.....	8,777	8,758	8,767	8,805	8,741	8,748	8,738	8,715	8,731	8,605	8,639	8,618	8,609	8,691	8,599
FEMALE															
16 years and over.....	26,662	26,722	26,777	26,886	26,375	26,426	26,105	25,929	25,770	25,517	25,526	25,407	25,492	25,976	24,748
16 to 19 years.....	2,605	2,594	2,610	2,608	2,484	2,432	2,549	2,507	2,499	2,375	2,387	2,337	2,380	2,469	2,118
16 and 17 years.....	955	936	964	911	864	882	906	878	858	847	841	837	862	879	790
18 and 19 years.....	1,643	1,649	1,685	1,679	1,596	1,526	1,653	1,638	1,633	1,530	1,549	1,526	1,495	1,590	1,328
20 to 24 years.....	3,543	3,507	3,538	3,468	3,391	3,346	3,345	3,362	3,386	3,395	3,356	3,267	3,287	3,364	3,119
25 years and over.....	20,526	20,632	20,627	20,827	20,508	20,671	20,207	20,054	19,870	19,764	19,771	19,793	19,851	20,143	19,512
25 to 54 years.....	15,919	15,966	16,022	16,068	15,833	15,817	15,534	15,475	15,385	15,329	15,287	15,304	15,342	15,566	15,078
55 years and over.....	4,673	4,710	4,638	4,739	4,591	4,669	4,656	4,528	4,518	4,474	4,505	4,514	4,534	4,577	4,434

TABLE A-5. Unemployed persons, by duration of unemployment, seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Duration of unemployment	1967		1966										Annual average		
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1966	1965
Less than 5 weeks.....	1,678	1,542	1,562	1,397	1,493	1,523	1,576	1,592	1,653	1,604	1,536	1,494	1,450	1,535	1,628
5 to 14 weeks.....	771	787	760	789	900	831	891	882	816	854	667	796	738	804	983
15 weeks and over.....	439	485	496	484	517	493	462	446	486	538	590	583	594	536	755
15 to 26 weeks.....	249	282	269	287	293	291	254	228	263	262	333	316	327	245	404
27 weeks and over.....	190	203	227	197	224	202	208	218	223	276	257	267	267	241	351
15 weeks and over as a percent of civilian labor force.....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.8	.8	.8	.7	1.0

TABLE A-6. Full- and part-time status of the civilian labor force, not seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Full- and part-time employment status	1967		1966			Annual average	
	February	January	December	November	October	1966	1965
FULL TIME							
Civilian labor force.....	65,445	65,610	66,205	66,312	66,400	66,943	66,145
Employed:							
Full-time schedules ¹	60,793	60,953	62,285	62,713	62,878	62,734	61,144
Part time for economic reasons.....	2,283	2,195	1,875	1,632	1,638	1,894	2,209
Unemployed, looking for full-time work.....	2,369	2,462	2,045	1,967	1,884	2,315	2,792
Unemployment rate.....	3.6	3.8	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.5	4.2
PART TIME							
Civilian labor force.....	10,246	9,710	10,047	10,261	9,809	8,830	8,310
Employed (voluntary part time) ¹	9,432	9,013	9,439	9,650	9,228	8,270	7,735
Unemployed, looking for part-time work.....	814	697	608	611	581	560	575
Unemployment rate.....	7.9	7.2	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.3	6.9

¹ Employed persons with a job but not at work are distributed proportionately among the full- and part-time employed categories.

TABLE A-9. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹

[In thousands]

Revised series; see box, p. 90.

Industry	1967		1966										Annual average		
	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1966	1965
Total employees.....	64,283	64,328	65,904	65,389	65,190	64,867	64,484	64,274	64,563	63,465	62,928	62,243	61,622	63,864	60,770
Mining	608	613	625	628	631	637	649	645	645	630	590	620	617	628	632
Metal mining.....	84.8	85.9	86.1	85.7	87.3	88.6	87.7	87.8	85.3	84.4	84.0	84.0	84.2	85.9	83.6
Iron ores.....	24.7	25.8	26.0	26.0	26.4	26.4	25.8	26.4	25.7	24.6	24.0	24.0	24.3	25.5	25.7
Copper ores.....	32.4	32.4	32.6	32.2	32.7	33.2	33.0	32.8	31.9	31.9	32.0	31.8	31.8	32.3	30.1
Coal mining.....	142.8	143.3	142.9	143.7	142.7	142.5	139.5	142.2	140.7	104.3	141.3	142.2	139.0	141.8	
Bituminous.....	134.9	135.3	134.9	135.7	134.7	134.3	131.9	134.1	132.2	95.8	132.2	132.8	130.6	132.0	
Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	274.4	278.6	276.9	277.4	281.0	289.7	289.6	288.1	281.0	281.2	281.9	281.6	282.6	288.1	
Crude petroleum and natural gas fields.....	148.1	148.9	149.6	150.2	153.3	156.6	156.9	155.1	151.7	151.9	152.1	151.9	152.6	156.0	
Oil and gas field services.....	126.3	129.7	127.3	127.2	127.7	133.1	132.7	133.0	129.3	129.3	129.3	129.8	130.0	131.4	
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	110.7	117.6	121.7	123.9	126.2	127.8	127.8	126.9	122.5	119.9	112.4	108.8	120.6	118.3	
Crushed and broken stone.....	37.5	40.7	42.0	42.8	43.8	44.4	44.3	43.8	42.3	41.2	37.6	35.7	41.4	41.0	
Sand and gravel.....	33.8	37.0	39.8	41.2	41.9	42.5	42.4	42.2	40.5	39.3	35.8	34.3	39.3	39.4	
Contract construction	2,847	3,128	3,310	3,449	3,525	3,641	3,623	3,521	3,277	3,156	2,981	2,818	2,813	3,181	
General building contractors.....	972.1	1,038.5	1,078.0	1,107.3	1,125.2	1,165.3	1,153.3	1,121.1	1,037.1	1,014.6	967.7	915.4	1,057.1	997.6	
Heavy construction.....	510.5	572.7	673.9	740.6	758.8	781.5	782.2	756.8	680.1	618.0	521.1	474.8	655.7	643.2	
Highway and street construction.....	211.9	259.2	335.5	386.9	401.1	411.9	411.7	397.8	345.3	296.4	224.3	199.8	324.2	323.6	
Other heavy construction.....	298.6	313.5	338.4	353.7	357.7	369.6	370.5	359.0	334.8	321.6	296.8	275.0	351.5	319.6	
Special trade contractors.....	1,442.5	1,516.5	1,558.1	1,601.3	1,641.0	1,694.0	1,687.8	1,643.2	1,559.4	1,523.7	1,492.2	1,428.2	1,568.0	1,540.6	
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning.....	364.3	369.2	374.8	377.8	380.3	383.6	384.6	376.7	366.3	363.8	360.6	353.6	371.2	365.5	
Painting, paperhanging, and decorating.....	107.5	124.5	134.9	147.1	153.0	161.0	157.7	148.5	137.3	130.3	124.0	118.6	138.1	142.3	
Electrical work.....	243.7	248.1	249.4	249.8	255.0	259.7	255.2	248.5	238.6	235.6	231.1	227.6	244.0	231.8	
Masonry, plastering, stone, and tile work.....	194.1	207.0	215.7	228.9	238.2	255.7	253.4	248.9	236.6	231.0	230.6	209.2	230.4	237.6	
Roofing and sheet metal work.....	104.5	112.4	116.5	117.7	117.1	118.7	117.8	115.1	107.6	106.8	104.4	97.2	111.4	110.0	
Manufacturing	19,197	19,236	19,430	19,522	19,538	19,533	19,391	19,123	19,258	18,906	18,774	18,651	18,518	19,081	
Durable goods.....	11,320	11,348	11,446	11,480	11,470	11,434	11,249	11,213	11,319	11,130	11,039	10,921	10,822	11,186	
Nondurable goods.....	7,877	7,888	7,984	8,042	8,068	8,099	8,142	7,910	7,939	7,776	7,735	7,730	7,696	7,896	
Durable goods.....	280.5	278.5	271.3	270.6	266.4	263.0	259.1	256.4	254.9	251.8	247.8	245.3	243.2	255.8	
Ordnance and accessories.....	207.1	205.6	198.6	199.6	196.8	195.0	191.7	189.5	189.2	188.3	187.3	185.6	184.5	190.7	
Sighting and fire control equipment.....	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.6	14.1	13.7	13.5	13.3	13.1	12.4	
Other ordnance and accessories.....	58.2	57.9	57.7	56.2	54.8	53.3	52.7	52.3	51.6	49.8	47.0	46.4	45.6	40.9	
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	581.7	582.8	593.2	608.9	618.5	630.6	649.9	648.5	653.5	626.4	617.6	609.6	602.9	621.8	
Logging camps and logging contractors.....	87.7	89.6	93.9	100.9	102.6	103.6	106.2	106.2	106.6	94.8	88.5	87.4	86.2	89.0	
Sawmills and planing mills.....	236.0	234.5	236.1	240.7	244.4	250.5	257.4	256.5	259.0	251.3	251.3	248.8	244.6	249.0	
Millwork, plywood, and related products.....	147.0	147.9	151.8	155.3	159.8	164.5	171.4	172.5	173.1	167.6	166.5	163.7	163.0	162.7	
Wooden containers.....	35.7	35.8	35.3	35.0	35.0	35.1	36.5	36.1	36.9	36.3	35.4	34.4	34.2	34.4	
Miscellaneous wood products.....	75.3	75.0	76.1	77.0	76.7	76.9	77.9	77.2	77.9	76.4	75.9	75.3	74.9	73.2	
Furniture and fixtures.....	454.3	456.8	465.7	468.3	467.0	465.6	466.5	451.9	458.4	450.5	447.2	447.6	443.7	456.2	
Household furniture.....	325.7	327.2	334.1	336.7	336.0	335.2	335.1	325.9	330.3	326.2	326.0	325.1	323.4	329.5	
Office furniture.....	35.0	35.2	34.8	34.2	34.2	33.8	33.7	33.5	32.2	32.2	29.9	31.5	31.3	32.8	
Partitions; office and store fixtures.....	46.7	47.1	47.3	47.0	47.3	48.6	48.6	46.5	47.2	45.1	44.8	44.5	42.9	46.1	
Other furniture and fixtures.....	47.5	47.9	49.3	49.5	49.8	49.3	49.1	46.0	48.7	47.0	46.5	46.5	42.9	47.8	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	609.1	613.2	625.8	639.3	644.3	653.4	661.3	661.6	658.4	647.8	641.7	625.9	616.9	641.3	
Flat glass.....	32.5	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.4	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.9	33.1	33.2	32.9	32.9	32.8	
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	122.7	122.4	123.4	124.8	124.3	125.9	126.3	125.2	125.6	123.1	120.3	118.6	117.7	122.6	
Cement, hydraulic.....	34.8	34.9	36.2	37.8	38.3	39.0	39.7	39.6	39.4	37.7	37.1	35.5	35.4	37.6	
Structural clay products.....	61.1	61.8	64.9	66.6	67.9	69.5	71.5	72.7	72.5	71.1	69.8	67.7	67.2	69.1	
Pottery and related products.....	42.2	42.8	43.9	44.0	44.2	44.2	43.5	42.2	43.7	43.3	43.8	44.1	43.1	43.4	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	161.0	164.6	170.3	176.5	180.2	184.2	187.7	189.4	188.4	183.1	180.5	172.1	167.1	179.1	
Other stone and mineral products.....	130.8	130.4	130.9	132.2	132.9	134.1	136.3	136.3	132.1	132.1	132.7	130.8	129.5	132.5	
Primary metal industries.....	1,326.3	1,327.3	1,326.7	1,328.6	1,332.2	1,344.9	1,351.8	1,353.4	1,355.7	1,329.6	1,321.7	1,303.4	1,291.4	1,326.4	
Blast furnace and basic steel products.....	638.8	637.5	638.0	643.3	649.4	659.7	669.8	676.9	673.4	656.4	649.1	634.9	623.6	649.2	
Iron and steel foundries.....	239.4	238.9	236.7	236.7	236.4	236.6	237.8	236.7	239.1	235.8	235.9	233.6	234.2	226.2	
Nonferrous smelting and refining.....	80.3	80.3	79.6	78.8	77.9	78.5	78.6	79.2	78.6	76.8	76.2	75.7	75.9	77.6	
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and extruding.....	208.4	210.6	212.1	211.3	211.4	212.0	209.2	206.5	207.0	205.9	205.8	205.2	204.0	207.7	
Nonferrous foundries.....	88.0	88.6	89.0	87.8	87.4	88.5	87.9	85.7	88.0	86.3	86.3	85.6	85.6	86.8	
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	71.4	71.4	71.3	70.7	69.7	69.6	68.5	68.4	69.6	68.4	68.4	68.4	68.1	69.1	
Fabricated metal products.....	1,360.7	1,366.3	1,382.8	1,387.5	1,379.7	1,372.5	1,360.9	1,339.2	1,360.8	1,340.7	1,337.0	1,326.8	1,319.5	1,351.5	
Metal cans.....	61.9	60.9	61.5	61.8	62.0	64.0	65.9	66.0	65.2	63.5	62.1	61.4	60.7	62.8	
Cutlery, hand tools, and general hardware.....	164.7	164.5	166.6	166.5	165.7	164.4	160.3	155.3	161.2	160.7	163.4	163.3	161.5	162.5	
Heating equipment and plumbing fixtures.....	76.6	77.7	78.7	79.3	79.6	79.9	80.1	78.1	79.9	80.2	79.4	80.1	79.9	78.7	
Fabricated structural metal products.....	394.2	394.9	401.6	404.5	405.5	408.9	411.2	410.7	406.6	394.4	390.4	385.1	384.6	399.0	
Screw machine products, bolts, etc.....	114.9	114.8	114.5	112.7	110.8	109.3	108.1	107.2	108.0	105.9	105.6	105.0	103.5	107.8	
Metal stampings.....	242.7	247.1	251.2	252.1	249.0	241.9	231.1	221.5	234.5	235.9	236.8	237.0	235.8	238.4	
Coating, engraving, and allied services.....	83.0	82.8	84.0	85.0	84.8	83.7	84.0	81.6	84.9	82.2	81.9	82.3	81.6	83.0	
Miscellaneous fabricated wire products.....	69.9	69.9	70.0	69.8	68.7	67.9	68.0	67.9	67.5	66.0	66.0	65.9	65.1	67.3	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	152.8	153.7	154.7	155.8	153.6	152.5	152.2	150.9	153.0	151.9	151.4	146.7	146.8	151.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-9. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Revised series; see box, p. 90.

Industry	1967		1966										Annual average			
	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1966	1965	
Manufacturing—Continued																
<i>Durable goods—Continued</i>																
Machinery.....	1,931.4	1,935.7	1,926.9	1,899.9	1,897.1	1,895.3	1,891.1	1,887.5	1,882.0	1,855.2	1,841.7	1,828.8	1,813.2	1,867.7	1,725.8	
Engines and turbines.....	100.4	101.6	94.5	88.4	98.6	99.7	99.1	98.4	94.7	96.3	95.2	94.5	93.7	95.5	90.1	
Farm machinery and equipment.....	272.5	277.0	279.0	277.3	277.5	279.2	279.2	281.4	279.2	274.2	270.8	268.7	265.4	274.4	255.3	
Construction and related machinery.....	346.0	345.3	343.9	340.0	337.4	338.8	334.5	334.8	335.1	329.2	327.8	324.8	323.1	332.2	304.5	
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	204.9	204.8	205.0	203.9	203.7	204.0	203.3	203.0	202.9	199.5	198.1	199.1	198.1	201.6	192.1	
Special industry machinery.....	283.7	287.8	287.2	284.5	282.3	281.0	280.8	280.5	279.6	275.0	273.1	272.7	270.8	278.0	259.0	
General industrial machinery.....	229.0	227.5	226.3	223.7	220.7	218.6	217.3	214.8	213.1	210.2	208.4	206.1	203.7	213.8	189.5	
Office, computing, and accounting machines.....	117.1	117.8	118.8	117.0	115.8	115.6	118.7	117.0	118.0	116.4	115.0	111.9	112.3	115.7	112.7	
Service industry machines.....	223.7	221.7	222.4	219.5	217.3	214.5	214.3	212.4	211.2	206.9	205.4	203.1	200.2	210.4	187.5	
Miscellaneous machinery.....	1,963.6	1,968.3	1,978.9	1,980.9	1,981.5	1,958.0	1,939.6	1,887.8	1,898.4	1,858.1	1,842.8	1,810.8	1,800.0	1,892.9	1,658.1	
Electrical equipment and supplies.....	199.5	199.2	198.8	197.2	198.9	198.0	198.2	195.0	193.4	187.1	185.6	184.1	181.9	191.6	170.5	
Electric distribution equipment.....	225.9	226.4	219.9	216.9	220.6	218.7	219.8	216.6	215.8	206.9	208.8	206.6	204.0	213.1	191.9	
Electrical industrial apparatus.....	185.1	186.6	192.9	190.1	192.9	187.5	184.1	173.4	181.6	184.1	181.7	168.6	178.1	182.3	166.6	
Household appliances.....	194.2	193.9	194.6	193.6	195.4	194.7	192.8	190.1	193.4	190.6	188.7	186.5	184.5	190.6	172.3	
Electric lighting and wiring equipment.....	188.0	188.8	192.5	195.4	191.5	185.1	177.1	163.4	162.9	154.6	153.2	152.3	152.1	169.4	135.1	
Radio and TV receiving sets.....	479.4	476.1	477.0	485.5	480.9	478.3	476.6	468.4	465.8	458.3	454.2	449.2	443.6	464.9	416.8	
Communication equipment.....	382.4	384.9	389.0	388.9	389.1	384.9	384.4	376.4	379.8	371.1	366.6	360.5	354.3	374.2	304.9	
Electronic components and accessories.....	109.1	112.4	114.2	113.3	112.2	110.8	106.6	104.5	105.7	105.4	104.0	103.0	101.5	106.9	100.1	
Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies.....	1,940.8	1,953.5	1,991.0	1,989.2	1,974.4	1,953.2	1,777.9	1,865.3	1,921.1	1,910.2	1,894.7	1,886.6	1,867.4	1,905.8	1,737.9	
Transportation equipment.....	849.1	863.0	891.6	898.1	891.4	881.9	871.2	807.7	881.2	884.3	877.8	881.2	877.2	862.7	843.4	
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	811.1	812.2	815.5	808.6	794.6	786.8	776.2	767.2	748.6	735.6	726.6	715.5	702.8	755.6	625.2	
Aircraft and parts.....	170.1	170.6	170.6	165.7	170.8	166.7	171.3	173.1	170.9	171.9	173.2	177.1	176.5	171.7	158.8	
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	59.9	61.7	61.6	60.8	61.0	60.3	59.1	60.0	59.7	59.2	58.0	57.3	57.3	59.7	55.7	
Railroad equipment.....	47.8	51.6	55.2	56.8	56.8	56.8	58.0	58.2	60.4	58.7	57.9	54.8	53.6	56.1	54.9	
Other transportation equipment.....	446.6	445.4	445.4	440.9	439.5	434.6	434.0	429.3	428.8	421.4	416.0	413.6	409.5	426.5	386.8	
Instruments and related products.....	77.0	77.0	76.6	76.0	75.2	73.8	74.1	73.4	73.0	73.1	71.9	72.4	72.1	73.6	69.8	
Engineering and scientific instruments.....	107.4	107.7	108.0	107.8	107.6	107.4	107.3	107.1	106.6	103.9	103.3	102.1	101.3	105.2	98.4	
Mechanical measuring and control devices.....	50.9	50.7	50.6	50.7	50.0	49.6	49.1	47.6	48.6	48.8	48.7	48.2	47.9	48.9	45.4	
Optical and ophthalmic goods.....	33.8	33.8	34.1	33.6	33.3	33.3	32.5	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.5	33.1	33.0	33.3	31.0	
Ophthalmic goods.....	68.8	67.9	68.1	67.5	66.9	66.2	65.4	65.4	65.1	63.8	63.1	62.4	61.5	64.7	57.2	
Surgical, medical, and dental equipment.....	101.4	102.0	101.4	100.8	99.1	100.2	99.0	97.9	95.2	93.8	92.6	91.5	91.5	97.0	84.1	
Photographic equipment and supplies.....	40.7	40.1	37.5	39.0	38.5	37.9	36.8	37.6	36.6	35.2	35.9	35.2	37.1	31.9	31.9	
Watches and clocks.....	425.1	420.4	438.7	466.3	469.8	463.2	456.6	431.9	447.2	438.5	430.9	422.9	414.7	440.2	421.2	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	50.3	49.9	50.6	50.7	50.1	48.9	48.7	45.3	48.6	48.4	48.5	47.9	47.4	48.4	45.5	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	103.0	115.5	138.0	141.4	138.6	132.2	121.5	125.7	121.3	114.9	109.1	104.4	104.4	121.8	118.0	
Toys, amusement, and sporting goods.....	35.8	36.2	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.5	36.1	36.2	35.5	35.4	35.3	34.6	35.7	33.6	33.6	
Pens, pencils, office and art materials.....	55.8	57.8	59.6	59.7	58.7	59.6	54.8	58.6	57.5	57.0	56.8	56.1	57.5	56.0	56.0	
Costume jewelry, buttons, and notions.....	175.4	175.9	178.6	181.6	182.2	180.6	179.6	174.2	178.1	175.8	175.1	173.8	172.2	176.8	168.1	
Other manufacturing industries.....	27.1	27.9	27.8	27.8	27.4	27.2	26.8	26.6	26.6	26.5	26.5	26.7	26.3	27.0	24.6	
Musical instruments and parts.....	<i>Nondurable goods</i>															
Food and kindred products.....	1,691.0	1,713.0	1,760.8	1,801.9	1,838.0	1,881.0	1,897.1	1,806.8	1,751.4	1,683.5	1,676.0	1,674.7	1,671.8	1,760.8	1,752.0	
Meat products.....	318.6	321.4	329.2	330.9	330.0	327.9	329.7	326.8	319.9	311.3	307.3	307.6	309.3	320.0	317.3	
Dairy products.....	267.4	269.3	271.3	272.2	275.2	279.8	289.0	291.1	288.1	279.8	278.1	275.9	275.1	279.3	286.3	
Canned and preserved food, except meats.....	122.3	122.4	123.1	121.7	124.4	125.5	127.1	128.0	127.0	122.5	120.9	122.1	122.0	126.7	125.6	
Grain mill products.....	284.1	283.0	284.4	285.2	282.3	281.9	285.3	275.5	285.2	279.1	278.9	280.1	278.7	281.4	286.4	
Bakery products.....	40.0	40.0	45.6	52.0	49.2	33.8	30.6	30.4	30.0	30.6	30.9	32.0	33.6	36.7	36.3	
Sugar.....	76.4	78.4	84.7	84.0	80.2	77.8	75.5	69.5	71.2	70.0	69.6	75.3	75.2	75.7	76.5	
Confectionery and related products.....	220.3	222.1	226.0	228.3	230.8	233.6	238.7	241.2	234.8	225.1	221.7	218.0	212.4	227.0	220.9	
Beverages.....	138.7	139.6	142.0	142.4	142.0	140.2	139.3	139.4	139.1	137.7	138.2	140.1	140.7	140.2	142.1	
Miscellaneous food and kindred products.....	81.6	88.3	92.1	91.5	94.8	94.8	88.2	73.8	74.8	73.8	75.6	78.3	82.1	83.7	86.6	
Tobacco manufactures.....	39.7	39.8	39.7	39.5	39.8	40.0	39.7	39.4	38.7	38.6	38.3	38.1	39.1	38.6	38.6	
Cigarettes.....	22.0	22.2	22.2	22.3	22.4	22.2	22.0	21.0	22.7	22.7	22.6	22.5	22.8	22.3	24.3	
Cigars.....	933.5	938.3	948.3	955.3	958.1	959.7	965.4	947.5	964.9	951.8	947.6	943.4	936.6	950.7	921.3	
Textile mill products.....	237.3	240.2	240.6	240.1	238.9	238.3	238.5	238.3	239.3	235.8	235.0	234.7	234.2	237.3	229.2	
Cotton broad woven fabrics.....	94.6	95.2	95.9	95.7	95.8	96.2	96.7	95.9	96.2	94.9	94.8	94.8	94.2	95.4	91.9	
Silk and synthetic broad woven fabrics.....	42.6	42.4	42.1	42.0	42.6	43.8	45.0	45.4	45.5	45.2	44.8	44.9	44.5	44.2	44.2	
Weaving and finishing broad woolsens.....	32.4	32.5	32.7	32.6	32.3	32.0	31.8	30.6	31.8	31.4	31.3	31.0	30.8	31.6	29.4	
Narrow fabrics and smallwares.....	220.5	219.4	226.1	233.8	237.6	238.8	241.7	234.1	241.8	238.1	235.8	231.8	227.3	234.2	228.9	
Knitting.....	75.8	76.1	76.7	76.5	75.8	75.9	76.4	75.9	77.0	76.2	75.9	75.5	75.1	76.0	75.9	
Finishing textiles, except wool and knit.....	42.7	43.3	43.4	43.4	43.5	43.1	42.6	39.8	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.5	41.9	42.1	40.9	
Floor covering.....	114.2	114.9	115.5	115.5	116.1	116.5	117.9	114.4	116.7	114.6	113.8	113.8	113.4	115.1	109.0	
Yarn and thread.....	74.1	74.9	75.4	75.7	75.5	75.1	74.8	73.1	75.3	74.2	74.8	75.4	75.2	74.9	71.9	
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	See footnotes at end of table.															

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-9. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Revised series; see box, p. 90.

Industry	1967		1966										Annual average		
	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1966	1965
Manufacturing—Continued															
<i>Nondurable goods—Continued</i>															
Apparel and related products.....	1,402.7	1,390.1	1,402.1	1,418.9	1,420.7	1,414.2	1,422.2	1,353.1	1,414.4	1,396.9	1,380.4	1,401.0	1,391.3	1,395.6	1,353.6
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	121.8	121.2	121.9	120.6	120.0	120.7	115.3	123.5	122.4	120.4	121.1	120.7	120.6	118.6	118.6
Men's and boys' furnishings.....	364.2	364.9	365.5	367.5	369.2	370.4	373.1	360.5	373.2	368.4	365.4	364.4	360.9	366.3	350.7
Women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear.....	435.7	427.1	425.2	430.2	430.6	428.9	434.6	412.9	431.0	428.3	419.8	435.7	435.8	426.3	418.8
Women's and children's undergarments.....	128.5	126.6	129.7	132.1	131.7	130.0	128.8	120.4	126.9	124.9	124.8	124.6	123.1	126.3	121.0
Hats, caps, and millinery.....	82.5	79.6	78.5	80.4	80.4	80.3	82.3	81.5	83.6	80.5	78.1	80.9	81.1	80.4	78.4
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....	74.9	74.9	78.8	82.6	83.7	82.0	82.4	76.8	79.8	77.9	77.9	76.8	75.0	78.6	76.0
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.....	165.7	167.3	174.2	178.3	176.9	173.5	171.1	158.7	169.2	169.6	167.9	166.8	163.8	169.2	161.2
Paper and allied products.....	680.0	677.8	684.2	684.6	679.5	677.1	683.8	678.2	679.0	661.4	659.4	655.6	653.3	670.7	640.0
Paper and pulp.....	219.7	218.6	220.3	220.0	218.9	219.7	223.5	225.1	223.2	216.8	215.7	214.6	213.8	218.8	213.0
Paperboard.....	71.4	71.6	71.0	70.3	69.5	69.7	70.3	69.5	69.4	68.4	68.0	68.5	68.6	69.3	67.3
Converted paper and paperboard products.....	175.1	173.1	175.7	176.0	175.0	173.7	176.3	171.4	172.3	167.0	167.6	165.8	164.8	170.7	159.3
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	213.8	214.5	217.2	218.3	216.1	214.0	214.7	212.2	214.1	209.2	208.1	206.7	206.1	211.9	200.4
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	1,056.2	1,050.3	1,054.8	1,047.9	1,044.0	1,038.2	1,035.1	1,030.4	1,026.8	1,015.3	1,014.6	1,005.8	1,004.3	1,026.2	981.0
Newspaper publishing and printing.....	358.4	357.5	361.2	359.5	358.4	356.8	353.3	354.1	353.7	350.7	352.3	346.7	350.5	353.8	345.6
Periodical publishing and printing.....	74.6	74.6	74.2	74.2	74.0	73.5	73.9	73.3	72.6	72.2	71.9	72.0	71.9	73.0	70.1
Books.....	93.7	92.1	90.1	89.8	89.1	89.1	90.8	89.9	88.8	87.4	87.1	86.5	85.1	88.4	81.1
Commercial printing.....	334.2	335.0	335.2	333.3	332.6	330.5	327.3	325.5	326.7	323.9	322.5	321.6	317.9	326.2	310.5
Bookbinding and related industries.....	56.1	55.6	56.3	56.2	55.9	56.5	57.9	56.5	55.5	53.5	53.6	53.3	52.3	54.9	51.2
Other publishing and printing industries.....	135.7	133.9	135.4	134.6	133.3	131.8	131.9	131.1	129.5	127.6	127.2	125.7	126.6	130.0	122.6
Chemicals and allied products.....	974.4	970.1	969.1	968.0	965.4	968.2	976.9	970.3	964.5	948.6	944.0	935.5	924.3	954.4	906.4
Industrial chemicals.....	306.6	305.4	304.0	303.6	301.2	304.5	307.2	305.5	302.8	296.7	296.1	294.6	293.1	300.1	289.7
Plastics materials and synthetics.....	206.6	207.9	210.1	209.9	209.8	212.2	215.1	214.1	210.8	205.8	205.2	204.6	202.8	208.5	194.5
Drugs.....	132.4	131.5	130.5	129.8	128.9	128.5	130.8	130.1	127.5	124.6	123.8	123.7	122.9	126.9	118.1
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods.....	107.3	108.3	110.4	111.0	112.2	111.5	111.2	109.0	109.5	107.1	102.7	101.7	103.5	107.8	105.0
Paints, varnishes, and allied products.....	66.4	66.0	66.0	66.5	66.6	67.2	68.9	68.6	68.2	66.7	66.6	65.7	65.1	66.7	66.0
Agricultural chemicals.....	57.8	54.5	52.7	52.2	52.5	50.7	50.7	50.6	55.1	60.3	64.1	60.0	54.3	54.6	53.2
Other chemical products.....	97.3	96.5	95.4	95.0	94.2	93.6	93.0	92.4	90.6	87.4	86.1	85.2	82.6	89.8	80.0
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	178.1	177.5	180.3	182.0	182.8	185.4	188.2	190.1	186.4	182.9	180.6	178.7	178.0	182.8	182.0
Petroleum refining.....	145.3	145.1	146.6	146.8	146.9	148.1	149.8	151.6	148.5	146.6	145.8	145.5	145.3	147.2	147.5
Other petroleum and coal products.....	32.8	32.4	33.7	35.2	35.9	37.3	38.4	38.5	37.9	36.3	34.8	33.2	32.7	35.6	34.5
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products.....	528.4	532.3	536.6	534.7	529.3	523.2	520.5	509.6	514.2	505.4	502.0	497.7	493.9	513.4	471.5
Tires and inner tubes.....	109.7	109.8	110.4	110.2	109.2	108.8	109.3	109.1	107.9	106.6	105.1	104.8	104.4	107.6	101.8
Other rubber products.....	184.7	187.8	187.5	185.2	183.5	182.7	180.9	177.9	180.9	179.7	177.9	178.1	177.9	180.9	172.4
Miscellaneous plastic products.....	234.0	234.7	238.7	239.3	236.6	231.7	230.3	222.6	225.4	219.1	219.0	214.8	211.6	224.9	197.4
Leather and leather products.....	350.6	350.0	355.5	357.2	355.1	356.9	364.8	350.3	362.2	356.4	354.9	358.8	360.0	357.2	350.9
Leather tanning and finishing.....	30.8	30.8	31.4	31.0	30.8	31.2	31.9	31.2	31.8	31.5	31.6	31.9	32.1	31.6	31.6
Footwear, except rubber.....	230.3	231.6	235.4	234.9	233.3	235.7	242.0	234.6	240.7	237.0	235.4	238.8	240.4	237.2	233.4
Other leather products.....	89.5	87.6	88.7	91.3	91.0	90.0	90.9	84.5	89.7	87.9	87.9	88.1	87.5	88.5	85.9
Handbags and personal leather goods.....	35.4	36.1	37.8	37.7	36.7	36.7	37.0	33.3	36.0	34.6	35.0	36.4	35.9	35.9	35.4
Transportation and public utilities.....	4,158	4,165	4,200	4,200	4,198	4,218	4,154	4,171	4,180	4,115	4,077	4,056	4,035	4,137	4,033
Railroad transportation.....	700.9	714.6	712.3	715.6	720.6	728.3	730.4	727.6	715.3	711.9	708.3	708.2	717.4	734.8	734.8
Class I railroads ³	607.8	619.5	620.5	623.7	628.4	636.2	638.4	635.2	623.6	619.6	615.3	614.6	624.9	640.1	640.1
Local and interurban passenger transit.....	272.2	270.9	268.0	267.5	264.3	246.3	246.8	255.0	267.5	269.3	272.8	273.3	264.6	267.5	267.5
Local and suburban transportation.....	80.9	80.9	80.5	81.4	81.0	79.9	79.9	79.9	80.4	80.8	81.5	81.4	80.7	82.1	82.1
Taxicabs.....	110.7	109.6	107.3	105.8	104.5	104.0	104.5	105.6	105.4	105.8	110.9	112.0	107.5	109.1	109.1
Intercity and rural bus lines.....	42.8	42.7	42.5	43.0	43.9	44.7	44.1	44.1	44.1	42.3	41.7	41.1	41.0	42.4	42.0
Motor freight transportation and storage.....	999.0	1,030.8	1,045.4	1,045.5	1,045.5	1,045.7	1,030.8	1,030.7	1,025.5	989.9	973.8	969.8	960.7	1,008.5	963.2
Public warehousing.....	82.9	87.7	91.3	88.9	82.8	81.5	79.5	79.8	77.1	75.8	78.0	77.6	81.6	80.5	80.5
Air transportation, common carriers.....	275.0	269.3	266.1	264.5	261.6	201.7	215.6	259.9	254.2	250.8	246.6	245.3	248.1	229.7	229.7
Pipeline transportation.....	245.8	240.4	237.4	236.2	233.6	174.1	187.7	232.1	227.0	223.8	220.0	219.1	220.5	205.8	205.8
Other transportation.....	18.2	18.3	18.4	18.5	18.9	19.4	19.4	19.3	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.8	18.8	19.5
Communication.....	320.1	319.2	322.6	315.5	326.7	325.5	330.9	320.4	329.9	319.3	315.2	311.5	320.5	312.7	312.7
Telephone communication.....	946.6	943.6	942.8	937.3	938.8	949.0	944.9	928.7	911.4	906.6	899.4	893.7	923.8	880.4	880.4
Telegraph communication.....	793.4	790.6	790.4	784.9	786.5	796.3	792.2	777.7	761.6	757.7	751.4	746.3	773.2	735.2	735.2
Radio and television broadcasting.....	33.2	33.6	33.3	33.2	33.1	33.5	33.6	33.2	33.2	32.7	32.6	32.6	32.4	33.0	31.8
Electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	113.7	113.1	112.8	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.8	111.5	110.3	109.9	109.1	108.7	111.3	107.1	107.1
Electric companies and systems.....	633.0	632.9	632.0	633.2	641.4	652.7	652.4	643.6	627.0	627.1	624.7	623.2	634.6	625.3	625.3
Gas companies and systems.....	257.9	257.4	257.4	257.6	260.3	264.6	263.9	261.0	254.8	254.6	253.4	252.7	257.6	253.4	253.4
Gas companies and systems.....	155.8	155.9	155.9	156.1	158.6	161.7	162.0	159.6	154.6	154.6	154.8	154.5	157.0	155.0	155.0
Combined utility systems.....	176.7	177.1	176.9	177.1	179.7	182.8	182.8	180.1	176.2	175.8	175.8	175.2	177.9	176.5	176.5
Water, steam, and sanitary systems.....	42.6	42.5	41.8	42.4	42.8	43.6	43.7	42.9	42.1	41.8	41.1	40.8	42.2	40.5	40.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-9. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Revised series; see box, p. 90.

Industry	1967		1966										Annual average		
	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec. ²	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1966	1965
Wholesale and retail trade	13,182	13,319	14,241	13,599	13,285	13,253	13,224	13,225	13,239	13,061	13,015	12,826	12,738	13,220	12,683
Wholesale trade.....	3,499	3,512	3,554	3,533	3,521	3,498	3,521	3,511	3,473	3,400	3,386	3,374	3,367	3,459	3,317
Motor vehicles and automotive equipment.....	265.0	266.4	266.1	263.2	263.9	277.5	266.5	264.6	261.7	260.7	260.1	259.1	259.1	263.2	256.0
Drugs, chemicals, and allied products.....	210.5	211.9	212.2	210.5	208.9	210.6	209.0	207.8	204.2	203.2	202.8	201.9	201.1	207.1	198.2
Dry goods and apparel.....	152.7	151.9	152.7	151.2	150.5	150.1	148.6	148.3	146.2	145.4	145.8	144.8	144.8	148.2	141.0
Groceries and related products.....	504.1	525.4	523.8	529.5	515.1	517.4	530.2	506.4	499.0	498.4	498.4	497.3	497.3	515.3	509.2
Electrical goods.....	283.6	284.0	281.8	279.1	279.0	284.0	282.4	276.0	272.0	271.0	268.7	267.0	275.7	257.1	
Hardware, plumbing, and heating goods.....	158.4	158.7	158.9	159.4	158.4	160.1	159.3	158.2	155.8	155.6	155.1	155.0	155.0	157.4	151.0
Machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	642.3	640.3	636.3	633.3	632.7	637.8	635.5	625.5	614.2	611.8	606.0	600.8	600.8	622.6	579.3
Miscellaneous wholesalers.....	1,195.4	1,205.4	1,198.6	1,192.8	1,187.9	1,194.5	1,188.1	1,174.9	1,154.2	1,152.4	1,147.8	1,145.0	1,145.0	1,173.5	1,124.8
Retail trade.....	9,683	9,807	10,687	10,066	9,864	9,755	9,703	9,714	9,766	9,661	9,629	9,452	9,371	9,761	9,366
General merchandise stores.....	1,973.0	2,539.3	2,160.8	2,009.0	1,938.9	1,892.3	1,885.5	1,907.2	1,890.9	1,888.0	1,846.5	1,825.0	1,975.0	1,875.1	1,875.1
Department stores.....	1,257.0	1,642.5	1,373.3	1,267.8	1,215.1	1,185.6	1,185.1	1,201.8	1,189.7	1,183.6	1,159.1	1,144.9	1,246.3	1,171.3	1,171.3
Mail order houses.....	131.8	154.4	146.0	129.9	119.8	116.1	114.5	114.0	112.5	114.2	115.8	118.2	123.8	119.3	119.3
Limited price variety stores.....	311.7	413.4	350.9	330.4	322.1	307.6	304.2	309.7	313.8	317.6	308.1	299.9	324.2	314.0	314.0
Food stores.....	1,594.3	1,615.5	1,585.2	1,577.0	1,555.5	1,542.2	1,548.9	1,549.8	1,543.7	1,534.9	1,535.0	1,528.5	1,523.0	1,473.5	1,473.5
Grocery, meat, and vegetable stores.....	1,414.3	1,426.2	1,404.7	1,398.6	1,378.5	1,368.4	1,374.9	1,372.6	1,366.6	1,356.6	1,359.6	1,352.1	1,375.6	1,299.6	1,299.6
Apparel and accessories stores.....	672.1	798.8	688.1	665.8	654.6	632.7	632.6	652.0	644.9	661.7	624.9	615.6	659.0	638.1	638.1
Men's and boys' apparel stores.....	118.6	143.0	114.7	110.3	108.3	106.3	106.7	109.3	106.0	106.5	103.9	107.0	111.2	105.0	105.0
Women's ready-to-wear stores.....	237.4	284.2	249.4	244.0	236.4	234.0	230.8	238.0	238.0	237.5	230.2	225.7	240.1	235.6	235.6
Family clothing stores.....	109.5	136.7	109.4	103.5	102.6	97.9	100.4	102.2	98.3	98.4	96.6	96.4	103.6	102.4	102.4
Shoe stores.....	131.9	148.3	133.7	129.8	131.3	123.3	124.1	127.8	127.9	143.6	121.1	116.4	129.0	123.9	123.9
Furniture and appliance stores.....	430.0	448.2	438.0	431.6	427.3	426.7	426.4	425.3	421.2	420.4	420.7	420.0	427.2	411.2	411.2
Furniture and home furnishings.....	273.4	285.8	282.2	275.2	273.3	272.8	274.7	274.3	270.4	269.5	268.9	268.5	273.6	265.4	265.4
Eating and drinking places.....	1,987.1	2,023.8	2,090.1	2,046.7	2,055.8	2,067.8	2,069.5	2,074.4	2,084.9	2,001.6	1,949.4	1,919.4	2,015.0	1,938.7	1,938.7
Other retail trade.....	3,150.9	3,261.2	3,161.8	3,133.6	3,122.7	3,141.0	3,151.5	3,157.5	3,125.3	3,122.0	3,075.1	3,062.6	3,131.8	3,029.5	3,029.5
Building materials and hardware.....	522.4	536.8	537.6	544.5	549.6	563.0	568.5	568.8	553.5	550.4	538.3	529.0	547.8	541.8	541.8
Auto dealers and service stations.....	1,485.1	1,499.5	1,488.1	1,477.5	1,477.6	1,485.4	1,490.3	1,479.6	1,463.0	1,454.3	1,445.0	1,442.4	1,470.8	1,425.5	1,425.5
Motor vehicle dealers.....	752.2	754.9	752.5	747.3	745.3	747.5	751.5	749.3	745.1	746.4	746.6	744.4	747.9	726.1	726.1
Other vehicle and accessory dealers.....	187.9	199.5	195.0	191.9	191.7	194.7	193.5	191.1	187.4	183.9	178.2	176.5	188.6	178.3	178.3
Gasoline service stations.....	545.0	545.1	545.0	538.3	540.6	543.2	545.6	539.2	530.5	524.0	520.2	521.5	534.3	521.1	521.1
Miscellaneous retail stores.....	1,143.4	1,224.9	1,136.1	1,111.6	1,095.5	1,092.6	1,092.4	1,109.1	1,108.6	1,117.3	1,091.8	1,091.2	1,113.1	1,062.2	1,062.2
Drug stores.....	441.3	464.2	430.4	425.6	418.4	415.1	414.3	416.5	413.1	413.9	410.0	409.6	420.2	401.0	401.0
Farm and garden supply stores.....	103.2	102.7	101.7	102.5	100.5	100.7	101.1	106.5	111.3	113.9	106.8	101.0	103.9	97.4	97.4
Fuel and ice dealers.....	117.6	116.9	113.5	109.7	104.3	102.9	102.9	104.0	105.6	109.2	114.2	118.1	110.0	108.9	108.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,109	3,095	3,105	3,098	3,099	3,109	3,146	3,148	3,112	3,070	3,056	3,043	3,024	3,086	3,019
Banking.....	834.7	835.1	832.3	830.1	830.6	839.2	835.4	821.6	807.7	806.5	803.8	800.8	800.8	820.1	790.9
Credit agencies other than banks.....	335.3	334.8	333.2	333.0	333.6	337.5	337.3	334.4	332.5	332.6	333.1	331.7	333.9	326.8	326.8
Savings and loan associations.....	95.0	93.8	93.5	94.2	93.8	95.8	96.9	95.8	96.0	97.2	97.2	97.3	95.8	97.1	97.1
Personal credit institutions.....	183.3	183.3	182.2	181.2	181.9	182.9	181.3	180.0	178.1	177.4	177.5	176.0	179.9	171.8	171.8
Security dealers and exchanges.....	140.4	141.6	141.2	141.6	141.7	144.0	144.3	143.3	139.4	138.1	136.9	134.0	139.7	128.9	128.9
Insurance carriers.....	913.4	914.3	909.1	907.3	908.3	915.1	911.2	899.4	891.4	890.9	890.1	889.1	891.2	890.8	890.8
Life insurance.....	481.3	481.8	479.2	479.6	480.8	484.0	482.5	476.1	474.1	475.3	474.9	475.8	478.4	478.7	478.7
Accident and health insurance.....	68.1	67.0	66.0	65.0	63.7	64.0	62.7	60.4	58.2	57.2	56.8	55.8	61.0	54.5	54.5
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance.....	326.6	327.4	325.8	324.0	324.7	327.1	325.2	318.3	317.7	317.7	316.4	321.8	315.7	315.7	315.7
Insurance agents, brokers, and services.....	242.4	243.4	242.2	240.7	241.4	244.2	243.7	242.2	239.2	238.6	237.6	235.8	240.3	233.1	233.1
Real estate.....	547.3	554.6	558.0	565.1	571.6	583.4	593.2	590.2	577.9	568.2	560.5	552.1	569.1	569.0	569.0
Operative builders.....	33.7	35.5	36.7	39.1	40.1	43.2	44.2	45.5	45.8	45.9	45.0	43.2	42.3	46.9	46.9
Other finance, insurance, and real estate.....	81.6	81.5	81.7	81.5	81.9	82.6	82.5	81.7	81.6	81.3	81.1	80.5	81.5	79.7	79.7
Services and miscellaneous	9,745	9,673	9,733	9,739	9,751	9,707	9,772	9,782	9,702	9,572	9,465	9,331	9,250	9,532	9,098
Hotels and lodging places.....	602.8	609.5	620.8	645.1	687.9	789.5	789.5	702.7	661.7	640.4	617.7	613.7	665.1	653.8	653.8
Hotels, tourist courts, and motels.....	547.6	552.2	562.4	583.0	612.2	650.9	653.1	624.4	594.9	579.4	561.5	558.4	589.9	578.8	578.8
Personal services.....	1,001.2	1,008.3	1,013.8	1,015.1	1,008.1	1,013.7	1,016.8	1,014.7	1,001.6	995.3	988.2	982.6	1,003.5	982.2	982.2
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing plants.....	542.9	548.5	552.2	555.6	552.7	561.1	565.6	565.2	553.5	548.1	542.4	538.0	552.0	546.5	546.5
Miscellaneous business services.....	1,256.3	1,257.2	1,246.5	1,239.9	1,227.5	1,232.0	1,225.6	1,214.1	1,189.7	1,178.3	1,169.9	1,160.0	1,207.1	1,102.2	1,102.2
Advertising.....	112.8	112.8	113.2	114.1	114.7	116.3	114.8	113.5	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.2	113.3	111.6	111.6
Credit reporting and collecting agencies.....	68.2	68.9	68.9	68.6	67.7	68.2	68.7	68.5	67.9	67.4	67.3	66.9	68.0	65.6	65.6
Motion pictures.....	174.7	183.4	185.0	187.3	190.7	199.8	202.1	192.7	180.9	179.8	173.6	171.5	185.4	183.3	183.3
Motion picture filming and distributing.....	53.7	58.5	57.6	55.6	52.8	55.9	58.5	52.3	46.6	47.8	47.6	49.9	53.0	48.2	48.2
Motion picture theaters and services.....	121.0	124.9	127.4	131.7	137.9	143.9	143.6	140.4	134.3	132.0	126.0	121.6	132.4	135.1	135.1
Medical and other health services.....	2,336.1	2,315.6	2,304.3	2,286.5	2,268.7	2,266.3	2,260.1	2,232.7	2,197.4	2,192.2	2,178.0	2,164.6	2,234.5	2,087.8	2,087.8
Hospitals.....	1,501.7	1,492.7	1,488.1	1,477.3	1,464.1	1,463.3	1,460.1	1,440.9	1,421.7	1,417.4	1,413.1	1,403.9	1,444.7	1,364.5	1,364.5
Legal services.....	198.0	200.6	199.4	198.7	198.6	201.0	202.3	196.0	1						

TABLE A-9. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry ¹—Continued

Industry	[In thousands]														Revised series; see box, p. 90.	
	1967		1966												Annual average	
	Feb. ²	Jan. ³	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1966	1965	
Government	11,437	11,302	11,442	11,285	11,139	10,885	10,507	10,557	10,906	10,834	10,795	10,735	10,622	10,850	10,091	
Federal Government ⁴	2,665	2,643	2,769	2,641	2,612	2,589	2,641	2,637	2,592	2,513	2,496	2,460	2,431	2,565	2,378	
Executive.....	2,609.3	2,736.4	2,608.2	2,579.3	2,556.4	2,608.0	2,604.2	2,559.8	2,481.5	2,461.5	2,428.8	2,399.7	2,533.3	2,346.7		
Department of Defense.....	1,084.3	1,076.3	1,071.7	1,057.4	1,042.8	1,055.4	1,050.7	1,034.8	1,001.5	991.9	980.0	964.8	1,023.6	938.5		
Post Office Department.....	697.2	837.8	706.3	689.6	682.0	689.4	683.1	673.6	660.2	652.8	639.5	632.4	680.9	614.2		
Other agencies.....	827.8	822.3	830.2	832.3	831.6	863.2	870.4	851.4	819.8	816.8	809.3	802.5	828.7	793.9		
Legislative.....	27.0	26.0	26.4	26.2	26.5	27.1	27.0	26.6	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.2	26.0	25.4		
Judicial.....	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.9	5.9	6.0	5.9		
State and local government ⁵	8,772	8,659	8,673	8,644	8,527	8,296	7,866	7,920	8,314	8,321	8,302	8,275	8,191	8,284	7,713	
State government.....	2,248.5	2,249.7	2,247.4	2,219.0	2,147.6	2,091.4	2,112.4	2,156.7	2,139.1	2,132.2	2,129.9	2,113.3	2,152.0	1,995.9		
State education.....	859.1	867.6	869.3	843.2	736.4	656.2	679.6	756.7	786.7	787.4	786.6	773.0	774.9	679.1		
Other state government.....	1,389.4	1,382.1	1,378.1	1,375.8	1,411.2	1,435.2	1,432.8	1,400.0	1,352.4	1,344.8	1,343.3	1,340.3	1,377.1	1,316.8		
Local government.....	6,410.1	6,423.4	6,396.2	6,308.4	6,148.7	5,774.9	5,807.4	6,156.8	6,182.0	6,170.0	6,144.7	6,077.3	6,132.4	5,717.4		
Local education.....	3,677.9	3,690.5	3,673.0	3,599.4	3,391.2	2,926.1	2,959.6	3,387.2	3,504.1	3,507.6	3,494.9	3,441.6	3,412.9	3,119.9		
Other local government.....	2,732.2	2,732.9	2,723.2	2,709.0	2,757.5	2,848.8	2,847.8	2,769.6	2,677.9	2,662.4	2,649.8	2,635.7	2,719.6	2,597.5		

¹ Beginning with the October 1966 issue, figures differ from those previously published. The industry series have been adjusted to March 1965 benchmarks (comprehensive counts of employment). For comparable back data, see *Employment and Earnings Statistics for the United States, 1909-66* (BLS Bulletin 1312-4). Statistics from April 1965 forward are subject to further revision when new benchmarks become available.

These series are based upon 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 which includes the 12th of the month. Therefore, persons who worked in more than 1 establishment during the reporting period are counted more than once. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded.

² Preliminary.

³ Beginning January 1965, data relate to railroads with operating revenues of \$5,000,000 or more.

⁴ Data relate to civilian employees who worked on, or received pay for the last day of the month.

⁵ State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, elected officials of small local units and paid volunteer firemen.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics for all series except those 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-10. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹

[In thousands]

Revised series; see box, p. 90.

Industry	1967			1966									Annual average		
	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1966	1965
Mining	467	472	485	487	490	496	506	502	504	491	452	482	480	488	494
Metal mining	69.9	71.2	71.2	71.2	70.9	72.5	73.5	72.8	73.3	70.8	70.1	69.5	69.8	71.3	69.5
Iron ores	20.5	21.6	21.8	21.8	21.8	22.3	22.2	21.7	22.4	21.7	20.6	20.0	20.3	21.4	21.8
Copper ores	26.6	26.7	26.2	26.2	26.5	26.9	27.3	27.0	27.0	26.2	26.3	26.3	26.2	26.6	24.8
Coal mining	124.5	124.9	124.5	124.5	124.5	124.2	124.0	121.0	123.8	122.5	86.8	123.6	124.5	120.7	124.1
Bituminous	117.5	117.8	117.4	117.4	117.0	116.8	114.3	116.5	114.8	79.3	115.5	116.1	113.2	115.3	
Crude petroleum and natural gas	188.0	192.4	190.6	191.3	193.9	201.9	202.1	201.7	195.9	195.6	196.5	196.7	196.7	196.5	202.6
Crude petroleum and natural gas fields	80.4	81.2	81.4	82.0	84.4	87.0	87.3	86.9	84.2	84.3	84.7	84.8	84.5	88.4	
Oil and gas field services	107.6	111.2	109.2	109.3	109.5	114.9	114.8	114.8	111.7	111.3	111.8	111.9	112.0	114.2	
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	89.7	96.5	100.7	103.0	105.2	106.4	106.5	105.4	101.7	99.3	92.0	88.5	99.7	98.0	
Crushed and broken stone	31.0	34.1	35.5	36.7	37.5	38.0	37.9	37.5	36.0	35.0	31.5	29.6	35.1	34.9	
Contract construction	2,357	2,434	2,631	2,812	2,950	3,026	3,141	3,122	3,026	2,788	2,673	2,499	2,339	2,789	2,707
General building contractors	825.6	890.6	930.7	959.3	977.3	1,017.3	1,004.4	975.0	891.6	869.7	823.9	772.9	911.0	856.2	
Heavy construction	425.9	485.3	584.1	648.4	667.9	689.9	690.5	665.7	590.7	529.7	433.1	388.3	566.2	555.8	
Highway and street construction	176.7	223.4	299.0	348.8	364.3	374.9	374.4	360.2	308.6	259.6	189.0	165.1	287.7	288.5	
Other heavy construction	249.2	261.9	285.1	299.6	303.6	315.0	316.1	305.5	282.1	270.1	244.1	223.2	278.5	267.3	
Special trade contractors	1,182.4	1,255.3	1,297.3	1,342.2	1,380.7	1,433.8	1,427.3	1,385.5	1,305.5	1,273.3	1,241.6	1,177.9	1,311.8	1,294.5	
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	291.9	297.2	302.2	306.1	309.6	312.1	312.9	306.0	296.0	294.4	291.6	284.4	300.6	297.3	
Painting, paperhanging, and decorating	92.9	109.5	119.9	131.9	137.5	145.3	141.8	133.3	122.6	116.0	109.1	103.3	122.9	127.6	
Electrical work	193.0	197.2	199.8	201.2	206.4	211.1	206.4	200.2	191.1	188.5	184.1	180.7	195.8	186.0	
Masonry, plastering, stone and tile work	172.7	185.8	194.4	208.2	217.4	234.3	231.8	227.7	215.4	209.9	209.6	188.4	209.4	216.5	
Roofing and sheet metal work	83.4	91.3	94.9	96.1	95.5	97.1	96.2	93.9	86.6	85.9	83.6	76.2	90.1	89.5	
Manufacturing	14,197	14,245	14,440	14,548	14,581	14,582	14,417	14,159	14,351	14,074	13,969	13,878	13,775	14,199	13,413
Durable goods	8,351	8,381	8,482	8,527	8,530	8,501	8,304	8,277	8,419	8,277	8,207	8,113	8,038	8,301	7,702
Nondurable goods	5,846	5,864	5,958	6,021	6,051	6,081	6,113	5,882	5,932	5,797	5,762	5,765	5,737	5,898	5,711
<i>Durable goods</i>															
Ordnance and accessories	141.7	139.0	135.1	132.6	129.3	126.6	122.8	120.2	119.1	117.0	113.4	111.9	110.0	120.4	96.0
Ammunition, except for small arms	93.2	90.9	87.0	86.0	83.9	82.6	79.4	77.2	76.7	76.1	75.2	74.2	73.0	78.5	63.6
Sighting and fire control equipment	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.9	5.0	
Other ordnance and accessories	42.1	41.8	41.7	40.3	39.1	37.8	37.2	36.8	36.4	35.1	32.5	32.2	31.6	35.9	27.4
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	505.2	506.4	516.5	532.1	541.0	552.6	570.0	568.5	573.9	548.1	539.1	532.2	526.3	543.8	535.4
Sawmills and planing mills	214.4	212.8	214.6	219.4	222.6	228.9	235.2	234.6	237.0	229.5	229.4	227.1	222.7	227.2	229.3
Millwork, plywood, and related products	122.2	123.1	126.2	129.6	134.0	138.1	144.3	145.6	146.4	140.9	139.5	137.1	136.8	137.9	137.0
Wooden containers	32.0	32.0	31.7	31.4	31.4	31.5	32.8	32.2	33.3	32.6	31.8	30.9	30.6	31.7	31.0
Miscellaneous wood products	64.3	64.0	65.1	66.0	65.6	66.0	66.9	66.2	66.9	65.6	65.2	64.6	64.3	65.5	62.6
Furniture and fixtures	374.7	377.1	386.4	389.5	387.9	386.9	387.6	374.4	380.5	373.2	370.6	370.6	366.9	378.4	356.2
Household furniture	275.8	277.2	284.5	286.7	286.2	286.2	286.6	278.5	282.5	278.9	277.7	277.2	275.6	281.5	265.0
Office furniture	27.5	27.6	27.5	26.8	26.5	26.2	26.3	24.9	25.1	23.5	24.6	24.4	25.6	23.1	
Partitions, office and store fixtures	35.2	35.5	35.4	35.1	35.3	36.3	34.4	35.3	32.3	33.0	32.8	31.0	34.2	32.2	
Other furniture and fixtures	36.9	37.2	38.8	39.2	39.3	38.9	38.5	35.3	37.8	36.0	35.6	35.5	35.0	37.1	35.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	480.8	486.9	499.6	512.2	517.4	525.7	533.2	529.7	521.3	515.6	502.1	493.4	484.0	514.8	503.9
Flat glass	25.5	26.0	26.0	25.6	25.3	25.3	25.2	25.4	25.9	26.4	26.5	26.2	26.2	25.9	26.1
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	106.1	106.1	107.1	108.6	108.2	110.1	110.2	109.4	109.9	107.7	105.0	103.4	102.4	106.9	100.6
Cement, hydraulic	25.6	26.3	27.5	29.0	29.5	29.9	30.9	30.9	30.3	29.2	28.6	27.2	27.0	29.0	29.4
Structural clay products	50.2	51.2	53.9	55.8	57.0	58.9	60.6	61.9	61.6	60.2	59.1	57.2	56.6	58.4	58.7
Pottery and related products	35.6	36.4	37.2	37.4	37.6	37.0	37.0	35.4	37.2	36.9	37.3	37.9	36.9	37.0	37.0
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	120.9	124.6	130.0	135.5	139.2	142.8	146.1	146.9	145.6	141.0	138.6	131.7	127.5	137.9	137.2
Other stone and mineral products	97.8	97.7	98.7	99.9	100.6	101.2	103.5	103.4	99.8	99.8	100.3	98.4	96.9	100.0	97.0
Primary metal industries	1,076.3	1,077.2	1,076.8	1,079.6	1,083.4	1,095.0	1,100.2	1,102.2	1,108.3	1,085.3	1,080.0	1,063.6	1,052.7	1,080.5	1,057.8
Blast furnace and basic steel products	516.4	515.8	515.8	521.7	527.6	537.2	545.8	553.6	551.8	537.1	530.9	517.8	506.9	528.7	538.0
Iron and steel foundries	204.3	204.0	202.0	201.9	201.7	202.0	202.8	201.4	204.5	201.3	202.1	199.9	200.8	201.7	193.9
Nonferrous smelting and refining	62.8	62.3	61.6	60.8	60.1	60.3	60.2	61.3	60.7	59.4	58.9	58.7	59.1	60.0	57.3
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and extruding	160.9	162.5	164.4	164.0	164.1	164.4	162.0	158.7	160.4	159.5	159.6	159.1	158.3	160.9	149.4
Nonferrous foundries	74.0	74.6	75.3	74.1	73.7	73.5	74.4	72.0	74.4	72.7	73.1	72.6	72.4	73.4	67.5
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	57.9	58.0	57.7	57.1	56.2	56.0	55.0	55.2	56.5	55.3	55.4	55.5	55.2	55.8	51.6
Fabricated metal products	1,057.0	1,062.6	1,078.7	1,084.0	1,077.3	1,071.1	1,057.9	1,035.2	1,060.9	1,045.7	1,041.6	1,031.5	1,026.0	1,052.4	982.4
Metal cans	52.2	51.5	52.2	52.3	52.6	54.6	56.2	56.2	55.4	54.1	52.7	51.9	51.1	53.3	50.7
Cutlery, hand tools, and general hardware	131.4	131.0	132.6	132.5	132.0	131.1	126.8	121.1	127.7	127.2	130.1	129.5	128.3	128.9	122.8
Heating equipment and plumbing fixtures	57.1	58.2	59.2	59.9	60.3	60.2	60.3	58.6	60.2	60.9	60.1	60.7	60.5	60.0	59.1
Fabricated structural metal products	285.1	285.4	291.0	293.7	295.2	299.0	301.1	300.5	297.7	287.7	283.6	278.6	278.5	290.5	271.3
Screw machine products, bolts, etc.	92.4	92.0	91.8	90.2	88.2	86.8	85.5	84.7	86.0	84.2	83.9	83.3	82.3	85.7	77.4
Metal stampings	197.2	201.9	206.5	207.5	204.6	197.9	186.8	176.8	190.7	192.7	193.2	193.8	192.8	194.6	180.8
Coating, engraving, and allied services	69.9	69.8	70.8	72.1	72.0	70.8	71.0	68.5	71.9	69.4	9.1	69.4	68.6	70.0	64.4
Miscellaneous fabricated wire products	56.6	56.8	56.9	57.0	56.0	55.3	55.1	55.0	53.6	53.6	53.5	52.8	54.7	50.4	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	115.1	116.0	117.7	118.8	116.4	115.4	114.9	113.7	116.3	115.9	115.3	110.8	111.1	114.6	105.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-10. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Revised series; see box, p. 90.

Industry	1967		1966										Annual average		
	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1966	1965
Manufacturing—Continued															
<i>Durable goods—Continued</i>															
Machinery.....	1,357.6	1,362.6	1,356.9	1,333.3	1,333.4	1,332.3	1,325.3	1,323.7	1,325.7	1,308.9	1,298.9	1,289.3	1,279.1	1,314.0	1,208.3
Engines and turbines.....	69.4	70.2	64.0	58.2	67.9	69.0	68.5	67.5	65.3	66.9	66.0	65.4	64.9	65.7	61.4
Farm machinery and equipment.....	113.9	111.8	107.7	105.9	106.0	104.5	106.7	110.1	109.6	110.1	110.3	108.7	108.0	98.6	
Construction and related machinery.....	185.2	188.2	189.7	189.3	189.7	191.4	190.7	192.9	192.5	189.2	186.9	184.4	182.6	188.2	175.1
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	263.0	262.5	262.0	258.0	255.7	255.6	253.0	252.7	253.8	250.2	249.0	247.0	245.8	252.0	229.6
Special industry machinery.....	140.8	140.9	141.5	140.8	141.0	141.2	140.7	139.9	140.5	138.1	136.9	137.8	137.3	139.5	132.9
General industrial machinery.....	189.4	193.6	193.2	191.1	189.4	188.3	186.8	187.2	188.2	185.5	184.3	185.0	183.2	187.0	174.5
Office, computing, and accounting machines.....	135.2	134.8	134.2	132.3	131.0	130.2	129.1	127.1	125.6	124.6	123.0	121.8	120.8	126.7	111.7
Service industry machines.....	82.2	83.2	84.3	82.4	81.2	81.1	83.7	82.1	83.2	81.9	80.6	77.7	78.1	81.1	78.5
Miscellaneous machinery.....	177.0	175.3	176.2	173.5	171.6	169.5	168.3	167.6	166.5	162.9	162.1	159.9	157.7	166.0	146.0
Electrical equipment and supplies.....	1,354.8	1,361.4	1,373.6	1,380.1	1,385.3	1,365.6	1,345.4	1,302.2	1,322.4	1,291.1	1,281.0	1,256.3	1,252.5	1,316.0	1,139.8
Electric distribution equipment.....	138.1	137.9	137.5	136.2	138.3	137.2	136.8	134.2	133.7	128.6	127.5	126.1	124.6	132.1	116.0
Industrial electrical apparatus.....	162.2	163.2	156.6	154.6	157.9	156.0	157.8	155.0	154.8	147.5	149.3	147.7	145.6	152.2	134.7
Household appliances.....	146.3	147.4	153.5	150.0	153.5	148.6	144.4	134.1	143.0	145.6	143.9	131.1	140.8	143.8	130.6
Electric lighting and wiring equipment.....	150.8	150.4	151.8	151.2	153.5	152.6	150.7	148.3	152.1	149.7	148.1	145.9	144.2	149.2	134.0
Radio and TV receiving sets.....	148.8	149.6	154.8	158.1	154.2	148.8	141.2	128.6	128.8	121.6	120.5	120.8	121.4	135.1	107.1
Communication equipment.....	236.7	234.8	234.4	244.5	241.9	240.3	236.8	233.0	234.9	232.3	229.7	227.5	224.9	233.6	209.0
Electronic components and accessories.....	287.7	290.6	295.7	297.0	298.0	295.8	295.9	289.3	293.5	284.2	281.5	277.5	272.7	287.3	231.1
Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies.....	84.2	87.5	89.3	88.5	88.0	86.3	81.8	79.7	81.6	81.6	80.5	79.7	78.3	82.8	77.3
Transportation equipment.....	1,383.9	1,391.4	1,425.1	1,424.1	1,413.6	1,392.9	1,215.4	1,299.2	1,362.9	1,364.9	1,354.9	1,352.0	1,337.6	1,354.9	1,238.1
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	663.1	675.5	702.4	708.1	701.5	692.0	519.1	608.9	685.6	691.5	686.5	690.4	687.6	671.1	659.5
Aircraft and parts.....	493.7	490.9	492.4	486.4	475.9	468.0	458.2	451.7	438.1	434.7	429.8	422.2	413.3	448.0	357.0
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	139.6	140.0	139.7	135.6	141.5	137.8	142.5	144.1	141.5	142.8	143.8	148.9	147.8	142.6	133.0
Railroad equipment.....	47.1	48.9	48.8	48.8	48.0	48.3	47.4	46.1	47.2	47.1	46.7	45.5	44.9	47.0	43.6
Other transportation equipment.....	37.9	41.7	45.2	46.7	46.8	48.2	48.4	48.4	50.5	48.8	48.1	45.0	44.0	46.3	45.0
Instruments and related products.....	285.2	285.6	285.8	283.7	282.4	279.8	279.4	274.9	277.4	271.2	267.9	267.0	264.2	274.5	247.3
Engineering and scientific instruments.....	40.7	40.5	40.2	40.0	39.0	38.9	38.1	38.3	37.6	37.3	37.3	37.7	37.7	38.5	35.9
Mechanical measuring and control devices.....	69.7	70.3	70.8	70.9	70.6	70.6	70.4	70.0	70.3	68.1	67.8	67.1	66.4	69.1	64.5
Optical and ophthalmic goods.....	36.5	36.4	36.1	36.5	35.7	35.6	35.1	34.0	35.0	35.4	35.3	35.0	34.7	35.2	32.6
Ophthalmic goods.....	25.7	25.6	26.0	25.6	25.4	25.5	24.8	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.5	25.3	25.4	25.4	23.6
Surgical, medical, and dental equipment.....	47.6	47.0	47.2	47.0	46.7	46.2	45.6	45.6	45.6	44.6	43.9	43.8	43.0	45.2	39.7
Photographic equipment and supplies.....	57.6	58.3	58.3	57.4	56.8	57.6	57.3	57.7	57.7	55.7	55.0	54.2	53.7	56.2	49.0
Watches and clocks.....	33.6	32.9	30.8	32.0	31.6	31.0	29.9	30.7	29.8	28.6	29.2	28.7	30.3	25.8	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	334.0	330.4	347.8	376.2	378.5	372.0	366.7	343.6	358.3	350.6	343.6	336.4	328.8	351.6	336.9
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	39.2	38.8	39.7	39.8	38.8	37.9	38.0	34.9	38.1	38.1	38.0	37.6	37.2	37.8	35.8
Toys, amusement, and sporting goods.....	82.9	94.3	117.3	120.2	117.3	111.5	101.2	105.3	101.5	95.3	89.7	85.4	101.6	98.4	
Pens, pencils, office and art materials.....	26.2	26.6	26.7	26.7	26.9	26.9	26.7	26.8	26.1	26.2	26.1	25.5	26.3	24.9	
Costume jewelry, buttons, and notions.....	45.7	47.7	49.6	49.7	48.5	49.6	45.4	48.5	47.7	47.2	47.0	46.2	47.6	46.1	
Other manufacturing industries.....	136.6	136.8	139.5	142.8	143.1	141.4	140.7	135.4	139.6	137.2	136.9	136.0	134.5	138.3	131.6
Musical instruments and parts.....	22.1	23.1	22.8	22.9	22.6	22.6	22.2	22.2	22.0	22.1	22.0	22.2	21.9	22.4	20.5
<i>Nondurable goods</i>															
Food and kindred products.....	1,098.4	1,121.3	1,166.4	1,209.0	1,243.9	1,283.8	1,291.0	1,200.4	1,151.8	1,093.2	1,086.4	1,087.1	1,084.5	1,166.3	1,155.1
Meat products.....	252.5	256.5	264.0	265.5	265.6	262.9	263.5	261.1	254.9	246.7	243.0	243.5	245.0	255.1	251.8
Dairy products.....	119.4	120.5	122.0	122.0	123.8	127.2	133.4	135.6	133.7	128.3	126.0	125.0	123.6	127.0	131.0
Canned and preserved food, except meats.....	194.0	211.8	242.7	280.1	335.8	336.2	260.9	213.7	186.0	189.1	181.9	183.4	234.0	220.1	
Grain mill products.....	85.9	86.5	86.8	85.3	87.9	88.8	90.3	90.5	89.7	85.3	83.5	84.9	84.8	86.9	88.2
Bakery products.....	164.0	163.0	164.2	166.1	164.0	164.6	167.3	157.1	166.6	161.2	160.7	161.7	160.6	163.0	165.8
Sugar.....	33.0	38.4	44.6	41.7	26.6	23.5	23.3	22.9	23.8	24.1	25.2	26.9	29.7	29.4	
Confectionery and related products.....	61.5	63.5	69.1	69.8	66.9	64.5	62.1	56.1	57.7	56.7	56.2	62.0	61.9	62.1	61.9
Beverages.....	110.3	112.6	116.3	118.8	120.6	121.7	124.2	126.0	122.7	116.2	113.7	111.4	106.2	117.1	113.3
Miscellaneous food and kindred products.....	91.2	91.7	93.8	94.2	93.3	91.7	90.5	89.8	89.9	89.0	89.5	91.5	92.1	91.5	93.4
Tobacco manufactures.....	69.7	76.2	79.5	79.1	82.2	82.1	75.5	61.7	62.6	61.7	63.6	66.2	69.6	71.3	74.6
Cigarettes.....	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.4	32.7	32.8	32.5	32.2	31.6	31.5	31.3	31.2	32.1	32.1
Cigars.....	20.6	20.8	20.8	20.9	20.6	20.4	19.5	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	20.8	21.1	20.7	22.6
Textile mill products.....	828.6	834.4	845.0	851.4	854.0	855.5	862.5	843.7	861.6	849.7	845.6	841.7	835.8	848.0	823.1
Cotton broad woven fabrics.....	217.6	220.6	221.4	220.9	219.6	218.7	219.4	219.3	220.0	216.8	215.8	215.7	214.9	218.1	210.5
Silk and synthetic broad woven fabrics.....	85.0	85.7	86.5	86.4	86.5	86.9	87.4	86.3	86.8	85.5	85.5	85.6	85.1	86.1	82.9
Weaving and finishing broad woollens.....	36.9	36.8	36.5	36.4	36.9	38.2	39.3	39.1	39.9	39.6	39.3	39.4	39.1	38.5	38.8
Narrow fabrics and smallwares.....	28.7	28.9	29.1	29.0	28.8	28.5	28.3	27.1	28.3	28.0	27.9	27.6	27.4	28.1	26.2
Knitting.....	195.7	195.1	201.4	208.9	212.8	214.0	217.2	209.5	217.3	213.7	211.4	207.3	203.4	209.7	205.8
Finishing textiles, except wool and knit.....	63.8	64.1	65.0	64.4	63.8	63.9	64.4	63.9	65.0	64.4	64.3	63.9	63.7	64.2	64.5
Floor covering.....	34.9	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.3	35.3	34.9	32.2	33.6	33.7	33.8	34.0	34.5	34.5	33.7
Yarn and thread.....	105.5	106.4	107.0	107.1	107.6	108.0	109.6	106.1	108.5	106.5	105.7	105.7	105.4	106.9	101.0
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	61.1	61.9	62.4	62.6	62.3	62.0	62.0	60.0	62.2	61.5	61.9	62.5	62.3	62.0	59.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-10. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Revised series; see box, p. 90.

Industry	1967				1966								Annual average			
	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1966	1965	
Manufacturing—Continued																
<i>Nondurable goods—Continued</i>																
Apparel and related products.....	1,247.1	1,234.0	1,244.6	1,260.5	1,263.4	1,257.3	1,264.7	1,198.5	1,257.9	1,241.6	1,225.6	1,246.1	1,238.6	1,240.0	1,205.1	
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	108.5	108.1	108.4	107.6	107.1	107.9	107.7	102.7	110.7	109.3	107.5	108.3	108.1	107.7	106.4	
Men's and boys' furnishings.....	329.3	329.7	330.0	331.7	333.4	334.9	337.3	325.0	337.7	333.4	330.4	329.5	326.4	331.1	318.2	
Women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear.....	389.3	381.0	379.1	383.8	385.2	383.3	389.0	368.6	385.3	383.1	374.2	390.0	390.6	381.0	375.1	
Women's and children's undergarments.....	113.3	111.4	114.4	116.9	116.5	115.1	114.5	106.1	112.4	110.6	110.5	110.2	108.8	111.7	106.8	
Hats, caps, and millinery.....	74.5	71.4	70.2	71.3	71.6	71.5	73.5	72.7	74.9	72.2	72.0	72.7	73.1	71.9	70.2	
Girls' and children's outerwear.....	64.9	64.9	68.6	72.0	73.0	71.4	71.7	66.5	69.4	67.5	67.7	66.7	64.8	68.2	65.9	
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....	140.7	141.9	148.5	152.5	151.5	147.9	145.0	132.9	143.4	143.6	142.3	141.2	139.0	143.6	136.7	
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.....	526.4	525.4	532.1	533.5	528.7	526.5	533.5	527.8	529.8	515.0	514.0	509.6	506.8	521.9	498.5	
Paper and allied products.....	172.7	171.6	173.5	173.4	172.0	173.2	176.5	178.0	177.0	171.5	170.8	169.7	169.1	172.8	169.1	
Paper and pulp.....	55.2	55.5	55.4	55.3	54.6	54.9	55.2	54.9	54.9	53.7	53.7	53.3	53.3	54.4	53.4	
Paperboard.....	128.6	126.9	129.1	129.5	128.8	127.3	128.8	125.7	126.5	122.8	123.5	121.9	120.3	125.3	116.6	
Converted paper and paperboard products.....	169.9	171.4	174.1	175.3	173.3	171.1	172.0	169.2	171.4	167.0	166.0	164.7	164.1	169.4	159.3	
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	670.6	666.0	670.9	666.2	664.0	661.4	657.8	653.2	653.0	645.6	645.2	640.5	638.1	652.4	621.8	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	179.6	179.3	182.9	181.7	181.3	181.2	177.7	178.0	178.2	177.8	178.7	175.3	177.3	178.9	175.6	
Newspaper publishing and printing.....	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.1	25.9	25.8	25.7	25.2	25.4	25.5	25.5	25.7	26.2	26.2	25.8	
Periodical publishing and printing.....	58.0	56.3	55.0	55.0	54.7	54.7	56.5	55.9	55.3	54.6	54.4	54.5	53.4	54.8	49.9	
Books.....	261.9	262.1	263.3	261.7	261.4	259.6	256.5	254.8	256.2	254.1	253.0	252.8	249.2	255.9	242.8	
Commercial printing.....	46.4	46.1	46.5	46.5	46.3	47.0	48.3	46.9	46.3	44.0	44.2	43.8	42.8	45.4	41.8	
Bookbinding and related industries.....	96.0	94.2	95.6	95.2	94.4	93.1	93.1	92.4	91.6	89.6	89.2	87.9	89.2	91.6	86.3	
Other publishing and printing industries.....	578.6	576.1	576.4	576.4	575.2	576.6	583.5	577.8	579.8	570.4	567.7	560.6	552.9	570.5	545.3	
Chemicals and allied products.....	172.1	172.0	171.2	170.9	168.8	171.4	172.9	171.8	171.7	168.2	168.1	167.7	167.1	169.6	166.4	
Industrial chemicals.....	134.7	135.9	138.6	138.9	138.8	139.9	142.1	141.2	140.5	137.2	137.0	136.1	135.3	138.4	131.3	
Plastics materials and synthetics.....	69.6	68.8	68.3	67.9	67.3	67.3	69.2	68.7	68.0	65.6	65.1	65.1	64.7	66.8	61.7	
Drugs.....	64.1	65.3	67.1	68.0	69.6	68.7	68.6	66.3	67.5	65.6	61.4	60.9	62.6	65.7	64.4	
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods.....	36.5	36.3	36.4	36.7	36.9	37.4	39.0	38.7	38.5	37.2	36.7	36.5	36.2	37.2	36.9	
Paints, varnishes, and allied products.....	38.7	35.6	33.7	33.1	33.6	31.8	31.6	31.5	35.7	40.7	44.5	40.2	35.1	35.4	34.6	
Agricultural chemicals.....	62.9	62.2	61.1	60.9	60.2	60.1	60.1	59.6	57.9	55.9	54.9	54.1	51.9	57.3	50.0	
Other chemical products.....	110.6	110.5	112.9	114.2	114.7	116.2	118.2	118.2	117.0	113.7	111.9	110.3	109.8	113.9	112.4	
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	88.3	88.3	89.3	89.2	88.8	89.3	90.4	90.3	89.6	87.9	87.6	87.4	87.4	88.7	88.3	
Petroleum refining.....	22.3	22.2	23.6	25.0	25.9	26.9	27.8	27.9	27.4	25.8	24.3	22.9	22.4	25.2	24.1	
Other petroleum and coal products.....	411.9	415.7	420.0	419.1	414.7	409.2	406.1	395.1	400.5	393.4	390.8	387.6	384.2	400.5	366.6	
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products.....	77.7	77.9	78.5	78.3	77.4	77.2	77.4	77.3	76.6	75.5	74.2	74.0	73.8	76.3	72.7	
Tires and inner tubes.....	146.2	149.3	149.0	147.2	146.0	145.0	143.0	140.0	143.2	142.4	141.0	141.5	141.1	143.5	136.4	
Other rubber products.....	188.0	188.5	192.5	193.6	191.3	187.0	185.7	177.8	180.7	175.5	175.6	172.1	169.3	180.8	157.5	
Miscellaneous plastic products.....	304.0	304.2	310.2	312.0	310.3	312.4	319.9	306.0	317.9	312.4	310.7	315.1	316.5	312.9	308.3	
Leather and leather products.....	26.8	26.9	27.4	27.1	26.9	27.2	27.9	27.2	27.8	27.5	27.8	28.1	27.6	27.6	27.5	
Leather tanning and finishing.....	202.8	204.1	208.0	207.4	206.3	208.8	214.9	207.8	213.7	210.3	208.9	212.6	214.1	210.3	207.8	
Footwear, except rubber.....	74.4	73.2	74.8	77.5	77.1	76.4	77.1	71.0	76.4	74.6	74.3	74.7	74.3	75.0	73.0	
Other leather products.....	30.6	31.4	31.4	33.2	33.1	32.2	32.5	29.0	31.5	29.9	30.3	31.6	31.2	31.3	30.7	
Handbags and personal leather goods.....	Transportation and public utilities:															
Local and interurban passenger transit:	Local and suburban transportation.....															
Intercity and rural bus lines.....	76.7	76.6	76.4	76.9	76.7	76.7	75.2	75.5	75.7	76.0	76.5	77.2	77.1	76.4	77.8	
Motor freight transportation and storage.....	39.3	39.1	39.0	39.4	40.0	41.2	40.6	36.3	38.7	38.0	37.5	37.2	38.8	38.7	38.7	
Public warehousing.....	906.1	938.0	953.7	955.1	956.0	942.0	942.0	935.7	901.5	886.3	882.5	874.1	919.4	878.2	878.2	
Pipeline transportation.....	72.4	77.2	80.8	78.5	72.8	71.6	69.7	69.9	67.2	66.1	68.1	67.7	71.5	70.7	70.7	
Communication.....	15.2	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.4	15.8	16.3	16.3	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.7	16.3	16.3	
Telephone communication.....	747.0	746.2	745.6	741.1	742.9	754.7	750.4	735.0	720.2	716.4	710.6	705.6	730.9	698.1	698.1	
Telegraph communication.....	631.6	630.0	629.5	624.8	628.9	638.2	634.0	619.9	606.7	603.0	598.4	593.8	616.4	587.2	587.2	
Radio and television broadcasting.....	22.8	23.0	23.0	23.1	23.0	23.1	23.1	22.8	22.7	22.5	22.4	22.3	22.8	22.2	22.2	
Electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	90.5	91.1	91.0	91.1	90.9	91.3	91.2	90.2	88.7	88.8	87.7	87.4	89.7	86.8	86.8	
Electric companies and systems.....	546.0	546.8	545.9	547.5	556.7	567.5	567.1	559.7	545.1	544.7	542.4	540.8	550.5	544.0	544.0	
Gas companies and systems.....	219.4	219.0	219.0	219.3	222.0	226.1	225.3	222.5	216.6	216.3	215.1	214.2	219.1	214.8	214.8	
Combined utility systems.....	133.8	134.2	134.1	134.4	137.1	140.2	140.4	138.5	133.7	134.0	134.0	134.1	135.8	135.7	135.7	
Water, steam, and sanitary systems.....	155.7	156.5	156.3	156.8	160.0	162.9	163.1	161.0	157.9	157.9	157.3	156.9	158.6	158.1	158.1	
Wholesale and retail trade.....	37.1	37.1	36.5	37.0	37.6	38.3	38.3	37.7	36.9	36.5	36.0	35.6	37.0	35.3	35.3	
Wholesale trade.....	11,707	11,854	12,767	12,139	11,936	11,802	11,787	11,798	11,815	11,643	11,595	11,419	11,339	11,789	11,326	
Motor vehicles and automotive equipment.....	2,953	2,965	3,009	2,992	2,982	2,960	2,984	2,977	2,945	2,875	2,864	2,855	2,850	2,929	2,818	
Drugs, chemicals, and allied products.....	222.7	223.8	223.5	220.3	221.1	223.7	223.0	221.8	219.7	218.6	218.0	217.4	220.8	214.9	214.9	
Dry goods and apparel.....	174.0	175.6	176.1	174.4	172.6	174.1	172.7	171.5	168.3	167.8	167.8	167.3	171.3	164.2	164.2	
Groceries and related products.....	124.3	123.4	124.0	122.8	122.5	122.1	120.7	120.9	118.9	117.7	118.6	117.6	120.4	114.2	114.2	
Electrical goods.....	439.9	461.2	460.7	465.2	452.4	454.6	468.6	467.1	443.8	436.8	436.5	436.0	452.5	449.0	449.0	
Hardware, plumbing, and heating goods.....	233.0	232.8	231.7	228.9	227.3	233.1	232.3	226.9	223.8	224.2	222.6	221.4	222.0	214.0	214.0	
Machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	134.3	134.7	135.1	135.6	134.7	136.4	135.6	134.7	132.2	131.9	131.3	131.4	133.7	128.5	128.5	
Miscellaneous wholesalers.....	544.4	543.6	539.7	536.7	537.2	542.9	541.1	531.4	519.6	517.7	512.3	507.5	527.8	490.6	490.6	
Miscellaneous wholesalers.....	1,006.8	1,019.6	1,013.4	1,009.7	1,005.1	1,011.9	1,011.9	1,009.2	996.9	977.7	976.4	972.1	970.3	994.1	956.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-10. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

(In thousands)

Revised series; see box below.

Industry	1967		1966										Annual average		
	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1966	1965
Wholesale and retail trade—Continued															
Retail trade	8,754	8,889	9,758	9,147	8,954	8,842	8,803	8,821	8,870	8,768	8,731	8,564	8,489	8,860	8,508
General merchandise stores	1,813.1	2,371.6	1,998.1	1,848.8	1,779.6	1,734.8	1,731.7	1,750.1	1,732.7	1,729.2	1,690.3	1,669.9	1,816.2	1,721.2	
Department stores	1,155.0	1,534.1	1,270.3	1,165.0	1,113.2	1,084.6	1,087.5	1,100.8	1,089.4	1,083.6	1,061.3	1,048.0	1,145.5	1,076.0	
Mail order houses	124.0	146.8	138.0	122.2	112.2	108.7	107.0	106.6	105.1	106.7	108.5	110.7	116.3	112.1	
Limited price variety stores	290.3	392.1	330.3	309.9	301.3	287.1	283.7	289.3	292.9	296.8	287.2	279.0	303.4	293.4	
Food stores	1,478.7	1,501.7	1,472.3	1,466.9	1,443.8	1,431.4	1,438.9	1,440.0	1,433.0	1,425.6	1,425.6	1,419.4	1,442.4	1,368.7	
Grocery, meat, and vegetable stores	1,310.3	1,324.5	1,303.4	1,299.9	1,278.6	1,269.1	1,276.8	1,274.5	1,267.8	1,259.2	1,262.1	1,253.4	1,276.5	1,204.8	
Apparel and accessories stores	603.8	729.9	620.3	598.5	586.6	567.0	567.7	585.7	579.6	596.0	569.1	551.1	592.8	575.0	
Men's and boys' apparel stores	107.4	132.1	104.3	100.1	97.7	96.2	96.7	98.9	95.5	95.7	93.7	96.8	100.8	94.6	
Women's ready-to-wear stores	214.8	261.3	226.6	221.4	213.6	211.7	209.2	215.9	216.0	215.3	208.1	203.8	217.8	213.7	
Family clothing stores	101.0	128.8	101.6	95.9	94.6	90.6	93.2	94.8	90.6	91.1	88.8	88.9	96.0	95.4	
Shoe stores	115.1	131.0	116.7	112.8	114.1	106.1	107.0	110.4	111.9	127.5	104.7	100.4	112.3	108.1	
Furniture and appliance stores	378.8	395.8	385.6	379.6	375.5	375.3	375.1	373.6	370.3	369.4	369.8	369.0	375.8	363.6	
Furniture and home furnishings	240.5	252.4	246.8	242.1	240.3	239.5	241.5	240.5	237.4	236.1	235.9	235.6	240.4	234.4	
Eating and drinking places	1,853.7	1,886.0	1,893.2	1,912.2	1,918.0	1,932.4	1,934.8	1,940.2	1,903.9	1,869.4	1,819.2	1,789.3	1,880.9	1,806.7	
Other retail trade	2,760.4	2,873.0	2,777.1	2,748.1	2,738.8	2,762.0	2,772.5	2,780.0	2,748.7	2,741.2	2,700.3	2,690.5	2,752.2	2,672.8	
Building materials and hardware	443.8	459.5	461.4	467.7	473.0	486.7	492.3	490.9	476.6	473.7	461.6	452.8	471.2	467.1	
Motor vehicle dealers	640.1	643.0	641.1	636.7	634.5	638.9	642.0	640.8	636.9	639.0	639.7	638.4	639.1	626.0	
Other vehicle and accessory dealers	161.4	173.6	169.0	165.9	165.8	169.0	168.1	166.3	162.9	159.6	154.1	152.5	163.6	154.9	
Drug stores	404.3	426.7	394.1	388.1	381.2	377.9	376.5	379.1	375.7	375.8	372.7	371.9	382.9	366.2	
Fuel and ice dealers	103.0	102.3	98.9	95.0	90.1	88.9	88.8	89.7	91.6	95.2	100.0	104.3	95.7	95.9	
Finance, insurance, real estate⁴	2,270	2,256	2,476	2,472	2,473	2,485	2,522	2,526	2,493	2,454	2,441	2,431	2,413	2,244	2,425
Banking	693.3	696.1	694.1	691.6	692.8	701.9	698.3	685.1	671.9	671.3	669.1	666.2	683.6	662.6	
Credit agencies other than banks	266.0	265.9	264.5	264.4	265.3	269.5	269.7	266.9	265.2	265.5	266.3	265.3	266.3	263.3	
Savings and loan associations	75.9	75.1	74.8	75.5	75.4	77.4	78.4	77.5	77.6	78.8	78.8	78.8	77.3	79.7	
Security dealers and exchanges	122.0	124.2	124.1	124.8	124.5	126.5	127.7	125.5	123.2	121.7	120.6	117.9	123.0	113.8	
Insurance carriers	643.0	645.2	640.5	638.7	641.2	647.5	645.4	635.5	628.2	628.5	629.0	626.9	636.1	632.7	
Life insurance	279.2	280.0	278.3	278.1	279.8	282.6	282.2	277.8	276.0	277.4	277.4	277.5	278.7	281.7	
Accident and health insurance	59.1	58.5	57.4	56.4	55.4	55.5	54.4	52.1	49.9	49.0	48.3	47.5	52.6	46.5	
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	273.7	275.1	273.3	272.0	273.3	275.9	274.5	271.4	268.2	268.0	269.2	267.7	271.3	269.1	
Services and miscellaneous:															
Hotels and lodging places:															
Hotels, tourist courts, and motels	510.5	515.7	526.7	545.9	573.0	610.5	612.9	585.7	556.5	541.9	524.4	522.0	552.2	541.8	
Personal services:															
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing plants	491.4	496.5	499.8	502.9	499.7	508.2	512.0	511.5	499.7	494.3	489.0	484.7	498.8	490.3	
Motion pictures:															
Motion picture filming and distribution	33.1	36.6	35.8	34.8	33.8	35.9	36.6	32.9	28.8	28.6	29.5	29.7	32.9	30.3	

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to October 1966, and coverage of these series, see footnote 1, table A-9.

For mining and manufacturing data, refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; and for all other industries, to nonsupervisory workers.

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, and watchmen services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., powerplant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

Construction workers include working foremen, journeymen, mechanics, apprentices, laborers, etc., engaged in new work, alterations, demolition,

repair, and maintenance, etc., at the site of construction or working in shop or yards at jobs (such as precutting and preassembling) ordinarily performed by members of the construction trades.

Nonsupervisory workers include employees (not above the working supervisory level) such as office and clerical workers, repairmen, salespersons, operators, drivers, attendants, service employees, linemen, laborers, janitors, watchmen, and similar occupational levels, and other employees whose services are closely associated with those of the employees listed.

² Preliminary.

³ Data relate to nonsupervisory employees except messengers.

⁴ Nonoffice salesmen excluded from nonsupervisory count for all series in this division.

Caution

The revised series on employment, hours, and earnings, and labor turnover in non-agricultural establishments should not be compared with those published in issues prior to October 1966. (See footnote 1, table A-9, and "BLS Establishment Employment Estimates Revised to March 1965 Benchmark Levels" appearing in the September 1966 issue of *Employment and Earnings* and *Monthly Report on the Labor Force*.) Moreover, when the figures are again adjusted to new benchmarks, the data presented in this issue should not be compared with those in later issues which reflect the adjustments.

Comparable data for earlier periods are published in *Employment and Earnings Statistics for the United States, 1909-66* (BLS Bulletin 1312-4), which is available at depository libraries or which may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents for \$4.50 a copy. For an individual industry, earlier data may be obtained upon request to the Bureau.

TABLE A-11. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and selected groups, seasonally adjusted¹

[In thousands]

Revised series; see box, p. 90.

Industry division and group	1967				1966								
	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.
Total.....	65,495	65,372	65,076	64,823	64,466	64,168	64,199	64,072	63,983	63,517	63,350	63,247	62,811
Mining.....	625	627	626	624	625	628	636	636	632	628	595	637	634
Contract construction.....	3,357	3,301	3,293	3,204	3,202	3,228	3,251	3,297	3,300	3,238	3,333	3,419	3,323
Manufacturing.....	19,404	19,469	19,445	19,415	19,312	19,204	19,262	19,128	19,167	19,002	18,923	18,840	18,722
Durable goods.....	11,409	11,444	11,439	11,424	11,387	11,322	11,324	11,210	11,220	11,122	11,065	11,007	10,911
Ordinance and accessories.....	281	277	269	269	265	262	260	257	257	253	249	245	243
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	611	617	605	607	607	609	621	622	628	623	633	642	633
Furniture and fixtures.....	459	461	465	463	460	459	462	456	458	456	451	451	448
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	638	642	638	636	633	633	637	643	641	643	647	649	646
Primary metal industries.....	1,330	1,340	1,343	1,351	1,351	1,341	1,351	1,338	1,333	1,315	1,307	1,300	1,295
Fabricated metal products.....	1,373	1,378	1,379	1,378	1,365	1,357	1,360	1,346	1,346	1,341	1,345	1,344	1,332
Machinery.....	1,927	1,940	1,933	1,917	1,912	1,903	1,901	1,888	1,865	1,846	1,827	1,818	1,810
Electrical equipment and supplies.....	1,970	1,962	1,959	1,959	1,962	1,941	1,948	1,903	1,904	1,877	1,860	1,824	1,805
Transportation equipment.....	1,926	1,933	1,958	1,960	1,951	1,945	1,910	1,888	1,915	1,901	1,887	1,881	1,853
Instruments and related products.....	445	446	444	439	439	432	431	430	428	424	418	415	412
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	445	448	446	445	442	440	443	439	443	443	441	438	434
Nondurable goods.....	7,995	8,025	8,006	7,991	7,925	7,882	7,938	7,918	7,947	7,880	7,858	7,833	7,811
Food and kindred products.....	1,782	1,786	1,781	1,781	1,750	1,737	1,765	1,763	1,760	1,748	1,757	1,767	1,762
Tobacco manufactures.....	85	89	86	87	78	79	80	85	86	85	86	86	85
Textile mill products.....	942	950	951	950	950	952	957	955	957	952	950	948	945
Apparel and related products.....	1,396	1,415	1,409	1,406	1,403	1,390	1,395	1,388	1,424	1,412	1,396	1,386	1,384
Paper and allied products.....	688	683	683	682	676	670	677	679	674	665	664	662	661
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1,059	1,055	1,049	1,044	1,039	1,035	1,035	1,031	1,026	1,018	1,017	1,009	1,007
Chemicals and allied products.....	982	980	976	974	969	965	968	963	961	945	937	936	932
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	181	188	183	183	182	182	184	186	183	183	182	181	181
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products.....	531	533	534	529	523	517	520	518	515	508	506	500	496
Leather and leather products.....	349	352	354	355	355	355	357	350	361	364	363	358	358
Transportation and public utilities.....	4,230	4,233	4,196	4,195	4,165	4,168	4,105	4,122	4,143	4,132	4,114	4,109	4,105
Wholesale and retail trade.....	13,500	13,499	13,392	13,393	13,340	13,268	13,264	13,256	13,217	13,164	13,128	13,085	13,045
Wholesale trade.....	3,538	3,533	3,515	3,505	3,486	3,474	3,483	3,483	3,470	3,445	3,434	3,422	3,404
Retail trade.....	9,962	9,966	9,877	9,888	9,854	9,794	9,781	9,773	9,747	9,719	9,694	9,663	9,641
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	3,137	3,129	3,121	3,110	3,102	3,100	3,100	3,095	3,090	3,076	3,068	3,064	3,051
Service and miscellaneous.....	9,914	9,870	9,821	9,778	9,712	9,649	9,647	9,609	9,549	9,515	9,484	9,463	9,410
Government.....	11,328	11,244	11,182	11,104	11,008	10,923	10,934	10,929	10,885	10,762	10,705	10,630	10,521
Federal.....	2,686	2,662	2,629	2,621	2,615	2,594	2,610	2,601	2,571	2,523	2,501	2,477	2,451
State and local.....	8,642	8,582	8,553	8,483	8,393	8,329	8,324	8,328	8,314	8,239	8,204	8,153	8,070

¹ For coverage of the series, see footnote 1, table A-9.² Preliminary.NOTE: The seasonal adjustment method used is described in *The BLS Seasonal Factor Method* (1966) which may be obtained from the Bureau on request.TABLE A-12. Production workers in manufacturing industries, by major industry group, seasonally adjusted¹

[In thousands]

Revised series; see box, p. 90.

Major industry group	1967		1966										
	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.
Manufacturing.....	14,389	14,462	14,446	14,436	14,350	14,268	14,330	14,201	14,281	14,154	14,100	14,048	13,967
Durable goods.....	8,435	8,469	8,471	8,467	8,442	8,395	8,395	8,293	8,328	8,261	8,226	8,190	8,123
Ordinance and accessories.....	142	137	133	131	128	126	124	122	120	118	114	112	110
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	533	536	529	530	529	531	542	543	550	546	554	563	556
Furniture and fixtures.....	380	381	384	385	381	380	382	378	381	379	374	375	372
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	507	516	511	507	507	507	512	515	515	518	521	525	520
Primary metal industries.....	1,078	1,090	1,092	1,103	1,102	1,092	1,100	1,090	1,086	1,070	1,066	1,058	1,055
Fabricated metal products.....	1,070	1,074	1,075	1,074	1,062	1,055	1,060	1,043	1,048	1,046	1,049	1,047	1,039
Machinery.....	1,353	1,363	1,360	1,348	1,346	1,339	1,338	1,331	1,312	1,299	1,284	1,278	1,274
Electrical equipment and supplies.....	1,363	1,357	1,355	1,358	1,363	1,350	1,353	1,320	1,327	1,308	1,297	1,268	1,260
Transportation equipment.....	1,369	1,370	1,392	1,395	1,392	1,389	1,353	1,324	1,358	1,351	1,344	1,344	1,323
Instruments and related products.....	287	287	285	281	280	277	278	277	276	273	270	269	266
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	353	358	355	355	352	349	353	350	355	355	353	351	348
Nondurable goods.....	5,954	5,993	5,975	5,969	5,908	5,873	5,935	5,908	5,953	5,893	5,874	5,858	5,844
Food and kindred products.....	1,183	1,188	1,184	1,186	1,156	1,145	1,170	1,165	1,166	1,154	1,163	1,174	1,169
Tobacco manufactures.....	73	77	74	74	66	67	68	73	74	74	74	74	73
Textile mill products.....	837	846	848	847	847	848	856	854	850	847	846	846	843
Apparel and related products.....	1,240	1,258	1,251	1,250	1,246	1,239	1,232	1,268	1,257	1,239	1,230	1,231	1,231
Paper and allied products.....	533	530	530	531	525	520	528	530	525	519	518	515	514
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	674	673	666	662	659	657	659	656	654	648	647	642	641
Chemicals and allied products.....	584	583	582	581	576	575	582	577	578	564	559	560	558
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	114	115	115	115	114	114	115	115	113	113	113	112	111
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products.....	414	417	417	413	409	403	406	403	403	396	395	390	387
Leather and leather products.....	302	306	308	310	310	310	312	307	316	319	319	315	315

¹ For definition of production workers, see footnote 1, table A-10.² Preliminary.NOTE: The seasonal adjustment method used is described in *The BLS Seasonal Factor Method* (1966) which may be obtained from the Bureau on request.

TABLE A-13. Unemployment insurance and employment service program operations ¹

[All items except average benefit amounts are in thousands]

Item	1967	1966											
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.
Employment service: ²													
New applications for work	966	721	794	819	801	869	896	1,314	906	806	850	852	905
Nonfarm placements	440	420	513	592	619	619	549	622	568	533	547	460	452
State unemployment insurance programs:													
Initial claims ^{3 4}	1,346	1,280	915	709	626	826	1,019	690	665	693	769	985	1,399
Insured unemployment ⁵ (average weekly volume) ⁶	1,558	1,254	903	753	755	928	947	793	862	1,044	1,301	1,590	1,644
Rate of insured unemployment ⁷	3.3	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.9	3.6	3.7
Weeks of unemployment compensated	5,615	3,971	2,960	2,476	2,817	3,639	3,022	3,087	3,385	4,098	5,852	5,653	5,587
Average weekly benefit amount for total unemployment	\$41.73	\$41.39	\$40.57	\$39.84	\$39.68	\$40.65	\$39.05	\$38.72	\$38.86	\$39.38	\$39.83	\$39.66	\$39.36
Total benefits paid	\$224,787	\$157,566	\$114,814	\$93,697	\$106,548	\$143,058	\$113,812	\$114,358	\$126,149	\$155,494	\$225,472	\$217,171	\$212,659
Unemployment compensation for ex-servicemen: ^{8 9}													
Initial claims ^{3 6}	19	17	15	13	12	16	17	14	12	13	17	18	20
Insured unemployment ⁶ (average weekly volume)	25	21	16	14	15	19	19	17	18	22	27	31	32
Weeks of unemployment compensated	96	75	59	51	63	81	63	72	76	92	121	120	126
Total benefits paid	\$3,963	\$2,973	\$2,450	\$2,117	\$2,561	\$3,204	\$2,443	\$2,872	\$2,936	\$3,558	\$4,620	\$4,572	\$4,816
Unemployment compensation for Federal civilian employees: ^{9 10}													
Initial claims ³	15	10	9	9	7	8	11	9	7	7	8	11	19
Insured unemployment ⁵ (average weekly volume)	23	20	17	16	16	18	19	18	18	21	26	29	29
Weeks of unemployment compensated	87	75	67	60	67	79	65	79	78	92	118	109	100
Total benefits paid	\$3,581	\$3,045	\$2,752	\$2,466	\$2,731	\$3,239	\$2,645	\$3,255	\$3,217	\$3,718	\$4,717	\$4,319	\$3,973
Railroad unemployment insurance:													
Applications ¹¹	11	7	6	6	7	8	18	25	42	6	5	4	11
Insured unemployment (average weekly volume)	25	19	18	16	16	15	16	15	18	23	26	28	30
Number of payments ¹²	48	40	38	34	36	35	31	54	77	53	69	54	68
Average amount of benefit payment ¹³	\$72.95	\$76.70	\$73.80	\$71.99	\$72.07	\$74.96	\$72.16	\$60.07	\$50.55	\$69.79	\$77.68	\$79.10	\$77.32
Total benefits paid ¹⁴	\$3,499	\$2,858	\$2,550	\$2,126	\$2,422	\$2,499	\$2,138	\$2,913	\$3,750	\$3,606	\$5,154	\$4,148	\$5,092
All programs: ¹⁵													
Insured unemployment ⁶	1,631	1,313	955	799	802	980	1,001	841	916	1,112	1,381	1,679	1,739

¹ Includes data for Puerto Rico beginning January 1961 when the Commonwealth's program became part of the Federal-State UI system.

² Includes Guam and the Virgin Islands.

³ Initial claims are notices filed by workers to indicate they are starting periods of unemployment. Excludes transitions claims under State programs.

⁴ Includes interstate claims for the Virgin Islands.

⁵ Number of workers reporting the completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.

⁶ Initial claims and State insured unemployment include data under the program for Puerto Rican sugarcane workers.

⁷ The rate is the number of insured unemployed expressed as a percent of the average covered employment in a 12-month period.

⁸ Excludes data on claims and payments made jointly with other programs.

⁹ Includes the Virgin Islands.

¹⁰ Excludes data on claims and payments made jointly with State programs.

¹¹ 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.

¹² Payments are for unemployment in 14-day registration periods.

¹³ The average amount is an average for all compensable periods, not adjusted for recovery of overpayments or settlement of underpayments.

¹⁴ Adjusted for recovery of overpayments and settlement of underpayments.

¹⁵ Represents an unduplicated count of insured unemployment under the State, Ex-servicemen and UCFE programs and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

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

B.—Labor Turnover

TABLE B-1. Labor turnover rates, by major industry group ¹

[Per 100 employees]

Revised series; see box, p. 90.

Major industry group	1966													Annual average	
	1967	1966												Annual average	
	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1966	1965
Accessions: Total															
Manufacturing:															
Actual.....	4.1	2.9	3.9	5.1	6.1	6.4	5.1	6.7	5.1	4.6	4.9	4.2	4.6	5.0	4.3
Seasonally adjusted.....	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.6	5.3	5.1	4.8	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8
Durable goods.....	3.9	2.7	3.8	4.8	5.9	6.2	4.5	6.5	4.9	4.6	4.9	4.2	4.7	4.8	4.1
Ordnance and accessories.....	2.7	2.2	3.6	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.8	4.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.8	2.9
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	5.5	3.7	4.5	5.9	6.9	7.0	6.4	10.2	8.6	8.8	7.3	5.9	6.1	6.8	6.0
Furniture and fixtures.....	4.9	3.4	5.6	7.4	8.5	8.9	6.8	7.8	6.8	6.3	6.5	5.6	5.6	6.6	5.5
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3.8	2.3	3.1	3.9	4.5	5.0	4.6	6.7	5.3	5.5	5.7	3.8	4.0	4.5	4.0
Primary metal industries.....	3.0	2.3	2.8	3.3	3.8	4.4	3.0	5.6	3.8	3.4	3.9	3.5	4.0	3.7	2.9
Fabricated metal products.....	4.6	3.2	4.4	5.4	6.2	7.1	5.2	6.9	5.5	5.0	5.2	4.6	5.0	5.3	4.6
Machinery.....	3.6	2.6	3.2	3.9	4.2	4.4	3.8	5.7	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.3
Electrical equipment and supplies.....	3.6	2.6	3.7	5.1	5.5	5.9	4.3	6.2	4.6	4.3	4.7	4.2	4.7	4.7	3.9
Transportation equipment.....	3.4	2.5	3.8	5.1	8.4	9.0	4.5	6.2	4.8	4.2	5.4	4.3	5.2	5.3	4.7
Instruments and related products.....	3.7	2.4	3.0	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.1	5.9	3.9	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	6.1	3.0	5.5	8.3	9.2	8.3	7.7	7.8	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.5	6.7	7.0	6.3
Nondurable goods.....	4.5	3.1	4.2	5.4	6.3	6.7	6.0	7.1	5.3	4.7	4.8	4.2	4.4	5.2	4.6
Food and kindred products.....	5.1	4.1	5.4	7.6	9.2	10.3	9.2	10.2	6.7	5.7	5.5	4.6	4.4	6.9	6.1
Tobacco manufactures.....	3.8	6.7	5.8	6.1	7.1	15.9	9.0	4.8	3.7	3.0	4.2	4.5	4.9	6.3	6.0
Textile mill products.....	4.6	2.9	4.2	5.2	5.9	6.3	5.3	6.3	5.5	5.5	5.3	4.4	4.6	5.1	4.3
Apparel and related products.....	6.2	3.4	4.9	5.8	6.7	7.5	7.4	7.0	6.8	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.4	6.1	5.8
Paper and allied products.....	3.2	2.5	3.4	4.4	4.8	4.4	3.9	6.8	4.3	3.7	3.8	3.2	3.3	4.0	3.2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	3.7	2.7	3.3	4.1	4.9	4.4	3.7	5.5	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.8	3.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.6	5.1	3.1	2.8	3.4	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.4
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	4.5	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.8
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products.....	4.7	3.2	4.9	6.0	6.9	7.1	5.9	7.3	5.4	4.9	5.3	4.4	4.7	5.5	4.4
Leather and leather products.....	7.3	4.1	5.3	6.2	6.6	7.3	7.5	7.4	6.5	5.5	6.0	6.1	7.1	6.3	5.4
Nonmanufacturing:															
Metal mining.....	4.3	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.2	6.4	3.9	3.4	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.2
Coal mining.....	2.4	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.7
Accessions: New hires															
Manufacturing:															
Actual.....	2.9	2.1	3.1	4.1	4.7	4.8	3.9	5.6	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.1	3.2	3.8	3.1
Seasonally adjusted.....	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.1
Durable goods.....	2.8	2.1	3.1	4.1	4.5	4.5	3.5	5.5	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.2	3.3	3.8	3.0
Ordnance and accessories.....	2.3	1.8	3.0	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.1	4.1	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.1	1.8
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	3.7	2.9	3.8	5.3	6.1	6.3	5.8	9.2	7.4	7.0	6.0	4.5	4.4	5.7	4.8
Furniture and fixtures.....	4.0	3.0	5.1	6.7	7.6	7.9	6.0	7.1	6.2	5.6	5.9	4.9	4.9	5.9	4.7
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2.4	1.6	2.5	3.3	3.8	4.1	3.7	5.7	4.3	4.1	3.8	2.6	2.5	3.5	2.7
Primary metal industries.....	1.8	1.5	2.1	2.6	3.2	3.1	2.3	4.7	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.7	2.0
Fabricated metal products.....	3.3	2.5	3.7	4.6	5.4	5.4	4.0	5.9	4.6	4.1	4.2	3.6	3.7	4.3	3.5
Machinery.....	3.2	2.1	2.7	3.3	3.7	3.5	2.9	4.9	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.2	2.6
Electrical equipment and supplies.....	2.8	2.0	3.1	4.3	4.7	4.6	3.4	5.3	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.4	3.7	3.8	2.9
Transportation equipment.....	2.1	1.7	2.8	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.1	4.7	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.4	2.8
Instruments and related products.....	3.0	2.0	2.7	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.3	5.4	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.4	2.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	3.8	2.5	4.9	7.5	8.2	7.2	5.4	6.3	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.3	4.0	5.5	4.5
Nondurable goods.....	3.1	2.3	3.2	4.2	5.0	5.2	4.4	5.7	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.0	3.0	3.9	3.2
Food and kindred products.....	3.3	2.8	3.9	5.5	7.0	7.9	7.0	7.6	4.8	3.8	3.4	2.8	2.7	4.9	4.1
Tobacco manufactures.....	3.0	3.2	4.5	4.3	4.8	10.0	4.0	3.2	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.0	3.7	3.3
Textile mill products.....	3.4	2.2	3.3	4.1	4.9	5.2	4.0	5.3	4.6	4.5	4.2	3.4	3.4	4.1	3.3
Apparel and related products.....	3.8	2.1	3.5	4.3	5.0	5.4	4.5	5.2	4.6	4.1	4.4	3.7	3.9	4.2	3.7
Paper and allied products.....	2.7	2.1	3.1	4.0	4.4	3.9	3.4	6.0	3.8	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.6	3.5	2.5
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	3.0	2.2	2.8	3.5	4.1	3.7	3.1	4.6	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.2	2.6
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.9	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.1	4.5	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.0	1.9	2.4	1.9
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	1.0	.9	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.0	3.8	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.4
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products.....	3.4	2.6	4.1	5.3	6.1	5.7	4.4	6.4	4.6	4.1	4.3	3.5	3.5	4.6	3.4
Leather and leather products.....	4.8	3.1	4.1	4.8	.3	5.6	5.3	6.4	5.1	4.3	4.7	4.3	5.1	4.8	3.9
Nonmanufacturing:															
Metal mining.....	2.5	2.0	.0	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	5.2	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.2
Coal mining.....	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	.9	1.0	1.1	.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-1. Labor turnover rates, by major industry group¹—Continued

[Per 100 employees]

Revised series; see box, p. 90.

Major industry group	1967	1966												Annual average	
	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1966	1965
	Separations: Total														
Manufacturing:	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.8	6.6	5.8	5.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.6	4.0	4.6	4.1
Actual.....	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.4	3.8
Seasonally adjusted.....	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.5	6.1	5.5	5.4	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.7	4.4	3.8
Durable goods.....	2.6	1.6	2.1	2.8	4.0	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.5
Ordnance and accessories.....	6.2	6.5	7.5	7.5	9.4	8.6	6.6	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.3	5.4	6.3	7.2	6.1
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	5.7	4.9	5.7	6.8	8.3	8.4	6.4	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.1	5.2	5.0	6.3	5.1
Furniture and fixtures.....	5.2	4.8	4.5	4.7	6.8	5.9	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.7	4.5	4.6	3.9
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.6	5.6	4.3	3.6	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.6	3.2	3.0
Primary metal industries.....	4.7	4.3	4.7	5.3	7.0	6.3	5.4	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.2	5.1	4.2
Fabricated metal products.....	3.0	2.5	2.6	3.2	5.1	4.5	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.6	3.0	3.4	2.8
Machinery.....	3.9	3.2	3.4	4.0	5.8	4.5	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.0	3.2	3.8	3.1
Electrical equipment and supplies.....	4.4	3.7	3.6	4.3	5.3	6.4	9.8	4.8	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.2	3.8	4.8	4.3
Transportation equipment.....	2.8	2.4	2.5	3.6	4.9	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.7	3.1	2.7
Instruments and related products.....	5.4	12.0	8.6	6.8	8.6	7.2	6.6	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.0	4.6	6.3	6.9	5.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.4	7.3	6.1	5.3	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.4	3.8	4.5	5.0	4.4
Nondurable goods.....	5.7	7.1	7.2	8.4	11.0	7.9	6.2	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.1	5.8	6.8	6.1
Food and kindred products.....	7.8	5.7	6.3	4.9	5.6	8.3	5.5	3.4	4.0	6.7	6.1	5.6	9.2	5.9	6.4
Tobacco manufactures.....	5.1	4.2	4.8	5.3	6.7	6.5	5.5	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.7	3.9	4.3	5.1	4.1
Textile mill products.....	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.8	7.2	7.2	7.9	6.0	5.9	6.6	5.6	4.5	5.8	6.1	5.8
Apparel and related products.....	3.3	3.0	3.5	4.1	6.6	5.1	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.8	3.1
Paper and allied products.....	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.5	5.1	4.6	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.1
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.5	4.6	3.0	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	3.9	2.6	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.9
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	5.2	4.2	4.5	5.5	7.2	6.2	5.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.0	4.1	5.0	4.2
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products.....	6.2	6.3	5.1	5.9	8.4	7.8	8.1	5.7	5.6	6.3	6.2	5.1	6.0	6.4	5.3
Leather and leather products.....	3.3	3.3	3.4	4.0	6.0	3.8	3.7	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2	2.4	2.7	3.5	3.1
Nonmanufacturing:	2.6	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.5	2.5	1.3	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9
Metal mining.....	3.3	3.3	3.4	4.0	6.0	3.8	3.7	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2	2.4	2.7	3.5	3.1
Coal mining.....	2.6	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.5	2.5	1.3	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9
	Separations: Quits														
Manufacturing:	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.8	4.5	3.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.8	1.9	2.6	1.9
Actual.....	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.6	1.9
Seasonally adjusted.....	1.8	1.5	2.0	2.6	4.2	3.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.7	2.4	1.7
Durable goods.....	1.3	.9	1.1	1.6	2.6	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.1
Ordnance and accessories.....	2.8	2.6	3.4	4.7	6.9	6.1	4.6	5.0	5.3	5.2	4.3	3.2	2.8	4.5	3.4
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	3.1	2.7	3.7	4.8	6.5	6.2	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.3	3.3	3.1	4.3	3.1
Furniture and fixtures.....	1.8	1.4	1.9	2.6	4.4	3.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.6	2.4	1.6
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.8	3.8	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.2
Primary metal industries.....	2.0	1.8	2.4	3.0	4.8	4.0	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.8	1.9
Fabricated metal products.....	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.9	3.5	2.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.4
Machinery.....	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.5	4.2	3.1	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.8	2.3	1.6
Electrical equipment and supplies.....	1.4	1.1	1.5	2.0	3.1	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.3
Transportation equipment.....	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.4	3.7	2.6	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.4
Instruments and related products.....	2.5	2.6	3.9	4.6	6.5	4.9	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.5	2.5	3.6	2.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	2.2	1.9	2.4	3.1	5.0	4.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.1
Nondurable goods.....	2.3	2.2	2.9	3.9	6.7	4.7	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.0	3.2	2.4
Food and kindred products.....	2.2	1.6	1.7	2.3	3.4	2.8	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.5
Tobacco manufactures.....	3.0	2.3	2.9	3.6	5.1	4.9	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.3	2.6	2.7	3.5	2.5
Textile mill products.....	2.7	2.1	2.8	3.4	4.7	4.6	3.7	3.2	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.8	3.3	2.6
Apparel and related products.....	1.7	1.6	2.1	2.7	5.1	3.5	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.7	2.4	1.7
Paper and allied products.....	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.2	3.7	3.1	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.2	1.7
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1.1	.9	1.0	1.4	3.3	2.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	.9	1.0	1.4	1.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	.6	.6	.6	.9	2.3	1.4	.9	1.0	.9	.9	.7	.5	.5	.9	.7
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	2.4	2.1	2.7	3.5	5.3	4.3	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.2	3.1	2.1
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products.....	3.6	2.9	3.4	4.3	6.3	5.9	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.2	3.3	4.1	3.0
Leather and leather products.....	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.7	4.8	2.7	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.2	2.0	1.7
Nonmanufacturing:	.7	.6	.6	.8	1.1	.9	.9	.6	.7	.8	.8	.6	.5	.7	.6
Metal mining.....	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.7	4.8	2.7	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.2	2.0	1.7
Coal mining.....	.7	.6	.6	.8	1.1	.9	.9	.6	.7	.8	.8	.6	.5	.7	.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-1. Labor turnover rates, by major industry group¹—Continued

[Per 100 employees]

Revised series; see box, p. 90.

Major industry group	1967		1966											Annual average	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1966	1965
	Separations: Layoffs														
Manufacturing:															
Actual.....	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	.7	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.4
Seasonally adjusted.....	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.2	.4	1.2	1.2		
Durable goods.....	1.4	1.5	1.1	.8	.8	1.1	2.2	.9	.8	.7	1.9	.9	1.1	1.1	1.2
Ordnance and accessories.....	.4	.2	.4	.5	.4	.4	.6	.3	.5	.6	.6	.3	.4	.4	.8
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	2.6	3.3	3.1	1.7	1.3	1.4	.9	.7	.6	.8	.8	.4	2.6	1.6	1.7
Furniture and fixtures.....	1.5	1.2	1.0	.7	.5	.7	1.1	.9	.5	.6	1.0	.8	.9	.8	1.0
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2.8	2.7	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	.8	.9	.8	1.2	1.4	2.1	1.3	1.5
Primary metal industries.....	1.1	1.0	.8	.7	.6	.5	1.1	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.8	.6	1.0
Fabricated metal products.....	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4
Machinery.....	.5	.5	.4	.4	.6	.8	1.0	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.5	.5	.6
Electrical equipment and supplies.....	1.0	.7	.5	.4	.4	.3	1.0	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.8
Transportation equipment.....	2.2	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.8	7.1	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.5	2.1	2.1
Instruments and related products.....	.6	.4	.3	.4	.4	.3	.8	.3	.3	.4	.3	.3	.4	.4	.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	2.0	8.5	3.5	.8	.8	1.1	2.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	.9	1.3	2.8	2.1	2.3
Nondurable goods.....	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.6
Food and kindred products.....	2.7	4.2	3.5	3.6	3.3	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.4	3.0	2.8	2.9
Tobacco manufactures.....	5.1	3.4	3.9	1.7	1.5	4.8	3.2	1.4	1.7	4.5	3.8	3.8	7.1	3.4	4.4
Textile mill products.....	1.3	1.2	1.1	.8	.6	.6	1.1	.5	.4	.4	.5	.6	.9	.7	.8
Apparel and related products.....	2.0	2.8	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.8	3.2	2.0	1.9	2.6	2.0	1.3	2.2	2.1	2.4
Paper and allied products.....	.8	.7	.6	.4	.5	.5	.5	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5	.8	.5	.8
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1.0	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.9	.7	.9
Chemicals and allied products.....	.6	.7	.5	.5	.6	.3	.5	.7	.7	.5	.6	.4	.6	.6	.7
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	.6	.8	.7	.6	.9	.6	.6	.3	.4	.4	.5	.5	.8	.6	.6
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products.....	1.6	1.3	.7	.7	.6	.6	1.8	.7	.8	.7	.7	.8	.9	.9	1.2
Leather and leather products.....	1.7	2.6	1.0	.8	1.1	.9	2.7	.7	.9	1.4	1.2	.9	1.8	1.3	1.5
Nonmanufacturing:															
Metal mining.....	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.2	.2	.2	.8	.3	.3	.3	.9	.4	.7	.7	.7
Coal mining.....	.9	.5	.5	.3	.2	.2	1.2	.4	.7	1.1	.6	.6	.4	.6	.9

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to October 1966, see footnote 1, table A-9.

Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing 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 measures changes

during the calendar month, while the employment series measures changes from midmonth to midmonth and (2) the turnover series excludes personnel changes caused by strikes, but the employment series reflects the influence of such stoppages.

² Preliminary.

C.—Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers,¹ by industry

Revised series; see box, p. 90.

Industry	1967			1966									Annual average		
	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1966	1965
Average weekly earnings															
Mining.....	\$132.40	\$134.41	\$133.45	\$131.66	\$134.78	\$133.73	\$131.58	\$131.46	\$132.80	\$130.85	\$121.72	\$127.37	\$126.30	\$130.24	\$123.52
Metal mining.....	138.57	136.53	135.24	135.14	136.64	134.62	135.79	134.93	132.51	133.88	129.79	130.62	133.77	127.30	
Iron ores.....	140.15	136.86	136.29	136.29	142.23	138.32	143.99	142.35	136.27	139.63	133.74	133.74	138.09	129.24	
Copper ores.....	145.42	144.21	143.11	142.46	140.62	140.51	139.64	138.13	137.26	138.97	135.99	137.49	140.07	136.71	
Coal mining.....	152.63	155.91	146.20	156.98	151.00	149.33	145.70	153.41	152.31	111.52	143.44	142.45	145.86	137.45	
Bituminous.....	154.63	158.30	148.13	159.80	154.09	152.44	148.03	156.98	155.12	112.85	146.08	144.79	148.45	140.23	
Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	127.67	124.49	124.53	123.68	123.68	121.84	123.70	121.70	121.84	122.41	121.69	120.42	122.26	116.18	
Crude petroleum and natural gas fields.....	137.34	129.34	129.74	129.74	129.34	125.96	129.68	126.98	127.30	129.15	126.36	127.39	128.11	123.62	
Oil and gas field services.....	120.81	120.96	120.89	118.86	118.86	118.46	119.26	118.28	117.75	117.13	118.09	115.37	118.36	110.31	
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	118.59	120.22	124.03	129.44	129.44	128.46	127.64	126.90	122.29	120.31	116.48	113.70	122.93	117.45	
Crushed and broken stone.....	114.43	120.19	125.76	130.95	131.49	131.14	130.9	128.87	121.47	119.20	114.29	109.03	123.19	116.58	
Contract construction.....	142.84	148.40	148.06	143.39	152.08	151.67	149.38	150.15	146.69	141.71	140.59	143.26	139.05	145.51	138.01
General building contractors.....	140.12	140.84	136.26	141.70	140.56	138.00	137.27	135.05	132.09	131.74	134.32	130.30	135.76	128.16	
Heavy construction.....	141.37	141.29	138.16	155.55	156.09	152.34	154.07	150.45	137.07	137.94	139.47	131.41	145.14	137.90	
Highway and street construction.....	131.47	130.54	131.58	154.86	157.04	153.47	195.46	151.64	134.06	135.05	133.95	123.00	143.30	136.45	
Other heavy construction.....	148.50	150.82	145.51	156.91	155.04	151.44	152.21	148.42	140.76	141.05	143.42	137.16	147.17	139.60	
Special trade contractors.....	156.34	155.72	151.20	157.96	157.88	155.70	156.59	153.38	150.88	148.15	150.26	147.38	152.44	144.99	
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning.....	166.14	164.97	158.76	165.85	166.21	163.90	163.12	161.09	160.27	156.21	157.12	155.54	160.63	152.08	
Painting, paperhanging, and decorating.....	141.45	141.91	142.26	144.68	145.16	143.08	145.04	141.21	140.30	137.28	136.26	134.64	140.66	134.97	
Electrical work.....	184.63	185.65	178.89	185.26	183.46	180.45	180.12	177.45	177.00	173.57	174.60	172.60	178.62	169.89	
Masonry, plastering, stone, and tile work.....	139.44	140.90	135.38	144.79	142.90	143.72	144.63	140.65	139.15	138.98	142.00	134.92	139.78	133.56	
Roofing and sheet metal work.....	124.79	126.21	121.84	132.46	129.17	128.16	129.23	123.90	118.61	117.57	123.20	119.39	124.18	117.65	
Average weekly hours															
Mining.....	41.9	42.4	42.5	42.2	43.2	43.0	43.0	43.1	43.4	42.9	41.4	42.6	42.1	42.7	42.3
Metal mining.....	42.9	42.4	42.0	42.1	42.7	42.2	42.7	42.7	42.7	42.2	42.5	41.6	41.6	42.2	41.6
Iron ores.....	42.6	41.6	41.3	41.3	43.1	42.3	43.5	43.4	41.8	42.7	40.9	40.9	42.1	41.9	
Copper ores.....	44.2	44.1	43.9	43.7	43.4	43.1	43.5	43.3	43.3	43.7	42.9	43.1	43.5	43.4	
Coal mining.....	40.7	41.8	39.3	42.2	40.7	40.8	-----	41.8	41.5	32.8	41.1	40.7	40.3	39.9	
Bituminous.....	40.8	42.1	39.5	42.5	41.2	41.2	-----	42.2	41.7	32.9	41.5	40.9	40.6	40.2	
Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	42.7	42.2	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.6	43.1	42.7	42.6	42.8	43.0	42.4	42.6	42.4	
Crude petroleum and natural gas fields.....	42.0	40.8	40.8	40.8	40.8	40.5	41.3	40.7	40.8	41.0	40.5	40.7	40.8	40.8	
Oil and gas field services.....	43.3	43.2	43.8	43.7	43.7	44.2	44.5	44.3	44.1	44.2	44.9	43.7	44.0	43.6	
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	43.6	44.2	45.1	46.9	46.9	47.2	47.1	47.0	45.8	45.4	44.8	43.9	45.7	45.7	
Crushed and broken stone.....	44.7	45.7	47.1	48.5	48.7	49.3	49.4	49.0	46.9	46.2	45.9	44.5	47.2	47.2	
Contract construction.....	35.8	37.1	37.2	36.3	38.5	38.3	38.4	39.0	38.3	37.0	36.9	37.7	36.4	37.6	37.4
General building contractors.....	36.3	36.3	35.3	36.9	36.7	36.8	37.1	36.6	35.7	35.8	36.8	35.6	36.3	36.1	
Heavy construction.....	39.6	39.8	38.7	42.5	42.3	42.2	43.4	42.5	39.5	40.1	40.9	38.2	41.0	40.8	
Highway and street construction.....	39.6	39.8	38.7	43.5	43.5	43.6	44.8	43.7	39.9	40.8	41.6	38.2	41.9	41.6	
Other heavy construction.....	39.6	39.9	38.7	41.4	40.8	40.6	41.7	41.0	39.1	39.4	40.4	38.1	40.1	40.0	
Special trade contractors.....	36.7	36.9	36.0	37.7	37.5	37.7	38.1	37.5	36.8	36.4	37.1	36.3	37.0	36.8	
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning.....	39.0	39.0	37.8	39.3	39.2	39.4	39.4	39.1	38.9	38.1	38.7	38.5	38.8	38.6	
Painting, paperhanging, and decorating.....	35.1	35.3	35.3	35.9	36.2	36.5	37.0	36.3	35.7	35.2	35.3	34.7	35.7	35.8	
Electrical work.....	39.2	39.5	37.9	39.5	39.2	39.4	39.5	39.0	38.9	38.4	38.8	38.7	39.0	38.7	
Masonry, plastering, stone, and tile work.....	33.6	34.2	33.1	35.4	34.6	35.4	35.8	34.9	34.7	34.4	35.5	33.9	34.6	34.6	
Roofing and sheet metal work.....	33.1	33.3	33.2	35.8	35.1	35.6	36.2	35.2	33.6	33.4	35.0	32.8	34.4	34.5	
Average hourly earnings															
Mining.....	\$3.16	\$3.17	\$3.14	\$3.12	\$3.12	\$3.11	\$3.06	\$3.05	\$3.06	\$3.05	\$2.94	\$2.99	\$3.00	\$3.05	\$2.92
Metal mining.....	3.23	3.22	3.22	3.21	3.20	3.19	3.18	3.16	3.14	3.15	3.12	3.14	3.17	3.06	
Iron ores.....	3.29	3.29	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.27	3.31	3.28	3.26	3.27	3.27	3.27	3.28	3.16	
Copper ores.....	3.29	3.27	3.26	3.26	3.24	3.26	3.21	3.19	3.17	3.18	3.17	3.19	3.22	3.15	
Coal mining.....	3.75	3.73	3.72	3.72	3.71	3.66	-----	3.67	3.67	3.40	3.49	3.50	3.61	3.45	
Bituminous.....	3.79	3.76	3.75	3.76	3.74	3.70	-----	3.72	3.72	3.43	3.52	3.54	3.65	3.49	
Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	2.99	2.95	2.93	2.91	2.91	2.86	2.87	2.85	2.86	2.86	2.83	2.84	2.87	2.74	
Crude petroleum and natural gas fields.....	3.27	3.17	3.18	3.18	3.17	3.11	3.14	3.12	3.12	3.15	3.12	3.13	3.14	3.03	
Oil and gas field services.....	2.79	2.80	2.76	2.72	2.72	2.68	2.68	2.67	2.67	2.65	2.63	2.64	2.69	2.53	
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	2.72	2.72	2.75	2.76	2.76	2.73	2.71	2.70	2.67	2.65	2.60	2.59	2.69	2.57	
Crushed and broken stone.....	2.56	2.63	2.67	2.70	2.70	2.66	2.65	2.63	2.59	2.58	2.49	2.45	2.61	2.47	
Contract construction.....	3.99	4.00	3.98	3.95	3.95	3.96	3.89	3.85	3.83	3.81	3.80	3.82	3.87	3.69	
General building contractors.....	3.86	3.88	3.86	3.84	3.83	3.75	3.70	3.69	3.70	3.68	3.65	3.66	3.74	3.55	
Heavy construction.....	3.57	3.55	3.57	3.66	3.69	3.61	3.55	3.54	3.47	3.44	3.41	3.44	3.54	3.38	
Highway and street construction.....	3.32	3.28	3.40	3.56	3.61	3.52	3.47	3.47	3.36	3.31	3.22	3.22	3.42	3.28	
Other heavy construction.....	3.75	3.78	3.76	3.79	3.80	3.73	3.65	3.62	3.60	3.58	3.55	3.60	3.67	3.49	
Special trade contractors.....	4.26	4.22	4.20	4.19	4.21	4.13	4.11	4.09	4.10	4.07	4.05	4.06	4.12	3.94	
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning.....	4.26	4.23	4.20	4.22	4.24	4.16	4.14	4.12	4.12	4.10	4.06	4.04	4.14	3.94	
Painting, paperhanging, and decorating.....	4.03	4.02	4.03	4.03	4.01	3.92	3.92	3.89	3.93	3.90	3.86	3.88	3.94	3.77	
Electrical work.....	4.71	4.70	4.72	4.69	4.68	4.58	4.56	4.55	4.55	4.52	4.50	4.46	4.58	4.39	
Masonry, plastering, stone, and tile work.....	4.15	4.12	4.09	4.09	4.13	4.06	4.04	4.03	4.01	4.04	4.00	3.98	4.04	3.86	
Roofing and sheet metal work.....	3.77	3.79	3.67	3.70	3.68	3.60	3.57	3.52	3.53	3.52	3.52	3.64	3.61	3.41	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers,¹ by industry—Continued

Revised series; see box, p. 90.

Industry	1967		1966										Annual average		
	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1966	1965
Average weekly earnings															
Manufacturing.....	\$111.48	\$113.02	\$114.40	\$113.99	\$113.85	\$113.71	\$111.78	\$111.11	\$112.74	\$112.05	\$111.24	\$110.95	\$110.27	\$111.92	\$107.53
Durable goods.....	120.47	122.72	124.20	123.77	124.07	123.94	120.54	119.81	121.82	121.82	121.54	120.69	120.69	121.67	117.18
Nondurable goods.....	98.78	99.65	100.25	100.10	99.94	99.54	99.23	99.14	99.23	98.33	96.96	96.88	96.88	98.49	94.64
Ordnance and accessories.....	134.05	137.48	138.78	137.92	136.63	136.95	134.82	133.88	134.20	134.51	133.46	132.82	134.09	135.36	131.57
Ammunition, except for small arms.....	132.76	136.62	136.95	136.45	135.55	135.88	135.88	134.23	134.31	136.03	134.55	134.64	136.69	136.12	136.08
Sighting and fire control equipment.....	-----	139.43	135.46	133.35	121.60	128.96	125.66	127.62	133.65	131.55	130.42	134.51	136.20	130.83	127.08
Other ordnance and accessories.....	136.28	138.66	143.28	141.48	141.48	139.02	133.72	133.90	134.98	132.44	132.00	129.03	127.58	135.25	121.93
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	90.09	90.12	90.97	92.00	94.83	94.83	94.07	93.66	93.94	94.66	92.48	88.91	88.88	92.62	88.54
Sawmills and planing mills.....	85.58	84.32	84.14	84.77	86.67	87.26	87.72	86.90	86.92	86.94	85.48	82.62	81.99	85.46	82.01
Millwork, plywood, and related products.....	98.06	98.98	99.06	97.60	100.12	100.61	100.12	99.63	100.91	102.61	100.08	97.88	97.47	99.29	96.93
Wooden containers.....	74.47	75.62	76.59	76.04	75.44	76.78	76.91	75.95	76.91	77.71	76.31	73.80	73.62	75.95	72.75
Miscellaneous wood products.....	86.00	86.27	88.37	88.78	88.58	88.38	87.77	87.12	87.56	88.19	87.35	87.14	85.90	87.34	84.67
Furniture and fixtures.....	89.27	90.23	93.79	92.74	93.86	93.21	93.26	89.13	91.96	90.67	88.75	90.06	88.58	91.08	87.98
Household furniture.....	83.07	84.16	87.76	87.13	88.19	87.14	87.15	82.61	85.70	84.87	83.84	84.87	84.05	85.49	83.21
Office furniture.....	-----	114.28	115.88	114.65	115.01	114.58	115.02	110.50	112.41	111.02	107.78	108.54	109.37	111.89	104.06
Partitions; office and store fixtures.....	-----	115.09	117.04	114.81	117.74	118.83	119.63	115.93	119.54	116.60	113.58	113.02	110.83	115.92	112.86
Other furniture and fixtures.....	96.22	95.99	100.44	98.94	100.91	101.48	99.36	97.75	98.41	97.02	94.58	94.43	92.70	97.25	92.18
Average weekly hours															
Manufacturing.....	40.1	40.8	41.3	41.3	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.0	41.6	41.5	41.2	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.2
Durable goods.....	40.7	41.6	42.1	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.0	41.6	42.3	42.3	42.2	42.2	42.2	42.1	42.0
Nondurable goods.....	39.2	39.7	40.1	40.2	40.3	40.3	40.5	40.3	40.5	40.3	39.9	40.2	40.2	40.2	40.1
Ordnance and accessories.....	41.5	42.3	42.7	42.7	42.3	42.4	42.0	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.1	41.9	42.3	42.3	41.9
Ammunition, except for small arms.....	40.6	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.2	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.2	41.6	41.4	41.3	41.8	41.5	42.0
Sighting and fire control equipment.....	-----	42.9	42.2	42.2	39.1	41.6	40.8	41.3	42.7	42.3	41.8	42.7	43.1	41.8	40.6
Other ordnance and accessories.....	43.4	44.3	45.2	45.2	45.2	44.7	43.7	43.9	44.4	44.0	44.0	43.3	43.1	44.2	41.9
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	39.0	39.7	39.9	40.0	40.7	40.7	40.9	40.9	41.2	41.7	41.1	40.6	40.4	40.8	40.8
Sawmills and planing mills.....	38.9	39.4	39.5	39.8	40.5	40.4	40.8	40.8	41.0	41.4	40.9	40.5	39.8	40.5	40.6
Millwork, plywood, and related products.....	39.7	40.4	40.6	40.0	40.7	40.9	41.2	41.0	41.7	42.4	41.7	41.3	41.3	41.2	41.6
Wooden containers.....	39.4	41.1	41.4	41.1	41.0	41.5	41.8	41.5	41.8	42.7	41.7	41.0	40.9	41.5	41.1
Miscellaneous wood products.....	40.0	40.5	41.1	41.1	41.2	41.3	41.4	40.9	41.3	41.6	41.4	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.3
Furniture and fixtures.....	39.5	40.1	41.5	41.4	41.9	41.8	42.2	40.7	41.8	41.4	40.9	41.5	41.2	41.4	41.5
Household furniture.....	39.0	39.7	41.2	41.1	41.6	41.3	41.7	40.1	41.4	41.0	40.7	41.4	41.0	41.1	41.4
Office furniture.....	-----	42.8	43.4	43.1	43.4	43.4	43.9	42.5	43.4	43.2	42.6	42.9	43.4	43.2	42.3
Partitions; office and store fixtures.....	-----	41.4	41.8	41.3	42.2	42.9	43.5	41.7	43.0	42.4	41.3	41.4	41.2	42.0	41.8
Other furniture and fixtures.....	40.6	40.5	42.2	42.1	42.4	43.0	43.2	42.5	42.6	42.0	41.3	41.6	41.2	42.1	41.9
Average hourly earnings															
Manufacturing.....	\$2.78	\$2.77	\$2.77	\$2.76	\$2.75	\$2.74	\$2.70	\$2.71	\$2.71	\$2.70	\$2.70	\$2.68	\$2.67	\$2.71	\$2.61
Durable goods.....	2.96	2.95	2.95	2.94	2.94	2.93	2.87	2.88	2.88	2.88	2.88	2.86	2.86	2.89	2.79
Nondurable goods.....	2.52	2.51	2.50	2.49	2.48	2.47	2.45	2.46	2.45	2.44	2.43	2.41	2.41	2.45	2.36
Ordnance and accessories.....	3.23	3.25	3.25	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.21	3.18	3.18	3.18	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.20	3.14
Ammunition, except for small arms.....	3.27	3.30	3.30	3.28	3.29	3.29	3.29	3.25	3.26	3.27	3.25	3.26	3.27	3.28	3.24
Sighting and fire control equipment.....	-----	3.25	3.21	3.16	3.11	3.10	3.08	3.09	3.13	3.11	3.12	3.15	3.16	3.13	3.13
Other ordnance and accessories.....	3.14	3.13	3.17	3.13	3.13	3.11	3.06	3.05	3.04	3.01	3.00	2.98	2.96	3.06	2.91
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	2.31	2.27	2.28	2.30	2.33	2.33	2.30	2.29	2.28	2.27	2.25	2.19	2.20	2.27	2.17
Sawmills and planing mills.....	2.20	2.14	2.13	2.13	2.14	2.16	2.15	2.13	2.12	2.10	2.09	2.04	2.06	2.11	2.02
Millwork, plywood, and related products.....	2.47	2.45	2.44	2.44	2.46	2.46	2.43	2.43	2.42	2.42	2.40	2.37	2.36	2.41	2.33
Wooden containers.....	1.89	1.84	1.85	1.85	1.84	1.85	1.84	1.83	1.84	1.82	1.83	1.80	1.80	1.83	1.77
Miscellaneous wood products.....	2.15	2.13	2.15	2.16	2.15	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.12	2.12	2.11	2.11	2.09	2.12	2.05
Furniture and fixtures.....	2.26	2.25	2.26	2.24	2.24	2.23	2.21	2.19	2.20	2.19	2.17	2.17	2.15	2.20	2.12
Household furniture.....	2.13	2.12	2.13	2.12	2.12	2.11	2.09	2.06	2.07	2.07	2.06	2.05	2.05	2.08	2.01
Office furniture.....	-----	2.67	2.67	2.66	2.65	2.64	2.62	2.60	2.59	2.57	2.53	2.53	2.52	2.59	2.46
Partitions; office and store fixtures.....	-----	2.78	2.80	2.78	2.79	2.77	2.75	2.78	2.78	2.75	2.75	2.73	2.69	2.76	2.70
Other furniture and fixtures.....	2.37	2.37	2.38	2.35	2.38	2.36	2.30	2.30	2.31	2.31	2.29	2.27	2.25	2.31	2.20

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers,¹ by industry—Continued

Revised series; see box, p. 90.

Industry	1967		1966											Annual average	
	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1966	1965
Average weekly earnings															
Manufacturing—Continued															
<i>Durable goods—Continued</i>															
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	\$112.46	\$113.16	\$115.23	\$115.79	\$116.47	\$116.05	\$115.75	\$113.82	\$115.60	\$114.63	\$114.09	\$112.83	\$110.54	\$114.24	\$110.04
Flat glass.....	152.64	155.06	160.60	159.87	153.99	152.44	141.60	151.01	152.34	155.86	154.51	152.08	153.36	149.60	
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	112.87	113.57	114.68	114.12	111.38	111.38	110.30	109.76	111.79	111.79	109.34	111.92	110.70	111.52	106.25
Cement, hydraulic.....	126.72	130.06	131.65	138.22	132.39	133.76	132.61	134.82	131.87	132.19	132.51	130.94	126.98	132.61	124.42
Structural clay products.....	96.71	96.07	96.48	97.20	98.16	97.99	98.12	97.94	97.94	97.29	98.00	96.28	93.38	97.00	94.02
Pottery and related products.....	101.77	102.14	102.36	100.15	100.44	98.50	95.94	99.00	98.95	98.80	97.91	97.66	98.85	95.12	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	110.29	111.34	114.48	116.42	121.38	121.76	122.94	120.87	120.87	118.10	116.95	113.62	108.62	117.21	113.08
Other stone and mineral products.....	115.34	115.36	116.76	116.20	118.86	117.32	115.79	114.68	116.47	116.60	115.63	114.24	113.55	115.64	110.62
Primary metal industries.....	135.05	137.70	137.28	138.69	139.02	140.77	138.09	136.86	139.50	139.07	138.74	136.83	136.08	138.09	133.88
Blast furnace and basic steel products.....	140.14	143.72	140.45	143.37	144.84	147.80	145.85	147.03	147.68	146.97	146.56	143.56	141.69	144.73	140.90
Iron and steel foundries.....	123.82	128.78	131.63	130.42	130.90	129.73	126.69	121.13	128.01	127.58	128.90	128.60	128.46	128.14	125.72
Nonferrous smelting and refining.....	131.88	132.29	132.18	132.91	132.91	132.71	130.62	130.09	128.83	128.83	129.32	126.96	125.93	129.98	124.44
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and extruding.....	133.96	135.72	138.35	138.97	136.47	138.22	135.83	133.55	137.20	136.14	134.90	134.20	134.81	136.27	130.07
Nonferrous foundries.....	118.96	120.30	123.06	122.22	121.67	123.26	118.02	114.80	119.29	118.86	118.16	117.59	117.17	119.43	113.55
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	147.77	148.75	152.06	154.70	153.12	153.91	146.89	141.86	147.74	149.64	146.03	149.80	150.82	149.82	143.09
Average weekly hours															
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	40.6	41.0	41.6	41.8	42.2	42.2	42.4	42.0	42.5	42.3	42.1	42.1	41.4	42.0	42.0
Flat glass.....	42.4	42.6	44.0	43.8	43.5	42.7	40.0	42.3	42.2	42.7	42.8	42.6	42.6	42.5	
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	40.6	41.0	41.4	41.2	40.8	40.8	40.7	40.5	41.1	41.1	40.2	41.3	41.0	40.4	
Cement, hydraulic.....	40.1	40.9	41.4	42.4	41.5	41.8	41.7	42.0	41.6	41.7	41.8	41.7	40.7	41.2	
Structural clay products.....	39.8	39.7	40.2	40.5	40.9	41.0	41.4	41.5	41.5	41.4	41.7	41.5	40.6	41.6	
Pottery and related products.....	39.6	39.9	40.3	39.9	39.7	39.4	39.0	39.6	39.9	40.0	39.8	39.7	39.7	39.8	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	41.0	41.7	42.4	42.8	44.3	44.6	45.2	45.1	45.1	44.4	44.3	43.7	42.1	43.9	
Other stone and mineral products.....	40.9	41.2	41.7	41.5	42.3	41.9	41.8	41.7	42.2	42.4	42.2	42.0	41.9	41.9	
Primary metal industries.....	40.8	41.6	41.6	41.9	42.0	42.4	42.1	41.6	42.4	42.4	42.3	42.1	42.0	42.1	
Blast furnace and basic steel products.....	39.7	40.6	39.9	40.5	40.8	41.4	41.2	41.3	41.6	41.4	41.4	40.9	40.6	41.2	
Iron and steel foundries.....	41.0	42.5	43.3	42.9	43.2	43.1	42.8	41.2	43.1	43.1	43.4	43.3	43.4	43.5	
Nonferrous smelting and refining.....	42.0	42.4	42.5	42.6	42.6	42.4	42.0	42.1	42.1	42.1	42.4	41.9	41.7	41.9	
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and extruding.....	42.8	43.5	44.2	44.4	43.6	44.3	44.1	43.5	44.4	44.2	43.8	44.0	44.2	43.5	
Nonferrous foundries.....	40.6	41.2	42.0	42.0	42.1	42.8	42.0	41.0	42.3	42.3	42.2	42.3	42.2	41.9	
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	42.1	42.5	43.2	43.7	43.5	43.6	42.7	41.6	43.2	43.5	42.7	43.8	44.1	43.3	
Average hourly earnings															
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	\$2.77	\$2.76	\$2.77	\$2.77	\$2.76	\$2.75	\$2.73	\$2.71	\$2.72	\$2.71	\$2.71	\$2.68	\$2.67	\$2.72	\$2.62
Flat glass.....	3.60	3.64	3.65	3.65	3.54	3.57	3.54	3.57	3.61	3.65	3.61	3.57	3.60	3.52	
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	2.78	2.77	2.77	2.77	2.73	2.73	2.71	2.71	2.72	2.72	2.72	2.71	2.70	2.72	
Cement, hydraulic.....	3.16	3.18	3.18	3.26	3.19	3.20	3.18	3.21	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.14	3.12	3.18	
Structural clay products.....	2.43	2.42	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.39	2.37	2.36	2.36	2.35	2.35	2.32	2.30	2.26	
Pottery and related products.....	2.57	2.56	2.54	2.51	2.53	2.50	2.46	2.50	2.48	2.47	2.46	2.46	2.49	2.39	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	2.69	2.67	2.70	2.72	2.74	2.73	2.72	2.68	2.68	2.66	2.64	2.60	2.58	2.67	
Other stone and mineral products.....	2.82	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.81	2.80	2.77	2.75	2.76	2.75	2.74	2.72	2.71	2.76	
Primary metal industries.....	3.31	3.31	3.30	3.31	3.31	3.32	3.28	3.29	3.29	3.28	3.28	3.25	3.24	3.28	
Blast furnace and basic steel products.....	3.53	3.54	3.52	3.54	3.55	3.57	3.54	3.56	3.55	3.55	3.54	3.51	3.49	3.53	
Iron and steel foundries.....	3.02	3.03	3.04	3.04	3.03	3.01	2.96	2.94	2.97	2.96	2.97	2.97	2.96	2.89	
Nonferrous smelting and refining.....	3.14	3.12	3.11	3.12	3.12	3.13	3.11	3.09	3.06	3.06	3.05	3.03	3.02	3.08	
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and extruding.....	3.13	3.12	3.13	3.13	3.13	3.12	3.08	3.07	3.09	3.08	3.08	3.05	3.05	3.09	
Nonferrous foundries.....	2.93	2.92	2.93	2.91	2.89	2.88	2.81	2.80	2.82	2.81	2.80	2.78	2.77	2.83	
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	3.51	3.50	3.52	3.54	3.52	3.53	3.44	3.41	3.42	3.44	3.42	3.42	3.42	3.46	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers,¹ by industry—Continued

Revised series; see box, p. 90.

Industry	1967		1966											Annual average	
	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1966	1965
	Average weekly earnings														
Manufacturing—Continued															
Durable goods—Continued															
Fabricated metal products.....	\$119.84	\$122.06	\$124.53	\$123.09	\$124.26	\$124.84	\$121.26	\$119.42	\$121.70	\$121.84	\$119.99	\$119.85	\$119.00	\$121.69	\$116.20
Metal cans.....	138.51	139.40	136.92	136.73	143.66	148.40	151.52	142.68	142.03	138.14	135.36	135.14	140.40	137.49	
Cutlery, hand tools, and general hardware.....	114.62	116.18	116.62	116.20	116.06	116.34	113.15	109.76	113.15	114.81	113.85	113.98	113.57	114.13	111.22
Heating equipment and plumbing fixtures.....	106.54	108.47	111.35	110.95	113.30	114.40	112.06	106.13	110.70	110.70	108.40	108.00	108.27	110.16	105.06
Fabricated structural metal products.....	121.42	122.89	125.83	123.09	123.54	123.83	121.11	118.56	121.13	120.27	117.73	117.03	116.76	120.41	114.26
Screw machine products, bolts, etc.....	129.07	131.26	133.18	132.44	130.79	130.92	125.24	121.67	128.25	128.25	126.66	128.37	127.18	128.13	120.73
Metal stampings.....	126.36	130.42	133.34	134.78	137.34	138.85	131.70	129.74	131.58	133.36	132.75	131.89	130.29	133.18	128.60
Coating, engraving, and allied services.....	107.20	107.27	108.94	107.49	108.10	110.59	108.29	105.73	107.19	106.85	105.00	105.84	104.92	106.85	100.43
Miscellaneous fabricated wire products.....	107.20	110.42	112.71	112.98	112.44	113.10	110.20	110.04	111.25	111.51	108.58	108.26	109.56	110.46	104.92
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	116.52	120.67	120.25	119.42	120.56	121.13	118.58	117.03	120.56	120.56	117.88	117.87	116.34	118.72	113.42
Machinery.....	135.56	137.78	138.60	136.87	136.34	136.53	133.55	131.89	135.83	135.83	134.03	134.95	133.76	134.90	127.58
Engines and turbines.....	144.93	146.12	155.31	144.83	138.69	143.81	143.72	141.53	142.76	146.06	144.86	141.57	137.99	142.95	133.44
Farm machinery and equipment.....	137.05	132.70	128.30	130.29	131.57	127.31	124.85	130.82	131.63	131.94	133.06	130.54	130.31	121.72	
Construction and related machinery.....	134.57	131.98	134.08	135.45	135.14	135.33	132.99	132.25	134.85	133.67	132.50	133.42	132.37	133.18	126.39
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	155.50	156.62	156.71	154.90	152.97	153.05	148.46	149.70	155.04	156.37	153.45	153.64	152.52	153.25	144.37
Special industry machinery.....	126.39	129.65	132.61	129.65	128.92	129.80	126.14	122.41	127.74	126.28	124.55	125.24	124.36	126.72	120.22
General industrial machinery.....	131.35	136.16	138.92	136.66	137.46	138.40	135.39	131.46	135.69	134.64	132.24	132.54	132.41	134.77	128.56
Office, computing and accounting machines.....	128.65	133.73	133.42	131.75	132.06	131.02	127.80	129.36	131.44	130.59	128.94	132.13	133.06	131.33	127.20
Service industry machines.....	114.17	115.83	118.98	118.85	118.14	115.64	115.37	114.12	117.74	115.23	115.79	115.92	115.51	116.06	112.19
Miscellaneous machinery.....	131.10	133.95	132.91	132.76	132.02	130.83	127.16	124.85	128.32	128.32	127.30	127.87	127.43	128.91	120.93
Average weekly hours															
Fabricated metal products.....	40.9	41.8	42.5	42.3	42.7	42.9	42.4	41.9	42.7	42.6	42.1	42.2	42.2	42.4	42.1
Metal cans.....	42.1	42.5	42.0	42.2	43.8	44.7	45.5	43.9	43.7	42.9	42.3	42.1	42.1	43.2	43.1
Cutlery, hand tools, and general hardware.....	40.5	41.2	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.7	41.6	40.5	41.6	41.9	41.4	41.6	41.6	41.5	41.5
Heating equipment and plumbing fixtures.....	38.6	39.3	40.2	40.2	41.2	41.3	41.2	39.9	41.0	40.7	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.5	40.1
Fabricated structural metal products.....	41.3	41.8	42.8	42.3	42.6	42.7	42.2	41.6	42.5	42.2	41.6	41.5	41.7	42.1	41.7
Screw machine products, bolts, etc.....	43.9	44.8	45.3	45.2	45.1	45.3	44.1	43.3	45.0	45.0	44.6	45.2	45.1	44.8	43.9
Metal stampings.....	40.5	41.8	42.6	43.2	43.6	43.8	42.9	42.4	43.0	43.3	43.1	43.1	43.0	43.1	43.3
Coating, engraving, and allied services.....	41.1	41.9	41.9	41.5	41.9	42.7	42.3	41.3	42.2	41.9	41.5	42.0	41.8	41.9	41.5
Miscellaneous fabricated wire products.....	40.3	41.2	41.9	42.0	41.8	42.2	41.9	42.0	42.3	42.4	41.6	41.8	42.3	42.0	41.8
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	40.6	41.9	41.9	41.9	42.3	42.5	42.2	41.5	42.6	42.6	42.1	42.4	42.1	41.7	
Machinery.....	42.9	43.6	44.0	43.7	43.7	43.9	43.5	43.1	44.1	44.1	43.8	44.1	44.0	43.8	43.1
Engines and turbines.....	42.5	42.6	44.5	42.7	41.4	42.8	42.9	42.5	43.0	43.6	43.5	42.9	42.2	42.8	41.7
Farm machinery and equipment.....	42.3	41.6	40.6	41.1	41.9	41.2	40.8	42.2	42.6	42.7	43.2	42.8	41.9	41.4	
Construction and related machinery.....	41.9	42.3	42.7	43.0	42.9	43.1	42.9	42.8	43.5	43.4	43.3	43.6	43.4	43.1	42.7
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	45.6	46.2	46.5	46.1	45.8	46.1	45.4	45.5	46.7	47.1	46.5	46.7	46.5	46.3	45.4
Special industry machinery.....	42.7	43.8	44.8	44.1	44.0	44.3	43.8	42.8	44.2	44.0	43.7	44.1	44.1	44.0	43.4
General industrial machinery.....	42.1	43.5	44.1	43.8	44.2	44.5	44.1	43.1	44.2	44.0	43.5	43.6	43.7	43.9	42.9
Office, computing and accounting machines.....	41.5	43.0	42.9	42.5	42.6	42.4	41.9	42.0	42.4	42.4	42.0	42.9	43.2	42.5	42.4
Service industry machines.....	40.2	40.5	41.6	41.7	41.6	41.3	41.5	41.2	42.2	41.6	41.8	42.0	41.7	41.6	41.4
Miscellaneous machinery.....	43.7	44.5	44.6	44.7	44.6	44.5	44.0	43.5	44.4	44.4	44.2	44.4	44.4	44.3	43.5
Average hourly earnings															
Fabricated metal products.....	\$2.93	\$2.92	\$2.93	\$2.91	\$2.91	\$2.91	\$2.86	\$2.85	\$2.85	\$2.86	\$2.85	\$2.84	\$2.82	\$2.87	\$2.76
Metal cans.....	3.29	3.28	3.26	3.24	3.28	3.32	3.33	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.22	3.20	3.21	3.25	3.19
Cutlery, hand tools, and general hardware.....	2.83	2.88	2.81	2.80	2.79	2.72	2.71	2.72	2.74	2.75	2.74	2.73	2.73	2.75	2.68
Heating equipment and plumbing fixtures.....	2.76	2.76	2.77	2.76	2.75	2.72	2.66	2.70	2.72	2.71	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.72	2.62
Fabricated structural metal products.....	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.91	2.90	2.87	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.83	2.82	2.80	2.86	2.74	
Screw machine products, bolts, etc.....	2.94	2.93	2.94	2.93	2.90	2.89	2.84	2.81	2.85	2.85	2.84	2.84	2.82	2.86	2.75
Metal stampings.....	3.12	3.12	3.13	3.12	3.15	3.17	3.07	3.06	3.06	3.08	3.08	3.06	3.03	3.09	2.97
Coating, engraving, and allied services.....	2.61	2.60	2.59	2.58	2.59	2.56	2.56	2.54	2.55	2.53	2.52	2.51	2.51	2.55	2.42
Miscellaneous fabricated wire products.....	2.66	2.68	2.69	2.69	2.68	2.63	2.62	2.63	2.63	2.61	2.59	2.59	2.63	2.51	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	2.87	2.88	2.87	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.81	2.82	2.83	2.80	2.78	2.77	2.82	2.72	
Machinery.....	3.16	3.16	3.15	3.13	3.12	3.11	3.07	3.06	3.08	3.08	3.06	3.06	3.04	3.08	2.96
Engines and turbines.....	3.41	3.43	3.49	3.38	3.35	3.36	3.35	3.33	3.32	3.35	3.33	3.30	3.27	3.34	3.20
Farm machinery and equipment.....	3.24	3.19	3.16	3.17	3.14	3.09	3.06	3.10	3.09	3.09	3.08	3.05	3.11	2.94	
Construction and related machinery.....	3.14	3.12	3.14	3.15	3.14	3.10	3.09	3.10	3.08	3.06	3.06	3.05	3.09	2.96	
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	3.41	3.39	3.37	3.36	3.34	3.32	3.27	3.29	3.32	3.32	3.30	3.29	3.31	3.18	
Special industry machinery.....	2.96	2.96	2.96	2.94	2.93	2.88	2.86	2.89	2.87	2.85	2.84	2.82	2.88	2.77	
General industrial machinery.....	3.12	3.13	3.15	3.12	3.11	3.07	3.05	3.07	3.06	3.04	3.04	3.03	3.07	2.95	
Office, computing and accounting machines.....	3.10	3.11	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.09	3.05	3.08	3.10	3.08	3.07	3.08	3.08	3.09	3.00
Service industry machines.....	2.84	2.86	2.86	2.85	2.84	2.80	2.78	2.77	2.79	2.77	2.76	2.77	2.77	2.79	2.71
Miscellaneous machinery.....	3.00	3.01	2.98	2.97	2.96	2.94	2.89	2.87	2.89	2.89	2.88	2.88	2.87	2.91	2.78

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers,¹ by industry—Continued

Revised series; see box, p. 90.

Industry	1967		1966											Annual average	
	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1966	1965
Average weekly earnings															
Manufacturing—Continued															
<i>Durable goods—Continued</i>															
Electrical equipment and supplies.....	\$106.92	\$109.08	\$110.42	\$109.74	\$109.86	\$110.12	\$107.68	\$106.11	\$108.62	\$108.62	\$107.68	\$107.53	\$108.05	\$108.77	\$105.78
Electric distribution equipment.....	117.26	119.00	123.40	120.27	117.32	119.99	115.64	117.46	117.73	116.05	113.98	115.50	113.57	117.04	113.02
Electrical industrial apparatus.....	89.62	119.00	118.86	117.18	117.60	119.57	117.74	118.15	117.17	118.13	117.73	118.28	117.58	117.87	113.28
Household appliances.....	114.46	117.09	117.38	121.01	119.94	122.51	119.42	116.28	118.28	119.97	118.69	114.24	117.86	118.82	114.54
Electric lighting and wiring equipment.....	101.00	103.83	104.70	103.79	103.73	103.82	101.93	99.20	101.59	101.84	101.09	101.43	100.78	102.00	99.14
Radio and TV receiving sets.....	89.62	91.87	93.20	94.30	98.41	94.07	93.96	91.57	91.87	89.17	91.80	92.50	93.43	93.20	91.31
Communication equipment.....	123.07	124.44	125.21	122.60	122.18	122.22	118.37	117.33	119.81	120.51	118.82	120.25	121.25	120.93	116.47
Electronic components and accessories.....	89.62	91.25	92.46	91.60	92.00	91.66	91.03	89.27	93.02	92.21	91.35	91.80	92.25	91.71	88.88
Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies.....	115.83	122.07	125.40	127.02	124.62	122.43	115.14	114.34	117.79	117.79	118.03	117.50	120.35	120.30	115.36
Transportation equipment.....	137.23	141.36	144.93	145.52	146.63	144.84	139.35	137.94	140.25	139.07	141.47	140.06	140.71	141.86	137.71
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	137.71	144.20	150.73	151.71	154.43	151.87	142.27	140.42	143.40	141.54	149.02	144.57	146.02	147.23	147.63
Aircraft and parts.....	140.87	143.14	144.14	145.92	144.05	143.52	144.09	142.23	143.22	143.44	139.43	141.48	142.14	142.89	131.88
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	130.90	134.37	136.63	131.02	134.18	129.60	129.34	130.29	132.40	128.75	128.65	130.10	129.58	130.82	121.50
Railroad equipment.....	142.00	142.27	141.80	141.04	141.04	136.15	135.74	136.68	133.32	137.94	138.20	132.44	133.82	137.09	129.44
Other transportation equipment.....	92.83	94.53	94.62	97.20	99.14	97.27	93.30	96.87	96.96	95.26	95.20	91.42	95.12	92.69	
Average weekly hours															
Electrical equipment and supplies.....	39.6	40.7	41.2	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.1	40.5	41.3	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.4	41.2	41.0
Electric distribution equipment.....	41.0	41.9	42.7	42.2	41.9	42.7	41.9	42.1	42.5	42.2	41.6	42.0	41.6	42.1	41.4
Electrical industrial apparatus.....	39.2	40.1	40.2	41.3	41.5	42.1	41.9	40.8	41.5	41.8	41.5	40.8	41.5	41.4	41.2
Household appliances.....	39.3	40.4	40.9	40.7	41.0	41.2	41.1	40.0	40.8	40.9	40.6	40.9	40.8	40.8	40.8
Electric lighting and wiring equipment.....	38.3	39.6	40.0	40.3	41.7	40.2	40.5	39.3	39.6	38.6	39.4	39.7	40.1	40.0	39.7
Radio and TV receiving sets.....	41.3	41.9	42.3	41.7	41.7	42.0	41.1	40.6	41.6	41.7	41.4	41.9	42.1	41.7	41.3
Communication equipment.....	38.3	39.5	40.2	40.0	40.0	40.2	40.1	39.5	40.8	40.8	40.6	40.8	41.0	40.4	40.4
Electronic components and accessories.....	39.0	41.1	41.8	42.2	42.1	41.5	40.4	39.7	40.9	40.9	40.7	40.8	41.5	41.2	41.2
Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies.....	40.6	41.7	42.5	42.8	43.0	42.6	42.1	41.8	42.5	42.4	43.0	42.7	42.9	42.6	42.9
Transportation equipment.....	39.8	41.2	42.7	43.1	43.5	42.9	41.6	41.3	42.3	42.0	43.7	42.9	43.2	42.8	44.2
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	41.8	42.6	42.9	43.3	43.0	43.1	43.4	43.1	43.4	43.6	42.9	43.4	43.6	43.3	42.0
Aircraft and parts.....	40.4	41.6	42.3	41.2	41.8	40.5	40.8	41.1	41.9	41.4	41.5	41.7	41.4	41.4	40.5
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	41.4	41.0	41.1	41.0	40.4	40.4	40.8	40.4	41.3	41.5	40.5	40.5	40.8	40.8	40.2
Railroad equipment.....	38.2	38.9	39.1	40.0	40.8	40.7	39.2	40.7	40.4	40.0	40.0	38.9	39.8	40.3	
Other transportation equipment.....															
Average hourly earnings															
Electrical equipment and supplies.....	\$2.70	\$2.68	\$2.68	\$2.67	\$2.66	\$2.66	\$2.62	\$2.62	\$2.63	\$2.62	\$2.61	\$2.61	\$2.61	\$2.64	\$2.58
Electric distribution equipment.....	2.86	2.84	2.89	2.85	2.80	2.81	2.79	2.77	2.75	2.74	2.75	2.73	2.74	2.78	2.73
Electrical industrial apparatus.....	2.92	2.84	2.81	2.79	2.80	2.82	2.78	2.77	2.76	2.77	2.77	2.76	2.74	2.78	2.71
Household appliances.....	2.92	2.92	2.92	2.93	2.89	2.91	2.85	2.85	2.87	2.86	2.80	2.84	2.84	2.87	2.78
Electric lighting and wiring equipment.....	2.57	2.57	2.56	2.55	2.53	2.52	2.48	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.48	2.47	2.48	2.50	2.43
Radio and TV receiving sets.....	2.34	2.32	2.33	2.34	2.36	2.34	2.33	2.32	2.31	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.35	2.33	2.30
Communication equipment.....	2.98	2.97	2.96	2.94	2.93	2.91	2.89	2.88	2.89	2.87	2.87	2.88	2.87	2.90	2.82
Electronic components and accessories.....	2.34	2.31	2.30	2.29	2.30	2.28	2.26	2.28	2.26	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.24	2.27	2.20
Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies.....	2.97	2.97	3.00	3.01	2.96	2.95	2.88	2.88	2.88	2.90	2.88	2.90	2.88	2.92	2.80
Transportation equipment.....	3.38	3.39	3.41	3.40	3.41	3.40	3.30	3.30	3.28	3.29	3.28	3.28	3.29	3.33	3.21
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	3.46	3.50	3.53	3.52	3.55	3.54	3.40	3.39	3.37	3.41	3.37	3.38	3.39	3.44	3.34
Aircraft and parts.....	3.37	3.36	3.36	3.37	3.35	3.33	3.30	3.30	3.29	3.25	3.26	3.26	3.25	3.30	3.14
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	3.24	3.23	3.23	3.18	3.21	3.20	3.17	3.16	3.11	3.10	3.12	3.13	3.12	3.16	3.00
Railroad equipment.....	3.43	3.47	3.45	3.44	3.37	3.35	3.30	3.34	3.33	3.27	3.28	3.31	3.36	3.22	
Other transportation equipment.....	2.43	2.43	2.42	2.43	2.43	2.38	2.38	2.40	2.38	2.38	2.35	2.30	2.39	2.30	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers,¹ by industry—Continued

Revised series; see box, p. 90.

Industry	1967		1966										Annual average		
	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1966	1965
Average weekly earnings															
Manufacturing—Continued															
Durable goods—Continued															
Instruments and related products.....	\$113.44	\$114.54	\$115.78	\$114.66	\$114.93	\$114.78	\$112.17	\$111.90	\$113.94	\$113.79	\$112.71	\$113.10	\$112.67	\$113.40	\$108.47
Engineering and scientific instruments.....	133.18	136.22	133.49	133.18	133.06	128.59	131.89	131.82	131.40	130.28	133.18	131.70	132.44	125.33	
Mechanical measuring and control devices.....	111.76	115.65	116.62	115.92	116.20	115.08	112.74	112.19	115.60	115.75	114.63	114.48	114.06	114.93	
Optical and ophthalmic goods.....	102.21	103.48	105.08	103.91	102.26	103.83	101.26	101.92	102.66	102.48	97.68	101.88	101.22	101.92	
Ophthalmic goods.....	92.34	93.61	94.19	92.57	94.07	91.58	93.25	93.30	92.48	88.44	92.06	91.24	92.21	89.40	
Surgical, medical, and dental equipment.....	95.76	96.32	96.87	96.46	96.12	95.71	93.50	91.94	95.30	94.89	93.38	93.89	92.57	94.42	
Photographic equipment and supplies.....	134.62	135.84	133.73	136.78	136.03	132.25	131.58	133.67	133.90	134.29	131.63	132.85	133.67	127.84	
Watches and clocks.....	91.60	92.11	91.69	91.65	92.48	92.70	91.35	91.17	89.91	90.50	91.62	91.02	91.39	87.85	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	90.25	91.48	91.20	90.45	90.09	89.20	88.22	86.24	88.62	88.62	87.74	89.28	88.84	88.80	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	99.31	102.21	108.03	109.48	108.63	105.42	102.51	95.35	100.94	100.28	100.04	100.19	97.27	102.26	
Toys, amusement, and sporting goods.....	83.37	79.17	79.60	79.60	78.41	79.00	77.60	78.80	78.40	78.40	79.59	78.59	78.80	76.44	
Pens, pencils, office and art materials.....	87.07	90.17	90.45	89.38	88.07	86.43	84.02	87.48	86.05	84.42	85.44	84.80	86.65	82.82	
Costume jewelry, buttons, and notions.....	82.08	81.74	79.54	80.98	81.18	80.00	78.56	82.42	81.20	79.37	81.81	81.81	80.78	77.62	
Other manufacturing industries.....	96.33	97.27	97.84	97.84	97.28	96.40	95.04	93.62	95.04	95.75	94.56	95.47	95.88	95.68	
Musical instruments and parts.....	100.69	104.16	104.75	103.42	99.39	99.63	97.28	100.45	99.39	98.42	99.53	102.18	100.53	97.75	
Average weekly hours															
Instruments and related products.....															
Engineering and scientific instruments.....	41.1	41.5	42.1	42.0	42.1	42.2	41.7	41.6	42.2	42.3	41.9	42.2	42.2	42.0	
Mechanical measuring and control devices.....	43.1	43.8	43.2	43.1	43.2	42.3	43.1	42.8	42.8	42.3	43.1	42.9	43.0	41.5	
Optical and ophthalmic goods.....	40.2	41.6	42.1	42.0	42.1	42.0	41.6	41.4	42.5	42.4	42.3	42.4	42.4	42.1	
Ophthalmic goods.....	40.4	40.9	41.7	41.4	41.4	41.7	41.5	41.6	41.9	42.0	40.7	42.1	42.0	41.8	
Surgical, medical, and dental equipment.....	39.8	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.9	40.7	40.9	41.1	41.1	40.2	41.1	41.1	40.8	
Surgical, medical, and dental equipment.....	39.9	40.3	40.7	40.7	40.9	40.9	40.3	39.8	40.9	40.9	40.6	41.0	40.6	40.7	
Photographic equipment and supplies.....	42.6	43.4	43.0	43.7	43.6	42.8	43.0	43.4	43.9	43.6	43.3	43.7	43.4	42.9	
Watches and clocks.....	40.0	40.4	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.2	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.4	40.9	41.0	40.8	40.3	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	38.9	39.6	40.0	40.2	40.4	40.6	40.1	39.2	40.1	40.1	39.7	40.4	40.2	39.9	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	39.1	40.4	42.2	42.6	42.6	42.0	41.5	39.4	41.2	41.1	41.0	41.4	40.7	41.4	
Toys, amusement, and sporting goods.....	39.7	39.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.4	39.7	38.8	39.4	39.2	39.2	39.4	39.1	39.4	
Pens, pencils, office and art materials.....	39.4	40.8	41.3	41.0	40.4	40.2	38.9	40.5	40.4	40.2	40.3	40.0	40.3	40.4	
Costume jewelry, buttons, and notions.....	38.9	39.3	38.8	39.5	39.6	39.8	38.7	40.4	40.2	39.1	40.3	40.3	39.6	39.6	
Other manufacturing industries.....	39.0	39.7	40.1	40.1	40.2	40.0	40.1	39.5	40.1	40.4	39.9	40.8	40.8	40.2	
Musical instruments and parts.....	40.6	42.0	41.9	41.7	40.9	41.0	40.2	41.0	40.9	40.5	41.3	42.4	41.2	40.9	
Average hourly earnings															
Instruments and related products.....															
Engineering and scientific instruments.....	\$2.76	\$2.76	\$2.75	\$2.73	\$2.73	\$2.72	\$2.69	\$2.69	\$2.70	\$2.69	\$2.69	\$2.68	\$2.67	\$2.70	
Mechanical measuring and control devices.....	3.09	3.11	3.09	3.09	3.08	3.08	3.04	3.06	3.08	3.07	3.08	3.09	3.07	3.08	
Optical and ophthalmic goods.....	2.78	2.77	2.76	2.76	2.74	2.71	2.71	2.72	2.73	2.71	2.70	2.69	2.73	2.63	
Ophthalmic goods.....	2.53	2.53	2.52	2.51	2.47	2.49	2.44	2.45	2.45	2.44	2.40	2.42	2.41	2.45	
Surgical, medical, and dental equipment.....	2.32	2.30	2.32	2.28	2.30	2.25	2.28	2.27	2.25	2.20	2.24	2.22	2.26	2.17	
Surgical, medical, and dental equipment.....	2.40	2.39	2.38	2.37	2.35	2.34	2.32	2.31	2.33	2.32	2.30	2.29	2.28	2.32	
Photographic equipment and supplies.....	3.16	3.13	3.11	3.13	3.12	3.09	3.06	3.08	3.05	3.08	3.04	3.04	3.08	2.98	
Watches and clocks.....	2.29	2.28	2.22	2.23	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.24	2.22	2.24	2.24	2.22	2.24	2.18	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	2.32	2.31	2.28	2.25	2.23	2.23	2.20	2.20	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.22	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	2.54	2.53	2.56	2.57	2.55	2.51	2.47	2.42	2.45	2.44	2.44	2.42	2.39	2.47	
Toys, amusement, and sporting goods.....	2.10	2.03	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.02	2.01	2.00	
Pens, pencils, office and art materials.....	2.21	2.21	2.19	2.18	2.18	2.15	2.16	2.16	2.13	2.10	2.12	2.12	2.15	2.05	
Costume jewelry, buttons, and notions.....	2.11	2.08	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.01	2.03	2.04	2.02	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.04	
Other manufacturing industries.....	2.47	2.45	2.44	2.44	2.42	2.41	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.34	2.35	2.38	
Musical instruments and parts.....	2.48	2.48	2.50	2.48	2.43	2.43	2.42	2.45	2.43	2.43	2.43	2.41	2.41	2.44	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers,¹ by industry—Continued

Revised series; see box, p. 90.

Industry	1967		1966												Annual average	
	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1966	1965	
Average weekly earnings																
Manufacturing—Continued																
<i>Nondurable goods</i>																
Food and kindred products.....	\$104.66	\$105.41	\$106.14	\$104.90	\$104.08	\$104.92	\$103.34	\$105.59	\$104.24	\$103.89	\$102.21	\$101.66	\$101.59	\$103.82	\$99.87	
Meat products.....	111.16	116.33	116.89	115.35	113.28	114.78	108.79	109.74	109.86	108.53	106.27	105.73	106.00	110.56	107.27	
Dairy products.....	111.30	110.88	110.99	111.14	110.30	110.93	109.23	112.92	110.68	108.20	107.52	107.26	106.59	109.13	105.08	
Canned and preserved food, except meats.....		82.39	81.87	79.93	82.39	86.93	86.71	82.58	80.89	84.50	83.11	81.09	82.18	82.95	78.60	
Grain mill products.....	118.70	121.31	123.12	122.94	124.47	124.55	118.42	120.38	118.22	114.04	113.36	114.40	115.00	118.61	113.40	
Bakery products.....	102.70	102.44	104.01	104.54	105.99	106.11	106.08	106.71	106.34	104.23	102.66	101.75	101.85	104.38	101.40	
Sugar.....		108.80	111.02	110.50	101.12	119.23	121.54	127.75	121.84	120.41	117.42	119.39	116.48	114.48	110.33	
Confectionery and related products.....	88.26	88.62	87.45	87.60	88.44	89.06	89.06	87.36	87.91	87.02	84.75	85.97	84.50	86.94	83.53	
Beverages.....	120.07	117.38	122.36	121.29	119.66	118.73	119.97	130.23	121.67	117.33	117.74	115.37	114.00	119.19	114.09	
Miscellaneous food and kindred products.....		102.58	105.35	104.92	104.25	104.55	102.41	101.50	102.24	101.64	99.84	99.30	101.44	102.37	98.79	
Tobacco manufactures.....	80.94	83.32	88.29	81.24	81.93	83.41	82.68	87.23	88.55	86.94	86.49	84.64	87.91	84.97	79.21	
Cigarettes.....		103.95	112.47	100.77	105.72	106.23	106.11	104.72	106.92	103.45	105.57	102.80	111.25	105.45	97.27	
Cigars.....		65.16	68.02	68.24	66.41	64.61	64.25	63.71	65.12	66.33	65.28	66.15	66.15	65.84	63.95	
Textile mill products.....	80.60	81.61	82.20	83.21	83.20	83.38	83.36	81.76	84.35	81.45	79.90	81.22	81.22	82.12	78.17	
Cotton broad woven fabrics.....	85.46	86.28	87.29	87.29	86.46	87.06	86.23	85.63	89.85	83.38	82.64	84.15	84.97	85.54	80.28	
Silk and synthetic broad woven fabrics.....	82.62	83.84	84.84	87.11	86.70	87.31	89.35	89.35	87.87	87.71	85.14	86.68	86.24	87.03	83.90	
Weaving and finishing broad woolsens.....	86.94	87.78	87.78	85.68	86.63	87.78	88.60	88.39	90.90	89.76	87.03	87.23	87.44	87.54	83.69	
Narrow fabrics and small wares.....	78.41	80.34	81.34	81.16	82.15	81.90	81.25	80.48	81.64	79.27	78.47	79.52	79.10	80.26	75.99	
Knitting.....	71.60	70.87	70.88	72.58	73.71	72.93	74.24	70.27	72.31	72.31	68.63	70.59	69.87	71.60	68.29	
Finishing textiles, except wool and knit.....	90.91	90.06	93.31	92.66	92.66	91.59	90.74	89.03	94.17	91.54	91.94	91.94	90.87	91.58	85.85	
Floor covering.....		82.62	84.02	86.88	86.25	86.05	85.43	80.39	83.18	80.93	80.15	81.41	82.41	83.36	81.51	
Yarn and thread.....	73.47	74.59	75.48	77.42	78.17	79.05	79.00	78.07	78.94	76.68	76.50	76.79	76.72	77.59	73.70	
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	90.13	93.44	93.24	96.10	96.11	95.90	93.95	92.65	95.25	94.61	91.59	92.02	92.23	93.95	88.20	
Average weekly hours																
Food and kindred products.....	40.1	40.7	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.8	41.5	41.9	41.2	40.9	40.4	40.5	40.8	41.2	41.1	
Meat products.....	39.7	41.4	42.2	42.1	41.8	42.2	40.9	41.1	41.3	40.8	40.1	39.6	40.0	41.1	41.1	
Dairy products.....	42.0	42.0	42.2	42.1	42.1	42.5	42.5	43.6	42.9	42.1	42.0	41.9	41.8	42.3	42.2	
Canned and preserved food, except meats.....		38.5	38.8	38.8	39.8	41.2	40.9	39.7	37.8	39.3	38.3	38.8	39.7	39.5	39.3	
Grain mill products.....	43.8	44.6	45.1	45.2	46.1	46.3	45.2	46.3	46.0	44.2	43.6	44.0	44.4	45.1	45.0	
Bakery products.....	39.5	39.4	39.7	39.9	40.3	40.5	40.8	41.2	40.9	40.4	40.1	39.9	40.1	40.3	40.4	
Sugar.....		40.0	43.2	45.1	39.5	41.4	42.2	43.6	42.9	42.1	41.2	43.1	43.3	42.4	42.6	
Confectionery and related products.....	39.4	40.1	40.3	40.0	40.2	40.3	40.3	39.0	39.6	39.2	38.7	39.8	39.3	39.7	39.4	
Beverages.....	40.7	40.2	41.2	40.7	40.7	40.8	41.8	44.6	42.1	40.6	40.6	40.2	40.0	41.1	40.6	
Miscellaneous food and kindred products.....		41.7		43.0	42.9	42.5	41.8	41.6	41.9	42.0	41.6	41.9	42.8	42.3	42.4	
Tobacco manufactures.....	35.5	37.7	40.5	38.5	39.2	40.1	38.1	37.6	38.5	38.3	38.1	38.3	39.6	38.8	37.9	
Cigarettes.....		38.5	41.5	37.6	39.3	39.2	39.3	38.5	39.6	38.6	39.1	38.5	40.9	39.2	37.7	
Cigars.....		35.8	38.0	37.7	37.1	36.5	36.3	36.2	37.0	37.9	37.3	37.8	37.8	37.2	37.4	
Textile mill products.....	40.1	40.6	41.1	41.4	41.6	41.9	42.1	41.5	42.6	42.2	41.4	42.3	42.3	41.9	41.8	
Cotton broad woven fabrics.....	42.1	42.5	43.0	43.0	42.8	43.1	42.9	42.6	44.7	43.2	42.6	43.6	43.8	43.2	42.7	
Silk and synthetic broad woven fabrics.....	40.7	41.3	42.0	42.7	42.5	42.8	43.8	43.8	43.5	44.3	43.0	44.0	44.0	43.3	43.7	
Weaving and finishing broad woolsens.....	41.4	41.8	42.0	40.8	41.4	42.0	42.8	42.7	43.7	44.0	43.3	43.4	43.5	42.7	42.7	
Narrow fabrics and small wares.....	39.8	41.2	41.5	41.2	41.7	42.0	42.1	41.7	42.3	41.5	41.3	42.3	42.3	41.8	41.3	
Knitting.....	37.1	37.3	37.7	38.4	39.0	39.0	39.7	38.4	39.3	39.3	37.5	39.0	38.6	38.7	38.8	
Finishing textiles, except wool and knit.....	41.7	41.5	43.0	42.7	42.9	42.8	42.6	41.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	44.2	43.9	43.2	42.5	
Floor covering.....		40.7	41.8	42.8	42.7	42.6	42.5	40.6	41.8	41.5	41.1	42.4	42.7	42.1	42.9	
Yarn and thread.....	39.5	40.1	40.8	41.4	41.8	42.5	42.7	42.2	42.9	42.6	42.5	42.9	43.1	42.4	42.6	
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	40.6	41.9	42.0	42.9	43.1	43.2	42.9	42.5	43.1	43.5	42.6	43.0	43.1	42.9	42.2	
Average hourly earnings																
Food and kindred products.....	\$2.61	\$2.59	\$2.57	\$2.54	\$2.52	\$2.51	\$2.49	\$2.52	\$2.53	\$2.54	\$2.53	\$2.51	\$2.49	\$2.52	\$2.43	
Meat products.....	2.80	2.81	2.77	2.74	2.71	2.72	2.66	2.67	2.66	2.66	2.65	2.67	2.65	2.69	2.61	
Dairy products.....	2.65	2.64	2.63	2.64	2.62	2.61	2.57	2.59	2.58	2.57	2.56	2.56	2.55	2.58	2.49	
Canned and preserved food, except meats.....		2.14	2.11	2.06	2.07	2.11	2.12	2.08	2.14	2.15	2.17	2.09	2.07	2.10	2.00	
Grain mill products.....	2.71	2.72	2.73	2.72	2.70	2.69	2.62	2.60	2.57	2.58	2.60	2.60	2.59	2.63	2.52	
Bakery products.....	2.60	2.60	2.62	2.62	2.63	2.62	2.60	2.59	2.60	2.58	2.56	2.55	2.54	2.59	2.51	
Sugar.....		2.72	2.57	2.45	2.56	2.88	2.88	2.93	2.84	2.86	2.85	2.77	2.69	2.70	2.59	
Confectionery and related products.....	2.24	2.21	2.17	2.19	2.20	2.21	2.24	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.19	2.16	2.15	2.19	2.12	
Beverages.....	2.95	2.92	2.97	2.98	2.94	2.91	2.87	2.92	2.89	2.89	2.90	2.87	2.85	2.90	2.81	
Miscellaneous food and kindred products.....		2.46	2.45	2.44	2.43	2.46	2.45	2.44	2.44	2.42	2.40	2.37	2.37	2.42	2.33	
Tobacco manufactures.....	2.28	2.21	2.18	2.11	2.09	2.08	2.17	2.32	2.30	2.27	2.27	2.21	2.22	2.19	2.09	
Cigarettes.....		2.70	2.71	2.68	2.69	2.71	2.70	2.72	2.70	2.68	2.70	2.67	2.72	2.69	2.58	
Cigars.....		1.82	1.79	1.81	1.79	1.77	1.77	1.76	1.76	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.77	1.71	
Textile mill products.....	2.01	2.01	2.00	2.01	2.00	1.99	1.98	1.97	1.98	1.93	1.93	1.92	1.92	1.96	1.87	
Cotton broad woven fabrics.....	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.02	2.02	2.01	2.01	2.01	1.93	1.94	1.93	1.94	1.98	1.88	
Silk and synthetic broad woven fabrics.....	2.03	2.03	2.02	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.02	1.98	1.98	1.97	1.96	2.01	1.92		
Weaving and finishing broad woolsens.....	2.10	2.10	2.09	2.10	2.09	2.09	2.07	2.07	2.08	2.04	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.05	1.96	
Narrow fabrics and smallwares.....	1.97	1.95	1.96	1.97	1.97	1.95	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.91	1.90	1.88	1.87	1.92	1.84	
Knitting.....	1.93	1.90	1.88	1.89	1.89	1.87	1.87	1.83	1.84	1.84	1.83	1.81	1.81	1.85	1.76	
Finishing textiles, except wool and knit.....	2.18	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.16	2.14	2.13	2.15	2.09	2.09	2.08	2.07	2.12	2.02		
Floor covering.....		2.03	2.01	2.03	2.02	2.02	2.01	1.98	1.99	1.95	1.95	1.92	1.93	1.98	1.90	
Yarn and thread.....	1.86	1.86	1.85	1.87	1.87	1.86	1.85	1.85	1.84	1.80	1.80	1.79	1.78	1.83	1.73	
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	2.22	2.23	2.22	2.24	2.23	2.22										

TABLE C-1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers,¹ by industry—Continued

Revised series; see box, p. 90.

Industry	1967		1966										Annual average		
	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1966	1965
Average weekly earnings															
Manufacturing—Continued															
<i>Nondurable goods—Continued</i>															
Apparel and related products.....	\$71.08	\$70.40	\$69.87	\$70.25	\$70.64	\$67.83	\$70.11	\$67.88	\$68.63	\$68.26	\$67.51	\$69.37	\$68.81	\$68.80	\$66.61
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	86.48	87.86	87.78	86.94	87.17	84.83	87.19	85.03	85.86	85.69	83.54	85.25	85.69	85.79	81.86
Men's and boys' furnishings.....	62.02	61.79	61.34	60.64	59.84	59.36	60.10	58.56	59.78	58.30	57.67	59.09	59.31	59.15	57.90
Women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear.....	74.99	72.85	71.36	71.44	72.21	68.67	73.56	71.90	71.34	71.34	71.34	73.63	72.38	71.14	68.68
Women's and children's undergarments.....	64.08	63.71	63.53	65.98	66.12	64.18	63.92	61.99	62.53	62.59	61.39	63.07	62.53	63.10	60.19
Hats, caps, and millinery.....	72.67	72.27	70.81	72.69	67.86	67.86	75.38	71.28	70.30	67.71	66.40	74.03	74.43	71.18	70.78
Girls' and children's outerwear.....	64.60	64.80	62.66	62.48	62.48	59.86	63.86	63.86	64.01	63.15	62.47	64.01	64.75	62.99	60.79
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....	75.31	73.44	75.24	76.80	77.46	72.04	74.23	73.43	74.54	74.17	71.54	71.57	71.93	73.60	70.81
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.....	75.31	76.53	78.17	78.95	80.96	76.58	76.23	69.92	74.10	74.30	73.71	74.11	73.34	75.06	73.73
Paper and allied products.....	118.72	119.84	120.81	121.37	121.37	121.92	120.77	120.50	120.18	119.03	117.50	117.34	116.37	119.35	114.22
Paper and pulp.....	136.58	137.20	138.12	139.05	138.43	138.29	137.39	137.56	135.45	134.25	132.76	131.72	131.28	135.30	128.16
Paperboard.....	135.03	139.02	138.57	140.43	139.05	138.91	138.12	139.38	138.78	139.54	141.22	136.96	133.95	138.02	132.14
Converted paper and paperboard products.....	104.65	105.92	105.84	105.84	104.75	105.75	104.23	103.91	104.66	103.57	102.34	102.41	101.50	103.91	99.42
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	105.78	106.40	109.65	109.91	110.68	111.89	109.82	108.54	110.08	108.89	106.01	107.35	105.92	108.38	104.23
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	123.26	122.88	125.51	124.87	125.51	125.12	122.85	121.83	122.54	122.22	120.82	121.06	119.74	122.61	118.12
Newspaper publishing and printing.....	124.24	123.53	131.32	129.17	127.73	127.39	125.17	124.17	125.58	125.24	122.40	119.95	119.62	124.87	119.85
Periodical publishing and printing.....	124.24	128.18	131.14	133.39	136.04	139.03	132.93	132.76	129.44	125.58	124.74	126.00	124.90	129.92	125.83
Books.....	115.09	115.09	114.54	115.08	115.93	117.04	115.78	114.11	117.43	116.84	112.59	114.36	111.22	114.53	110.68
Commercial printing.....	126.68	126.55	128.08	127.76	129.52	129.04	127.20	126.25	125.37	125.45	124.03	125.77	124.03	126.17	120.96
Bookbinding and related industries.....	96.22	96.22	96.08	95.94	96.29	94.92	93.60	92.19	93.65	95.01	94.14	94.95	94.17	94.38	91.57
Other publishing and printing industries.....	130.35	128.25	126.36	124.94	125.71	126.81	124.16	123.00	122.43	122.88	123.13	125.05	124.41	124.16	120.90
Average weekly hours															
Apparel and related products.....															
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	35.9	36.1	36.2	36.4	36.6	35.7	36.9	36.3	36.7	36.5	36.1	36.9	36.6	36.4	36.4
Men's and boys' furnishings.....	37.6	38.2	38.5	38.3	38.4	37.7	39.1	38.3	38.5	38.6	37.8	38.4	38.6	38.3	37.9
Women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear.....	36.7	37.0	37.4	37.2	37.4	37.1	37.8	37.3	37.6	36.9	36.5	37.4	37.3	37.2	37.6
Women's and children's undergarments.....	34.4	34.2	33.5	33.7	33.9	32.7	34.7	34.4	34.8	34.8	34.8	35.4	34.8	34.2	34.0
Hats, caps, and millinery.....	35.8	36.2	36.3	37.7	38.0	37.1	37.6	36.9	37.0	36.6	35.9	37.1	37.0	36.9	36.7
Girls' and children's outerwear.....	35.3	35.8	36.5	36.5	36.9	34.8	37.5	36.0	37.0	36.6	35.7	37.2	37.4	36.5	36.5
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....	36.0	36.0	35.4	35.7	35.7	34.4	36.7	36.7	37.0	36.5	35.9	37.0	37.0	36.2	36.4
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.....	37.1	37.7	38.7	38.7	39.3	38.1	38.5	36.8	38.0	38.1	37.8	38.4	38.0	38.1	38.4
Paper and allied products.....	42.4	42.8	43.3	43.5	43.5	43.7	43.6	43.5	43.7	43.6	43.2	43.3	43.1	43.4	43.1
Paper and pulp.....	44.2	44.4	44.7	45.0	44.8	44.9	44.9	45.1	45.0	44.9	44.7	44.5	44.5	44.8	44.5
Paperboard.....	43.7	44.7	44.7	45.3	45.0	45.1	44.7	45.4	45.5	45.9	46.3	45.5	44.5	44.3	45.1
Converted paper and paperboard products.....	41.2	41.7	42.0	42.0	41.9	42.3	42.2	41.9	42.2	42.1	41.6	41.8	41.6	41.9	41.6
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	41.0	41.4	42.5	42.6	42.9	43.2	42.9	42.4	43.0	42.7	41.9	42.6	42.2	42.5	42.2
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	38.4	38.4	39.1	38.9	39.1	39.1	39.0	38.8	38.9	38.8	38.6	38.8	38.5	38.8	38.6
Newspaper publishing and printing.....	35.7	35.6	37.2	36.8	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.2	36.4	36.3	36.0	35.7	35.6	36.3	36.1
Periodical publishing and printing.....	39.2	39.2	39.5	40.3	41.1	41.5	40.9	40.6	40.2	39.0	39.6	40.0	39.4	40.1	40.2
Books.....	41.4	41.4	41.2	41.3	41.7	41.8	42.1	41.8	42.7	42.8	41.7	42.2	41.5	41.8	41.3
Commercial printing.....	39.1	39.3	39.9	39.8	40.1	40.2	40.0	39.7	39.8	39.7	39.5	39.8	39.5	39.8	39.4
Bookbinding and related industries.....	38.8	38.8	38.9	39.0	39.3	38.9	39.0	38.9	38.7	39.1	38.9	39.4	39.4	39.0	38.8
Other publishing and printing industries.....	39.5	39.1	39.0	38.8	38.8	38.9	38.8	38.8	38.5	38.4	38.6	39.2	39.1	38.8	39.0
Average hourly earnings															
Apparel and related products.....															
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	\$1.98	\$1.95	\$1.93	\$1.93	\$1.93	\$1.90	\$1.90	\$1.87	\$1.87	\$1.87	\$1.87	\$1.88	\$1.88	\$1.89	\$1.88
Men's and boys' furnishings.....	2.30	2.30	2.28	2.27	2.27	2.25	2.23	2.22	2.23	2.22	2.21	2.22	2.22	2.24	2.16
Women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear.....	1.69	1.67	1.64	1.63	1.60	1.60	1.59	1.57	1.59	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.59	1.59	1.54
Women's and children's undergarments.....	2.18	2.13	2.13	2.12	2.13	2.10	2.12	2.09	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.02
Hats, caps, and millinery.....	1.79	1.76	1.75	1.75	1.74	1.73	1.70	1.68	1.69	1.71	1.71	1.70	1.69	1.71	1.64
Girls' and children's outerwear.....	2.03	2.03	1.98	1.94	1.97	1.95	2.01	1.98	1.90	1.85	1.86	1.99	1.99	1.95	1.92
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....	18.3	1.80	1.77	1.75	1.75	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.73	1.73	1.74	1.73	1.75	1.74	1.67
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.....	2.04	2.04	2.05	2.07	2.06	1.99	1.99	1.99	2.02	2.01	1.96	1.95	1.96	2.00	1.94
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	2.03	2.03	2.02	2.04	2.06	2.01	1.98	1.90	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.93	1.93	1.97	1.92
Paper and allied products.....	2.80	2.80	2.79	2.79	2.79	2.79	2.77	2.75	2.75	2.73	2.72	2.71	2.70	2.75	2.65
Paper and pulp.....	3.09	3.09	3.09	3.09	3.09	3.08	3.06	3.05	3.01	2.99	2.97	2.96	2.95	3.02	2.88
Paperboard.....	3.09	3.11	3.10	3.10	3.09	3.08	3.09	3.07	3.05	3.04	3.05	3.01	3.01	3.06	2.93
Converted paper and paperboard products.....	2.54	2.54	2.52	2.52	2.50	2.50	2.47	2.48	2.48	2.46	2.46	2.45	2.44	2.48	2.39
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	2.58	2.57	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.59	2.56	2.56	2.56	2.55	2.53	2.52	2.51	2.55	2.47
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	3.21	3.20	3.21	3.21	3.21	3.20	3.15	3.14	3.15	3.15	3.13	3.12	3.11	3.16	3.06
Newspaper publishing and printing.....	3.48	3.47	3.53	3.51	3.49	3.49	3.42	3.43	3.45	3.45	3.40	3.36	3.36	3.44	3.32
Periodical publishing and printing.....	3.27	3.27	3.32	3.31	3.31	3.35	3.25	3.27	3.22	3.22	3.15	3.15	3.17	3.24	3.13
Books.....	2.78	2.78	2.80	2.80	2.78	2.80	2.75	2.73	2.75	2.73	2.70	2.71	2.68	2.74	2.68
Commercial printing.....	3.24	3.22	3.21	3.21	3.23	3.21	3.18	3.18	3.15	3.16	3.14	3.16	3.14	3.17	3.07
Bookbinding and related industries.....	2.48	2.48	2.47	2.46	2.45	2.44	2.40	2.37	2.42	2.43	2.42	2.41	2.39	2.42	2.36
Other publishing and printing industries.....	3.30	3.28	3.24	3.22	3.24	3.26	3.20	3.17	3.18	3.20	3.19	3.19	3.19	3.20	3.10

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers,¹ by industry—Continued
Revised series; see box, 90.

Industry	1967		1966										Annual average		
	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1966	1965
Average weekly earnings															
Manufacturing—Continued															
Nondurable goods—Continued															
Chemicals and allied products.....	\$124.84	\$126.46	\$127.98	\$128.29	\$127.56	\$127.14	\$125.70	\$126.00	\$125.76	\$124.49	\$124.66	\$122.64	\$123.19	\$125.46	\$121.09
Industrial chemicals.....	138.92	140.87	143.65	145.43	143.99	142.04	140.53	141.53	140.77	139.26	139.26	137.76	137.34	140.44	136.08
Plastics materials and synthetics.....	122.96	124.56	126.78	126.05	125.88	125.33	125.50	126.52	125.97	124.98	125.99	122.09	123.25	125.08	120.70
Drugs.....	118.56	117.99	117.01	116.18	115.77	114.24	111.23	110.68	111.78	114.93	111.66	111.25	111.79	113.02	106.90
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods.....	120.99	121.99	120.83	122.06	122.06	122.77	122.93	121.42	121.93	118.12	117.29	116.62	116.31	119.94	113.15
Paints, varnishes, and allied products.....	116.24	116.52	117.83	117.99	117.83	119.83	118.58	118.01	119.99	120.70	118.72	115.65	114.40	117.59	113.15
Agricultural chemicals.....	105.72	108.25	105.90	104.23	106.27	105.15	103.39	104.23	102.48	105.94	107.88	106.48	103.25	104.84	100.69
Other chemical products.....	120.25	120.72	124.20	122.89	122.64	123.97	121.51	120.38	121.55	119.00	118.43	115.62	116.72	120.38	116.90
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	144.96	145.25	145.67	146.70	145.43	146.80	142.72	147.06	145.95	145.61	145.69	141.62	140.61	144.58	138.42
Petroleum refining.....	152.77	152.31	152.82	154.34	150.12	152.04	148.57	153.91	152.40	154.15	154.21	149.58	148.10	151.56	145.05
Other petroleum and coal products.....	114.80	115.92	118.02	119.71	128.29	130.87	123.48	125.27	124.37	116.42	115.87	111.87	112.86	120.22	115.90
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products.....	109.75	111.78	112.71	112.98	113.52	114.21	111.04	110.27	111.30	111.57	110.62	110.46	111.14	111.72	109.62
Tires and inner tubes.....	159.34	163.98	165.10	165.17	166.66	165.99	163.02	162.94	161.55	163.44	162.79	159.56	161.01	163.39	158.06
Other rubber products.....	105.71	107.68	109.67	110.20	110.20	110.72	106.91	104.34	107.33	106.24	105.06	105.57	106.24	107.74	103.82
Miscellaneous plastic products.....	92.40	93.73	93.89	93.94	94.81	95.04	93.11	92.21	93.38	93.56	93.61	93.60	93.79	93.75	92.35
Leather and leather products.....	76.56	77.40	76.82	76.03	74.68	74.09	75.85	74.49	76.05	74.88	73.33	73.92	75.26	74.88	71.82
Leather tanning and finishing.....	102.40	102.26	104.19	103.83	103.53	101.45	100.19	100.19	102.66	103.16	102.09	101.93	100.21	101.75	97.99
Footwear, except rubber.....	73.52	74.69	73.92	72.39	70.88	71.25	73.32	72.71	73.88	71.62	69.94	71.05	72.34	71.81	68.80
Other leather products.....	75.40	75.24	75.25	76.05	75.66	72.18	73.71	70.88	72.77	72.96	71.63	72.77	73.33	73.34	70.49
Handbags and personal leather goods.....	-----	70.86	69.19	72.20	71.82	66.22	70.49	68.63	68.60	68.63	67.89	69.91	70.09	69.38	67.86
Average weekly hours															
Chemicals and allied products.....	41.2	41.6	42.1	42.2	42.1	42.1	41.9	42.0	42.2	42.2	42.4	42.0	41.9	42.1	41.9
Industrial chemicals.....	41.1	41.8	42.5	42.9	42.6	42.4	42.2	42.5	42.4	42.2	42.2	42.0	42.0	42.3	42.0
Plastics materials and synthetics.....	41.4	41.8	42.4	42.3	42.1	42.2	42.4	42.6	42.7	42.8	43.0	42.1	42.5	42.4	42.5
Drugs.....	41.6	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.2	40.8	40.3	40.1	40.5	40.7	40.9	40.9	41.1	40.8	40.8
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods.....	40.6	40.8	41.1	41.8	41.8	41.9	42.1	41.3	41.9	41.3	41.3	41.5	41.1	41.5	40.7
Paints, varnishes, and allied products.....	40.5	40.6	41.2	41.4	41.2	41.9	41.9	41.7	42.4	42.5	42.1	41.6	41.3	41.7	41.6
Agricultural chemicals.....	42.8	43.3	42.7	42.2	43.2	42.4	42.2	42.2	42.7	44.7	46.5	45.7	43.2	43.5	43.4
Other chemical products.....	40.9	41.2	42.1	41.8	42.0	42.6	41.9	41.8	42.5	41.9	41.7	41.0	41.1	41.8	41.9
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	41.3	41.5	42.1	42.4	42.4	42.8	42.1	43.0	42.8	42.7	42.6	41.9	41.6	42.4	42.2
Petroleum refining.....	41.4	41.5	42.1	42.4	41.7	42.0	41.5	42.4	42.1	42.7	42.6	41.9	41.6	42.1	41.8
Other petroleum and coal products.....	41.0	41.4	42.0	42.6	44.7	45.6	44.1	44.9	44.9	42.8	42.6	41.9	41.8	43.4	43.9
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products.....	40.8	41.4	41.9	42.0	42.2	42.3	41.9	41.3	42.0	42.1	41.9	42.0	42.1	42.0	42.0
Tires and inner tubes.....	43.3	44.2	44.5	44.4	44.8	44.5	44.3	43.8	43.9	44.9	44.6	44.2	44.6	44.4	44.4
Other rubber products.....	40.5	41.1	41.7	41.9	41.9	42.1	41.6	40.6	41.6	41.5	41.2	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.2
Miscellaneous plastic products.....	40.0	40.4	41.0	41.2	41.4	41.5	41.2	40.8	41.5	41.4	41.2	41.6	41.5	41.3	41.6
Leather and leather products.....	37.9	38.7	38.8	38.4	38.1	37.8	39.1	39.0	39.2	38.6	37.8	38.5	39.2	38.6	38.2
Leather tanning and finishing.....	40.0	40.1	40.7	40.4	40.6	40.1	40.4	40.4	40.9	41.1	41.0	41.1	40.9	40.7	41.0
Footwear, except rubber.....	37.7	38.7	38.7	37.9	37.5	37.7	39.0	39.3	39.3	38.3	37.4	38.2	39.1	38.4	37.8
Other leather products.....	37.7	38.0	38.2	39.0	38.8	37.4	39.0	37.7	38.5	38.4	37.9	38.5	38.8	38.4	38.1
Handbags and personal leather goods.....	-----	37.1	37.0	38.0	37.8	35.6	38.1	37.3	37.9	37.5	37.1	38.2	38.3	37.5	37.7
Average hourly earnings															
Chemicals and allied products.....	\$3.03	\$3.04	\$3.04	\$3.04	\$3.03	\$3.02	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$2.98	\$2.95	\$2.94	\$2.92	\$2.94	\$2.98	\$2.89
Industrial chemicals.....	3.38	3.37	3.38	3.39	3.38	3.35	3.33	3.33	3.32	3.30	3.30	3.28	3.27	3.32	3.24
Plastics materials and synthetics.....	2.97	2.98	2.99	2.98	2.99	2.97	2.96	2.97	2.95	2.92	2.93	2.90	2.90	2.95	2.84
Drugs.....	2.85	2.85	2.84	2.82	2.81	2.80	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.75	2.73	2.72	2.72	2.77	2.62
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods.....	2.98	2.99	2.94	2.92	2.92	2.93	2.92	2.94	2.91	2.86	2.84	2.81	2.83	2.89	2.78
Paints, varnishes, and allied products.....	2.87	2.87	2.86	2.85	2.86	2.86	2.83	2.83	2.83	2.84	2.82	2.78	2.77	2.82	2.72
Agricultural chemicals.....	2.47	2.50	2.48	2.47	2.46	2.48	2.45	2.47	2.40	2.37	2.32	2.33	2.39	2.41	2.32
Other chemical products.....	2.94	2.93	2.95	2.94	2.92	2.91	2.90	2.88	2.86	2.84	2.84	2.82	2.84	2.88	2.79
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	3.51	3.50	3.46	3.46	3.43	3.43	3.39	3.42	3.41	3.41	3.42	3.38	3.38	3.41	3.28
Petroleum refining.....	3.69	3.67	3.63	3.64	3.60	3.62	3.58	3.63	3.62	3.61	3.62	3.57	3.56	3.60	3.47
Other petroleum and coal products.....	2.80	2.80	2.81	2.81	2.87	2.87	2.80	2.79	2.77	2.72	2.72	2.67	2.70	2.77	2.64
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products.....	2.69	2.70	2.69	2.69	2.69	2.70	2.65	2.67	2.65	2.65	2.64	2.63	2.64	2.66	2.61
Tires and inner tubes.....	3.68	3.71	3.71	3.72	3.72	3.73	3.68	3.72	3.68	3.64	3.65	3.61	3.61	3.68	3.56
Other rubber products.....	2.61	2.62	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.57	2.57	2.58	2.56	2.55	2.55	2.56	2.59	2.52
Miscellaneous plastic products.....	2.31	2.32	2.29	2.28	2.29	2.29	2.26	2.26	2.25	2.26	2.26	2.25	2.26	2.27	2.22
Leather and leather products.....	2.02	2.00	1.98	1.98	1.96	1.96	1.94	1.91	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.92	1.92	1.94	1.88
Leather tanning and finishing.....	2.56	2.55	2.56	2.57	2.55	2.53	2.48	2.48	2.51	2.51	2.49	2.48	2.45	2.50	2.39
Footwear, except rubber.....	1.95	1.93	1.91	1.91	1.89	1.89	1.88	1.85	1.88	1.87	1.87	1.86	1.85	1.87	1.82
Other leather products.....	2.00	1.98	1.97	1.95	1.95	1.93	1.89	1.88	1.89	1.90	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.91	1.85
Handbags and personal leather goods.....	-----	1.91	1.87	1.90	1.90	1.86	1.85	1.84	1.81	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.85	1.80

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers,¹ by industry—Continued

Revised series; see box, p. 90.

Industry	1967		1966											Annual average		
	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1966	1965	
Average weekly earnings																
Transportation and public utilities:																
Railroad transportation:																
Class I railroads ³								\$136.34	\$134.11	\$137.54	\$135.83	\$132.75	\$135.12	\$139.91	\$135.52	\$130.80
Local and interurban passenger transit:																
Local and suburban transportation	\$112.05	\$113.28	\$114.75	\$115.56	\$112.83	113.63	114.59	113.52	113.52	111.83	109.36	109.10	112.52	108.20		
Intercity and rural bus lines	147.52	142.02	143.99	141.37	149.57	158.84	148.50	141.24	142.46	143.60	131.77	138.16	143.74	133.72		
Motor freight transportation and storage:	133.44	137.82	136.43	138.14	138.78	136.63	136.42	137.06	133.14	131.36	131.88	132.40	135.15	130.48		
Public warehousing	96.87	98.71	97.76	96.64	98.16	98.29	98.33	95.92	95.04	92.43	92.59	95.34	95.99	93.09		
Pipeline transportation	162.47	154.34	152.31	152.25	152.77	148.37	150.38	148.96	151.00	153.18	150.75	151.00	151.29	145.85		
Communication:	118.11	120.40	122.54	119.54	119.43	117.62	119.19	118.44	116.47	116.29	116.47	117.74	118.55	114.62		
Telephone communication	113.08	115.31	117.03	114.24	114.11	112.33	114.12	113.15	111.63	111.08	111.63	112.87	113.27	109.08		
Telegraph communication ⁴	128.35	128.53	127.62	130.16	131.94	131.37	131.07	131.50	127.17	124.99	124.26	123.54	128.01	122.55		
Radio and television broadcasting	151.68	154.41	158.36	154.77	152.82	149.27	152.05	150.86	148.13	148.92	148.45	150.42	151.24	147.63		
Electric, gas, and sanitary services:	139.52	140.11	140.53	141.20	137.86	136.54	139.35	134.72	135.14	133.99	133.25	135.62	136.95	131.24		
Electric companies and systems	141.17	142.20	142.96	142.12	139.93	139.61	143.90	137.78	137.78	136.29	136.29	136.54	139.70	133.31		
Gas companies and systems	130.82	128.33	129.90	131.36	128.03	124.64	124.64	122.72	124.14	122.61	121.99	124.92	125.77	120.83		
Combined utility systems	151.01	154.28	152.52	154.40	149.82	148.93	152.70	147.33	147.03	146.26	144.89	149.29	149.70	143.79		
Water, steam, and sanitary systems	112.33	111.79	112.89	111.79	111.24	109.74	112.17	108.39	108.53	110.00	107.83	110.51	110.42	105.41		
Average weekly hours																
Transportation and public utilities:																
Railroad transportation:																
Class I railroads ³								44.7	43.4	44.8	44.1	43.1	44.3	44.7	44.0	43.6
Local and interurban passenger transit:																
Local and suburban transportation	41.5	41.8	42.5	42.8	42.1	42.4	42.6	43.0	43.0	42.2	41.9	41.8	42.3	42.1		
Intercity and rural bus lines	44.3	43.3	43.9	43.1	45.6	47.7	45.0	44.0	44.8	45.3	42.1	44.0	44.5	43.7		
Motor freight transportation and storage:	41.7	42.8	42.5	42.9	43.1	43.1	42.9	43.1	42.0	41.7	42.0	42.3	42.5	42.5		
Public warehousing	40.7	41.3	41.6	41.3	40.9	41.3	40.8	39.8	39.6	39.0	39.4	40.4	40.5	40.3		
Pipeline transportation	42.2	41.6	41.5	40.6	41.4	41.1	41.2	40.7	40.7	41.4	41.3	40.7	41.0	41.2		
Communication:	39.5	40.0	41.4	40.8	40.9	40.7	41.1	40.7	40.3	40.1	40.3	40.6	40.6	40.5		
Telephone communication	39.4	39.9	41.5	40.8	40.9	40.7	41.2	40.7	40.3	40.1	40.3	40.6	40.6	40.4		
Telegraph communication ⁴	42.5	42.7	42.4	43.1	43.4	43.5	43.4	43.4	43.7	43.1	42.7	42.6	43.1	43.0		
Radio and television broadcasting	39.5	39.9	40.5	40.2	39.9	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.5	39.5	39.8	39.9	39.8	39.9		
Electric, gas, and sanitary services:	41.4	41.7	41.7	41.9	41.4	41.5	42.1	41.2	41.2	41.1	41.0	41.6	41.5	41.4		
Electric companies and systems	41.4	41.7	41.8	41.8	41.4	41.8	42.7	41.5	41.5	41.3	41.3	41.5	41.7	41.4		
Gas companies and systems	41.4	41.0	41.5	41.7	41.3	41.0	41.0	40.5	40.7	40.6	40.8	41.5	41.1	41.1		
Combined utility systems	41.6	42.5	41.9	42.3	41.5	41.6	42.3	41.5	41.3	41.2	40.7	41.7	41.7	41.8		
Water, steam, and sanitary systems	40.7	40.8	41.2	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.7	40.9	40.8	41.2	41.0	41.7	41.2	41.5		
Average hourly earnings																
Transportation and public utilities:																
Railroad transportation:																
Class I railroads ³								\$3.05	\$3.09	\$3.07	\$3.08	\$3.08	\$3.05	\$3.13	\$3.08	\$3.00
Local and interurban passenger transit:																
Local and suburban transportation	\$2.70	\$2.71	\$2.70	\$2.70	\$2.68	2.68	2.69	2.64	2.64	2.65	2.61	2.61	2.66	2.57		
Intercity and rural bus lines	3.33	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.33	3.30	3.21	3.18	3.17	3.13	3.14	3.23	3.06		
Motor freight transportation and storage:	3.20	3.22	3.21	3.22	3.22	3.17	3.18	3.18	3.17	3.15	3.14	3.13	3.18	3.07		
Public warehousing	2.38	2.39	2.35	2.34	2.40	2.38	2.41	2.41	2.40	2.37	2.35	2.36	2.37	2.31		
Pipeline transportation	3.85	3.71	3.67	3.75	3.69	3.61	3.65	3.66	3.71	3.70	3.65	3.71	3.69	3.54		
Communication:	2.99	3.01	2.96	2.93	2.92	2.89	2.90	2.91	2.89	2.90	2.89	2.90	2.92	2.83		
Telephone communication	2.87	2.89	2.82	2.80	2.79	2.76	2.77	2.78	2.77	2.77	2.77	2.78	2.79	2.70		
Telegraph communication ⁴	3.02	3.01	3.01	3.02	3.04	3.02	3.02	3.03	2.91	2.90	2.91	2.90	2.92	2.85		
Radio and television broadcasting	3.84	3.87	3.91	3.85	3.83	3.76	3.83	3.80	3.75	3.77	3.73	3.77	3.80	3.70		
Electric, gas, and sanitary services:	3.37	3.36	3.37	3.37	3.33	3.29	3.31	3.27	3.28	3.26	3.25	3.26	3.30	3.17		
Electric companies and systems	3.41	3.41	3.42	3.40	3.38	3.34	3.37	3.32	3.32	3.30	3.30	3.29	3.35	3.22		
Gas companies and systems	3.16	3.13	3.13	3.15	3.10	3.04	3.04	3.03	3.05	3.02	3.00	3.01	3.06	2.94		
Combined utility systems	3.63	3.63	3.64	3.65	3.61	3.58	3.61	3.55	3.56	3.55	3.56	3.58	3.59	3.44		
Water, steam, and sanitary systems	2.76	2.74	2.74	2.72	2.70	2.67	2.69	2.65	2.66	2.67	2.63	2.65	2.68	2.54		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers,¹ by industry—Continued

Revised series; see box, p. 90.

Industry	1967		1966											Annual average	
	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1966	1965
	Average weekly earnings														
Wholesale and retail trade.....	\$80.44	\$80.30	\$80.14	\$79.79	\$79.86	\$79.92	\$80.73	\$80.94	\$79.45	\$78.60	\$78.23	\$77.86	\$77.70	\$79.02	\$76.53
Wholesale trade.....	113.65	113.81	114.52	112.87	112.74	111.93	111.38	112.20	110.70	111.11	110.43	109.48	109.08	111.11	106.49
Motor vehicles and automotive equipment.....	105.57	106.17	105.41	105.41	106.26	103.42	105.58	104.08	103.83	103.42	103.07	101.75	104.08	100.14	100.14
Drugs, chemicals, and allied products.....	117.79	117.27	115.60	115.49	115.66	113.08	114.33	113.36	114.29	113.88	112.00	111.48	114.17	109.08	109.08
Dry goods and apparel.....	108.39	109.16	109.15	110.78	108.95	109.16	107.82	106.96	107.54	105.75	105.08	105.18	107.26	103.19	103.19
Groceries and related products.....	105.01	104.14	103.79	103.07	103.89	103.66	105.75	101.34	100.85	99.54	99.23	99.06	101.84	96.76	96.76
Electrical goods.....	132.24	136.95	126.65	128.87	127.97	123.65	123.48	125.24	127.15	126.85	125.85	126.58	126.98	122.84	122.84
Hardware, plumbing, and heating goods.....	107.60	108.81	108.00	108.95	108.12	106.90	106.34	106.86	106.34	106.49	105.67	106.37	107.30	101.91	101.91
Machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	124.54	125.56	125.05	124.84	122.18	123.49	123.37	121.66	120.83	120.01	117.96	117.55	121.66	115.23	115.23
Miscellaneous wholesalers.....	112.80	113.65	112.40	111.60	111.35	110.83	111.10	110.83	110.68	110.28	109.07	109.34	110.95	107.20	107.20
Retail trade.....	68.95	69.15	69.65	68.64	68.87	69.09	70.11	70.48	69.14	67.64	67.47	67.12	67.30	68.57	66.61
General merchandise stores.....	61.37	62.24	60.26	61.01	61.38	62.24	62.93	61.49	59.88	59.73	59.40	59.22	60.94	58.81	58.81
Department stores.....	65.33	64.70	63.36	64.94	65.54	66.50	67.18	65.52	63.83	63.69	62.98	62.98	64.55	62.98	62.98
Mail order houses.....	67.45	68.83	73.08	70.04	71.25	71.66	71.55	71.96	70.64	68.61	68.94	67.40	71.51	71.00	71.00
Limited price variety stores.....	46.63	48.77	47.12	46.66	46.66	48.00	47.23	46.03	44.54	44.97	44.82	44.53	46.19	44.10	44.10
Food stores.....	71.72	71.81	72.59	71.81	72.76	74.84	75.05	73.49	70.81	70.26	70.26	70.35	72.21	70.32	70.32
Grocery, meat, and vegetable stores.....	72.93	72.81	73.48	72.70	74.00	75.90	76.33	74.74	71.81	71.26	71.26	71.69	73.22	71.69	71.69
Apparel and accessories stores.....	60.21	61.15	58.24	58.97	59.01	59.84	60.52	58.92	58.03	58.18	56.90	57.05	58.89	57.46	57.46
Men's and boys' apparel stores.....	75.48	73.78	72.12	71.69	71.48	73.64	74.78	73.44	70.90	69.65	68.56	69.40	71.96	69.84	69.84
Women's ready-to-wear stores.....	54.72	55.61	52.95	52.97	52.98	52.63	54.26	52.81	52.49	52.33	51.19	51.04	52.81	51.46	51.46
Family clothing stores.....	57.65	59.27	57.32	58.86	57.82	59.99	60.12	57.67	57.89	57.55	57.23	56.40	58.38	56.45	56.45
Shoe stores.....	57.90	60.03	56.36	58.02	60.41	60.52	59.88	57.66	56.36	59.67	55.67	56.52	58.09	56.64	56.64
Average weekly hours															
Wholesale and retail trade.....	36.4	36.5	37.1	36.6	36.8	37.0	37.9	38.0	37.3	36.9	36.9	37.0	37.1	37.7	37.7
Wholesale trade.....	40.3	40.5	40.9	40.6	40.7	40.7	40.8	41.1	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.8
Motor vehicles and automotive equipment.....	41.4	41.8	41.5	41.5	42.0	41.7	42.4	41.8	41.7	41.7	41.9	41.7	41.8	41.9	41.9
Drugs, chemicals, and allied products.....	40.2	40.3	40.0	40.1	40.3	40.1	40.4	40.2	40.1	40.1	40.0	40.1	40.2	40.4	40.4
Dry goods and apparel.....	37.9	38.3	37.9	38.2	37.7	38.3	38.1	38.2	38.0	37.5	37.8	37.7	37.9	37.8	37.8
Groceries and related products.....	40.7	41.0	40.7	40.9	40.9	41.3	42.3	40.7	40.5	40.3	40.5	40.6	40.9	41.0	41.0
Electrical goods.....	43.5	44.9	42.5	43.1	42.8	42.2	42.0	42.6	43.1	43.0	43.1	43.2	42.9	42.8	42.8
Hardware, plumbing, and heating goods.....	40.3	40.6	40.6	40.5	40.8	40.8	40.9	41.1	40.9	40.8	40.8	40.6	40.8	40.6	40.6
Machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	40.7	40.9	41.0	41.2	41.0	41.3	41.4	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.3	41.3
Miscellaneous wholesalers.....	40.0	40.3	40.0	40.0	40.2	40.3	40.4	40.3	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.3
Retail trade.....	35.0	35.1	35.9	35.2	35.5	35.8	36.9	36.9	36.2	35.6	35.7	35.7	35.8	35.9	36.6
General merchandise stores.....	32.3	34.2	32.4	32.8	33.0	34.2	34.2	33.6	32.9	33.0	33.0	32.9	33.3	33.8	33.8
Department stores.....	32.5	33.7	32.0	32.8	33.1	34.1	34.1	33.6	32.9	33.0	32.8	32.8	33.1	33.5	33.5
Mail order houses.....	32.9	41.5	36.0	34.5	35.1	35.3	34.9	35.1	34.8	33.8	34.3	33.7	35.4	36.6	36.6
Limited price variety stores.....	29.7	32.3	31.0	30.7	30.7	32.0	31.7	31.1	30.3	30.8	30.7	30.5	31.0	31.5	31.5
Food stores.....	32.9	33.4	33.3	33.4	34.0	35.3	35.4	34.5	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.5	33.9	34.3	34.3
Grocery, meat, and vegetable stores.....	33.0	33.4	33.4	33.5	34.1	35.3	35.5	34.6	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.5	33.9	34.3	34.3
Apparel and accessories stores.....	32.2	33.6	32.0	32.4	32.6	34.0	34.0	33.1	32.6	32.5	32.7	32.6	32.9	33.6	33.6
Men's and boys' apparel stores.....	34.0	35.3	33.7	34.3	34.7	36.1	36.3	36.0	35.1	35.0	34.8	34.7	35.1	36.0	36.0
Women's ready-to-wear stores.....	32.0	33.5	31.9	32.1	32.5	33.1	33.7	32.8	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.1	32.6	33.2	33.2
Family clothing stores.....	31.5	33.3	32.2	32.6	32.2	33.7	33.4	32.4	32.6	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.8	33.4	33.4
Shoe stores.....	30.8	32.1	30.3	30.7	31.3	34.0	32.9	31.0	30.3	30.6	31.1	31.4	31.4	32.0	32.0
Average hourly earnings															
Wholesale and retail trade.....	\$2.21	\$2.20	\$2.16	\$2.18	\$2.17	\$2.16	\$2.13	\$2.13	\$2.13	\$2.12	\$2.11	\$2.10	\$2.13	\$2.03	\$2.03
Wholesale trade.....	2.82	2.81	2.80	2.78	2.77	2.75	2.73	2.73	2.72	2.73	2.72	2.69	2.68	2.73	2.61
Motor vehicles and automotive equipment.....	2.55	2.54	2.54	2.54	2.53	2.48	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.48	2.46	2.44	2.49	2.39	2.39
Drugs, chemicals, and allied products.....	2.93	2.91	2.89	2.88	2.87	2.82	2.83	2.82	2.85	2.84	2.80	2.78	2.84	2.70	2.70
Dry goods and apparel.....	2.86	2.85	2.88	2.90	2.89	2.85	2.83	2.80	2.83	2.82	2.78	2.79	2.83	2.73	2.73
Groceries and related products.....	2.58	2.54	2.55	2.52	2.54	2.51	2.50	2.49	2.49	2.47	2.45	2.44	2.49	2.36	2.36
Electrical goods.....	3.04	3.05	2.98	2.99	2.99	2.93	2.94	2.94	2.95	2.95	2.92	2.93	2.96	2.87	2.87
Hardware, plumbing, and heating goods.....	2.67	2.68	2.66	2.69	2.65	2.62	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.61	2.59	2.62	2.63	2.51	2.51
Machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	3.06	3.07	3.05	3.03	2.98	2.99	2.98	2.96	2.94	2.92	2.87	2.86	2.96	2.79	2.79
Miscellaneous wholesalers.....	2.82	2.82	2.81	2.79	2.77	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.76	2.75	2.72	2.72	2.76	2.66	2.66
Retail trade.....	1.97	1.94	1.95	1.94	1.93	1.90	1.91	1.91	1.90	1.89	1.88	1.88	1.91	1.82	1.82
General merchandise stores.....	1.90	1.82	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.82	1.84	1.83	1.82	1.81	1.80	1.80	1.83	1.74	1.74
Department stores.....	2.01	1.92	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.95	1.97	1.95	1.94	1.93	1.92	1.92	1.95	1.88	1.88
Mail order houses.....	2.05	2.02	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.05	2.05	2.03	2.03	2.01	2.00	2.02	1.94	1.94
Limited price variety stores.....	1.57	1.51	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.50	1.49	1.48	1.47	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.49	1.40	1.40
Food stores.....	2.18	2.15	2.18	2.15	2.14	2.12	2.12	2.13	2.12	2.11	2.11	2.10	2.13	2.05	2.05
Grocery, meat, and vegetable stores.....	2.21	2.18	2.20	2.17	2.17	2.15	2.15	2.16	2.15	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.16	2.09	2.09
Apparel and accessories stores.....	1.87	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.81	1.76	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.79	1.77	1.75	1.79	1.71	1.71
Men's and boys' apparel stores.....	2.22	2.09	2.14	2.09	2.06	2.04	2.06	2.04	2.02	1.99	1.97	2.00	2.05	1.94	1.94
Women's ready-to-wear stores.....	1.71	1.66	1.66	1.65	1.63	1.59	1.61	1.61	1.62	1.61	1.58	1.59	1.62	1.55	1.55
Family clothing stores.....	1.83	1.78	1.78	1.80	1.80	1.78	1.80	1.78	1.76	1.76	1.75	1.73	1.78	1.69	1.69
Shoe stores.....	1.88	1.87	1.86	1.89	1.93	1.78	1.82	1.86	1.86	1.95	1.79	1.80	1.85	1.77	1.77

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers,¹ by industry—Continued

Revised series; see box, p. 90.

Industry	1967		1966										Annual average		
	Feb. ²	Jan. ¹	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1966	1965
Average weekly earnings															
Wholesale and retail trade—Continued															
Retail trade—Continued															
Furniture and appliance stores		\$92.19	\$95.28	\$91.65	\$91.34	\$91.64	\$91.37	\$91.77	\$89.89	\$88.59	\$87.81	\$88.09	\$87.47	\$90.23	\$88.18
Furniture and home furnishings		91.03	93.60	90.32	90.39	90.46	91.20	90.12	89.89	88.65	87.47	87.30	86.63	89.67	86.98
Eating and drinking places ³		48.14	48.72	47.95	47.91	48.00	48.93	48.79	47.40	46.51	46.31	46.38	47.60	45.76	
Other retail trade		86.11	86.62	86.37	86.80	85.81	86.90	87.53	86.46	84.99	85.01	84.00	83.81	85.63	83.44
Building materials and hardware		92.10	92.77	92.32	93.41	93.21	93.28	93.51	92.64	90.91	90.49	88.81	88.38	91.54	88.41
Motor vehicle dealers		107.95	109.74	110.33	109.91	106.50	108.97	110.77	110.25	108.46	108.28	107.50	104.92	108.54	105.32
Other vehicle and accessory dealers		90.30	90.05	90.29	90.48	89.20	91.54	92.82	89.38	88.54	87.03	86.76	86.76	89.38	85.89
Drug stores		62.94	63.83	62.68	63.39	63.46	64.60	65.15	63.50	61.70	61.72	61.20	61.58	62.95	61.60
Fuel and ice dealers		106.82	105.65	104.73	102.61	99.25	97.29	98.33	97.11	98.18	98.41	99.54	102.38	100.86	96.05
Finance, insurance, and real estate ⁶	\$94.23	94.23	93.62	93.00	93.25	92.01	92.13	92.75	91.88	92.63	92.50	91.76	92.13	92.50	88.91
Banking		84.67	83.78	82.73	82.81	82.14	82.21	82.43	81.18	82.21	82.21	81.84	81.47	82.21	79.24
Credit agencies other than banks		89.68	87.00	86.02	86.71	85.27	85.96	86.41	84.75	86.56	86.18	85.28	86.26	85.96	84.29
Savings and loan associations		91.44	87.08	86.85	87.32	86.25	87.05	89.07	85.38	86.81	86.54	85.56	86.16	87.05	84.67
Security dealers and exchanges		138.74	132.47	131.73	131.72	133.20	132.82	135.42	139.13	149.71	148.93	145.16	144.02	138.38	127.43
Insurance carriers		100.10	101.08	100.81	100.44	99.70	99.32	99.80	99.06	98.69	98.85	98.85	99.22	99.32	95.86
Life insurance		99.52	101.02	100.56	100.56	99.82	99.82	99.65	98.92	98.64	98.19	98.82	98.82	99.55	95.63
Accident and health insurance		90.13	90.13	90.27	88.93	90.27	89.65	88.91	89.17	88.56	88.43	88.32	88.67	89.04	85.38
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance		103.19	103.47	103.19	102.71	101.52	101.41	101.90	101.41	100.93	100.81	100.70	101.08	101.68	97.92
Average weekly hours															
Wholesale and retail trade—Continued															
Retail trade—Continued															
Furniture and appliance stores		38.9	39.7	39.0	39.2	39.5	39.9	39.9	39.6	39.2	39.2	39.5	39.4	39.4	39.9
Furniture and home furnishings		38.9	40.0	39.1	39.3	39.5	40.0	39.7	39.6	39.4	39.4	39.5	39.2	39.5	39.9
Eating and drinking places ³		33.2	33.6	33.3	33.5	33.8	35.2	35.1	34.1	33.7	33.8	33.8	34.1	34.0	35.2
Other retail trade		39.5	40.1	39.8	40.0	40.1	40.8	40.9	40.4	39.9	40.1	40.0	40.1	40.2	40.9
Building materials and hardware		41.3	41.6	41.4	41.7	41.8	42.4	42.7	42.3	41.7	41.7	41.5	41.3	41.8	42.1
Motor vehicle dealers		42.5	42.7	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.9	43.1	42.9	42.7	42.8	43.0	43.0	42.9	43.7
Other vehicle and accessory dealers		43.0	43.5	43.2	43.5	43.3	43.8	44.2	43.6	43.4	43.3	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6
Drug stores		33.3	34.5	33.7	33.9	34.3	35.3	35.6	34.7	33.9	34.1	34.0	34.4	34.4	35.4
Fuel and ice dealers		42.9	42.6	42.4	42.4	41.7	41.4	42.2	41.5	41.6	41.7	42.0	43.2	42.2	42.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate ⁶	37.1	37.1	37.3	37.2	37.3	37.1	37.3	37.4	37.2	37.2	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.2
Banking		37.3	37.4	37.1	37.3	37.0	37.2	37.3	36.9	37.2	37.2	37.2	37.2	37.2	37.2
Credit agencies other than banks		38.0	37.5	37.4	37.7	37.4	37.7	37.9	37.5	37.8	37.8	37.9	38.0	37.7	37.8
Savings and loan associations		38.1	36.9	36.8	37.0	36.7	37.2	37.9	36.8	37.1	37.3	37.2	37.3	37.2	37.3
Security dealers and exchanges		36.9	36.9	36.9	37.0	37.0	37.1	37.1	37.5	37.9	37.8	38.0	37.8	37.3	37.7
Insurance carriers		36.8	37.3	37.2	37.2	37.2	37.2	37.1	37.1	37.1	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.2	37.3
Life insurance		35.8	36.6	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.5	36.5	36.4	36.5	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.5
Accident and health insurance		37.4	37.4	37.3	36.9	37.3	37.2	37.2	37.0	36.9	37.0	36.8	37.1	37.1	36.8
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance		37.8	37.9	37.8	37.9	37.6	37.7	37.6	37.7	37.8	37.9	38.0	38.0	37.8	38.1
Average hourly earnings															
Wholesale and retail trade—Continued															
Retail trade—Continued															
Furniture and appliance stores		\$2.37	\$2.40	\$2.35	\$2.33	\$2.32	\$2.29	\$2.30	\$2.27	\$2.26	\$2.24	\$2.23	\$2.22	\$2.29	\$2.21
Furniture and home furnishings		2.34	2.34	2.31	2.30	2.29	2.28	2.27	2.27	2.25	2.22	2.21	2.21	2.27	2.18
Eating and drinking places ³		1.45	1.45	1.44	1.43	1.42	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.38	1.37	1.37	1.36	1.40	1.30
Other retail trade		2.18	2.16	2.17	2.17	2.14	2.13	2.14	2.14	2.13	2.12	2.10	2.09	2.13	2.04
Building materials and hardware		2.23	2.23	2.23	2.24	2.23	2.20	2.19	2.19	2.18	2.17	2.14	2.14	2.19	2.10
Motor vehicle dealers		2.54	2.57	2.59	2.58	2.50	2.54	2.67	2.57	2.54	2.53	2.50	2.44	2.53	2.41
Other vehicle and accessory dealers		2.10	2.07	2.09	2.08	2.06	2.09	2.10	2.05	2.04	2.01	1.99	1.99	2.05	1.97
Drug stores		1.89	1.85	1.86	1.87	1.85	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.82	1.81	1.80	1.79	1.83	1.74
Fuel and ice dealers		2.49	2.48	2.47	2.42	2.38	2.35	2.33	2.34	2.36	2.36	2.37	2.37	2.39	2.26
Finance, insurance, and real estate ⁶	\$2.54	2.54	2.51	2.50	2.50	2.48	2.47	2.48	2.47	2.49	2.48	2.46	2.47	2.48	2.39
Banking		2.27	2.24	2.23	2.22	2.22	2.21	2.21	2.20	2.21	2.21	2.20	2.19	2.21	2.13
Credit agencies other than banks		2.36	2.32	2.30	2.30	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.26	2.29	2.28	2.25	2.27	2.28	2.23
Savings and loan associations		2.40	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.35	2.34	2.35	2.32	2.34	2.32	2.30	2.31	2.34	2.27
Security dealers and exchanges		3.76	3.59	3.57	3.56	3.30	3.58	3.65	3.71	3.95	3.94	3.82	3.81	3.71	3.38
Insurance carriers		2.72	2.71	2.71	2.70	2.68	2.67	2.69	2.67	2.66	2.65	2.65	2.66	2.67	2.57
Life insurance		2.78	2.76	2.74	2.74	2.72	2.72	2.73	2.71	2.71	2.69	2.71	2.70	2.72	2.62
Accident and health insurance		2.41	2.41	2.42	2.41	2.42	2.41	2.39	2.41	2.40	2.39	2.40	2.39	2.40	2.32
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance		2.73	2.73	2.73	2.71	2.70	2.69	2.71	2.69	2.67	2.66	2.65	2.66	2.69	2.57

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Gross hours and earnings of production workers,¹ by industry—Continued

Revised series; see box, p. 90.

Industry	1967		1966										Annual average		
	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1966	1965
Average weekly earnings															
Services and miscellaneous:															
Hotels and lodging places:															
Hotels, tourist courts, and motels ⁵		\$54.75	\$55.35	\$54.83	\$55.06	\$53.73	\$53.58	\$53.72	\$52.68	\$52.97	\$52.36	\$52.13	\$52.59	\$53.34	\$51.17
Personal services:															
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing plants ..		62.46	62.87	61.99	62.65	61.88	60.74	61.76	62.15	61.44	60.04	59.82	58.90	61.12	58.98
Motion pictures:															
Motion picture filming and distributing ..		161.63	166.96	159.42	164.55	159.29	162.51	165.68	160.19	148.71	147.66	146.07	148.80	157.77	148.08
Average weekly hours															
Services and miscellaneous:															
Hotels and lodging places:															
Hotels, tourist courts, and motels ⁵		36.5	36.9	36.8	37.2	36.8	38.0	38.1	37.1	37.3	37.4	37.5	37.3	37.3	37.9
Personal services:															
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing plants ..		37.4	38.1	37.8	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.6	38.6	38.4	38.0	38.1	38.0	38.2	38.8
Motion pictures:															
Motion picture filming and distributing ..		42.2	42.7	41.3	42.3	41.7	42.1	42.7	41.5	40.3	39.8	39.8	40.0	41.3	39.7
Average hourly earnings															
Services and miscellaneous:															
Hotels and lodging places:															
Hotels, tourist courts, and motels ⁵		\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.49	\$1.48	\$1.46	\$1.41	\$1.41	\$1.42	\$1.42	\$1.40	\$1.39	\$1.41	\$1.43	\$1.35
Personal services:															
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing plants ..		1.67	1.65	1.64	1.64	1.62	1.59	1.60	1.61	1.60	1.58	1.57	1.55	1.60	1.52
Motion pictures:															
Motion picture filming and distributing ..		3.83	3.91	3.86	3.89	3.82	3.86	3.88	3.86	3.69	3.71	3.67	3.72	3.82	3.73

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to October 1966, see footnote 1, table A-9. For employees covered, see footnote 1, table A-10.

² Preliminary.

³ Based upon monthly data summarized in the M-300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I). Beginning January 1965, data relate to railroads with operating revenues of \$5,000,000 or more.

⁴ Data relate to nonsupervisory employees except messengers.

⁵ Money payments only, tips not included.

⁶ Data for nonoffice salesmen excluded from all series in this division.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics for all series except that for Class I railroads. (See footnote 3.)

TABLE C-2. Average weekly hours, seasonally adjusted, of production workers in selected industries¹
Revised series; see box, p. 90.

Industry division and group	1967		1966										
	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.
Mining.....	42.5	42.7	42.5	42.5	42.6	42.9	42.4	43.2	42.9	42.6	41.7	43.2	42.7
Contract construction.....	37.5	38.4	38.8	37.1	37.3	37.7	36.9	37.8	37.4	36.1	37.2	38.5	38.1
Manufacturing.....	40.3	41.0	40.9	41.3	41.3	41.5	41.4	41.0	41.3	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.5
Durable goods.....	40.9	41.9	41.7	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.1	41.8	42.0	42.2	42.3	42.3	42.4
Ordnance and accessories.....	41.5	42.0	42.1	42.7	42.2	42.5	42.1	42.7	42.1	42.4	42.2	42.0	42.3
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	39.8	40.1	40.2	40.4	40.4	40.3	40.3	40.6	40.5	41.4	41.3	41.1	41.2
Furniture and fixtures.....	39.9	40.8	40.5	41.1	41.2	41.2	41.6	41.0	41.8	42.0	41.6	41.9	41.7
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	41.6	41.9	42.4	41.7	41.8	41.9	41.8	41.5	41.9	41.8	42.1	42.8	42.4
Primary metal industries.....	40.7	41.6	41.5	42.5	42.7	42.5	42.4	41.6	42.0	42.2	41.8	41.9	41.9
Fabricated metal products.....	41.2	42.3	42.2	42.2	42.4	42.7	42.2	42.1	42.3	42.4	42.4	42.4	42.5
Machinery.....	42.8	43.7	43.6	44.0	43.9	44.3	43.8	43.3	43.8	43.8	43.7	44.0	43.9
Electrical equipment and supplies.....	39.7	40.9	40.6	40.9	41.1	41.3	41.2	40.9	41.2	41.3	41.4	41.3	41.5
Transportation equipment.....	41.0	41.8	41.5	42.0	42.4	42.9	43.2	42.1	42.3	42.2	43.4	42.9	43.3
Instruments and related products.....	41.2	41.7	41.8	41.7	42.0	42.2	41.7	41.7	42.0	42.4	42.0	42.4	42.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	38.9	40.0	39.7	40.0	40.0	39.9	40.0	39.7	40.1	40.3	40.0	40.3	40.2
Nondurable goods.....	39.5	40.1	39.9	40.2	40.2	40.2	40.2	40.1	40.3	40.3	40.3	40.4	40.5
Food and kindred products.....	40.8	41.1	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.2	41.1	41.3	41.0	40.9	41.1	41.1	41.5
Tobacco manufactures.....	37.0	38.5	39.2	38.5	37.7	38.7	37.8	37.9	38.0	38.5	39.2	39.4	41.3
Textile mill products.....	40.1	41.0	40.8	41.0	41.3	42.1	42.0	41.7	42.2	42.2	41.9	42.4	42.3
Apparel and related products.....	35.8	36.7	36.5	36.5	36.7	35.6	36.3	36.2	36.5	36.5	36.4	36.5	36.5
Paper and allied products.....	42.8	43.2	43.0	43.6	43.1	43.4	43.3	43.4	42.3	43.7	43.7	43.5	43.5
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	38.6	38.8	38.6	39.0	39.0	38.9	38.9	39.0	39.0	38.7	38.9	38.7	38.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	41.4	41.9	42.0	42.2	42.2	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	41.9	42.3	42.0	42.1
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	42.3	41.9	42.4	42.6	42.4	41.8	41.9	42.4	42.5	42.5	42.6	42.6	42.6
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products.....	41.0	41.5	41.4	42.0	42.1	42.0	41.8	41.5	41.7	42.1	42.4	42.2	42.3
Leather and leather products.....	37.5	38.4	38.0	38.8	38.8	38.3	38.6	38.3	38.7	39.0	39.0	38.5	38.7
Wholesale and retail trade.....	36.7	36.8	36.8	36.9	36.9	37.0	37.3	37.3	37.2	37.0	37.1	37.1	37.3
Wholesale trade.....	40.5	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.7	40.8	40.9	40.6	40.7	40.7	40.8	40.9
Retail trade.....	35.3	35.4	35.6	35.6	35.7	35.8	36.1	36.1	36.0	35.9	35.9	36.0	36.1

¹ For employees covered, see footnote 1, table A-10.

² Preliminary.

NOTE: The seasonal adjustment method used is described in *The BLS Seasonal Factor Method* (1966) which may be obtained from the Bureau on request.

TABLE C-3. Average hourly earnings excluding overtime of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group¹
Revised series; see box, p. 90.

Major industry group	1967		1966										Annual average		
	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1966	1965
Manufacturing.....	\$2.68	\$2.66	\$2.65	\$2.63	\$2.62	\$2.61	\$2.57	\$2.59	\$2.58	\$2.58	\$2.58	\$2.56	\$2.56	\$2.59	\$2.50
Durable goods.....	2.84	2.83	2.82	2.80	2.79	2.78	2.73	2.74	2.74	2.74	2.74	2.72	2.72	2.75	2.67
Ordnance and accessories.....	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.07	3.08	3.07	3.06	3.04	3.04	3.05	3.04	3.05	3.04	3.06	3.03
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	2.18	2.19	2.20	2.22	2.22	2.19	2.18	2.17	2.16	2.13	2.09	2.10	2.10	2.16	2.08
Furniture and fixtures.....	2.17	2.16	2.14	2.13	2.12	2.11	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.09	2.07	2.06	2.11	2.03	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2.65	2.64	2.64	2.62	2.61	2.59	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.55	2.55	2.58	2.49	
Primary metal industries.....	3.17	3.15	3.16	3.15	3.15	3.13	3.15	3.14	3.13	3.13	3.11	3.09	3.13	3.04	
Fabricated metal products.....	2.79	2.78	2.76	2.75	2.75	2.71	2.71	2.70	2.71	2.71	2.70	2.69	2.72	2.63	
Machinery.....	2.98	2.96	2.95	2.94	2.92	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.88	2.87	2.86	2.90	2.81	
Electrical equipment and supplies.....	2.59	2.58	2.57	2.55	2.54	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.51	2.51	2.53	2.49	
Transportation equipment.....	3.25	3.25	3.22	3.22	3.21	3.13	3.13	3.13	3.12	3.11	3.11	3.11	3.16	3.04	
Instruments and related products.....	2.65	2.63	2.62	2.60	2.60	2.58	2.58	2.59	2.57	2.58	2.57	2.56	2.59	2.52	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	2.24	2.20	2.16	2.14	2.14	2.12	2.14	2.14	2.13	2.14	2.13	2.13	2.14	2.07	
Nondurable goods.....	2.43	2.42	2.40	2.39	2.37	2.36	2.34	2.35	2.34	2.34	2.33	2.32	2.31	2.35	2.27
Food and kindred products.....	2.48	2.45	2.42	2.40	2.39	2.37	2.39	2.41	2.42	2.43	2.41	2.38	2.40	2.33	
Tobacco manufactures.....	2.18	2.13	2.08	2.05	2.04	2.12	2.27	2.26	2.24	2.24	2.18	2.17	2.15	2.06	
Textile mill products.....	1.92	1.91	1.91	1.90	1.89	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.83	1.83	1.82	1.82	1.86	1.78	
Apparel and related products.....	1.91	1.90	1.89	1.88	1.86	1.85	1.84	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.84	1.84	1.85	1.80	
Paper and allied products.....	2.64	2.63	2.63	2.62	2.61	2.60	2.60	2.58	2.57	2.57	2.55	2.55	2.59	2.50	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	
Chemicals and allied products.....	2.93	2.93	2.92	2.91	2.90	2.88	2.89	2.87	2.84	2.82	2.81	2.83	2.87	2.79	
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	3.38	3.34	3.33	3.30	3.29	3.27	3.28	3.28	3.27	3.30	3.28	3.29	3.29	3.18	
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products.....	2.58	2.56	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.52	2.55	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.51	2.51	2.53	2.49	
Leather and leather products.....	1.95	1.93	1.93	1.91	1.91	1.88	1.86	1.88	1.88	1.89	1.87	1.86	1.89	1.84	

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to October 1966, see footnote 1, table A-9. For employees covered, see footnote 1, table A-10. Average hourly earnings excluding overtime are derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

² Preliminary.

³ Not available because average overtime rates are significantly above time and one-half. Inclusion of data for the group in the nondurable goods total has little effect.

TABLE C-4. Average weekly overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing, by industry¹
 Revised series; see box, p. 90.

Industry	1967		1966											Annual average	
	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1966	1965
Manufacturing.....	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.6
Durable goods.....	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3	3.9
Nondurable goods.....	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2
<i>Durable goods</i>															
Ordnance and accessories.....	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.0
Ammunition, except for small arms.....	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.1	
Sighting and fire control equipment.....	4.5	3.0	3.9	2.2	3.4	3.0	3.4	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.4	1.6	
Other ordnance and accessories.....	5.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.0	5.2	4.5	4.4	5.4	2.9	
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.8
Sawmills and planing mills.....	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.7
Millwork, plywood, and related products.....	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0
Wooden containers.....	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.2	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.0	3.5
Miscellaneous wood products.....	3.4	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.6
Furniture and fixtures.....	2.8	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.3	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.6
Household furniture.....	2.6	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.9	2.9	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6
Office furniture.....	4.3	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.2	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.7	3.5	
Partitions; office and store fixtures.....	2.7	3.6	3.5	4.7	5.5	5.4	4.1	4.9	4.3	3.6	4.0	3.6	4.2	3.7	
Other furniture and fixtures.....	3.3	4.2	4.2	4.5	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.1	3.4	3.4	3.2	4.1	3.7	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3.5	3.8	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.0	4.5	4.2	4.1
Flat glass.....	3.8	3.7	5.9	4.8	3.8	4.0	4.2	3.6	4.1	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.1	
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	3.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.5	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.0	
Cement, hydraulic.....	2.2	2.3	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.3	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.2	
Structural clay products.....	2.7	2.8	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.1	3.6	3.6
Pottery and related products.....	2.5	2.6	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.0	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	4.5	4.9	5.3	6.6	7.0	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.3	5.0	6.4	6.2	
Other stone and mineral products.....	3.3	3.7	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.5	
Primary metal industries.....	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.8	
Blast furnace and basic steel products.....	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.8	
Iron and steel foundries.....	4.9	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.5	5.4	5.1	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.5	
Nonferrous smelting and refining.....	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.2	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.5	
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and extruding.....	5.0	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.0	5.5	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.0	
Nonferrous foundries.....	4.1	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.4	3.7	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	3.9	
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	4.9	5.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	5.4	4.8	5.7	6.0	5.4	6.1	6.3	5.9	5.2	
Fabricated metal products.....	3.9	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.0	
Metal cans.....	3.4	3.1	3.7	3.6	5.1	5.6	6.9	4.6	4.8	4.4	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.5	
Cutlery, handtools, and general hardware.....	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4	
Heating equipment and plumbing fixtures.....	1.8	2.6	2.6	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.3	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.3	
Fabricated structural metal products.....	3.7	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.4	4.1	3.6	
Screw machine products, bolts, etc.....	6.5	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	6.5	5.9	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.8	7.0	6.9	5.4	
Metal stampings.....	3.9	4.4	5.4	5.8	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.2	
Coating, engraving, and allied services.....	4.1	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.7	5.1	4.4	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.3	
Miscellaneous fabricated wire products.....	3.8	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.3	3.8	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.3	3.8	4.9	4.6	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.4	
Machinery.....	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.5	4.6	
Engines and turbines.....	4.5	6.8	4.9	4.9	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.4	4.4	5.5	4.1	
Farm machinery and equipment.....	4.3	3.6	3.1	3.7	4.0	3.4	3.2	3.7	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.8	2.9	
Construction and related machinery.....	3.7	4.1	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.2	
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	7.6	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.1	7.4	8.2	8.3	8.0	8.2	8.0	7.8	6.7	
Special industry machinery.....	5.5	6.0	5.8	5.7	6.1	5.4	4.7	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.6	4.8	
General industrial machinery.....	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.0	5.8	5.7	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.5	4.4	
Office, computing, and accounting machines.....	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.2	4.0	4.0	3.7	4.2	4.6	4.0	3.4	
Service industry machines.....	2.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.4	2.9	
Miscellaneous machinery.....	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.3	5.9	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.3	5.4	
Electrical equipment and supplies.....	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	2.8	
Electric distribution equipment.....	3.7	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.4	3.7	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.8	2.9	
Electrical industrial apparatus.....	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	3.5	
Household appliances.....	2.2	2.5	3.3	3.7	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.6	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.0	
Electric lighting and wiring equipment.....	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.8	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.7	
Radio and TV receiving sets.....	1.7	2.7	3.0	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.5	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.4	
Communication equipment.....	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.6	2.9	2.7	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.3	2.7	
Electronic components and accessories.....	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.0	2.4	
Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies.....	3.0	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.1	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.5	3.3	3.2	
Transportation equipment.....	3.6	4.2	4.8	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.4	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.8	
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	2.9	4.1	5.0	5.9	5.2	5.0	4.4	4.2	4.1	5.8	4.7	5.3	4.9	6.2	
Aircraft and parts.....	4.5	4.5	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.2	4.6	5.1	5.0	5.0	3.3	
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.5	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.4	3.8	4.1	3.4	
Railroad equipment.....	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.5	3.9	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.0	2.9	3.3	2.6	
Other transportation equipment.....	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.8	3.4	3.1	2.6	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.0	2.7	2.9	
Instruments and related products.....	3.3	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.0	
Engineering and scientific instruments.....	4.0	4.7	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.9	4.0	4.5	4.5	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.2	3.4	
Mechanical measuring and control devices.....	3.5	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.4	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.1	2.9	
Optical and ophthalmic goods.....	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.7	
Ophthalmic goods.....	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.1	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.4	
Surgical, medical, and dental equipment.....	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.1	
Photographic equipment and supplies.....	4.1	4.4	4.5	5.1	5.1	4.1	3.9	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.7	5.0	4.6	4.0	
Watches and clocks.....	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-4. Average weekly overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing, by industry¹—Continued

Revised series; see box, p. 90.

Industry	1967		1966										Annual average		
	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1966	1965
Manufacturing—Continued															
<i>Durable goods—Continued</i>															
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.3	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.7	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	3.5	4.8	4.9	5.3	4.9	4.6	2.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	3.7	4.3	3.6	
Toys, amusement and sporting goods.....	2.5	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.6	
Pens, pencils, office and art materials.....	2.1	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.8	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.3	
Costume jewelry, buttons, and notions.....	2.2	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.2	3.4	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.4	
Other manufacturing industries.....	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.7	
Musical instruments and parts.....	2.4	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.5	2.9	2.3	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.0	
<i>Nondurable goods</i>															
Food and kindred products.....	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.7	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.0	3.8	
Meat products.....	4.5	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.1	4.2	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.5	4.3	4.2	
Dairy products.....	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.6	4.0	3.9	4.6	4.3	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.6	
Canned and preserved food, except meats.....	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.7	3.3	3.1	2.9	
Grain mill products.....	6.8	6.6	6.6	7.7	8.5	7.0	7.9	7.3	6.4	5.6	5.6	6.3	6.8	6.6	
Bakery products.....	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.3	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.3	
Sugar.....	2.9	3.0	3.8	3.8	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.0	3.7	3.5	4.6	4.5	3.9	3.9	
Confectionery and related products.....	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.5	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.4	
Beverages.....	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	6.7	4.4	3.5	3.6	3.1	2.8	3.9	3.3	
Miscellaneous food and kindred products.....	4.2	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.9	4.4	4.4	4.3	
Tobacco manufactures.....	1.0	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.9	1.4	1.1	
Cigarettes.....	1.1	2.2	1.2	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.2	1.6	.9	2.9	1.7	.8	
Cigars.....	.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	.9	1.2	.8	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	
Textile mill products.....	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.2	
Cotton broad woven fabrics.....	4.6	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.3	4.8	
Silk and synthetic broad woven fabrics.....	3.5	3.9	4.5	4.3	4.7	5.2	5.6	4.9	6.0	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.0	5.3	
Weaving and finishing broad wools.....	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.3	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.2	4.7	4.4	
Narrow fabrics and smallwares.....	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.3	3.9	3.7	4.4	4.0	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.1	3.6	
Knitting.....	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5	
Finishing textiles, except wool and knit.....	4.5	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.5	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.3	4.6	
Floor covering.....	3.9	4.3	5.0	5.3	5.4	4.9	3.5	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.5	5.1	
Yarn and thread.....	3.1	3.5	4.0	4.4	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.4	4.8	4.7	
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	4.2	4.2	4.9	5.2	5.2	4.7	4.2	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.3	
Apparel and related products.....	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	
Men's and boys' furnishings.....	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	
Women's, misses', juniors' outerwear.....	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.3	
Women's and children's undergarments.....	1.1	1.3	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	
Hats, caps, and millinery.....	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.4	
Girls' and children's outerwear.....	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.4	
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....	1.0	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.....	1.5	2.2	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.4	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.1	
Paper and allied products.....	4.0	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.0	
Paper and pulp.....	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.0	
Paperboard.....	7.6	7.0	7.5	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.2	7.5	7.0	7.5	7.0	
Converted paper and paperboard products.....	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.5	
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	4.0	4.6	5.0	5.5	5.7	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.0	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.9	4.5	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.1	
Newspaper publishing and printing.....	1.9	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.4	
Periodical publishing and printing.....	3.6	3.3	4.4	5.6	5.8	4.6	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.7	4.1	3.7	4.1	3.8	
Books.....	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.8	5.2	5.4	4.9	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.9	4.2	
Commercial printing.....	3.4	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.4	
Bookbinding and related industries.....	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.5	
Other publishing and printing industries.....	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.9	3.6	3.1	3.3	3.1	
Chemicals and allied products.....	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.0	
Industrial chemicals.....	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.0	
Plastics materials and synthetics.....	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.0	3.2	3.2	2.9	
Drugs.....	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.6	
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods.....	2.7	2.8	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.3	2.5	
Paints, varnishes, and allied products.....	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.7	3.8	3.4	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.7	
Agricultural chemicals.....	4.8	4.2	3.9	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.8	4.3	6.5	8.9	7.3	4.7	5.2	4.9	
Other chemical products.....	2.7	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.0	
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	2.6	2.4	3.2	2.8	
Petroleum refining.....	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.1	
Other petroleum and coal products.....	3.8	4.4	4.9	6.7	7.4	5.8	6.8	6.7	5.0	4.6	3.9	3.8	5.4	5.5	
Rubber, miscellaneous plastic products.....	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.1	
Tires and inner tubes.....	6.3	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.1	5.7	5.8	5.4	6.5	6.6	5.8	6.7	6.2	6.1	
Other rubber products.....	3.4	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.0	3.3	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.3	
Miscellaneous plastic products.....	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.0	3.5	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	
Leather and leather products.....	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.1	1.8	
Leather tanning and finishing.....	2.9	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	
Footwear, except rubber.....	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.6	
Other leather products.....	1.8	2.1	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.5	1.8	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.0	
Handbags and personal leather goods.....	1.7	1.7	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.9	

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to October 1966, see footnote 1, table A-9. For employees covered, see footnote 1, table A-10.

These series cover premium overtime hours of production and related workers during the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Overtime hours are those paid for at premium rates because (1) they exceeded

either the straight-time workday or workweek or (2) they occurred on week ends or holidays or outside regularly scheduled hours. Hours for which only shift differential, hazard, incentive, or other similar types of premiums were paid are excluded.

² Preliminary.

TABLE C-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours and payrolls in industrial and construction activities¹

[1957-59=100]

Revised series; see box, p. 90.

Activity	1967		1966										Annual average		
	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1966	1965
Man-hours															
Total.....	108.9	111.8	115.6	117.1	119.6	120.0	119.6	117.2	118.8	114.6	112.2	111.5	109.2	115.3	109.1
Mining.....	77.7	79.5	81.9	81.5	84.1	84.7	86.5	85.9	86.9	83.7	74.3	81.5	80.2	82.7	82.9
Contract construction.....	91.8	98.3	106.7	111.2	123.6	126.1	131.4	132.4	126.1	112.4	107.4	102.5	92.5	114.2	110.2
Manufacturing.....	113.6	116.0	119.0	119.9	120.6	120.7	119.1	116.0	119.1	116.5	114.9	114.6	113.7	117.2	110.2
Durable goods.....	120.0	122.9	125.9	126.6	127.2	126.9	123.2	121.5	125.8	123.6	122.1	120.9	119.6	123.5	114.1
Ordnance and accessories.....	165.6	165.6	162.3	159.3	154.0	150.9	145.2	142.5	141.5	139.3	134.4	132.0	130.8	143.4	113.1
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	87.9	89.8	91.9	95.0	98.1	100.2	104.1	103.7	105.6	102.0	98.9	96.4	94.8	98.9	97.5
Furniture and fixtures.....	119.0	121.8	128.9	129.6	130.7	130.0	131.6	122.5	128.1	124.3	122.0	123.7	121.6	126.2	119.0
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	99.9	102.2	106.3	109.5	111.7	113.5	115.4	114.5	115.2	112.8	110.9	108.0	104.5	110.6	108.1
Primary metal industries.....	111.1	113.7	113.6	114.7	115.3	117.7	117.3	116.3	119.2	116.5	115.8	113.5	112.1	115.2	112.9
Fabricated metal products.....	122.5	125.8	129.7	130.0	130.1	130.2	127.2	122.7	128.2	126.2	124.3	123.4	123.4	122.6	117.2
Machinery.....	137.5	140.3	141.0	137.6	137.3	138.0	135.9	134.5	137.9	136.3	134.3	134.2	132.8	135.8	123.0
Electrical equipment and supplies.....	144.4	149.0	152.3	152.7	153.9	152.1	148.6	141.9	146.7	143.3	141.5	139.4	139.5	145.8	125.6
Transportation equipment.....	113.0	116.7	122.0	122.6	122.2	119.4	103.0	109.3	116.5	116.4	117.2	116.3	115.4	116.2	106.8
Instruments and related products.....	128.5	130.0	131.9	130.6	130.4	129.3	127.7	125.5	128.2	125.6	122.9	123.6	122.3	126.5	112.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	106.0	107.0	113.6	123.6	124.7	121.5	120.1	109.9	117.3	114.8	111.5	111.0	108.0	114.9	109.8
Nondurable goods.....	105.4	106.9	109.9	111.2	112.0	112.6	113.7	108.9	110.4	107.3	105.6	106.5	105.9	109.0	105.2
Food and kindred products.....	87.3	90.4	95.4	98.9	101.7	106.3	106.1	99.5	94.0	88.6	86.9	87.1	87.6	95.0	94.0
Tobacco manufactures.....	75.4	87.6	98.3	92.8	98.3	100.4	87.7	70.8	73.4	72.1	73.9	77.2	84.0	84.4	86.2
Textile mill products.....	98.1	100.0	102.7	104.2	105.0	105.8	107.2	103.4	108.4	106.0	103.4	105.2	104.5	104.9	101.5
Apparel and related products.....	117.3	116.8	118.2	120.2	121.3	117.7	122.5	114.2	121.1	118.8	116.2	120.6	118.9	118.4	115.0
Paper and allied products.....	113.8	114.7	117.6	118.5	117.3	117.5	118.4	117.2	118.2	114.7	113.4	112.7	111.4	115.7	109.8
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	118.3	117.6	120.4	119.1	119.2	118.7	118.0	116.4	116.7	115.1	114.3	114.2	113.0	116.3	110.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	114.9	115.5	116.7	117.1	116.6	116.9	117.9	116.8	117.9	116.0	116.1	113.4	111.5	115.6	110.1
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	75.5	75.7	78.5	80.0	80.3	82.2	82.2	83.9	82.6	80.2	78.7	76.3	75.5	79.7	78.3
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products.....	147.8	151.3	154.7	154.9	153.9	152.1	149.7	143.6	147.9	145.8	143.8	143.2	142.2	147.9	135.4
Leather and leather products.....	94.3	96.3	98.4	98.0	96.7	96.7	102.4	97.7	102.1	98.6	96.2	99.3	101.5	98.9	96.3
Payrolls															
Mining.....	98.4	101.0	103.1	102.0	105.2	105.6	105.4	105.2	106.5	102.5	87.4	97.7	96.5	101.3	97.0
Contract construction.....	129.6	139.3	150.3	155.7	173.0	173.2	177.0	180.3	171.1	152.6	145.1	137.9	125.4	156.7	144.3
Manufacturing.....	149.4	152.2	155.8	156.4	156.9	156.9	156.7	148.6	152.5	149.0	146.8	145.3	143.8	150.4	136.3

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to October 1966, see footnote 1, table A-9.

For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related

workers and for contract construction, to construction workers, as defined in footnote 1, table A-10.

² Preliminary.

TABLE C-6. Gross and spendable average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing¹[In current and 1957-59 dollars]¹

Revised series; see box, p. 90.

Item	1967		1966										Annual average		
	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1966	1965
Manufacturing															
Gross average weekly earnings:															
Current dollars.....	\$113.02	\$114.40	\$113.99	\$113.85	\$113.71	\$111.78	\$111.11	\$112.74	\$112.05	\$111.24	\$110.95	\$110.27	\$110.00	\$111.92	\$107.53
1957-59 dollars.....	98.54	99.74	99.47	99.43	99.66	98.22	98.07	99.86	99.51	98.88	99.06	98.81	99.10	98.96	97.84
Spendable average weekly earnings:															
Worker with no dependents:															
Current dollars.....	91.86	93.13	92.82	92.72	92.61	91.14	90.63	91.87	91.35	90.73	90.51	90.00	89.79	91.25	89.08
1957-59 dollars.....	80.09	81.19	80.99	80.98	81.17	80.09	79.99	81.37	81.13	80.65	80.81	80.65	80.89	80.68	81.06
Worker with 3 dependents:															
Current dollars.....	99.76	101.09	100.76	100.65	100.54	99.00	98.47	99.77	99.22	98.57	98.34	97.80	97.58	99.11	96.78
1957-59 dollars.....	86.97	88.13	87.92	87.90	88.12	86.99	86.91	88.37	88.12	87.62	87.80	87.63	87.91	87.63	88.06

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to October 1966, see footnote 1, table A-9. For employees covered, see footnote 1, table A-10.

Spendable average weekly earnings are based on gross average weekly earnings as published in table C-1 less the estimated amount of the workers' Federal social security and income tax liability. Since the amount of tax liability depends on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income, spendable earnings have been com-

puted for 2 types of income receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents and (2) a married worker with 3 dependents.

The earnings expressed in 1957-59 dollars have been adjusted for changes in purchasing power as measured by the Bureau's Consumer Price Index.

² Preliminary.

NOTE: These series are described in "The Calculation and Uses of Spendable Earnings Series," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1966, pp. 406-410.

D.—Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D-1. Consumer Price Index¹—U.S. city average for urban wage earners and clerical workers, all items, groups, subgroups, and special groups of items

[1957-59=100 unless otherwise specified]

Group	1967		1966											Annual average	
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1966	1965
All items	114.8	114.7	114.7	114.6	114.5	114.1	113.8	113.3	112.9	112.6	112.5	112.0	111.6	113.1	109.9
All items (1947-49=100)	140.9	140.7	140.7	140.6	140.5	140.0	139.6	139.0	138.5	138.2	138.0	137.4	136.9	138.8	134.8
Food	114.2	114.7	114.8	114.8	115.6	115.6	115.8	114.3	113.9	113.5	114.0	113.9	113.1	114.2	108.8
Food at home	111.7	112.3	112.6	112.8	113.8	114.0	114.4	112.7	112.3	112.0	112.7	112.6	111.8	114.2	107.2
Cereals and bakery products	118.5	118.8	118.8	118.6	118.3	118.4	117.3	114.8	114.7	114.3	114.1	113.6	113.2	115.8	111.2
Meats, poultry, and fish	110.7	110.3	110.9	111.8	113.8	114.8	114.5	114.3	114.2	113.9	115.6	116.9	115.7	114.1	105.1
Dairy products	116.1	116.4	116.5	116.7	117.1	116.0	114.8	111.0	109.6	109.3	108.9	108.1	107.0	111.8	105.0
Fruits and vegetables	114.2	115.3	114.3	114.9	115.3	116.6	122.3	121.5	121.7	119.2	119.8	117.4	116.5	117.6	115.2
Other foods at home ²	102.5	104.9	105.7	104.8	106.0	105.3	104.9	102.1	101.3	102.8	103.6	103.7	103.5	103.9	101.8
Food away from home	127.4	127.0	126.3	125.7	125.2	124.6	124.0	123.5	122.8	122.2	121.6	121.2	120.8	123.2	117.8
Housing	113.3	113.1	113.0	112.6	112.2	111.8	111.5	111.3	111.1	110.7	110.3	109.6	109.4	111.1	108.5
Shelter ³	116.8	116.5	116.4	115.8	115.5	115.0	114.6	114.4	114.1	113.5	113.0	112.3	112.1	114.1	110.6
Rent	111.7	111.4	111.3	111.2	111.0	110.7	110.6	110.3	110.2	110.2	110.1	109.9	109.8	110.4	108.9
Homeownership ⁴	118.9	118.7	118.6	117.8	117.4	116.8	116.4	116.2	115.8	115.0	114.3	113.5	113.3	115.7	111.4
Fuel and utilities ⁵	108.7	108.6	108.4	108.3	108.1	108.0	107.9	107.9	108.0	108.2	108.3	108.6	106.5	107.7	107.2
Fuel oil and coal ⁶	111.1	110.5	110.2	108.9	108.3	107.4	107.0	107.0	107.0	108.0	108.5	108.9	109.0	108.3	105.6
Gas and electricity	108.3	108.3	107.9	108.1	108.0	108.1	108.1	108.1	108.1	108.2	108.3	108.2	108.2	108.1	107.8
Household furnishings and operation ⁷	107.0	106.7	106.7	106.5	106.1	105.7	105.2	105.1	104.8	104.6	104.4	104.0	103.8	105.0	103.1
Apparel and upkeep ⁸	111.9	111.3	112.3	112.0	111.5	110.7	109.2	109.2	109.4	109.3	108.7	108.2	107.6	109.6	106.8
Men's and boys'	111.8	111.6	112.6	112.4	111.5	111.2	109.9	109.6	110.1	109.9	109.6	109.0	108.6	110.3	107.4
Women's and girls'	107.3	106.4	108.1	107.8	107.5	106.3	103.8	104.6	104.7	105.0	104.2	103.9	103.1	105.1	103.1
Footwear	123.4	122.9	122.9	122.8	122.2	121.3	120.4	119.8	119.8	119.0	118.1	116.9	116.2	119.6	112.9
Transportation	113.8	113.4	113.8	114.5	114.3	113.3	113.5	113.5	112.2	112.0	112.0	111.4	111.1	112.7	111.1
Private	111.8	111.4	111.7	112.6	112.3	111.3	111.6	111.5	110.7	110.5	110.5	109.9	109.6	111.0	109.7
Public	130.0	129.8	129.8	129.6	129.6	129.5	129.2	129.1	122.8	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.0	125.8	121.4
Health and recreation	121.8	121.4	121.0	120.8	120.4	119.9	119.5	119.1	118.7	118.4	118.1	117.6	117.1	119.0	115.6
Medical care	133.6	132.9	131.9	131.3	130.4	129.4	128.4	127.7	127.0	126.3	125.8	125.3	124.5	127.7	122.3
Personal care	114.1	113.8	113.7	113.4	113.3	113.0	112.7	112.5	112.2	112.0	111.6	111.0	110.8	112.2	109.9
Reading and recreation	118.6	118.5	118.4	118.3	118.0	117.5	117.4	117.2	117.0	116.8	116.8	116.6	115.9	117.1	115.2
Other goods and services ⁹	116.3	116.2	115.9	116.0	115.9	115.7	115.5	115.3	114.9	114.7	114.3	113.8	113.6	114.9	111.4
Special groups:															
All items less shelter	114.3	114.2	114.3	114.4	114.3	113.9	113.6	113.1	112.6	112.4	112.4	111.9	111.4	112.9	109.6
All items less food	115.2	114.8	114.9	114.8	114.4	113.8	113.4	113.2	112.8	112.5	112.2	111.6	111.3	113.0	110.4
Commodities ¹⁰	109.9	109.9	110.1	110.2	110.3	110.0	109.8	109.3	109.0	108.8	108.8	108.4	108.0	109.2	106.4
Nondurables ¹¹	112.7	112.7	113.0	112.9	113.1	112.9	112.5	111.8	111.5	111.3	111.4	111.1	110.6	111.8	107.9
Durables ^{10 12}	102.8	102.7	103.1	103.5	103.5	102.7	103.0	103.0	102.6	102.5	102.3	102.0	101.8	102.7	102.6
Services ^{10 13 14}	125.9	125.5	125.2	124.7	124.1	123.5	123.0	122.6	122.0	121.5	121.1	120.1	119.7	122.3	117.8
Commodities less food ¹⁰	107.6	107.3	107.7	107.8	107.6	107.0	106.6	106.7	106.4	106.3	106.0	105.6	105.4	106.5	105.1
Nondurables less food	111.5	111.0	111.4	111.3	110.9	110.5	109.6	109.7	109.5	109.3	109.0	108.6	108.3	109.7	107.2
Apparel commodities	110.7	110.1	111.2	110.9	110.4	109.7	107.9	108.1	108.3	108.3	107.6	107.1	106.5	108.5	105.8
Apparel commodities less footwear	108.2	107.6	108.8	108.6	108.1	107.4	105.5	105.8	106.0	106.1	105.6	105.2	104.6	106.3	104.4
Nondurables less food and apparel	111.9	111.6	111.6	111.5	111.2	111.0	110.5	110.6	110.1	110.0	109.8	109.4	109.3	110.3	108.0
New cars	97.3	97.6	98.6	99.3	98.4	94.4	95.8	96.7	96.8	97.0	97.4	97.1	97.2	97.2	99.0
Used cars	114.0	113.0	114.2	113.9	120.8	120.1	122.1	120.3	118.2	117.5	117.4	115.4	114.0	117.8	120.8
Household durables ¹⁵	97.7	97.6	97.7	97.6	97.4	97.3	97.0	96.9	96.7	96.7	96.4	96.2	96.1	96.8	96.9
Housefurnishings	100.0	99.7	100.0	99.9	99.5	99.3	98.9	98.8	98.5	98.5	98.3	98.0	97.8	98.8	97.9
Services less rent ^{10 13}	129.2	128.8	128.3	127.7	127.1	126.5	125.9	125.5	124.8	124.1	123.6	122.5	122.0	125.0	120.0
Household services less rent ¹⁰	125.5	125.1	124.9	124.2	123.5	123.0	122.4	122.1	121.7	120.9	120.2	118.5	118.1	121.5	117.0
Transportation services	127.2	126.9	126.5	126.1	125.9	125.5	125.3	125.0	123.2	123.0	123.0	122.6	122.6	124.3	119.3
Medical care services	141.6	140.6	139.4	138.6	137.4	136.2	134.7	133.9	133.0	132.1	131.4	130.8	129.9	133.9	127.1
Other services ^{10 16}	129.4	129.1	128.9	128.5	128.2	127.5	127.1	126.7	126.4	125.9	125.5	125.0	124.1	126.5	121.8

¹ The CPI measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. Beginning January 1964, the index structure has been revised to reflect buying patterns of wage earners and clerical workers in the 1960's. The indexes shown here are based on expenditures of all urban wage-earner and clerical-worker consumers, including single workers living alone, as well as families of two or more persons.

² Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, nonalcoholic beverages, and prepared and partially prepared foods.

³ Also includes hotel and motel room rates not shown separately.

⁴ Includes home purchase, mortgage interest, taxes, insurance, and maintenance and repairs.

⁵ Also includes telephone, water, and sewerage service not shown separately.

⁶ Called "Solid and petroleum fuels" prior to 1964.

⁷ Includes housefurnishings and housekeeping supplies and services.

⁸ Includes dry cleaning and laundry of apparel, infants' wear, sewing materials, jewelry, and miscellaneous apparel, not shown separately.

⁹ Includes tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and funeral, legal, and bank service charges.

¹⁰ Recalculated group—indexes prior to January 1964 have been recomputed.

¹¹ Includes foods, paint, furnace filters, shrubbery, fuel oil, coal, household textiles, housekeeping supplies, apparel, gasoline and motor oil, drugs and

pharmaceuticals, toilet goods, nondurable recreational goods, newspapers, magazines, books, tobacco, and alcoholic beverages.

¹² Includes home purchase, which was classified under services prior to 1964, building materials, furniture and bedding, floor coverings, household appliances, dinnerware, tableware, cleaning equipment, power tools, lamps, venetian blinds, hardware, automobiles, tires, radios, television sets, tape recorders, durable toys, and sports equipment.

¹³ Excludes home purchase costs which were classified under this heading prior to 1964.

¹⁴ Includes rent, mortgage interest, taxes and insurance on real property, home maintenance and repair services, gas, electricity, telephone, water, sewerage service, household help, postage, laundry and dry cleaning, furniture and apparel repair and upkeep, moving, auto repairs, auto insurance, registration and license fees, parking and garage rent, local transit, taxicab, airplane, train, and bus fares, professional medical services, hospital services, health insurance, barber and beauty shop services, movies, fees for sports, television repairs, and funeral, bank, and legal services.

¹⁵ Called "Durable less cars" prior to 1964. Does not include auto parts, durable toys, and sports equipment.

¹⁶ Includes the services components of apparel, personal care, reading and recreation, and other goods and services. Not comparable with series published prior to 1964.

TABLE D-2. Consumer Price Index¹—U.S. city average for urban wage earners and clerical workers, selected groups, subgroups, and special groups of items, seasonally adjusted²

[1957-59=100 unless otherwise specified]

Group	1967		1966										
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec. ³	Nov. ³	Oct. ³	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.
Food.....	114.0	114.9	115.3	115.3	115.8	115.3	115.5	113.2	114.0	114.0	114.3	114.2	113.1
Food at home.....	111.4	112.5	113.1	113.4	114.0	113.7	113.9	111.3	112.4	112.6	113.2	112.9	111.8
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	110.4	110.4	111.3	111.5	112.8	112.4	112.9	114.1	115.9	116.0	117.1	117.7	115.7
Dairy products.....	115.9	115.8	115.9	116.1	116.5	115.8	114.9	111.6	110.7	110.2	109.4	108.0	106.7
Fruits and vegetables.....	114.4	118.5	117.6	119.6	120.9	121.0	121.4	113.9	115.8	115.3	117.7	117.4	117.7
Other foods at home.....	102.3	104.4	104.9	104.1	104.5	103.8	105.1	102.9	102.9	104.0	104.5	104.4	103.3
Fuel and utilities ⁴	108.7	108.2	108.0	108.1	108.0	108.2	108.4	108.4	108.4	108.5	108.2	106.3	106.3
Fuel oil and coal ⁵	108.9	108.3	108.3	108.3	108.5	108.8	109.2	109.3	109.2	109.5	107.7	106.9	106.5
Apparel and upkeep ⁶	112.3	111.9	111.7	111.3	110.8	110.5	109.6	109.6	109.5	109.4	108.8	108.5	108.0
Men's and boys'.....	112.2	111.9	111.9	111.7	111.1	111.0	110.2	109.9	110.2	109.9	109.7	109.4	109.0
Women's and girls'.....	107.9	107.5	107.1	107.5	106.3	105.8	104.5	105.1	105.0	105.4	104.5	104.4	103.8
Footwear.....	123.5	123.0	122.5	122.3	122.0	121.3	120.6	120.2	119.9	119.0	118.1	117.0	116.3
Transportation.....	114.3	113.2	113.3	114.0	114.1	113.5	113.5	113.4	112.3	112.0	112.3	111.8	111.4
Private.....	112.2	111.3	111.4	112.0	112.0	111.5	111.6	111.4	110.8	110.5	110.8	110.5	110.0
Special groups:													
Commodities ⁷	110.0	110.1	110.1	110.1	110.2	109.9	109.8	109.1	108.9	109.0	109.0	108.6	108.1
Nondurables.....	112.7	112.9	113.1	112.9	113.0	112.8	112.4	111.4	111.5	111.6	111.6	111.4	110.7
Durables ⁸	103.0	102.7	102.9	103.1	103.3	102.9	103.2	103.1	102.6	102.5	102.3	102.1	101.9
Commodities less food ⁷	107.9	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.3	107.0	106.9	106.8	106.5	106.4	106.0	105.7	105.6
Nondurables less food.....	111.8	111.1	111.1	111.0	110.6	110.3	109.8	109.9	109.6	109.4	109.1	108.8	108.6
Apparel commodities.....	111.3	110.8	110.5	110.0	109.5	109.5	108.4	108.3	108.4	108.4	107.8	107.4	107.0
Apparel commodities less footwear.....	108.9	108.4	108.0	107.6	107.2	107.1	106.0	106.1	106.2	106.3	105.9	105.6	105.2
New cars.....	96.9	96.9	97.5	97.4	97.9	96.2	97.1	97.9	97.4	97.4	97.4	96.9	96.8
Used cars.....	117.2	115.1	114.0	118.0	119.6	118.7	120.8	118.6	116.8	117.6	118.2	117.6	117.3
Housefurnishings.....	100.2	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.5	99.3	99.2	98.9	98.4	98.4	98.0	97.8	97.9

¹ See footnote 1, table D-1.

² Beginning January 1966, seasonally adjusted national indexes were computed for selected groups, subgroups, and special groups where there is a significant seasonal pattern of price change. Previously published indexes for the year 1965 have been adjusted. No seasonally adjusted indexes will be shown for any of the individual metropolitan areas for which separate indexes are published. Previously, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has made available only seasonal factors, rather than seasonally adjusted indexes (e.g., Department of Labor Bulletin 1366, *Seasonal Factors, Consumer Price Index: Selected Series*). The factors currently used were derived by the BLS

Seasonal Factor Method using data for 1956-66. These factors will be updated at the end of each calendar year. A detailed description of the BLS Seasonal Factor Method is available upon request.

³ Recalculated indexes, based on updated seasonal factors.

⁴ See footnote 5, table D-1.

⁵ See footnote 6, table D-1.

⁶ See footnote 8, table D-1.

⁷ See footnote 10, table D-1.

⁸ See footnote 12, table D-1.

TABLE D-3. Consumer Price Index—U.S. and selected areas for urban wage earners and clerical workers¹

[1957-59=100 unless otherwise specified]

Area ²	1967		1966										Annual average		1947-49=100	
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1966	1965	Feb. 1967
All items																
U.S. city average ³	114.8	114.7	114.7	114.6	114.5	114.1	113.8	113.3	112.9	112.6	112.5	112.0	111.6	113.1	109.9	140.9
Atlanta, Ga.....	(4)	(4)	113.3	(4)	(4)	112.8	(4)	(4)	111.1	(4)	(4)	110.3	(4)	111.5	108.1	(4)
Baltimore, Md.....	(4)	(4)	114.5	(4)	(4)	114.3	(4)	(4)	113.4	(4)	(4)	112.5	(4)	113.4	109.6	(4)
Boston, Mass.....	(4)	118.6	(4)	(4)	118.5	(4)	(4)	117.1	(4)	(4)	116.8	(4)	(4)	117.0	113.2	(4)
Buffalo, N.Y. (Nov. 1963=100).....	108.5	(4)	(4)	108.0	(4)	(4)	107.7	(4)	(4)	106.6	(4)	(4)	105.8	107.0	103.5	-----
Chicago, Ill.—Northwestern Ind.....	112.2	111.8	112.2	111.9	112.0	111.9	111.4	110.5	110.6	110.2	109.9	109.9	109.3	110.7	107.6	141.5
Cincinnati, Ohio—Kentucky.....	(4)	(4)	111.2	(4)	(4)	111.7	(4)	(4)	110.2	(4)	(4)	109.1	(4)	110.3	107.2	(4)
Cleveland, Ohio.....	111.5	(4)	(4)	110.9	(4)	(4)	110.2	(4)	(4)	109.7	(4)	(4)	108.1	109.7	106.9	138.5
Dallas, Tex. (Nov. 1963=100).....	107.0	(4)	(4)	106.5	(4)	(4)	105.6	(4)	(4)	104.6	(4)	(4)	103.4	105.0	101.4	-----
Detroit, Mich.....	113.5	113.3	113.3	112.7	112.6	112.1	111.9	111.3	111.2	110.6	110.2	109.6	108.8	111.1	106.4	139.9
Honolulu, Hawaii (Dec. 1963=100).....	(4)	(4)	106.6	(4)	(4)	105.6	(4)	(4)	104.6	(4)	(4)	104.4	(4)	105.1	102.1	-----
Houston, Tex.....	(4)	113.0	(4)	(4)	112.4	(4)	(4)	111.6	(4)	(4)	110.9	(4)	(4)	111.5	108.5	(4)
Kansas City, Mo.—Kansas.....	(4)	(4)	117.3	(4)	(4)	117.1	(4)	(4)	116.5	(4)	(4)	115.3	(4)	116.3	113.3	(4)
Los Angeles—Long Beach, Calif.....	115.7	115.8	116.3	116.3	115.9	115.7	114.6	115.0	114.5	114.2	114.3	113.7	113.4	114.7	112.5	144.3
Milwaukee, Wis.....	111.4	(4)	(4)	111.6	(4)	(4)	111.5	(4)	(4)	110.1	(4)	(4)	109.5	110.6	108.2	140.5
Minneapolis—St. Paul, Minn.....	(4)	113.4	(4)	(4)	113.4	(4)	(4)	112.0	(4)	(4)	111.8	(4)	(4)	112.2	109.5	(4)
New York, N.Y.—Northeastern N.J.....	118.0	117.5	117.6	117.7	117.8	117.3	116.7	116.3	115.3	115.2	114.8	114.2	116.0	112.2	142.2	-----
Philadelphia, Pa.—N.J.....	115.3	115.0	115.3	115.0	115.0	114.7	114.5	113.7	113.4	113.1	113.2	112.7	112.4	113.7	110.6	141.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	(4)	114.0	(4)	(4)	114.1	(4)	(4)	112.8	(4)	(4)	113.0	(4)	(4)	113.0	110.2	(4)
Portland, Ore.—Wash. ⁵	(4)	117.1	(4)	(4)	116.6	(4)	(4)	115.5	(4)	(4)	114.7	(4)	(4)	115.3	111.8	(4)
St. Louis, Mo.—Ill.....	(4)	(4)	114.9	(4)	(4)	114.7	(4)	(4)	113.6	(4)	(4)	112.1	(4)	113.5	109.9	(4)
San Diego, Calif. (Feb. 1965=100).....	103.7	(4)	(4)	103.5	(4)	(4)	102.0	(4)	(4)	101.6	(4)	(4)	101.2	102.1	100.1	-----
San Francisco—Oakland, Calif.....	(4)	(4)	117.2	(4)	(4)	116.4	(4)	(4)	115.2	(4)	(4)	114.9	(4)	115.6	112.7	(4)
Scranton, Pa. ⁵	116.2	(4)	(4)	116.2	(4)	(4)	115.5	(4)	(4)	114.1	(4)	(4)	113.9	114.9	111.0	138.6
Seattle, Wash.....	115.9	(4)	(4)	115.6	(4)	(4)	114.5	(4)	(4)	113.7	(4)	(4)	112.6	114.1	111.0	145.7
Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va.....	115.1	(4)	(4)	114.6	(4)	(4)	114.0	(4)	(4)	112.8	(4)	(4)	111.9	113.3	109.6	138.6
Food																
U.S. city average ³	114.2	114.7	114.8	114.8	115.6	115.6	115.8	114.3	113.9	113.5	114.0	113.9	113.1	114.2	108.8	-----
Atlanta, Ga.....	113.5	114.1	113.8	114.0	114.7	114.2	114.0	112.5	112.4	112.0	112.8	112.4	111.9	112.9	107.4	-----
Baltimore, Md.....	115.2	115.3	116.0	115.9	116.7	117.9	117.4	116.2	115.9	115.3	116.3	115.5	115.5	115.9	109.3	-----
Boston, Mass.....	118.2	119.0	118.8	118.5	119.3	119.3	118.9	117.0	115.7	115.3	116.6	116.0	115.4	117.0	112.5	-----
Buffalo, N.Y. (Nov. 1963=100).....	109.3	109.7	109.3	109.7	109.7	109.9	110.5	108.8	108.5	108.0	109.2	108.0	108.2	108.8	104.1	-----
Chicago, Ill.—Northwestern Ind.....	114.7	114.1	114.7	114.7	115.4	116.3	116.8	114.1	114.3	113.6	114.2	115.1	114.2	114.6	108.1	-----
Cincinnati, Ohio—Kentucky.....	111.2	111.5	111.7	112.4	113.6	113.4	113.9	112.1	111.6	110.7	111.2	110.9	110.9	111.8	106.2	-----
Cleveland, Ohio.....	110.0	110.9	111.5	111.8	112.1	112.4	113.1	111.1	111.1	110.0	110.3	110.1	109.8	110.9	104.8	-----
Dallas, Tex. (Nov. 1963=100).....	109.8	110.5	110.9	111.0	111.0	111.1	111.6	110.1	109.4	109.4	110.2	109.0	108.6	110.0	103.9	-----
Detroit, Mich.....	112.7	113.0	113.1	113.1	113.5	113.7	114.4	112.8	112.0	111.5	111.6	111.3	110.0	112.2	105.0	-----
Honolulu, Hawaii (Dec. 1963=100).....	107.7	108.1	108.0	108.7	108.4	107.3	106.6	106.5	106.6	106.2	106.6	106.7	106.4	107.0	103.5	-----
Houston, Tex.....	116.0	116.6	116.9	116.6	117.0	117.0	117.0	115.8	114.4	114.1	114.8	114.3	113.6	115.4	109.2	-----
Kansas City, Mo.—Kansas.....	117.2	118.0	117.8	117.5	118.7	119.0	118.1	117.1	116.9	116.0	116.5	116.7	116.4	117.2	111.3	-----
Los Angeles—Long Beach, Calif.....	112.8	113.7	114.0	113.7	114.2	113.7	113.8	112.8	112.4	113.0	113.5	113.4	112.9	113.3	110.7	-----
Milwaukee, Wis.....	112.8	-----	-----	114.3	-----	-----	116.2	-----	-----	113.5	-----	-----	112.6	114.0	107.7	-----
Minneapolis—St. Paul, Minn.....	112.5	113.0	112.9	112.6	114.2	113.4	113.3	112.3	111.6	111.7	112.4	112.7	111.3	112.4	107.1	-----
New York, N.Y.—Northeastern N.J.....	115.0	115.5	115.3	115.7	116.5	116.3	116.4	115.1	114.5	114.4	115.0	115.1	114.2	115.1	109.8	-----
Philadelphia, Pa.—N.J.....	113.6	113.7	114.0	113.5	114.5	114.5	114.9	113.2	112.9	112.5	113.4	112.8	111.9	113.1	107.2	-----
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	110.2	111.3	111.2	111.4	112.8	112.8	112.8	111.6	111.4	111.5	112.8	111.9	111.7	111.8	107.5	-----
Portland, Ore.—Wash. ⁵	116.0	115.7	115.6	116.0	115.6	116.1	115.6	114.7	115.5	114.7	114.0	113.4	113.0	114.7	109.5	-----
St. Louis, Mo.—Ill.....	118.5	119.3	119.2	118.6	119.7	119.4	119.8	118.1	117.2	117.0	117.1	116.7	116.3	117.8	111.5	-----
San Diego, Calif. (Feb. 1965=100).....	105.9	-----	-----	106.6	-----	-----	106.8	-----	-----	106.3	-----	-----	106.6	106.5	102.7	-----
San Francisco—Oakland, Calif.....	113.3	114.4	114.4	115.1	115.0	114.7	114.2	113.6	113.6	113.9	114.7	114.6	113.8	114.2	110.2	-----
Scranton, Pa. ⁵	112.1	112.6	113.1	113.2	113.8	113.7	113.7	112.6	112.5	112.1	113.1	112.8	112.1	112.8	107.7	-----
Seattle, Wash.....	113.5	114.0	114.3	114.7	115.1	115.2	114.9	114.1	114.3	114.4	114.0	113.7	112.9	114.1	110.3	-----
Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va.....	114.7	114.7	114.7	113.5	115.1	115.6	115.8	114.3	114.1	113.6	114.2	113.8	113.2	114.0	108.4	-----

¹ See footnote 1, table D-1. Indexes measure time-to-time changes in prices. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one area than in another.

² The areas listed include not only the central city but the entire urban portion of the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined for the 1960 Census of Population; except that the Standard Consolidated Area is used for New York and Chicago.

³ Average of 56 "cities" (metropolitan areas and nonmetropolitan urban places) beginning January 1966.

⁴ All items indexes are computed monthly for 5 areas and once every 3 months on a rotating cycle for other areas.

⁵ Old series.

TABLE D-4. Indexes of wholesale prices,¹ by group and subgroup of commodities[1957-59=100, unless otherwise specified]²

Commodity group	1967													Annual average	
	Jan. ³	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1965	1964
All commodities.....	106.2	105.9	105.9	106.2	106.8	106.8	106.4	105.7	105.6	105.5	105.4	105.4	104.6	102.5	100.5
Farm products and processed foods.....	107.2	106.7	107.1	108.8	111.5	111.3	109.9	107.7	107.9	108.7	108.4	109.8	107.7	102.1	98.0
Farm products.....	102.8	101.8	102.5	104.4	108.7	108.1	107.8	104.2	104.5	106.4	106.8	107.4	104.5	98.4	94.3
Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables.....	101.9	101.3	104.2	97.9	110.4	97.7	107.0	99.7	103.3	111.0	101.7	98.0	97.5	101.8	103.2
Grains.....	100.4	101.5	98.0	98.9	104.6	105.6	103.1	94.9	93.6	91.2	90.8	92.9	92.4	89.6	94.1
Livestock and live poultry.....	100.2	95.5	96.9	103.8	106.7	109.4	107.1	108.5	110.4	112.4	114.2	116.7	112.6	98.9	84.7
Plant and animal fibers.....	70.9	71.0	70.9	71.4	71.7	72.3	90.5	90.3	90.3	89.9	89.7	89.5	89.6	91.1	98.3
Fluid milk.....	123.6	⁴ 124.0	124.4	125.8	125.4	124.1	119.3	112.6	111.0	111.9	112.7	111.5	108.4	103.5	102.0
Eggs.....	99.4	109.0	121.8	114.7	128.0	108.6	98.5	90.9	86.9	101.8	118.5	116.3	99.8	93.5	90.8
Hay, hayseeds, and oilseeds.....	123.8	124.5	122.9	121.5	126.3	139.2	135.2	122.6	120.2	116.9	115.6	116.6	113.5	112.9	110.1
Other farm products.....	100.5	100.5	98.7	100.8	102.3	102.5	101.3	101.1	101.4	102.5	102.1	102.3	102.5	97.6	98.6
Processed foods.....	110.7	110.6	110.7	112.4	113.8	113.8	111.7	110.6	110.5	110.6	111.5	111.8	110.3	105.1	101.0
Cereal and bakery products.....	117.6	118.0	118.7	118.7	118.9	118.9	115.5	114.0	113.0	112.6	112.2	112.1	111.8	109.0	107.8
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	105.6	104.4	104.2	108.1	112.2	111.1	110.0	109.9	110.9	110.9	111.3	114.9	112.7	101.0	90.8
Dairy products and ice cream.....	122.1	⁴ 122.3	122.6	124.5	124.2	124.0	119.8	116.5	114.9	114.8	115.0	113.0	110.9	108.5	107.8
Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables.....	106.2	⁴ 105.8	105.9	105.7	103.7	102.3	104.5	104.9	105.4	104.8	104.8	105.2	104.7	102.1	104.8
Sugar and confectionery.....	113.1	112.6	112.1	111.6	111.4	110.9	109.8	109.4	109.3	109.3	109.7	110.1	109.4	109.0	111.8
Packaged beverage materials.....	90.4	⁴ 90.4	90.4	90.5	90.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.8	98.9
Animal fats and oils.....	95.6	97.5	105.6	108.9	115.9	120.9	106.3	105.8	107.7	115.2	121.8	126.2	125.8	113.4	95.4
Crude vegetable oils.....	94.2	98.1	99.2	100.1	112.4	127.5	113.0	105.6	105.6	106.7	104.3	107.6	106.5	100.9	84.5
Refined vegetable oils.....	92.7	101.2	102.2	97.0	107.6	118.4	109.8	104.7	108.5	111.3	112.0	116.0	116.1	97.0	82.2
Vegetable oil end products.....	106.3	⁴ 106.3	106.8	108.2	110.4	108.7	103.8	101.9	101.9	102.5	103.0	102.5	99.5	101.2	89.7
Miscellaneous processed foods.....	112.3	113.7	114.6	115.1	114.2	114.1	114.0	112.5	113.1	114.0	114.4	114.1	114.0	113.6	108.9
All commodities except farm products.....	106.6	106.6	106.3	106.4	106.6	106.6	106.2	105.8	105.7	105.3	105.2	105.1	104.6	102.9	101.2
All commodities except farm and foods.....	105.8	105.5	105.5	105.3	105.2	105.2	105.2	104.9	104.7	104.3	104.0	103.8	103.5	102.5	101.2
Textile products and apparel.....	102.0	⁴ 101.8	102.1	102.2	102.2	102.4	102.4	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.0	101.9	101.8	101.2
Cotton products.....	102.5	102.7	103.0	103.3	103.1	103.3	103.0	102.8	102.6	102.3	101.8	101.5	101.0	100.2	99.6
Wool products.....	104.5	⁴ 104.8	105.1	105.6	106.1	106.6	106.7	106.5	106.4	106.3	106.0	105.8	105.9	104.3	103.0
Manmade fiber textile products.....	87.1	⁴ 86.9	⁴ 87.7	88.1	⁴ 88.6	89.6	90.1	90.0	89.9	90.5	90.8	91.0	91.3	95.0	95.8
Silk products.....	166.1	163.2	161.1	161.1	158.6	156.7	152.1	143.8	140.9	151.6	151.4	155.3	147.6	134.3	117.3
Apparel.....	105.9	⁴ 105.4	105.5	105.3	105.1	105.2	105.0	104.8	104.9	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.6	103.7	102.8
Miscellaneous textile products.....	121.2	119.7	119.1	118.8	120.3	121.2	123.3	124.1	124.7	125.1	126.3	124.2	124.7	123.0	117.9
Hides, skins, leather, and leather products.....	117.6	⁴ 117.3	117.5	118.7	119.9	121.2	122.7	122.9	122.8	120.6	118.7	117.8	116.0	109.2	104.6
Hides and skins.....	110.6	⁴ 109.2	114.3	120.8	134.2	141.2	156.4	161.0	163.0	148.8	147.8	152.8	140.0	111.2	87.5
Leather.....	116.9	116.2	114.1	117.5	121.8	124.9	126.0	126.6	125.1	122.4	123.3	118.0	116.6	108.1	102.9
Footwear.....	120.7	120.3	120.1	120.1	119.1	119.1	119.0	118.9	118.9	118.2	115.4	115.0	114.6	110.7	108.5
Other leather products.....	113.7	⁴ 114.2	115.1	115.6	115.1	116.0	116.6	115.7	115.4	114.4	112.5	111.6	110.3	106.1	103.1
Fuel and related products, and power.....	102.2	⁴ 102.0	102.7	102.6	102.2	102.0	101.4	101.5	100.4	100.0	99.9	100.3	100.5	98.9	97.1
Coal.....	102.4	⁴ 102.4	101.9	100.6	99.6	98.5	97.6	97.2	96.9	94.9	97.5	98.2	98.1	96.5	96.9
Coke.....	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	109.4	107.3	107.3	107.3	107.3	107.3	107.3	106.3
Gas fuels.....	129.2	⁴ 127.4	130.6	130.7	129.2	128.9	128.3	128.5	128.3	129.2	128.2	128.9	128.2	124.1	121.3
Electric power.....	100.8	⁴ 100.8	100.3	100.2	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.2	100.2	100.3	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.8	101.1
Petroleum products, refined.....	100.3	100.2	101.3	101.3	101.0	100.7	99.9	100.2	98.4	97.7	97.2	97.8	98.3	95.9	92.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	98.4	98.2	98.0	97.9	98.0	97.9	97.9	97.6	97.7	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.4	96.7
Industrial chemicals.....	96.6	96.4	96.0	95.9	95.8	95.8	95.9	95.8	96.0	95.6	95.2	95.2	95.1	95.0	94.2
Prepared paint.....	108.7	⁴ 108.5	107.8	107.3	106.8	106.8	106.8	106.8	106.2	106.2	105.9	105.9	105.9	105.4	104.7
Paint materials.....	90.6	90.6	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.5	90.4	89.9	90.2	90.4	89.8	89.5	89.5	89.8	91.0
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	94.5	94.7	95.0	95.0	94.8	94.7	94.5	94.3	94.1	94.1	94.4	94.5	94.4	94.4	95.0
Fats and oils inedible.....	94.2	95.1	91.6	94.5	103.8	105.5	105.3	101.6	102.5	104.0	106.4	110.0	113.1	112.7	96.8
Mixed fertilizer.....	106.4	⁴ 105.5	105.9	106.1	105.8	105.4	105.5	105.5	105.5	105.8	105.4	105.3	105.4	105.1	103.9
Fertilizer materials.....	106.8	105.0	105.0	103.7	102.5	102.5	104.2	104.8	106.6	105.5	104.7	104.7	103.8	103.5	100.1
Other chemicals and allied products.....	101.4	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.0	100.7	100.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.2	100.2	100.2	99.8	99.4
Rubber and rubber products.....	95.5	95.0	95.0	94.6	94.7	95.1	95.1	95.4	95.4	95.4	94.3	94.1	93.7	92.9	92.5
Crude rubber.....	87.5	87.6	87.9	87.4	87.9	88.8	89.0	89.5	90.0	90.0	91.2	91.0	91.0	90.0	90.6
Tires and tubes.....	94.8	93.9	93.9	93.4	93.4	93.9	93.9	94.4	94.4	94.4	91.1	91.1	91.1	90.0	89.0
Miscellaneous rubber products.....	99.7	99.3	99.2	98.9	99.0	99.0	98.9	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.5	97.9	97.1	96.9
Lumber and wood products.....	102.3	102.5	103.0	104.8	105.9	106.2	106.6	107.7	109.6	108.4	105.6	103.7	102.8	101.1	100.6
Lumber.....	104.3	104.5	105.6	108.0	109.5	110.2	110.5	112.0	113.2	110.8	107.2	105.6	104.3	101.9	100.7
Millwork.....	110.3	⁴ 110.3	110.3	110.8	110.9	110.9	110.7	110.6	110.4	109.6	109.3	108.4	107.9	107.7	108.5
Plywood.....	87.2	⁴ 87.4	86.9	88.1	89.2	90.0	91.5	92.2	100.3	102.4	97.7	94.0	93.9	92.3	92.3
Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	103.1	103.0	103.0	103.1	103.1	103.2	103.2	103.0	102.7	102.3	101.8	101.3	101.2	99.9	99.0
Woodpulp.....	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.1	96.1
Wastepaper.....	82.6	90.5	92.7	98.8	102.9	106.7	113.2	112.7	112.0	110.3	108.7	105.5	105.8	99.4	92.4
Paper.....	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.4	108.4	108.4	108.2	108.0	107.1	106.0	105.4	105.4	105.2	104.1	103.6
Paperboard.....	97.3	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.1	97.0	96.7	96.7	96.4	96.4
Converted paper and paperboard products.....	103.7	103.2	103.1	103.0	103.0	102.8	102.7	102.4	102.2	102.2	101.6	100.9			

TABLE D-4. Indexes of wholesale prices,¹ by group and subgroup of commodities—Continued[1957-59=100, unless otherwise specified]²

Commodity group	1966												Annual average		
	Jan. ³	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1965	1964
All commodities except farm and foods—Continued															
Metals and metal products.....	109.4	109.0	109.0	108.6	108.4	108.5	108.8	108.7	108.4	108.2	108.0	107.5	107.0	105.7	102.8
Iron and steel.....	103.0	102.9	102.8	102.5	102.5	102.7	102.2	102.0	101.8	102.0	102.3	102.2	102.0	101.4	100.5
Nonferrous metals.....	121.8	120.5	121.0	120.3	119.9	120.4	122.9	123.2	122.5	122.1	120.8	119.5	118.3	115.2	105.9
Metal containers.....	111.8	110.2	110.2	110.1	110.1	110.1	110.1	110.1	110.1	110.0	109.8	109.8	109.8	107.6	105.5
Hardware.....	112.0	111.9	111.5	110.9	110.3	110.1	109.8	109.8	109.6	108.4	108.3	107.4	107.3	106.0	104.8
Plumbing fixtures and brass fittings...	110.5	110.5	110.5	110.6	110.6	110.0	110.0	108.5	107.9	107.1	105.7	104.9	104.8	103.1	100.9
Heating equipment.....	92.4	93.4	93.4	93.3	92.9	92.5	92.9	92.5	92.1	92.1	91.8	91.7	91.5	91.7	92.0
Fabricated structural metal products.....	104.6	104.9	104.8	104.6	104.4	104.2	104.2	104.1	103.8	103.7	103.1	102.6	102.3	101.2	99.3
Fabricated nonstructural metal products.....	113.8	113.2	113.1	112.7	112.4	112.3	111.2	111.2	110.9	110.9	110.9	110.5	110.0	109.4	108.5
Machinery and motive products.....	108.3	108.0	107.7	107.1	106.3	106.2	106.0	105.9	105.8	105.2	105.0	104.7	104.4	103.7	102.9
Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	121.2	120.8	120.4	118.5	118.2	118.3	118.5	118.4	118.2	118.1	118.0	117.8	117.3	115.1	112.9
Construction machinery and equipment.....	121.1	121.0	120.6	119.8	119.4	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.5	117.9	117.5	116.9	115.3	112.4
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	126.4	126.3	126.0	125.6	125.0	124.0	123.5	123.5	122.5	121.0	121.0	120.8	119.6	116.9	112.6
General purpose machinery and equipment.....	112.9	112.4	112.2	111.8	111.1	110.6	110.0	109.8	109.3	108.5	107.3	106.8	106.8	105.1	104.4
Miscellaneous machinery.....	108.1	108.1	107.8	107.4	106.8	106.6	106.5	106.0	105.9	105.7	105.8	105.6	105.4	105.2	104.5
Special industry machinery and equipment ⁴	114.8	114.3	114.1	113.9	113.2	112.9	112.2	111.8	110.8	110.0	109.9	109.4	109.1	108.0	105.9
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	102.0	101.5	100.7	99.5	99.2	99.1	99.0	98.8	98.9	98.4	98.2	97.8	97.0	96.8	96.8
Motor vehicles.....	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	100.1	100.5	100.7	100.7	100.9	100.2	100.3	100.4	100.5	100.7	100.5
Transportation equipment, railroad rolling stock ⁵	102.7	102.7	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	100.9	100.5
Furniture and other household durables.....	100.5	100.4	100.3	99.7	99.2	99.1	99.0	98.9	98.9	98.6	98.4	98.4	98.3	98.0	93.5
Household furniture.....	112.4	111.8	111.5	110.3	109.8	109.4	109.1	108.9	108.9	108.3	107.2	107.2	107.0	106.2	105.3
Commercial furniture.....	108.7	108.7	108.0	107.3	106.0	105.8	105.8	105.3	105.3	104.1	104.1	104.1	104.1	103.7	103.2
Floor coverings.....	94.6	96.2	96.6	96.6	96.6	96.6	96.8	97.1	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.7	97.7	97.7	99.4
Household appliances.....	89.2	89.2	89.2	88.9	88.7	88.8	89.1	89.4	89.4	89.3	89.1	89.0	89.0	89.2	91.3
Television, radio receivers, and phonographs.....	83.7	83.8	83.8	83.8	83.3	83.1	83.5	83.5	83.5	83.5	83.5	83.8	83.9	85.2	87.2
Other household durable goods.....	110.3	109.8	109.6	109.5	108.1	107.8	107.8	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.9	107.1	106.8	105.4	104.2
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	103.7	103.3	103.3	103.2	103.0	102.7	102.7	102.5	102.4	102.3	102.1	102.1	102.0	101.7	101.5
Flat glass.....	103.3	103.3	103.3	102.1	100.6	99.7	100.3	100.2	100.2	99.5	99.2	99.9	99.9	100.9	102.4
Concrete ingredients.....	105.2	104.3	104.2	104.3	103.9	103.8	103.7	103.6	103.7	103.8	103.8	103.7	103.6	103.2	102.8
Concrete products.....	104.4	103.9	103.5	103.5	103.6	103.3	103.1	103.0	102.7	102.7	102.2	102.1	102.0	101.5	100.9
Structural clay products.....	107.4	107.0	107.1	106.9	106.7	106.7	106.5	106.5	106.3	106.0	105.9	105.8	105.6	105.1	104.2
Gypsum products.....	103.5	103.5	103.5	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.2	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	108.2
Asphalt roofing ⁷	95.7	95.7	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6	94.4	94.4	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.6	92.8	88.8
Other nonmetallic minerals.....	101.3	101.3	101.3	102.0	101.8	101.8	101.7	101.2	101.7	101.8	102.1	101.7	101.8	101.3	101.5
Tobacco products and bottled beverages.....	110.3	110.3	110.1	110.1	110.1	110.1	110.0	109.8	109.4	109.4	109.2	108.0	108.1	107.7	107.4
Tobacco products.....	110.3	110.3	110.2	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.2	109.8	106.6	106.6	106.2	106.0
Alcoholic beverages.....	101.4	101.4	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.1	100.8	100.7
Nonalcoholic beverages.....	132.3	132.2	132.2	132.2	132.2	132.2	131.8	131.0	128.5	128.5	128.5	128.5	128.5	128.3	127.0
Miscellaneous products.....	121.2	120.5	118.5	118.2	120.4	121.1	120.5	115.7	115.1	113.0	113.1	116.0	114.3	111.0	109.2
Toys, sporting goods, small arms, ammunition.....	105.1	104.8	104.8	105.0	104.8	104.9	104.5	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.3	103.3	103.2	102.7	101.0
Manufactured animal feeds.....	132.9	132.0	128.4	128.1	132.3	133.6	132.6	124.1	123.1	119.2	119.6	124.8	121.8	116.3	113.9
Notions and accessories.....	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.8	101.8	100.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.1	99.1	99.1
Jewelry, watches, and photographic equipment.....	107.0	106.3	106.1	105.2	105.2	105.3	105.5	105.2	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.0	104.4	103.5
Other miscellaneous products.....	107.0	106.9	107.0	106.0	105.9	105.7	105.4	105.2	105.2	105.0	104.7	104.9	105.0	103.7	102.5

¹ As of January 1961, new weights reflecting 1958 values were introduced into the index. See "Weight Revisions in the Wholesale Price Index 1890-1960," *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1962, pp. 175-182.

² As of January 1962, the indexes were converted from the former base of 1947-49=100 to the new base of 1957-59=100. Technical details and earlier data on the 1957-59 base furnished upon request to the Bureau.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Revised.

⁵ January 1958=100.

⁶ January 1961=100.

⁷ Formerly titled "prepared asphalt roofing."

TABLE D-5. Indexes of wholesale prices for special commodity groupings¹[1957-59=100, unless otherwise specified]²

Commodity group	1966												Annual average			
	1967	Jan. ³	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1965	1964
All foods.....	109.6	109.8	110.6	111.3	114.0	112.4	110.9	109.0	109.1	110.2	110.9	110.8	108.9	108.9	104.5	100.8
All fish.....	129.1	125.0	125.0	131.3	131.4	129.5	129.7	127.2	126.9	126.5	126.7	123.2	124.5	112.8	107.4	107.4
All commodities except farm products.....	106.6	106.3	106.3	106.4	106.6	106.6	106.2	105.8	105.7	105.3	105.2	105.1	104.6	102.9	101.2	101.2
Textile products, excluding hard and bast fiber products ⁵	97.5	97.5	98.0	98.4	98.6	99.0	99.1	98.8	98.7	98.8	98.6	98.5	98.3	99.1	98.9	98.9
Bituminous coal—domestic sizes.....	103.2	102.9	102.0	101.2	99.4	97.4	95.6	94.5	93.6	92.9	97.7	100.0	100.0	96.6	96.7	96.7
Refined petroleum products.....	100.3	100.2	101.3	101.3	101.0	100.7	99.9	100.2	98.4	97.7	97.2	97.8	98.3	95.9	92.7	92.7
East Coast markets.....	99.9	99.9	98.1	98.1	98.1	96.4	96.4	96.3	96.3	96.3	98.2	98.2	98.2	95.3	93.6	93.6
Midcontinent markets.....	98.5	97.9	99.5	98.6	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2	97.1	97.7	93.7	98.9	98.5	97.6	89.7	89.7
Gulf Coast markets.....	102.5	102.5	105.1	105.1	104.9	104.5	102.4	104.1	100.7	100.2	98.6	98.6	99.7	95.1	94.0	94.0
Pacific Coast markets.....	94.8	94.8	94.4	96.4	90.4	90.4	87.8	89.4	89.4	89.4	86.8	88.3	90.6	87.4	87.4	87.4
Midwest markets ⁶	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.0	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	92.0	89.0	93.3	93.9	93.8	91.7	88.0	88.0
Soaps.....	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.7	113.7	113.7	113.7	113.7	113.7	113.7	112.3	107.1	107.1
Synthetic detergents.....	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	100.5	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.7	99.7	99.7	100.5	99.6	99.6
Pharmaceutical preparations.....	96.8	97.1	97.5	97.3	97.2	97.0	96.8	96.6	96.2	96.2	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.5	97.1	97.1
Ethical preparations ⁶	93.4	93.4	94.0	93.8	93.8	93.7	94.0	93.8	94.1	94.1	95.0	95.0	94.9	94.7	95.4	95.4
Anti-infectives ⁶	73.8	73.8	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	77.2	77.2	78.3	78.3	82.3	82.3	82.3	82.0	85.4	85.4
Anti-arthritis ⁶	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6
Sedatives and hypnotics ⁶	118.3	118.3	118.3	118.3	118.3	118.3	118.3	118.3	118.3	118.3	118.3	118.3	118.3	118.3	113.3	113.3
Ataractics ⁶	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Anti-spasmodics and anti-cholinergics ⁶	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	102.3	102.3	102.3	102.3	102.3	102.3	102.3	102.3	102.3	100.2	100.2
Cardiovasculars and anti-hypertensives ⁶	93.5	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	97.6	97.6
Diabetics ⁶	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.8
Hormones ⁶	104.1	104.1	104.1	104.1	104.1	104.1	104.1	104.1	104.1	104.1	104.1	104.1	104.1	102.3	100.6	100.6
Diuretics ⁶	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dermatologicals ⁶	108.7	108.7	108.7	108.7	108.7	108.7	108.7	108.7	108.7	108.7	108.7	108.7	108.7	108.7	108.7	108.7
Hematinics ⁶	110.6	110.6	110.6	110.6	110.6	110.6	110.6	110.6	110.6	110.6	110.6	110.6	110.6	110.6	108.8	108.8
Analgesics ⁶	105.8	105.8	105.8	105.8	105.8	105.8	105.8	105.8	105.8	105.8	105.8	105.8	105.8	105.5	101.8	101.8
Anti-obesity preparations ⁶	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cough and cold preparations ⁶	105.4	104.9	104.9	101.5	101.5	104.9	104.9	104.9	104.9	104.9	104.4	104.4	102.1	102.9	103.5	103.5
Vitamins ⁶	89.4	89.4	89.4	89.4	89.4	88.1	88.1	88.1	88.1	88.1	88.1	88.1	88.1	88.1	87.7	87.7
Proprietary preparations ⁶	106.9	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.0	106.8	105.3	105.2	103.0	103.0	102.2	102.1	102.1	102.7	103.1	103.1
Vitamins ⁶	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3
Cough and cold preparations ⁶	103.8	104.4	104.4	104.4	102.3	102.3	102.3	103.9	101.2	101.2	100.5	99.9	99.9	100.9	101.0	101.0
Laxatives and elimination aids ⁶	108.2	109.6	109.6	109.6	108.9	108.9	108.0	108.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	106.0	105.4	105.4
Internal analgesics ⁶	108.4	108.4	108.4	108.4	107.9	107.9	105.4	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.8	102.5	102.5	102.3	102.2	102.2
Tonics and alteratives ⁶	97.9	106.0	106.0	103.9	101.1	101.1	103.2	100.2	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	95.0	100.2	100.2
External analgesics ⁶	104.9	106.9	106.9	106.9	107.5	107.5	107.9	107.9	105.8	105.8	105.8	105.8	105.8	105.2	103.1	103.1
Antiseptics ⁶	116.3	116.3	116.3	116.3	116.3	116.3	111.0	111.0	101.8	101.8	96.4	101.8	101.8	104.9	108.6	108.6
Antacids ⁶	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.0	102.8	102.8	102.8	102.9	103.0	103.0
Lumber and wood products (excluding millwork).....	100.6	100.8	101.6	103.7	105.1	105.8	106.4	107.7	110.3	109.0	105.1	103.0	102.0	99.8	98.9	98.9
Softwood lumber.....	100.7	100.7	101.4	103.2	104.6	105.2	105.8	107.5	109.0	106.5	102.6	100.9	99.9	99.1	99.3	99.3
Pulp, paper, and allied products (excluding building paper and board).....	103.5	103.4	103.4	103.5	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.4	103.1	102.7	102.2	101.7	101.5	100.2	99.3	99.3
Special metals and metal products ⁷	107.8	107.5	107.5	107.2	106.6	106.8	107.0	106.9	106.8	106.5	106.3	106.0	105.7	104.7	102.6	102.6
Steel mill products.....	105.4	105.3	105.2	105.1	105.1	105.0	104.5	104.5	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.2	104.1	103.3	102.8	102.8
Machinery and equipment.....	111.0	110.7	110.2	109.4	108.9	108.5	108.3	108.1	107.8	107.2	106.9	106.5	106.0	105.0	103.8	103.8
Agricultural machinery (including tractors).....	123.1	122.7	122.4	120.2	119.9	120.0	120.2	120.1	120.1	119.9	120.0	119.6	119.1	116.6	114.3	114.3
Metalworking machinery.....	128.2	128.2	127.8	127.2	126.4	125.2	124.4	124.5	122.8	121.1	120.9	120.7	120.0	117.4	112.6	112.6
All tractors.....	122.8	122.7	122.3	120.7	120.3	120.0	120.0	120.0	120.0	119.6	119.4	119.1	118.8	116.8	114.4	114.4
Industrial valves.....	122.4	122.1	121.9	121.0	118.8	118.4	117.4	116.7	115.7	114.2	110.5	109.4	109.3	105.7	107.2	107.2
Industrial fittings.....	101.5	99.1	99.1	100.5	100.5	99.1	94.8	93.9	93.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	91.9	90.8	92.7	92.7
Anti-friction bearings and components.....	83.5	83.7	83.7	83.4	83.2	83.2	83.1	83.1	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	84.0	84.1	89.0	89.0
Abrasive grinding wheels.....	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.1	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	94.2	96.1	96.1
Construction materials.....	104.1	104.0	104.0	104.3	104.3	104.5	104.6	104.8	105.1	104.3	103.2	102.4	101.9	100.8	99.6	99.6

¹ See footnote 1, table D-4.² See footnote 2, table D-4.³ Preliminary.⁴ Revised.⁵ Formerly titled "textile products, excluding hard fiber products."⁶ New series. January 1961=100.⁷ Metals and metal products, agricultural machinery and equipment, and motor vehicles.

TABLE D-6. Indexes of wholesale prices,¹ by stage of processing and durability of product[1957-59=100]²

Commodity group	1967		1966										Annual average		
	Jan. ³	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1965	1964
All commodities	106.2	105.9	105.9	106.2	106.8	106.8	106.4	105.7	105.6	105.5	105.4	105.4	104.6	102.5	100.5
<i>Stage of processing</i>															
Crude materials for further processing	102.2	100.8	101.1	103.6	106.1	107.4	107.8	105.6	105.7	106.3	106.9	107.5	105.2	98.9	94.1
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs	104.3	102.3	102.5	106.2	109.9	111.2	109.1	106.0	106.5	107.5	108.3	109.6	106.8	98.3	91.9
Crude nonfood materials except fuel	97.3	97.4	97.6	98.2	98.9	100.2	105.7	105.1	104.5	104.5	104.6	103.8	102.2	99.8	97.8
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for manufacturing	96.6	96.8	97.0	97.7	98.5	100.0	106.1	105.4	104.7	104.7	104.8	104.0	102.2	99.5	97.4
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for construction	105.2	104.3	104.3	104.3	103.9	103.8	103.7	103.6	103.7	103.9	103.8	103.8	103.6	103.2	102.8
Crude fuel	108.9	108.2	108.9	108.1	107.0	106.2	105.5	105.3	105.0	104.0	105.2	105.9	105.6	103.3	102.5
Crude fuel for manufacturing	108.8	108.2	108.9	108.1	107.0	106.2	105.5	105.3	105.0	103.9	105.1	105.8	105.5	103.2	102.4
Crude fuel for nonmanufacturing	109.0	108.3	109.1	108.3	107.2	106.4	105.6	105.5	105.2	104.2	105.5	106.2	105.9	103.9	102.8
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	105.7	105.4	105.3	105.3	105.6	105.8	105.4	104.9	104.8	104.3	103.9	103.8	103.4	102.2	100.9
Intermediate materials and components for manufacturing	104.7	104.5	104.4	104.3	104.6	104.8	104.4	104.1	104.1	103.7	103.4	103.2	102.8	102.0	100.4
Intermediate materials for food manufacturing	110.0	110.9	111.2	111.6	113.6	114.8	111.9	110.0	109.8	110.1	110.8	111.1	109.7	106.6	104.0
Intermediate materials for nondurable manufacturing	99.3	99.2	99.2	99.5	99.8	100.1	100.2	100.0	99.7	99.4	99.2	99.0	98.9	98.7	97.8
Intermediate materials for durable manufacturing	107.6	107.1	107.0	106.8	106.8	106.9	106.6	106.7	106.8	106.6	106.1	105.8	105.5	104.6	102.5
Components for manufacturing	107.6	107.1	106.6	105.9	105.5	105.4	105.1	105.0	104.8	104.0	103.3	102.9	102.5	101.3	99.7
Materials and components for construction	104.4	104.3	104.3	104.5	104.6	104.6	104.5	104.5	104.8	104.3	103.4	102.7	102.3	101.4	100.6
Processed fuels and lubricants	101.8	101.7	102.5	102.6	102.1	102.1	101.7	101.8	100.7	100.3	99.8	100.2	100.7	99.5	98.1
Processed fuels and lubricants for manufacturing	103.0	102.9	103.4	103.5	103.1	103.1	102.8	102.8	101.9	101.7	101.2	101.5	101.9	101.0	99.8
Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanufacturing	99.8	99.8	100.8	100.9	100.5	100.4	99.9	100.2	98.7	97.9	97.4	97.9	98.7	97.1	95.2
Containers, nonreturnable	106.1	105.3	105.2	105.1	104.9	104.9	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	104.8	104.3	104.2	102.1	100.2
Supplies	113.0	112.6	111.6	111.5	112.8	113.3	112.7	110.0	109.5	108.3	108.0	109.3	108.2	106.0	105.0
Supplies for manufacturing	109.2	109.2	109.5	109.5	109.7	109.5	109.6	109.2	108.9	108.3	108.0	107.7	107.3	106.1	105.5
Supplies for nonmanufacturing	113.8	113.3	111.8	111.6	113.4	114.1	113.3	109.7	109.2	107.6	107.4	109.3	108.0	105.4	104.2
Manufactured animal feeds	125.7	124.8	121.2	120.9	125.0	126.3	125.0	116.9	116.0	112.4	112.7	117.7	114.8	109.7	107.4
Other supplies	104.5	104.2	104.0	103.9	104.3	104.6	104.1	103.4	103.0	102.8	102.3	102.1	101.9	100.9	100.4
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels)	107.7	107.6	107.8	107.8	108.1	107.5	107.0	106.4	106.2	106.3	106.4	106.3	105.6	103.6	101.8
Consumer finished goods	106.7	106.6	107.0	107.2	107.8	107.1	106.4	105.7	105.6	105.9	106.1	106.0	105.2	102.8	100.9
Consumer foods	110.5	110.5	111.3	112.2	114.5	112.8	111.2	109.5	109.6	110.7	111.5	111.5	109.5	104.5	100.6
Consumer crude foods	106.1	108.0	112.7	108.1	116.6	105.3	106.0	99.3	99.9	107.8	107.6	105.6	101.0	100.2	99.8
Consumer processed foods	111.2	110.9	111.0	112.8	114.2	114.0	112.0	111.1	111.1	111.2	112.1	112.4	110.8	105.2	100.7
Consumer other nondurable goods	105.8	105.5	105.7	105.5	105.4	105.2	105.0	104.9	104.5	104.3	104.1	104.0	103.9	102.8	101.6
Consumer durable goods	101.4	101.3	101.2	100.9	100.0	100.1	100.2	100.1	100.2	99.8	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.9
Producer finished goods	110.3	110.2	109.8	109.1	108.4	108.3	108.1	107.9	107.6	107.0	106.8	106.6	106.2	105.4	104.1
Producer finished goods for manufacturing	113.9	113.7	113.4	112.7	112.0	111.7	111.4	111.2	110.8	110.0	109.8	109.6	109.1	108.0	106.2
Producer finished goods for nonmanufacturing	106.7	106.6	106.1	105.4	104.8	104.7	104.7	104.6	104.4	103.8	103.7	103.5	103.3	102.9	102.0
<i>Durability of product</i>															
Total durable goods	107.4	107.1	106.9	106.6	106.2	106.2	106.2	106.2	106.1	105.7	105.3	104.9	104.6	103.7	102.4
Total nondurable goods	105.3	104.9	105.1	105.8	107.1	107.0	106.4	105.2	105.0	105.1	105.3	105.5	104.5	101.5	99.1
Total manufactures	106.5	106.2	106.2	106.3	106.4	106.4	106.0	105.6	105.5	105.1	105.0	104.9	104.4	102.8	101.1
Durable manufactures	107.5	107.2	107.0	106.7	106.3	106.3	106.1	106.1	106.1	105.6	105.1	104.8	104.5	103.7	102.5
Nondurable manufactures	105.4	105.2	105.3	105.8	106.5	106.5	105.8	105.1	104.8	104.6	104.7	104.8	104.3	101.9	99.7
Total raw or slightly processed goods	104.8	104.0	104.7	106.0	108.4	108.2	108.2	105.8	105.8	105.8	107.0	107.3	107.5	105.3	100.7
Durable raw or slightly processed goods	104.1	103.9	106.3	105.6	104.4	105.0	112.4	112.4	110.1	113.9	114.7	111.4	108.2	104.7	98.0
Nondurable raw or slightly processed goods	104.8	104.1	104.6	106.0	108.7	108.4	108.0	105.4	105.6	106.6	106.9	107.3	105.1	100.5	97.5

¹ See footnote 1, table D-4.² See footnote 2, table D-4.³ Preliminary.⁴ Revised.NOTE: For description of the series by stage of processing, see "New BLS Economic Sector Indexes of Wholesale Prices," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1955, pp. 1448-1453; and by durability of product and data beginning with 1947, see *Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes, 1957* (BLS Bulletin 1235, 1958).

E.—Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1. Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes ¹

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average).....	2,862		1,130,000		16,900,000	0.27
1947-49 (average).....	3,573		2,380,000		39,700,000	.46
1945.....	4,750		3,470,000		38,000,000	.47
1946.....	4,985		4,600,000		116,000,000	1.43
1947.....	3,693		2,170,000		34,600,000	.41
1948.....	3,419		1,960,000		34,100,000	.37
1949.....	3,606		3,030,000		50,500,000	.59
1950.....	4,843		2,410,000		38,800,000	.44
1951.....	4,737		2,220,000		22,900,000	.23
1952.....	5,117		3,540,000		59,100,000	.57
1953.....	5,091		2,400,000		28,300,000	.26
1954.....	3,468		1,530,000		22,600,000	.21
1955.....	4,320		2,650,000		28,200,000	.26
1956.....	3,825		1,900,000		33,100,000	.29
1957.....	3,673		1,390,000		16,500,000	.14
1958.....	3,694		2,060,000		23,900,000	.22
1959.....	3,708		1,880,000		69,000,000	.61
1960.....	3,333		1,320,000		19,100,000	.17
1961.....	3,367		1,450,000		16,300,000	.14
1962.....	3,614		1,230,000		18,600,000	.16
1963.....	3,362		941,000		16,100,000	.13
1964.....	3,655		1,640,000		22,900,000	.18
1965.....	3,963		1,550,000		23,300,000	.18
January.....	211	375	53,300	91,400	898,000	.09
February.....	233	375	80,600	116,000	1,040,000	.11
March.....	241	399	79,300	123,000	816,000	.08
April.....	364	529	140,000	187,000	1,170,000	.11
May.....	442	651	192,000	249,000	2,400,000	.24
June.....	376	586	124,000	222,000	1,900,000	.18
July.....	416	639	126,000	195,000	1,740,000	.15
August.....	306	556	73,100	133,000	1,200,000	.12
September.....	336	574	374,000	432,000	2,390,000	.23
October.....	346	584	214,000	549,000	6,590,000	.61
November.....	238	469	141,000	274,000	1,730,000	.17
December.....	146	346	42,000	149,000	1,060,000	.10
1965: January.....	244	404	98,800	183,000	1,740,000	.18
February.....	208	393	45,100	149,000	1,440,000	.15
March.....	329	511	180,000	274,000	1,770,000	.16
April.....	390	603	141,000	194,000	1,840,000	.17
May.....	450	669	127,000	201,000	1,850,000	.19
June.....	425	677	268,000	354,000	2,590,000	.23
July.....	416	702	156,000	334,000	3,670,000	.34
August.....	388	685	109,000	229,000	2,230,000	.20
September.....	345	631	155,000	250,000	2,110,000	.20
October.....	321	570	101,000	209,000	1,770,000	.16
November.....	289	505	140,000	192,000	1,380,000	.13
December.....	158	371	24,300	75,800	907,000	.08
1966: January ²	205	335	101,000	127,000	1,000,000	.09
February ²	240	380	107,000	142,000	865,000	.09
March ²	310	450	198,000	236,000	1,350,000	.11
April ²	350	500	228,000	379,000	2,450,000	.23
May ²	480	640	208,000	294,000	2,870,000	.26
June ²	430	660	150,000	243,000	1,950,000	.17
July ²	420	660	235,000	299,000	2,980,000	.28
August ²	440	700	108,000	331,000	3,420,000	.28
September ²	380	620	117,000	221,000	1,950,000	.17
October ²	390	630	193,000	260,000	2,290,000	.20
November ²	320	550	114,000	221,000	2,170,000	.19
December ²	150	360	32,700	148,000	1,810,000	.16
1967: January ²	275	440	98,000	190,000	1,270,000	.11

¹ The data include all known strikes or lockouts involving 6 workers or more 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 1 shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect

or secondary effect on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

² Preliminary.

New Publications Available

For Sale

Order sale publications from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. 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.)

Area Wage Survey:

BLS Bulletin—

1530-23: Richmond, Va., Metropolitan Area, November 1966. 22 pp. 25 cents.

BLS Bulletin 1533: Employee Earnings and Hours in Eight Metropolitan Areas of the South, June 1965. 59 pp. 40 cents.

BLS Bulletin 1537: Indexes of Output Per Man-Hour, Selected Industries, 1939 and 1947-65, October 1966. 92 pp. 50 cents.

BLS Bulletin 1538: Industry Wage Survey, Women's and Misses' Dresses, March 1966. 34 pp. 30 cents.

BLS Report 298: Labor Law and Practice in the Empire of Ethiopia. 55 pp. 40 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, D.C. 20212, or to any of the Bureau's regional offices. (See inside front cover for the addresses of these offices.)

Directory of Community Wage Surveys, 1948-June 1966. (Revised 1966.) 37 pp.

**UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE**

DIVISION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20402

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

