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August 1974
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MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW
Editor-in-Chief, Herbert C. Morton
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Paul O. Flaim 3 **Employment and unemployment during the first half of 1974**
After a brief increase, joblessness remained near 5 percent as energy-related layoffs were accompanied by a halt in growth of the labor force

John F. Early 8 **Effect of the energy crisis on employment**
Analysis of employment data during the 4-month energy crisis shows slowdown in employment differed markedly from other recent slowdowns

K. R. Gover, B. J. McEaddy 17 **Job situation of Vietnam-era veterans**
Special Labor Force Report shows that employment of veterans 20 to 34 rose steadily in 1973 and first half of 1974

Paul A. Armknecht, Jr. 27 **Job vacancies in manufacturing, 1969–73**
This series, while an imperfect measure of unmet labor demand, held its own as an economic indicator before being discontinued

Dixie Sommers 34 **Occupational rankings for men and women by earnings**
The 1970 census confirms that skill, sex, and age are likely to determine the worker's position on the pay ladder

Winston Tillery 52 **Internal affairs hold the spotlight at the UAW convention**

Virginia Bergquist 54 **Harmony prevails at the AFSCME convention**

Jean Brackett 57 **Urban family budgets updated to autumn 1973**

Harold Wool 63 **Israeli manpower in perspective**

Sheldon M. Kline 67 **Membership in labor unions and employee associations, 1972**

Arthur S. Herman 69 **Productivity increased in 1973 in most industries studied**

Martin E. Personick 71 **Union and nonunion pay patterns in construction**

Joseph C. Bush 75 **Incentive pay patterns in the steel industry**

DEPARTMENTS

2 Labor month in review
52 Conventions
57 Family budgets
63 Foreign labor developments
67 Research summaries
79 Significant decisions in labor cases
85 Major agreements expiring next month
87 Developments in industrial relations
93 Book review and notes
102 Current labor statistics

AUGUST 1974 VOLUME 97, NUMBER 8

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Labor Month in Review



Commissioner of Labor Statistics Julius Shiskin reported on wages and industrial relations at midyear in an appearance last month before the Subcommittee on Priorities and Economy in Government of the Joint Economic Committee. Some highlights, based on his testimony:

WAGES. Since April, significant changes in wage trends have been observed not only in the collective bargaining sector but in general wage movements as well. Three causes appear to have been involved: (1) the lifting of controls, (2) the new minimum wage law, effective May 1, and (3) the continued rapid rises in consumer prices. The result has been an increased tempo in collective bargaining with new and escalated demands that have engendered significant numbers of strikes.

The Hourly Earnings Index rose at a 13-percent annual rate between April and June, approximately twice the rate at which it had been rising.

MAJOR CONTRACTS. Major collective bargaining settlements have also shown larger wage increases in May and June than earlier bargaining decisions. In addition to the sharp advance in wage settlements, about 200,000 workers have been newly covered by escalator clauses during these 2 months. (Major agreements are those involving 1,000 workers or more. Such agreements cover a total of about 10 million workers.)

Comparison of first-year wage decisions before and after escalator adjustments

Year and quarter	First-year wage decision	First-year wage decision and escalator adjustment	Number of quarters of escalation
	In percent		
1973: I	5.5	5.6	4
II	6.2	6.4	4
III	5.8	7.1	4
IV	5.5	9.3	3
1974: I	6.2	7.6	2
II	9.2	10.0	1

NOTE: Four quarters are required to show the full effect of escalator adjustments. Where fewer than 4 quarters are shown, figures will be revised.

The effects of escalator clauses, which key wage payments to the Consumer Price Index, cannot be determined at the time of the agreements because the amounts of the price rises in the months ahead are not known. The effects upon wages can, however, be calculated retroactively. BLS calculations show, as anyone who follows price movements would expect, that the additions to wages as a result of the escalator clauses have been increasing substantially.

WORK STOPPAGES. The number of work stoppages, coincidentally, increased sharply in May and continued to increase during June. Workdays of idleness in May reached a 34-month high. Each preliminary report during June reflects levels of work stoppages higher than those a year ago. Construction strikes have increased significantly. For example, during the week of June 11–17, 20 construction strikes of at least 1,000 workers were in progress; in 1973, there were five such strikes.

* * * * *

EFFECTIVE WAGE RATE CHANGE. The effect of escalator clauses on wages, discussed in Mr. Shiskin's testimony, is reflected in a new BLS quarterly series published for the first time last month. The series, called "effective wage rate change," includes three elements: (1) wage changes (negotiated in the current year) that went into effect during the quarter, (2) deferred wage changes (negotiated in earlier years) that went into effect during the quarter, and (3) wage changes that went into effect during the quarter as a result of the operation of a cost-of-living escalator clause. An article more fully describing the new quarterly series is in preparation. □

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Employment and unemployment during the first half of 1974

After a brief increase, joblessness remained near 5 percent as energy-related layoffs were accompanied by a halt in growth of the labor force

PAUL O. FLAIM

THE SLOWDOWN of the American economy, which began in late 1973, caused an abrupt interruption in the growth of employment but through June 1974 had caused only a moderate increase in unemployment. In fact, after rising from 4.6 percent in October 1973 to 5.2 percent in January, the jobless rate (seasonally adjusted) showed no further increase over the next 5 months.

The rapid expansion in total employment which had started in mid-1971, when recovery from the 1969–70 recession finally gained momentum, lasted through October 1973. Over this period, the number of persons with jobs had swelled by 6.5 million, or at an average annual rate of 3.7 percent. Then, because of the energy crisis and secondary factors such as the prolonged slump in residential construction, employment remained virtually stagnant for several months.

Oil cutoff key factor

Although employment began to rise again during the spring months, its total increase over the October–June period amounted to only 500,000, which is equal to an annual rate of less than 1 percent. This tapering of employment growth was accompanied by an unusually quick reduction in the expansion of the labor force, a factor which helped to stabilize the unemployment rate after a brief rise.

As described in detail elsewhere in this issue,[1] the temporary cessation of petroleum exports from the Arab countries to the United States and certain other industrial nations was the principal cause of the curtailment in employment growth. However, other factors which would probably have caused some reduction in employment expansion should not be ignored. Actual declines in activity in some sectors and reduced growth in others had become evident before widespread recognition of the energy shortage.

The rate of housing starts, for example, had peaked in early 1973, and in the face of rising interest rates, was in a very steep decline during the balance of the year. In addition, the growth in retail sales, which had been very strong and steady throughout 1972, had begun to taper off in the spring of 1973, largely because of hesitancy among potential purchasers of automobiles. In light of these factors, some slowdown in the unusually high rate of employment growth experienced after mid-1971 seemed inevitable regardless of the availability of energy.

Nevertheless, when the employment slowdown materialized in the closing months of 1973, it was clearly concentrated in those industries most immediately affected by the energy shortage—gasoline stations, automobile dealerships, and other travel-related services. With auto sales plummeting, it was not long before auto production was cut back, spreading the employment slowdown to the manufacturing sector. Largely because of layoffs in the auto industry, the number of manufacturing jobs declined by 240,000 (seasonally adjusted) between December 1973 and March 1974. Although many of the laid-off workers were called back in the ensuing months, by June the number of manufacturing jobs had not yet returned to the December level. (See table 1.) However, other indicators of the demand for factory workers, such as the manufacturing new-hire and layoff rates, had already returned to or near the levels recorded prior to the onset of the energy crisis.

Homebuilding decline deepens

Contract construction employment also exhibited some weakness during the early months of the year, but the energy shortage was probably only a minor cause. A more likely factor for this weakness was the prolonged and steep decline in residential construction.

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Table 1. Nonfarm payroll employment and weekly hours, seasonally adjusted

Industry	1973			1974					
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)									
Total	76,363	76,679	76,626	76,526	76,813	76,804	76,941	77,155	77,107
Goods-producing	24,349	24,450	24,468	24,296	24,317	24,231	24,239	24,265	24,194
Mining	639	644	646	654	656	655	659	664	665
Contract construction	3,694	3,711	3,732	3,636	3,757	3,725	3,659	3,661	3,611
Manufacturing	20,016	20,095	20,090	20,006	19,904	19,851	19,921	19,940	19,918
Durable goods	11,802	11,859	11,859	11,774	11,683	11,644	11,733	11,744	11,749
Nondurable goods	8,214	8,236	8,231	8,232	8,221	8,207	8,188	8,196	8,169
Service-producing	52,014	52,229	52,158	52,230	52,496	52,573	52,702	52,890	52,913
Transporation and public utilities	4,671	4,654	4,644	4,684	4,691	4,676	4,668	4,661	4,649
Trade	16,465	16,520	16,398	16,417	16,472	16,487	16,549	16,605	16,597
Wholesale	4,137	4,163	4,152	4,184	4,192	4,190	4,202	4,214	4,213
Retail	12,328	12,357	12,246	12,233	12,280	12,297	12,347	12,391	12,384
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,088	4,095	4,101	4,109	4,124	4,127	4,130	4,143	4,129
Services	13,044	13,122	13,128	13,136	13,215	13,240	13,248	13,331	13,386
Government	13,746	13,838	13,887	13,884	13,994	14,043	14,107	14,150	14,152
Federal	2,626	2,638	2,654	2,651	2,670	2,675	2,681	2,698	2,653
State and local	11,120	11,200	11,233	11,233	11,324	11,423	11,426	11,452	11,499
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS[1]									
Total	37.0	37.1	37.0	36.7	37.0	36.8	36.6	36.8	36.8
Manufacturing	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.3	40.5	40.4	39.3	40.3	40.1

[1] Weekly hours data apply only to production or nonsupervisory workers on private payrolls.

In the service-producing sector of the economy, employment failed to grow for only a couple of months during the most acute phase of the energy shortage; it then resumed its upward trend and in June had reached 52.9 million (seasonally adjusted), about 750,000 above its December 1974 level. The only service-producing industry to exhibit significant weakness during this period was retail sales, where employment growth was stymied by a drop in auto sales. In miscellaneous services and State and local government, the secular rise in the number of jobs continued almost unabated.

Together with the interruption in employment growth in the closing months of 1973 and first months of 1974, there was also some reduction in the average number of hours worked. However, the workweek decline was very moderate and confined largely to the goods-producing industries. It should be noted, in this regard, that in manufacturing, where changes in hours worked have long been viewed as signals of future changes in general business conditions, a slight downtrend in the workweek had actually already become evident by mid-1973.

Adult men hardest hit

As has been the case during previous economic slowdowns, adult men bore the brunt of the job cutbacks during the recent energy crisis. After increasing at a very rapid pace over the previous 2½ years and reaching a peak of 48.7 million in January 1974, the number of male jobholders 20 years and over declined for 3 consecutive months. By April, their employment had receded below 48.3 million; it then turned around, however, and by June had recouped half of the losses incurred during the winter. (See table 2.)

Employment of teenagers also suffered a setback during the first half of 1974. Largely because of reduced job opportunities for male youths, teenage employment was in a downward trend for several months. An obvious factor was the reduced activity of service stations and other travel-related services, where teenagers have traditionally been employed.

Employment of adult women, in contrast, was less adversely affected by the recent economic downturn. Although it did not rise quite as rapidly as during the previous 2 years, it continued on its historical upward trend.

The employment slowdown was concentrated largely among blue-collar workers, a factor that is heavily reflected in the situation of adult men. The number of blue-collar workers with jobs dropped considerably during the last few months of 1973 and the early months of 1974. White-collar workers, in contrast, posted some gains even during this

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period, and service workers' employment remained relatively stable.

Changes in unemployment

One of the striking features of the employment situation in the first half of 1974 was the stability of the unemployment rate after its brief rise in the closing months of 1973 and in January 1974. This stability can be attributed to the sharp slowdown in labor force growth, which materialized almost immediately after employment ceased to grow, and the mild recovery in employment, which began during the spring months.

Until the fall of 1973, the Nation's unemployment rate had been in a 2-year downtrend from the 6-percent plateau maintained during most of 1971. By October 1973, the rate had dipped to 4.6 percent, its lowest point in 3½ years. It then reversed its course, and over the next 3 months, rose to 5.2 percent. After reaching this level, the rate remained relatively stable for several months, despite the relative stagnation in employment growth. Of course, had the labor force continued to expand during this period at the rate of the previous 2 years, the jobless rate would have shown a much greater increase.

All major labor force groups were affected to some extent by the rise in joblessness recorded over the October 1973–January 1974 period. Most clearly evident, however, was the rise in the rate for adult men, which, after holding at 3.0 percent for several months, jumped to the 3.4 to 3.6-percent range,

Table 2. Employment status by age, sex, and racial group, seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Group and employment status	1973			1974					
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
TOTAL									
Civilian labor force	89,749	89,903	90,033	90,543	90,556	90,496	90,313	90,679	90,919
Participation rate	61.2	61.2	61.2	61.4	61.4	61.2	61.0	61.2	61.2
Employment	85,649	85,649	85,669	85,811	85,803	85,863	85,775	85,971	86,165
Unemployment	4,100	4,254	4,364	4,732	4,753	4,633	4,538	4,708	4,754
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2
MEN, 20 YEARS AND OVER									
Civilian labor force	49,921	49,926	50,085	50,371	50,312	50,091	50,065	50,227	50,245
Participation rate	81.5	81.4	81.4	81.7	81.5	81.1	80.9	81.0	80.9
Employment	48,432	48,425	48,559	48,660	48,529	48,379	48,272	48,508	48,483
Unemployment	1,489	1,501	1,526	1,711	1,783	1,712	1,793	1,719	1,762
Unemployment rate	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.5
WOMEN, 20 YEARS AND OVER									
Civilian labor force	31,042	31,183	31,169	31,133	31,329	31,498	31,612	31,651	31,944
Participation rate	44.6	44.7	44.7	44.6	44.8	45.0	45.1	45.1	45.4
Employment	29,661	29,704	29,596	29,519	29,722	29,916	30,057	30,051	30,314
Unemployment	1,381	1,479	1,573	1,614	1,607	1,582	1,555	1,600	1,630
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.1
BOTH SEXES, 16–19 YEARS									
Civilian labor force	8,786	8,794	8,779	9,039	8,915	8,907	8,636	8,801	8,730
Participation rate	55.5	55.4	55.3	56.7	55.9	55.7	54.0	54.9	54.4
Employment	7,556	7,520	7,514	7,632	7,552	7,568	7,446	7,412	7,368
Unemployment	1,230	1,274	1,265	1,407	1,363	1,339	1,190	1,389	1,362
Unemployment rate	14.0	14.5	14.4	15.6	15.3	15.0	13.8	15.8	15.6
WHITES									
Civilian labor force	79,566	79,673	79,704	80,089	80,122	80,163	80,100	80,488	80,565
Participation rate	61.2	61.2	61.2	61.4	61.4	61.3	61.2	61.4	61.4
Employment	76,301	76,339	76,223	76,328	76,354	76,498	76,464	76,694	76,738
Unemployment	3,265	3,334	3,481	3,761	3,768	3,665	3,636	3,794	3,827
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.8
NEGROES AND OTHER RACES									
Civilian labor force	10,187	10,210	10,300	10,499	10,340	10,289	10,168	10,292	10,286
Participation rate	60.6	60.6	60.7	61.7	60.7	60.3	59.4	60.0	59.8
Employment	9,333	9,299	9,412	9,513	9,390	9,323	9,285	9,315	9,376
Unemployment	854	911	888	986	950	966	883	977	910
Unemployment rate	8.4	8.9	8.6	9.4	9.2	9.4	8.7	9.5	8.8

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where it remained throughout the first half.

The rate for adult women exhibited a relatively smaller rise. Except for a 1-month dip to 4.4 percent in October, the adult-female rate had held in the 4.7- to 4.8-percent range during the summer and fall of 1973; it then inched up only slightly and fluctuated within the 4.9- to 5.2-percent range during the first half of 1974. The teenage rate, which had averaged slightly over 14 percent during the summer and fall of 1973, moved up to the 15–16-percent range, where it continued through the winter and spring of 1974.

In terms of occupational groups, blue-collar workers again bore the brunt of the rise in unemployment. While the jobless rates for white-collar and service workers were only slightly higher in the first 6 months of 1974 than they had been during the last half of 1973, the rate for blue-collar workers showed a substantial rise. This increase was largely a reflection of higher unemployment among operatives, whose rate jumped from 5.4 percent in October to 7.0 percent in January and did not begin to recede until May. Auto factory cutbacks were the principal reason joblessness rose among operatives.

Labor force expansion slows

Growth of the Nation's labor force proved to be unusually sensitive to changes in economic conditions during the first half of 1974. Only a couple of months after employment growth had flattened out, the expansion of the labor force—which had been very rapid for 2½ years—also came to a virtual halt.

The interruption in labor force growth, which lasted for several months, was an unusually quick response to changing economic conditions. During the 1969–70 recession, for example, labor force growth did not begin to recede significantly until about 1 year after employment had ceased to expand.

The very sensitive response of the labor force to the deterioration of the job market in the first half cannot be easily explained. One possible hypothesis is that the energy crisis was made palpable to most persons in the early months of 1974, as they turned down their home thermostats or waited in long lines at filling stations. Under such unusual conditions, many would-be jobseekers may have gotten the message about the worsening economic conditions much more quickly than they would have during a more typical downturn.

At any rate, as shown in table 2, from January to June the Nation's labor force expanded by only 400,000, or at an annual rate of only 1.0 percent. This is in sharp contrast to the average annual rate of growth of nearly 3 percent exhibited from mid-1971 to the end of 1973. It should be noted, however, that a portion of the labor force increase registered during the earlier period resulted from large reductions in the size of the Armed Forces, a factor no longer at work.

Reduction in labor force participation among adult men and teenagers were the main factors in the interruption in labor force growth in the first half of 1974. For men, the decline in participation was really nothing more than a resumption of a secular downtrend briefly interrupted during 1973, when the demand for labor in some sectors had been very strong. For teenagers, the decline represented at least a temporary pause in the very strong upward trend manifested by this group since mid-1971. In contrast to the trends for adult men and teenagers, the rate of labor force participation among adult women continued its historical upward trend during the first half of the year.

While the decline in labor force participation occurred among the groups most affected by the rise in unemployment, it was not accompanied by any discernible increase in the number of discouraged workers. In fact, the data on the status and attitudes of persons outside the labor force do not provide an explanation for the failure of the labor force to grow during early 1974.

Table 3. Persons not in labor force, by whether they want jobs, current activity, and reasons for not seeking work, seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Characteristics	1973	1974	
	IV	I	II
Total not in labor force	57,034	57,073	57,635
Do not want job now	53,170	53,253	53,254
Current activity: Attending school	6,047	5,911	5,673
Ill, disabled	4,698	4,722	4,722
Keeping house	32,322	32,381	31,965
Retired	7,100	7,164	7,417
Other	3,003	3,075	3,475
Want a job now	4,335	4,334	4,488
Reason not looking: Attending school	1,131	1,175	1,178
Ill, disabled	692	652	575
Keeping house	956	1,024	1,100
Discouraged	687	682	676
Job-market factors	493	457	474
Personal factors	194	225	203
Other reasons	869	801	959

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As shown in table 3, the number of discouraged workers (those who want work but do not look for jobs because they think their search would be in vain) was essentially the same in the first two quarters of 1974 as during the last quarter of 1973. This is not too surprising, however. While over the long run, the number of such workers has moved in rough tandem with the cyclical swings of the unemployment rate, the two series have often diverged over short spans.

Black joblessness tops 9 percent

Employment of black workers, which had risen rapidly during 1973, receded in the first half of 1974. Between January and April, it declined steadily, dropping over 200,000, or 2.4 percent. Although in the next 2 months it recovered a bit, its June level was still about 140,000 below the January peak of 9.5 million. White employment, while also rather stagnant relative to its growth trend the previous year, rose about 400,000 from January through June. (See table 2.)

The drop in black employment was accompanied by a decline in labor force participation and was thus not translated into a further rise in the jobless rate of blacks. This rate averaged a little above 9 percent during the first half of the year, only slightly higher than during the second half of 1973.

With the jobless rate for white workers fluctuating in the 4.5 to 4.7-percent range during the first half of the year, the ratio of the black rate to the white rate held at 2 to 1. Except for some relatively brief periods, this ratio has been at 2 to 1 or more for about two decades.

Table 4. Discouraged workers, by sex, race, and detailed reason, January–June 1974 average

[In thousands]

Reason for not seeking work	Total	Male	Female	White	Black and other races
Total	658	215	443	514	145
Employers think too young or old	110	47	64	97	14
Lacks education or training	53	8	44	44	8
Other personal handicap	44	19	26	32	13
Could not find job	267	87	180	186	81
Thinks no job available	185	55	130	156	28

Although all black age–sex groups have a much higher unemployment rate than the comparable white groups, the greatest disparity, both in absolute and relative terms, exists between black and white teenagers. For black teenagers, the jobless rate exceeded 30 percent, on the average, during the first half of 1974. For white youths, in contrast, the rate was in the 12- to 14-percent range during this period. The narrowest difference between the rates for the two racial groups was found among adult women.

Altogether, blacks continued to account for about one-fifth of total unemployment, even though they accounted for only about one-tenth of the Nation's labor force. Moreover, as shown in table 4, they also accounted for a disproportionately large number of discouraged workers. □

FOOTNOTE

[1] See John F. Early, "Effect of the energy crisis on employment," pp. 8–16.

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Effect of the energy crisis on employment

Analysis of employment data during the 4-month energy crisis shows slowdown in employment was markedly different from other recent slowdowns

JOHN F. EARLY

WHAT WAS the effect of fuel shortages upon the level and composition of employment during the 1973–74 winter? How much of the recent slowdown in employment can be attributed to the shortage of energy and how much to the business cycle? How does the 1973–74 slowdown compare with other recent retardations in job growth?

This article examines and measures the impact on employment of energy shortages during November 1973 to March 1974. It also investigates the relationship of the recent energy crisis to the business cycle and compares the recent slowdown in employment growth with other earlier periods of slowdown.

How this analysis was made

In this study, the potential effects on employment of the energy crisis were divided into four categories: (1) direct effects, (2) negative indirect effects, (3) positive indirect effects, and (4) tertiary effects. *Direct effects* are those related to the inability of an establishment to obtain sufficient fuel or electrical energy to provide power for its operation or sufficient petroleum-based products for its own use or sale. Examples include: a brick manufacturer reducing his regular operations because he cannot obtain enough fuel to power all of his kilns; a chemical manufacturer closing down because he cannot obtain the petroleum base used in his products; a land developer slowing his land clearing and improvement efforts because he can obtain only limited gasoline for his equipment; a gasoline service station reducing some of its operation because it has less gasoline to sell.

Industries suffering *negative indirect effects* are defined as those which reduce their output of goods and services owing to reduced demand arising from their potential customers' actual or anticipated inability to obtain sufficient supplies of petroleum products. Examples of such industries include: automobile and recreational vehicle manufacturing and sales; hotel and motels; eating and drinking places; and recreational facilities.

Positive indirect effects of the energy crisis are defined as those resulting from increased demand for alternative fuel sources and equipment needed for fuel extraction. These would occur primarily in industries such as coal mining, oil and gas extraction, and construction and mining machinery. Effects here are likely to be slower in developing than among industries suffering from reduced activity because, in general, increased production requires increased capacity which takes time to develop.

Tertiary effects could involve the entire economy. These result from reductions in aggregate demand caused by reduced income among workers laid off by industries suffering direct and indirect energy effects. Tertiary effects would not develop until after other effects had taken hold. If the direct and indirect effects were large enough or of sufficiently long duration, substantial tertiary effects could develop, feed on themselves, and produce a general business slowdown.

Four different types of data were used in an attempt to measure and characterize the effects of the energy crisis on employment. The first consists of a special tabulation of the reporting companies in the payroll survey of the Current Employment Statistics program. The second was an analysis of the monthly employment estimates from the payroll survey. The third relied on labor turnover data for manufacturing. The fourth consisted of a brief review of some unemployment estimates from the Current Population Survey of households.

Because the payroll survey is a monthly canvass of 160,000 establishments (conducted cooperatively by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and State employment

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security agencies or State departments of labor) and provides the basis for estimates of employment, hours, and earnings for more than 400 industries, it was the mainstay of the effort to gauge the impact of the energy crisis on employment. Employers in the survey sample were requested to indicate if reduced employment or workweek schedules were the result of their inability to obtain sufficient supplies of fuel, electric power, or petroleum products. Calculations were made of the effects these employer-reported shortages had on overall employment and hours, resulting in estimates of the direct effects on employment of the energy crisis.

In the second approach, 172 industry groups covering all private nonagricultural payroll employment were examined and classified as likely to be affected: (1) directly by energy shortages, (2) indirectly in a negative way, or (3) indirectly in a positive way, or finally (4) minimally by energy shortages. The classifications were based on the results of input-output analysis of petroleum use,[1] independent information on the relative use of energy other than petroleum, identification of goods and services the sales of which are dependent on petroleum, and industries which distribute or use such goods or services heavily. (A list of the classifications is contained in exhibit 1.) For ease of analysis, industries suffering direct effects and those suffering negative indirect effects were combined into an "energy-related" category while the three industries experiencing positive indirect effects were combined with the industries suffering minimal effects into an "other" category.

Labor turnover statistics which are derived from a sample of 40,000 manufacturing establishments, are expressed as turnover actions (total accessions, new hires, total separations, quits, and layoffs) per 100 employees and were expected to be especially useful in analyzing variations in the layoff rate between the energy-related and other industries.

The Current Population Survey, which canvasses about 47,000 households monthly to obtain detailed

Exhibit 1. Industries classified by the likely effect upon them of the energy crisis

SIC[1] number	Industry
	DIRECT ENERGY EFFECTS
	Contract construction.
15	General building contractors.
16	Heavy construction contractors.
17	Special trade contractors.
	Manufacturing.
	Durables.
24	Millwork, plywood, and related products.
249	Miscellaneous wood products.
331	Blast furnace and basic steel products.
333, 4	Nonferrous metals.
335	Nonferrous rolling and drawing.
336	Nonferrous foundries.
	Nondurables.
281	Industrial chemicals.
282	Plastics materials and synthetics.
283	Drugs.
284	Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods.
285	Paints and allied products.
287	Agricultural chemicals.
286, 9	Other chemical products.
291	Petroleum refining.
295, 9	Other petroleum and coal products.
307	Miscellaneous plastics products.
	Transportation and public utilities.
40	Railroad transportation.
41	Local and interurban passenger transit.
42	Trucking and warehousing.
45	Transportation by air.
44, 47	Other transportation and services.
49	Electric, gas, and sanitary services.
	Wholesale and retail trade.
	Retail trade.
554	Gasoline service stations.[2]
	Finance, insurance, and real estate.
65	Real estate.
	Services.
721	Laundries and drycleaning plants.
	NEGATIVE INDIRECT ENERGY EFFECTS
	Manufacturing.
	Durables.
321	Flat glass.
339	Miscellaneous primary metal products.
351	Engines and turbines.
365	Radio and TV receiving equipment.
371	Motor vehicles and equipment.
372	Aircraft and parts.
373	Ship and boat building and repairing.
375, 9	Other transportation equipment.
	Nondurables.
239	Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.
301	Tires and inner tubes.
	Wholesale and retail trade.
	Wholesale trade.
501	Motor vehicles and automotive equipment.
502	Drugs, chemicals, and allied products.
	Retail trade.
58	Eating and drinking places.
551, 2	Motor vehicle dealers.[2]
	Services.
70	Hotels and other lodgings places.
	POSITIVE INDIRECT ENERGY EFFECTS
	Mining.
11, 12	Coal mining.
13	Oil and gas extraction.
	Manufacturing.
	Durables.
353	Construction and related machinery.

[1] Standard Industrial Classification.

[2] Gasoline service stations and automobile dealers were combined with several small retail industries as "other retail trade" in portions of the analysis.

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Table 1. Employment, seasonally adjusted, for selected industries possibly affected by the energy crisis, November 1973 and March 1974

[Employees in thousands]

SIC [1] number	Industry	November 1973	March 1974	Actual change	Percent change [2]
	Total nonagricultural	76,679	76,804	125	0.2
	Total private	62,841	62,761	−80	−.1
	DIRECT EFFECT				
15	General building contractors	1,082	1,095	13	1.2
16	Heavy construction contractors	764	784	20	2.6
17	Special trade contractors	1,856	1,847	−9	−.5
243	Millwork, plywood and related products	212	214	2	.7
249	Miscellaneous wood products	101	103	2	1.9
331	Blast furnaces and basic steel products	630	603	−27	−4.3
333, 4	Nonferrous metals	87	88	1	1.1
335	Nonferrous rolling and drawing	222	218	−4	−1.8
336	Nonferrous foundries	97	96	−1	−1.6
28	Chemical and allied products	1,043	1,048	5	.5
29	Petroleum and coal products	190	190	0	0
307	Miscellaneous plastics products	361	357	−4	−1.2
40	Railroad transportation	580	581	1	.3
41	Local and interurban passenger transit	272	274	2	.6
421, 3	Trucking and trucking terminals	1,086	1,087	1	.1
45	Transportation by air	349	355	6	1.8
44	Water transportation	216	214	−2	−1.1
49	Electric, gas, and sanitary services	741	763	22	2.9
554	Gasoline service stations	619	555	−64	−10.3
65	Real estate	738	731	−7	−.9
721	Laundries and drycleaning	410	401	−9	−2.2
	NEGATIVE INDIRECT EFFECT				
321	Flat glass	27	26	−1	−4.5
339	Miscellaneous primary metal products	76	75	−1	−1.2
346	Metal stampings	250	233	−17	−7.1
351	Engines and turbines	122	118	−4	−3.4
365	Radio and TV receiving equipment	152	146	−6	−3.5
371	Motor vehicles and equipment	944	804	−140	−14.8
372	Aircraft and parts	518	507	−11	−2.2
373	Ship and boat building	187	187	0	.3
375, 9	Other transportation equipment	152	130	−22	−14.2
239	Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	180	165	−15	−8.5
301	Tires and inner tubes	140	143	3	2.2
501	Motor vehicles, wholesale	377	377	0	0
502	Drugs and chemicals, wholesale	238	242	4	1.6
551, 2	Motor vehicle dealers, retail	827	774	−53	−6.4
58	Eating and drinking places	2,862	2,866	4	.1
70	Hotels and other lodging places	904	877	−27	−3.0
	POSITIVE INDIRECT EFFECT				
11, 12	Coal mining	164	165	1	.8
13	Oil and gas extraction	267	276	10	3.6
353	Construction and related machinery (including mining and drilling)	324	328	4	1.3

[1] Standard Industrial Classification.

[2] Based on unrounded data.

information on employment status of individuals cross-classified by a large number of demographic characteristics, was used in an attempt to isolate the demographic groups most heavily affected during the energy crisis. However, since there is no way to directly link these data to energy considerations, only the most general conclusions could be reached using these data.

Direct and indirect effects

The most obvious direct impact of the energy crisis was the effect on gasoline service stations with resultant closings and reduced hours. Other direct effects were fairly well scattered. Based on reports from establishments in the payroll survey, the total net direct job loss owing to energy shortages during the November 1973–March 1974 period was estimated at between 150,000 and 225,000.[2]

Table 1 shows employment developments between November 1973 and March 1974 in industries classified as most likely to be affected directly by energy shortages. Clearly, the industry most heavily affected was gasoline service stations, which declined by more than 60,000. In addition to this decrease, jobs in service stations had already declined by 25,000 between May and November 1973 as the result of gasoline shortages unrelated to the Arab oil embargo.

The blast furnace and basic steel products industry also posted a large decline in employment although the production levels in that industry were only slightly below the high levels attained in the spring of 1973. While the steel industry is potentially quite sensitive to general fuel shortages, the reduction of activity there was more likely related to reduced automobile production than to the steel producers' inability to obtain fuel supplies. In addition there was a coal miners' strike during early March in West Virginia as miners sought to obtain more gasoline for driving their automobiles to work. As a result of that strike a few steel producers had to temporarily curtail their operations.

In the airlines industry (Standard Industrial Classification industry 45), there appears to have been a loss of about 15,000 jobs over the 4-month period. The employment level in November 1973 was reduced by strikes against some carriers, involving approximately 23,000 workers. (Strikers are not counted as employed in the payroll survey.)

The small decline in laundries and drycleaning may have been related to shortages of fuel and/or petroleum-based cleaning fluids. The real estate em-

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ployment decline may be more the result of tight money and the consequent sluggish housing market than direct effects of fuel shortages.

Employment data for nonferrous rolling and drawing and nonferrous foundries indicate that, on the average, there was little job loss; however, there was a sharp rise in layoffs. (See table 2.) Employment in miscellaneous plastic products dropped only slightly while layoffs rose from 0.9 percent in November to 1.8 percent in February. (Layoffs were down to 1.3 percent in March.) This behavior probably occurred as the result of numerous short-term layoffs between the reference weeks for which employment is estimated.[3] Consequently, the employment data may have missed some of the very short-term effects.

Between November and March, industries likely to suffer from indirect effects of the energy crisis posted a total employment decline of 310,000. More than half of this occurred in industries involved in the manufacture of automobiles and automobile parts (Standard Industrial Classification industries 321, 339, 346, 351, 365, 371, 239). Other declines related to gasoline shortages occurred in the manufacture of recreational vehicles (SIC 375,9), retail sales of automobiles, and the operation of hotels and other lodging places. During the peak of the energy crisis, automobile sales slumped substantially and travel by automobile was sharply curtailed. Also showing signs of employment loss was the aircraft and parts industry (SIC 372) where the manufacture of general aviation aircraft was reduced as a result of tight fuel allocations for the use of small private planes.

Characteristics of workers affected

Between November 1973 and March 1974 total unemployment increased by about 380,000, 8.9 percent. (See table 3.) While it is impossible to determine exactly how much of this was the result of energy-related job cutbacks, we can be reasonably certain that most of the increase in unemployment came from that source. Two facts suggest that conclusion. First, the estimated job loss measured from

Table 2. New hire and layoff rates, seasonally adjusted, for selected industries possibly affected by the energy crisis, November 1973 and March 1974

[Turnover actions per 100 employees]

SIC[1] number	Industry	New hires			Layoffs		
		November 1973	March 1974	Change	November 1973	March 1974	Change
	Manufacturing	3.8	3.4	−0.4	0.9	1.2	0.3
	Durables	3.4	3.1	−.3	.8	1.3	.5
	Nondurables	4.4	3.9	−.5	1.3	1.1	−.2
	DIRECT EFFECT						
243	Millwork, plywood and related products	4.8	5.1	.3	1.1	.9	−.2
249	Miscellaneous wood products	7.3	5.5	−1.8	.4	.6	.2
331	Blast furnace and steel mills	1.9	1.1	−.8	.3	.7	.4
333,4	Nonferrous metals	2.8	2.6	−.2	.4	.2	−.2
335	Nonferrous rolling and drawing	2.1	1.7	−.4	.3	1.1	.8
336	Nonferrous foundries	4.8	4.0	−.8	.5	2.0	1.5
28	Chemical and allied products	2.2	1.8	−.4	.5	.4	−.1
29	Petroleum and coal products	2.5	2.2	−.3	.4	.9	.5
307	Miscellaneous plastic products	6.4	5.8	−.6	.9	1.3	.4
	NEGATIVE INDIRECT EFFECT						
321	Flat glass	.7	.8	.1	1.3	4.4	3.1
339	Miscellaneous primary metal products	3.1	2.9	−.2	.2	.1	−.1
346	Metal stampings	2.8	2.7	−.1	1.1	2.8	1.7
351	Engine and turbines	1.5	1.4	−.1	.4	.1	−.3
365	Radio and TV receiving equipment	3.1	2.6	−.5	1.6	1.4	−.2
371	Motor vehicles and equipment	1.6	1.6	0	1.0	8.7	7.7
372	Aircraft and parts	1.5	1.5	0	1.1	.4	−.7
373	Ship and boat building	5.4	4.7	−.7	3.0	2.1	−.9
375,9	Other transportation equipment	5.8	5.7	−.1	3.2	4.0	.8
239	Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	6.2	5.6	−.6	1.5	1.6	.1
301	Tires and inner tubes	1.8	1.1	−.7	.2	.1	−.1
	POSITIVE INDIRECT EFFECT						
353	Construction and related machinery	2.8	2.7	.1	.3	.2	−.1

[1] Standard Industrial Classification.

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Table 3. Unemployment, seasonally adjusted, by age, sex, and selected characteristics, November 1973 and March 1974

[In thousands]

Item	November 1973	March 1974	Actual change	Percent change
Total	4,254	4,633	379	8.9
Men, 20 and over	1,501	1,712	211	14.1
Women, 20 and over	1,479	1,582	103	7.0
Both sexes, 16–19 years	1,274	1,339	65	5.1
Men, 20–24 years	481	565	84	17.5
Women, 20–24 years	450	483	33	7.3
Men, 25 years and over	1,024	1,153	129	12.6
Women, 25 years and over	1,042	1,092	50	4.8
Household heads	1,465	1,558	93	6.3
Married men	862	943	81	9.4
Lost last job	1,664	2,022	358	21.5
Left last job	783	739	−44	−5.6
Reentered labor force	1,227	1,186	−41	−3.3
Never worked before	590	632	42	7.1

the payroll survey is large enough to more than account for the increase in job losers in the household survey data. Second, the increase in unemployment is almost exclusively confined to job losers.

The increase in unemployment was heaviest among adult men, especially in the 20–24 age group—those most likely to be the last hired and, therefore, the first let go. However, all worker groups experienced some increased unemployment, although for many—including household heads—the increase was relatively small.

Energy crisis and the business cycle

Between November 1973 and March 1974, total nonagricultural payroll employment rose 0.1 percent compared with an increase of 1.6 percent in the previous 4 months. Total private nonagricultural payroll employment declined by 0.2 percent compared with an increase of 1.5 percent in the previous 4 months. The unemployment rate for civilian workers stood at 4.7 percent in November, rose to 5.2 percent in January, and remained at approximately that level in March (5.1 percent). There can be no doubt that these developments resulted to a large extent from the oil embargo. But they may have been accompanied by internal cyclical developments which cannot be easily identified.

By comparing the November 1973–March 1974 period with other periods of slow employment growth or declining employment, it is possible to highlight some factors which may distinguish the recent slowdown from the more general variety of employment decline with which we are familiar, and isolate other developments in employment not directly related to the energy crisis. The analysis is provisional because a full analysis must await data covering a longer period.

Tables 4 through 8 compare a number of employment changes during the November 1973–March 1974 period with the first 4 months of the three most recent periods of employment slowdown. Two (beginning April 1960 and March 1970) eventually developed into substantial employment declines which were associated with periods designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research as recessions. It should be noted that the reference dates used here are not those typically used with reference to the economy as a whole. Rather they represent peaks in employment growth. The third period, beginning in January 1967, was a brief slowing of a strong upward movement in employment.

Tables 4, 5, and 6 provide information on employment declines based on a division of 172 industry groups (covering all of total private employment) into two groups: 44 energy-related and 128 others. The scheme used for this classification has been discussed. Specific industries are noted in exhibit 1.

Table 4 shows clearly that the change in total private employment between November 1973 and March 1974, a reduction of 0.1 percent, was not as severe a drop as occurred in a similar period in 1960 or 1970, although it was below the actual pickup posted in 1967. Among the energy-related industries, the 1973–74 decline in employment (—1.5 percent) was the same as the decline among the same industries in 1960 and 1970. As a whole, the energy-related industries are more cyclically sensitive than the other industries. Among the other industries, employment grew faster during the energy crisis (0.6 percent) than in any of the other three periods of employment slowdown.

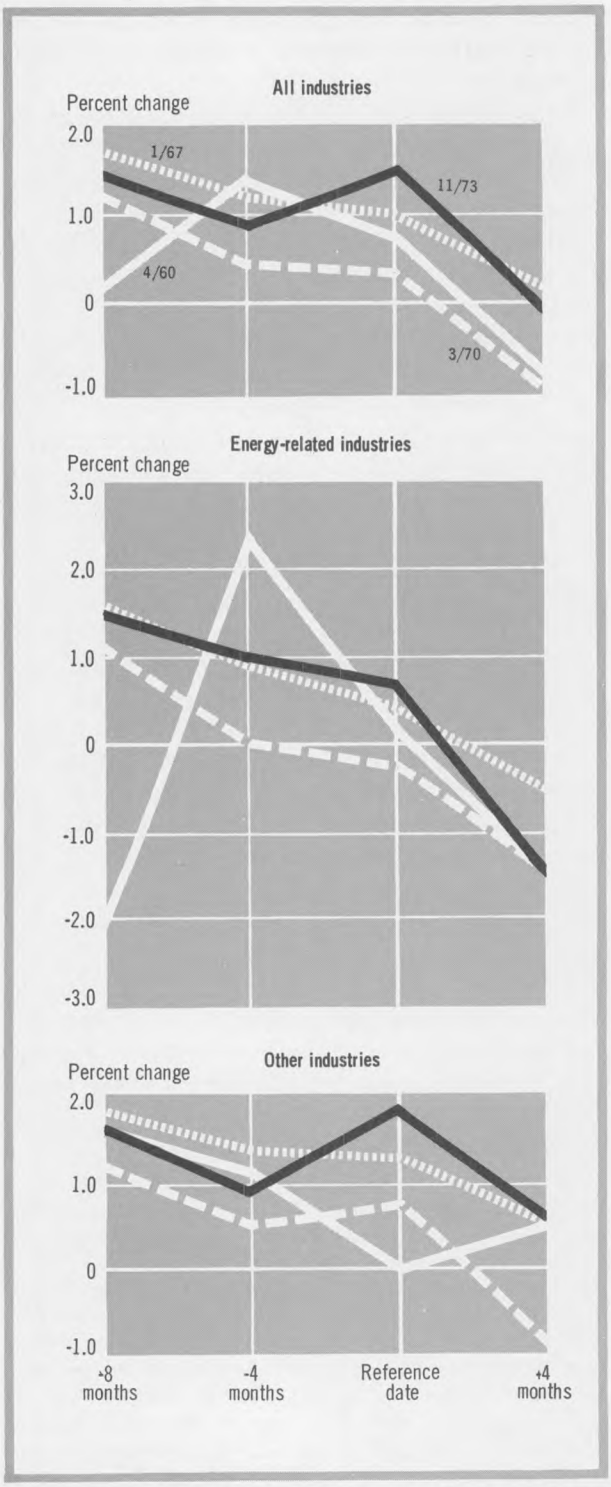
Chart 1 provides additional insight into these employment changes. The percent change in employ-

Table 4. Percent change in private nonagricultural payroll employment from reference date to 4 months later

Industries	Reference date			
	April 1960	January 1967	March 1970	November 1973
All	−0.8	0.2	−1.0	−0.1
Energy-related	−1.5	−.5	−1.5	−1.5
Others	.5	.5	−.9	.6

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Chart 1. Percent change in private payroll employment over 4-month spans for selected time periods



ment over four 4-month spans in all private, energy-related, and other private industries is portrayed for 1960, 1967, 1970, and the 1973–74 reference periods. (It should be noted, however, that a large steel strike in the summer of 1959 distorts the April 1960 reference values since workers on strike are not counted as employed in the payroll survey. As a result some generalizations made below may not conform to that experience for the changes for periods ending 8 and 4 months prior to the reference.) In total private employment the rate of growth in employment has historically begun to decelerate well in advance of the actual slowdown. Prior to the energy crisis, however, there does not appear to have been a deceleration. Among the energy-related industries, deceleration has historically been even more pronounced. Before the energy crisis, there was some deceleration among energy-related industries, but it was less marked than in previous slowdowns. Among other industries, previous slowdowns have always been marked by noticeable decelerations in employment growth; however, there was no evidence of deceleration prior to the recent energy crisis.

During the energy crisis, there was some slowing of growth in industries not directly affected by the crisis. This could have been the result of any of several factors: (1) a short-term adjustment similar to the change ending 4 months prior to the beginning of the crisis, (2) tertiary effects of the energy crisis, or (3) the beginning of a deceleration prior to a general employment slowdown.

Not only was the employment decline during the energy crisis smaller than those in major employment slowdowns, it was also more concentrated in a few industries. Table 5 reveals quite clearly that the proportion of industries declining during the November 1973–March 1974 period (47 percent) was substantially smaller than the 67 percent during the 1960 period and 77 percent during the 1970 period and even smaller than the 54 percent during 1967. In addition, it should be noted that there is a wider spread between energy-sensitive and other industries for the most recent period, illustrating the

Table 5. Percent of private nonagricultural industries with employment below the reference date level, 4 months later

Industries	Reference date			
	April 1960	January 1967	March 1970	November 1973
All	66.9	53.5	76.7	46.5
Energy-related	67.4	56.8	75.0	52.3
Others	66.7	52.3	77.3	44.5

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Table 6. Percent of private industries showing declines of at least 6 months duration, 4 months following reference

Industries	Reference date			
	April 1960	January 1967	March 1970	November 1973
All	41.1	29.1	56.4	23.8
Energy-related	46.5	34.1	52.3	25.0
Others	39.2	27.3	57.8	23.4

importance of the energy impact. Even among the energy-related industries there were fewer declines than before.

Generally, prior to a period of widespread decline in employment, a large number of industries began to show drops in employment. During 1960, about two-fifths (41 percent) of all industries posted declines in employment which began at least 2 months before the reference date—the date retrospectively designated as the beginning of the decline—and continued for at least 4 months beyond that date. In 1970, it was over half—56 percent. (See table 6.) In 1967, less than a third (29 percent) had such 6-month declines, while in 1973–74 less than a fourth did (24 percent). In addition, it should be noted that while there were relatively more declines among the energy-related industries in 1973–74, there is no appreciably greater proclivity for these industries to have 6-month declines of this nature. From this fact, one can infer that the decline in 1973–74 resulted largely from the energy shortages and not from antecedent economic causes.

Table 7 offers a different measure of the same phenomenon. Of the industries that declined during the 1960 reference period, 89 percent also declined during 1970; 68 percent declined during the 1967 period; but only 54 percent declined during the energy crisis. Similarly, of all that declined in 1970, 75 percent declined in 1960; 60 percent declined in 1967; and 49 percent declined during the energy crisis. While 84 and 87 percent of the industries which declined in 1967 also declined in 1960 and 1970 respectively, only 58 percent declined in 1973–74. Quite clearly the declines in 1960, 1967, and 1970 correspond more closely to each other than to the 1973–74 period of energy crisis. It is particularly noteworthy that there is even a low correspondence between the 1973–74 energy crisis period and the mild adjustment of 1967.

Chart 2 shows three measures of marginal adjustment to labor utilization in manufacturing: average overtime hours, the new hire rate, and the layoff rate. These series have generally been acknowledged as good leading indicators of employment changes. Both overtime hours and the new hire rate peaked in the spring of 1973, dropped slightly, leveled off, and finally dropped again during the energy crisis. The layoff rate, after reaching its cyclical high in October

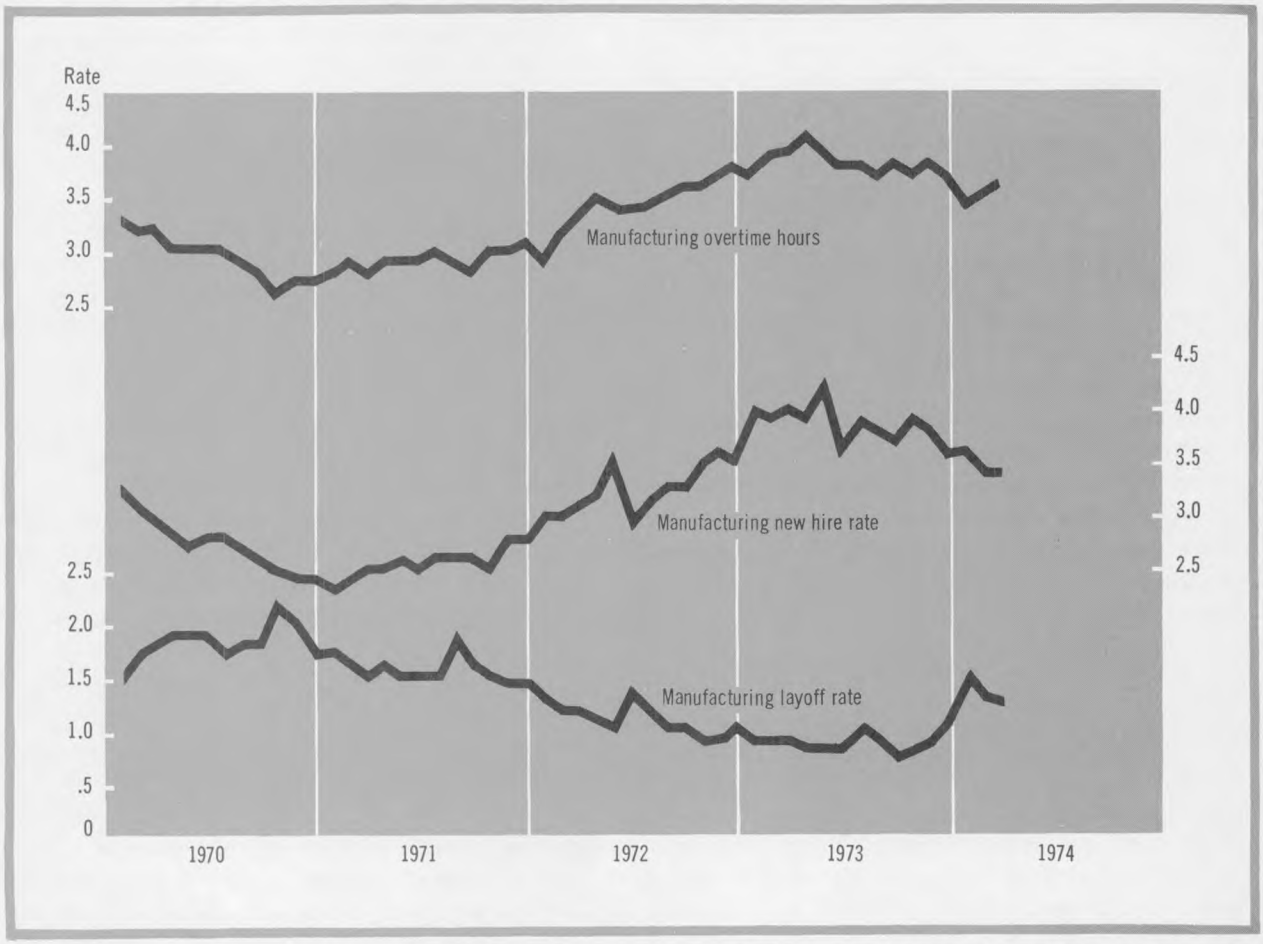
Brief chronology of the oil embargo

On October 22, 1973, a number of Middle Eastern oil-producing nations announced that they were suspending shipments of petroleum to the United States, Japan, and several European nations. This embargo formed part of a plan to obtain favorable political treatment in the settlement of disputes arising from the Arab-Israeli war of 1973. While the amount of oil involved was small relative to U.S. consumption, it was not inconsequential. (According to the 1974 International Economic Report of the President, 9 percent of all domestic consumption of petroleum was supplied by Arab countries.) Several weeks were required before oil in transit would arrive, so it seemed unlikely that major effects of the embargo would occur before December.

Anticipating the effects of the embargo, as well as other indications of tightening fuel supplies, the Federal Government initiated certain actions. In mid-October, 1973, propane gas came under mandatory distribution allocations. In early November, several large airlines eliminated 44 daily flights. In December, a Federal law was passed setting a 55-mile-per-hour speed limit nationwide. On the first of January the Federal Energy Office ordered reductions of 15 percent in supplies of heating oil for home use, a 25-percent reduction for commercial use, and a 10-percent reduction for industrial use. Also early in January, gasoline station supplies were reduced to 85 percent of the January 1972 level. Daylight-saving time was instituted nationwide on January 6. In mid-January, several States instituted plans in which cars with odd-numbered tags bought gas one day, those with even numbered tags the next in an effort to reduce long lines at gasoline stations. At that time fuel for farmers was given top priority. Then, during the first part of February, the Federal Energy Office instituted a State by State gasoline allocation program. Finally in mid-March the oil embargo was lifted. Although some time would elapse before oil began flowing again, pressure seemed to ease and it was possible to make use of unused reserves.

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Chart 2. Leading labor market indicators, January 1970–March 1974



1970 began a decline which lasted until just before the oil embargo. During the energy-crisis period, layoffs rose sharply until January and then tapered off. The behavior of these leading indicators suggests that by reducing and then holding level their overtime work and hiring, manufacturers were beginning to level out their activity, although there did not appear to be any preparation for reducing it.

There are two striking differences between the characteristics of those who lost their jobs during the energy crisis and those who lost their jobs during the first 4 months of the employment slowdowns in 1960 and 1970. (See table 8.) The first is the relatively larger proportion of unemployed workers who had lost their jobs. The second is the relatively smaller proportion of household heads and married men. (Comparisons were not made for 1967 because there was no increase in unemployment during that period.)

These characteristics highlight two important facts about the unemployment during the energy crisis which correspond to some of the observations we have already made on changes in employment by industry in the payroll employment survey. One is the unusually low proportion of primary family income earners. This may reflect the atypical concentration of employment changes in industries employing large numbers of secondary workers, such as gasoline stations and hotels and motels. The other

Table 7. Indexes of conformity of employment declines among industries, 4 months after the reference data

Comparison reference date	Base reference date			
	April 1960	January 1967	March 1970	November 1973
April 1960	100.0	84.1	74.7	79.1
January 1967	68.1	100.0	60.1	66.9
March 1970	88.8	87.3	100.0	80.7
November 1973	54.1	58.2	48.9	100.0

NOTE: Each entry represents the percent of all industries which declined during the first 4 months of the base reference period that also declined in the comparison period.

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Table 8. Selected characteristics of the increase in the unemployed as a percent of the increase in total unemployment over 4-month period beginning with reference date

Characteristic	Reference date [1]		
	April 1960	March 1970	November 1973
Males, 20 years and over	61.7	64.2	55.7
Females, 20 years and over	24.8	17.0	27.2
Both sexes, 16–19 years	13.5	18.8	17.2
Household heads	(2)	42.4	24.5
Married men	54.3	32.7	21.4
Workers who lost last job	(2)	60.3	94.5

[1] The January 1967 period is not included because there was no increase in unemployment during it.

[2] Not available.

is the almost complete concentration of unemployment pickup among those who had lost their last jobs. During the 1970 slowdown, there was a substantial increase in unemployment among those who had just reentered or were newly entering the labor force or who had voluntarily left their last job. No such increase occurred in early 1974. This result suggests that increases in unemployment during the energy crisis largely resulted from the sudden cut in employment in a few affected industries.

Since the increase in unemployment was not as heavily concentrated among primary family breadwinners as it has been during general declines in employment, the impact on aggregate consumption of goods and services is likely to be smaller. Certainly, we cannot ignore that there were pickups in unemployment among some highly paid primary earners in the automobile industry, but it is still significant that this type of effect was smaller during the 1973–74 period than during general employment declines.

Summary and conclusions

Compared to other periods of employment slowdown, the one accompanying the energy crisis seems to have been quite mild. The declines in employment and pickups in unemployment seem to have been almost exclusively attributable to the impact of energy shortages. Most of the impact seems to be centered around shortages of gasoline for personal use with gasoline stations and automobile manufacturing and distributing showing the biggest losses. There were unusually small concentrations of new unemployment among primary family earners compared to periods of general employment slowdown.

These findings suggest that the end of the oil embargo should have caused employment to recover and unemployment to fall. However, there is also some evidence that the economy may have been moving toward a small employment slowdown on its own which was largely overwhelmed by the energy crisis. We have seen that overtime hours and new hires had peaked out before the energy crisis and employment growth in energy-related industries had slowed considerably before the embargo began. Evidence of such an endogenous slowdown is not very strong, but it is enough to caution us that the recovery from the energy shortages may be slowed by factors unrelated to the oil embargo.[4] □

FOOTNOTES

[1] Ronald E. Kutscher and Charles T. Bowman, "Industrial use of petroleum: effect on employment," *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1974, pp. 3–8.

[2] This estimate is for all nonagricultural payroll employment. It is net in two senses: (1) increases in employment as the result of returns to normal operations following reductions have been offset against new reductions, (2) seasonal, trend, and cyclical changes present in establishments not reporting energy effects have been imputed to those reporting them.

Because of the relatively small number of establishments reporting effects and some operational difficulties in starting the special project in such a short time, estimates are available only for the period as a whole for the total nonagricultural line. In addition, only a range of estimates of the effect can be given. There are about 9 chances out of 10 that the true effect falls in the range given.

[3] Labor turnover rates measure all turnover actions for an entire month. Employment estimates, however, are for the week which includes the 12th of the month.

[4] See Paul O. Flaim, "Employment and unemployment during the first half of 1974," pp. 3–7 of this issue, for a discussion of recent developments.

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Job situation of Vietnam-era veterans

Special Labor Force Report shows that employment of veterans 20 to 34 rose steadily in 1973 and first half of 1974 but jobless rate of young veterans remained high

KATHRYN R. GOVER
and BEVERLY J. McEADDY

THE NUMBER OF young Vietnam-era veterans returning to civilian life decreased in 1973 and the first half of 1974, but those returning continued to have greater problems finding work than nonveterans. By contrast, veterans discharged earlier were doing about as well or better in the job market as nonveterans.

Employment of veterans 20 to 34 years old rose steadily during 1973, while the unemployment rate fell to 4.2 percent (seasonally adjusted) in the final quarter after fluctuating narrowly between 5.0 and 5.4 percent for most of the year. The rate of the youngest veterans (20–24), those who had been discharged more recently, also improved at yearend, but continued to run about double the rate of the older veterans.

During the first half of 1974 employment rose, but the gains were not sufficient to absorb the increase in the veterans' labor force. Their jobless rate moved back up to 5.1 percent, with the young, newly discharged men accounting for most of the increase. Even so, the rate remained well below their average rate of 6.6 to 8.2 percent that prevailed from 1970 to 1972. (See chart 1.)

The changes in the employment situation of the Vietnam-era veterans largely reflect the state of the Nation's economy, but other important factors are also involved. Among those factors were the formal end of our troop involvement in Southeast Asia in January 1973; the expiration in June of the authority to draft men into the Armed Forces; and the substantial reduction in the number of men leaving military service from the 1-million each year (1968–71) to only 580,000 in 1973.

This article examines the changing age composition of veterans, educational attainment and school enrollment, a year's civilian work experience, race, place of residence, occupation and industry of employment, and reasons for unemployment. The analysis focuses mostly on annual average data for 1973.

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Age composition and unemployment

By the end of June, there were 6.8 million male Vietnam-era veterans in the civilian noninstitutional population, that is, men who had served in the Armed Forces after August 4, 1964, and were not in institutions such as hospitals, sanitariums, prisons, and the like.[1] About 6.1 million of them, 20 to 34 years old, were draftees or voluntary enlistees who had left the service after completing one or two tours of duty. Of the remaining 700,000, aged 35 and over, three-fourths had also served during the Korean conflict or in World War II or both, or in the post-Korean peacetime period.

As of the first half of 1974, a majority of veterans under age 35 had been out of the service for several years. The largest group was in ages 25 to 29 (3.4 million), another 1.3 million were in ages 30 to 34, and both groups have been increasing. Unemployment rates in these two age groups—4.0 and 2.8 percent (seasonally adjusted)—were roughly the same as for their nonveteran counterparts. With the substantial slowing of military demobilization over the previous 2 years, the youngest veterans (20–24) have been declining both in number and as a proportion of all Vietnam-era veterans. (See table 1.) These more recently discharged veterans are in the process of adjusting to the civilian labor market, and their unemployment rate (9.9 percent in the first half of 1974) usually runs more than double the rate for veterans in the succeeding age groups and at a persistently higher level than for young nonveterans.

The shrinking in size of the 20–24 age group, with a high unemployment rate, has had a significant effect on the overall jobless rate of veterans. In 1970, 47 percent of the veterans in the labor force were in

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that group, and only 8 percent were in the 30–34 age group. In 1973, these proportions were 28 and 18 percent, respectively. As a result, the effect of the younger group's higher incidence of joblessness on the overall unemployment rate for veterans had been sharply reduced. On the other hand, the proportion of nonveterans 20 to 24 years old increased from 38 to 44 percent during the same period, as fewer men were drafted. This was a much less dramatic shift than for the young veterans, and it had little effect on the unemployment rate of nonveterans 20 to 34.

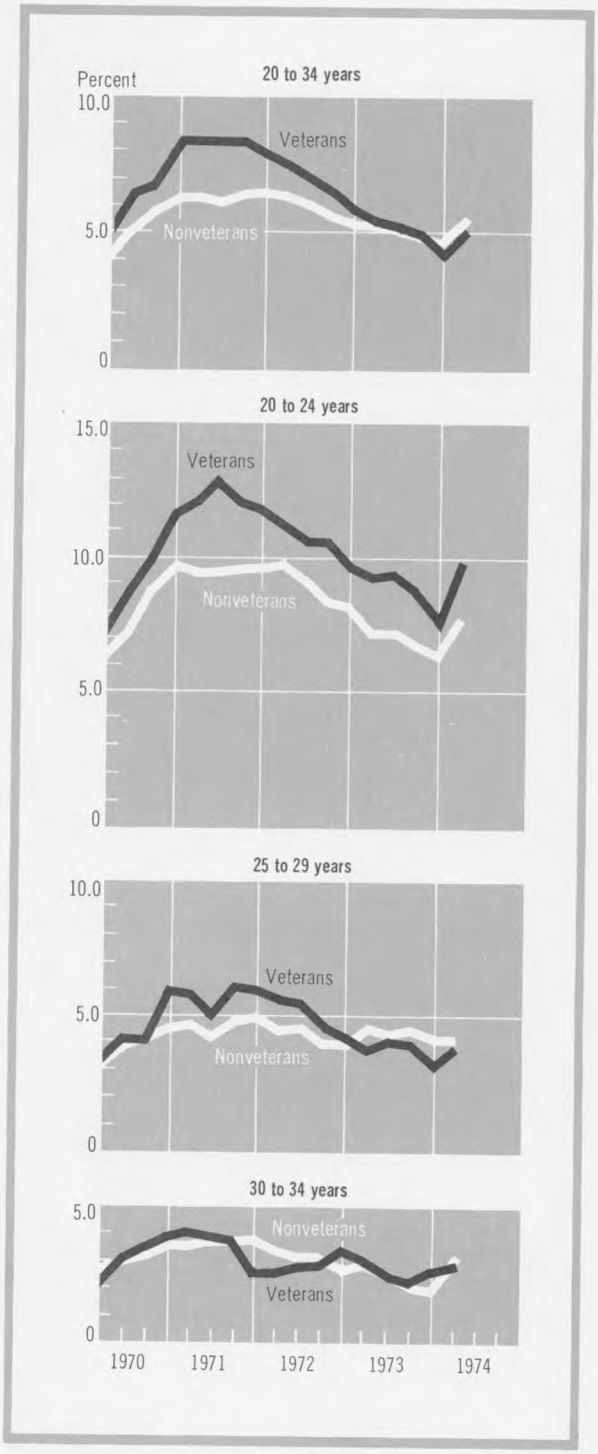
Inasmuch as veterans have a statutory priority in job placement and training, the Nation has kept its attention on the high unemployment rate of young veterans (20–24). Some of the persistent differentials between their rates and those of nonveterans 20–24 is explained by the fact that the age group includes the majority of newly discharged servicemen who are apt to have less familiarity with the current civilian job market than nonveterans of the same ages. Furthermore, the young veterans, unlike inexperienced nonveterans, are eligible for unemployment insurance payments regardless of prior work experience and may be better able than nonveterans to hold out for the kind of jobs they want.

Race

Vietnam-era veterans of Negro and other minority races[2] continue to have a more difficult time in the job market than do white veterans. The unemployment rate for the black veterans, after showing somewhat more improvement during 1973 than did the rate for whites, returned to about double that for white veterans in the first quarter of 1974. The white veterans' rate declined from the average of 6.2 percent in 1972 to 4.6 percent in 1973; that for Negro veterans dipped even more, from 11.7 to 8.4 percent. (See table 2.) Thus, the gap between the jobless rates of white and Negro veterans, which had averaged over 5 percentage points from 1970 to 1972, narrowed to less than 4 percentage points in 1973. However, the improvement was lost in the first quarter of 1974 when the national job situation deteriorated and unemployment rates rose to 5.5 and 11.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted) for white and Negro veterans, respectively, widening the gap between the rates to over 6 percentage points. As is usually the case, unemployment rates for white and Negro veterans in ages 20 to 34 differed little from those of nonveterans in this age group—5.5 percent and 10.9 percent, respectively.

Chart 1. Unemployment rates of Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans 20 to 34 years old, 1970–74

[Seasonally adjusted quarterly averages]



Although Negro veterans as a group have a some-

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Table 1. Civilian labor force distribution and unemployment rates of male Vietnam-era veterans, by age, annual averages, 1970–73 and first half, 1974

Age	Veterans[1]						Nonveterans					
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	
					I[2]	II[2]					I[2]	II[2]
	Civilian labor force											
Total, 20 to 34 years:												
Number (in thousands)	3,460	4,150	4,880	5,355	5,724	5,771	10,719	11,263	11,992	12,948	13,340	13,491
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
20 to 24 years	47	42	36	28	23	22	38	39	41	43	44	44
25 to 29 years	45	48	50	53	56	56	34	33	31	30	29	28
30 to 34 years	8	11	14	18	21	22	28	28	27	27	27	27
	Unemployment rates											
Total, 20 to 34 years	6.6	8.2	6.7	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.2	6.3	5.8	4.9	5.4	5.6
20 to 24 years	9.3	12.2	10.7	8.9	9.9	9.8	8.6	9.5	8.7	6.8	7.6	7.7
25 to 29 years	4.3	5.7	5.0	3.7	3.9	4.2	3.8	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.7
30 to 34 years	3.2	3.5	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.6	3.1	3.7	3.1	2.4	3.1	3.0

[1] Vietnam-era veterans are those who served after Aug. 4, 1964.

[2] Seasonally adjusted.

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

what younger age composition than white veterans, this factor makes little difference in the higher jobless rate of the Negro veterans overall. In the first quarter of 1974, the men 20 to 24 years old represented 29 percent of Negro veterans 20 to 34, compared with 24 percent of white veterans in these ages.

It is difficult to estimate precisely the Negro–white difference in unemployment by age, because the unemployment data for Negroes are based on very small sample numbers and are subject to large sampling errors. Nevertheless, the differences for the younger group (20–24) have generally been greater than for men in the 25–29 and 30–34 age groups. The 1973 annual unemployment rates for Negro veterans in ages 20–24 (13.5 percent) and 25–29 (6.7 percent) remained higher than those for white veterans (8.3 and 3.4 percent, respectively). However, for the 30–34-year-old group, the 2.8-percent rate for Negro veterans was not significantly different from the 2.6 rate for white veterans.

Negroes continue to represent a smaller proportion of the Vietnam-era veterans than of nonveterans. In 1973, they accounted for about 10 percent of the 20–34-year-old veteran population and about 9 percent of the labor force, compared with about 13 percent of the nonveteran population and labor force. One reason for this could be that Negro servicemen are much more likely to reenlist than white servicemen. For fiscal 1973, the rates for first-term reenlistment for the Army were 52 percent for Negroes and 35 percent for whites.[3] Following the complete halt of the draft in mid-1973, the number of Negroes who make a career of military service may increase and thus the proportion of Negro veterans may shrink even lower in future years. In 1973, Negroes represented 13.1 percent of all the men in the Armed Forces, 14.8 percent of the enlisted men, and only 2.6 percent of the officers.[4] These proportions compare with 9.8, 11.0, and 2.2 percents in 1970.

Work experience in 1973

Age plays an important role in the work experience of both Vietnam-era veterans and their nonveteran counterparts. Virtually all men in ages 25 to 34 were in the work force in 1973, and a majority held full-time jobs. But the proportion of veterans and nonveterans aged 20 to 24 in the work force was smaller—91 and 93 percent—and less than half of them worked all year. (See table 3.) A higher percentage of the young veterans than of young nonveterans who worked held full-time jobs—92 and 81 percent—probably because a larger proportion of nonveterans were attending school.

About one-third of veterans and nonveterans in age group 20 to 34 worked less than a full year (1 to 49 weeks). Data on veterans, available for the first time, concerning reasons for working only part of the year reveal that more than half (53 percent) of

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the veterans did so because of unemployment or layoff, with the proportion as high as two-thirds for those 30 to 34 years old. About 25 percent of the veterans 20 to 24 worked part of the year because they had been in the Armed Forces, and another 14 percent gave attendance in school as their main reason for not working the full year, compared with 47 percent for young nonveterans.

Of the veterans who had no civilian employment in 1972, 42 percent reported that being in the Armed Forces was the main reason for not working at a civilian job, and 28 percent gave school. About 13 percent gave disability and illness as the reason for not working, about the same proportion as for nonveterans.

The percentage of men experiencing unemploy-

Table 2. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans, by age and race, annual averages, 1970–73

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	20 to 34 years				20 to 24 years				25 to 29 years				30 to 34 years			
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1970	1971	1972	1973	1970	1971	1972	1973	1970	1971	1972	1973
ALL MEN																
Veterans [1]																
Civilian noninstitutional population	3,718	4,503	5,232	5,706	1,795	1,953	1,935	1,669	1,641	2,104	2,603	3,020	281	446	694	1,016
Civilian labor force	3,460	4,150	4,810	5,355	1,621	1,736	1,752	1,510	1,566	1,979	2,454	2,857	272	436	674	988
Percent of population	93.1	92.2	93.3	93.8	90.3	88.9	90.5	90.5	95.4	94.1	94.3	94.6	96.8	97.8	97.1	97.2
Employed	3,232	3,808	4,553	5,089	1,470	1,524	1,566	1,376	1,498	1,865	2,332	2,751	264	420	655	962
Unemployed	228	341	328	266	151	212	187	134	68	114	122	106	9	15	20	26
Unemployment rate	6.6	8.2	6.7	5.0	9.3	12.2	10.6	8.9	4.3	5.7	5.0	3.7	3.2	3.5	2.9	2.6
Nonveterans																
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,963	12,616	13,422	14,361	5,024	5,500	6,039	6,635	3,861	3,892	3,968	4,124	3,077	3,225	3,415	3,603
Civilian labor force	10,719	11,263	11,992	12,948	4,058	4,448	4,942	5,569	3,678	3,695	3,760	3,908	2,983	3,120	3,290	3,471
Percent of population	89.6	89.3	89.3	90.2	80.8	80.9	81.8	83.9	95.3	94.9	94.8	94.8	96.9	96.7	96.3	96.3
Employed	10,160	10,554	11,302	12,316	3,732	4,027	4,510	5,190	3,537	3,522	3,603	3,741	2,891	3,005	3,190	3,386
Unemployed	559	709	690	632	326	422	432	379	141	172	157	168	92	115	101	85
Unemployment rate	5.2	6.3	5.8	4.9	8.6	9.5	8.8	6.8	3.8	4.7	4.2	4.3	3.1	3.7	3.1	2.4
WHITE																
Veterans [1]																
Civilian noninstitutional population	3,370	4,064	4,739	5,142	1,616	1,749	1,731	1,466	1,499	1,912	2,383	2,752	256	404	626	924
Civilian labor force	3,143	3,752	4,432	4,857	1,462	1,556	1,575	1,336	1,433	1,800	2,250	2,619	248	396	609	902
Percent of population	93.3	92.3	93.5	94.5	90.5	89.0	91.0	91.1	95.6	94.1	94.4	95.2	96.9	98.0	97.3	97.6
Employed	2,951	3,462	4,157	4,633	1,335	1,375	1,416	1,225	1,375	1,704	2,147	2,529	241	383	594	878
Unemployed	192	290	276	224	127	181	158	110	58	96	103	90	7	13	15	24
Unemployment rate	6.1	7.7	6.2	4.6	8.7	11.6	10.0	8.3	4.1	5.3	4.6	3.4	2.9	3.3	2.5	2.6
Nonveterans																
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,334	10,909	11,680	12,450	4,337	4,757	5,256	5,770	3,337	3,363	3,472	3,590	2,662	2,790	2,951	3,090
Civilian labor force	9,279	9,781	10,480	11,285	3,494	3,856	4,316	4,870	3,197	3,212	3,308	3,420	2,588	2,713	2,856	2,995
Percent of population	89.8	89.7	89.7	90.6	80.6	81.1	82.1	84.4	95.8	95.5	95.3	95.3	97.2	97.2	96.8	96.9
Employed	8,838	9,227	9,935	10,797	3,235	3,528	3,972	4,577	3,088	3,074	3,181	3,290	2,514	2,624	2,781	2,929
Unemployed	442	554	545	488	259	328	344	293	109	138	125	129	74	88	75	66
Unemployment rate	4.8	5.7	5.2	4.3	7.4	8.5	8.0	6.0	3.4	4.3	3.8	3.8	2.8	3.3	2.6	2.2
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES																
Veterans [1]																
Civilian noninstitutional population	347	439	493	564	179	204	204	204	142	192	221	268	26	42	68	92
Civilian labor force	317	398	448	498	159	180	178	175	133	179	204	238	24	39	65	86
Percent of population	91.4	90.7	90.9	88.3	88.8	88.2	87.3	85.8	93.7	93.2	92.3	88.8	[2]	92.9	95.6	93.5
Employed	281	347	395	456	135	148	149	151	123	161	186	222	23	37	60	83
Unemployed	36	51	52	42	24	31	30	24	10	19	19	16	2	2	4	2
Unemployment rate	11.3	12.9	11.7	8.4	15.2	17.6	16.8	13.5	7.4	10.0	9.2	6.7	[2]	5.5	6.9	2.8
Nonveterans																
Civilian noninstitutional population	1,626	1,707	1,742	1,911	687	742	782	865	524	529	496	533	415	436	464	513
Civilian labor force	1,440	1,482	1,512	1,663	563	592	626	699	481	483	452	488	395	407	434	475
Percent of population	88.6	86.8	86.8	87.0	82.0	79.8	80.1	80.8	91.8	91.3	91.1	91.6	95.2	93.3	93.5	92.6
Employed	1,323	1,327	1,367	1,520	496	498	537	613	449	448	422	450	377	380	408	457
Unemployed	117	155	145	143	67	94	89	86	32	35	30	38	18	27	26	19
Unemployment rate	8.1	10.5	9.6	8.6	11.9	15.8	14.2	12.3	6.6	7.2	6.7	7.8	4.6	6.6	5.9	4.0

[1] Vietnam-era veterans are those who served after Aug. 4, 1964.

[2] Rate not shown where base is less than 35,000.

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

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ment during 1973 was greater for veterans than for nonveterans—24 compared to 21 percent. The difference was most pronounced among the youngest (20–24), where 35 percent of the veterans and 28 percent of the nonveterans were unemployed at some time during the year. The distribution by the total number of weeks spent looking for jobs (not necessarily consecutively) was similar for veterans and

Table 3. Work experience in 1972 of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans 20 to 34 years old, March 1973

[Percent distribution]

Item	Veterans [1]				Nonveterans			
	Total, 20 to 34 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	Total, 20 to 34 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years
EXTENT OF WORK EXPERIENCE								
Total civilian noninstitutional population:								
Number (thousands)	5,582	1,766	2,899	917	14,101	6,455	4,100	3,546
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked or looked for work	95.2	91.2	96.4	98.8	95.1	92.6	96.9	97.6
Worked	93.7	88.9	95.1	98.5	94.0	91.3	96.0	96.8
Did not work but looked	1.5	2.4	1.3	.3	1.0	1.3	.8	.8
Did not work or look	4.8	8.8	3.6	1.2	4.9	7.4	3.1	2.4
Total who worked during year:								
Number (thousands)	5,230	1,569	2,758	903	13,261	5,891	3,938	3,433
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked full time	94.3	91.9	94.3	98.4	89.2	80.6	94.9	97.6
50 to 52 weeks	66.0	46.9	70.7	84.7	63.0	44.6	75.2	80.6
40 to 49 weeks	10.0	11.8	9.9	7.1	8.4	8.3	8.8	8.0
14 to 39 weeks	14.0	23.6	11.0	6.2	12.8	18.1	9.0	8.0
1 to 13 weeks	4.3	9.5	2.7	.4	5.1	9.5	2.0	1.0
Worked part time	5.7	8.1	5.7	1.6	10.8	19.4	5.1	2.4
50 to 52 weeks	1.4	1.7	1.6	.4	4.0	7.0	2.1	1.1
40 to 49 weeks	.8	1.1	.9	.1	1.5	2.8	.5	.3
14 to 39 weeks	1.9	2.3	2.0	.8	3.5	6.5	1.5	.6
1 to 13 weeks	1 6	3.1	1.2	.2	1.8	3.2	1.0	.4
REASON FOR PART-YEAR WORK								
Total who worked part year:								
Number (thousands)	1,705	805	765	135	4,376	2,851	894	631
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Armed Forces	14.4	24.1	6.0	3.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment or layoff	52.5	48.3	54.8	64.7	44.8	37.4	56.9	60.7
School	16.9	13.7	22.0	7.4	34.2	46.7	15.7	4.1
Disability or illness	6.6	4.6	8.2	9.6	7.2	4.8	10.1	13.8
Other	9.6	9.3	9.0	14.7	13.8	11.0	17.3	21.3
EXTENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT								
Total with unemployment:								
Number (thousands)	1,290	561	596	133	2,832	1,645	695	492
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked during year	93.6	92.5	93.6	97.7	94.9	94.8	95.2	94.5
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	9.0	4.5	11.4	17.3	9.4	7.2	14.6	9.6
Worked part year (1 to 49 weeks)	84.6	88.1	82.2	80.5	85.4	87.7	80.7	84.9
With weeks of unemployment of—								
1 to 4	22.0	23.7	21.5	17.3	21.1	23.3	19.2	16.3
5 to 14	30.4	27.1	32.9	33.1	30.9	31.1	29.0	33.2
15 to 26	21.7	25.3	18.5	21.1	20.3	19.3	19.6	24.8
27 weeks or more	10.5	11.9	9.4	9.0	13.1	13.9	13.0	10.6
Did not work during year	6.4	7.5	6.4	2.3	5.1	5.2	4.8	5.5
REASONS FOR NOT WORKING DURING YEAR								
Total who did not work during year:								
Number (thousands)	351	197	141	13	840	564	163	113
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	(3)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Armed Forces	41.8	56.3	23.9	----	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)
Could not find work	12.5	10.2	16.9	----	13.1	10.3	20.1	16.8
School	28.4	21.8	36.6	----	52.8	68.3	26.2	14.2
Disability or illness	12.8	9.1	15.5	----	22.1	12.6	36.0	49.6
Other	4.5	2.5	7.0	----	12.0	8.9	17.7	19.5

[1] Vietnam-era veterans are those who served after Aug. 4, 1964.

[2] Not applicable.

[3] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

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

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nonveterans—more than 20 percent spent only 1 to 4 weeks for jobseeking, and nearly 40 percent spent 15 weeks or more.

Age also played an important role in the personal income of veterans. Forty-six percent of those 20 to 24 years old had money income in 1972 of less than $5,000; only 20 percent of the 25–29 age group and 11 percent of those 30–34 were in this income bracket.

The median income in 1972 of veterans 20 to 24 years old was higher than of the nonveterans—$5,240 and $3,740, respectively. The difference was due in part to the higher percentage of veterans who worked at full-time jobs and also to military and veterans' payments. These payments were the reason why young veterans who did no civilian work in 1972 had a higher median income than nonveterans. (See table 4.)

For veterans and nonveterans 25 to 29, of whom about the same proportion held a civilian job in 1972, the median income was little different. However, just as for men 20 to 24 who did not work, 25- to 29-year-old veterans had a higher median money income than nonveterans.

The income of veterans and nonveterans 30 to 34 was similar to that of most men 35 and over. Veterans in this age group generally have higher median income than do nonveterans. Several factors influence the higher median income of veterans: their educational attainment is higher—only 9 percent of the veterans, compared with 31 percent of the nonveterans, did not finish high school; and a greater proportion of veterans than of nonveterans in these ages were employed in the higher-paid white-collar occupations (51 and 44 percent).

Table 4. Median income and work experience in 1972 of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans 20 to 34 years old, March 1973

Work experience	20 to 24 years		25 to 29 years		30 to 34 years	
	Veterans	Nonveterans	Veterans	Nonveterans	Veterans	Nonveterans
Total	$5,240	$3,740	$8,520	$8,330	$10,980	$9,580
Worked 50 to 52 weeks, full time	7,410	6,860	9,580	9,520	11,680	10,670
Worked part year or part time	4,010	2,460	5,580	4,810	6,840	5,890
Did not work	3,160	Under $500	2,860	Under $500	(1)	1,270

[1] Median not computed when base is less than 75,000.

Employment

The average number of employed Vietnam-era veterans under 35 increased by 535,000 between 1972 and 1973—from 4.6 to 5.1 million. About 115,000 of this increase was in the government sector of the economy (Federal, State, and local). Nearly 15 percent of the veterans held government jobs in 1973, with the proportion greater among Negroes than among whites:

	White veterans	*Negro and other minority veterans*
Total employed, 20–34 (in thousands)	4,633	456
Percent	100	100
Private, wage and salary	81	75
Government	14	23
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	5	2

The Federal and many State and local governments allow eligible veterans to have points added to a passing score in competitive examinations for Civil Service jobs. This and other programs for preferential hiring of veterans in government agencies appear to be of special importance as sources of employment for Negroes.

Industry. In 1973, the distribution among the major industry groups was similar for both employed veterans and nonveterans 20 to 34 years old. (See table 5.) About 30 percent held jobs in manufacturing, primarily in durable goods industries, and over 16 percent were in retail and wholesale trade. The proportion of Negro veterans employed as wage and salary government workers was higher than that of Negro nonveterans for reasons cited above.

Occupation. In 1973, as in the preceding 2 years, the broad occupational distribution of employed veterans and nonveterans 20 to 34 years old resembled that of all adult men in the Nation—nearly 40 percent in white-collar work, 50 percent in blue-collar work, and 10 percent in service and farm jobs. (See table 5.)

Within these broad categories, however, differences did exist between veterans and nonveterans. In 1973, a smaller proportion of veterans than of nonveterans held professional and technical jobs (14 and 17 percent, respectively). This reflected, especially among the youngest group (20–24), the higher proportion of college graduates among nonveterans who had not interrupted their schooling to

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serve in the Armed Forces. Among men 20 to 24, about 7 percent of veterans, compared with nearly 12 percent of nonveterans, held jobs as professional and technical workers; and among those 25 to 29, these proportions were about 14 percent for the veterans and 23 percent for nonveterans. By the time veterans reached the 30–34 age group, the situation had reversed and the proportion of veterans holding professional and technical jobs was higher than that of nonveterans—22.5 compared with 20 percent.

The opposite situation existed among blue-collar workers, those in the types of jobs often requiring less formal training than those in the professional-technical category.

Among blue-collar workers, a larger proportion of veterans than of nonveterans in ages 20–24 and 25–29 worked in the more highly skilled craft jobs (24.5 compared with 19 percent). However, by the time the men reached the age group of 30–34, the veteran-nonveteran differential among craft workers had disappeared and about 22 percent of both groups were skilled craft workers.

Unemployment

Even with the improvement in employment of Vietnam-era veterans, the number of unemployed among them in 1973 still averaged 266,000. The proportion of the unemployed veterans who looked for work for 15 consecutive weeks or longer was about 21 percent, down about 5½ percentage points from a year earlier. However, the proportion of the younger veterans (20–24) seeking work that long—22 percent—was little changed from the previous year. For older veterans (25 to 34), the proportion of those who were unemployed at least 3 months was

Table 5. Employed male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans 20 to 34 years old, by industry, occupation, and race, annual averages, 1973

[Percent distribution]

Industry and occupation	Veterans [1]			Nonveterans		
	Total	White	Negro and other races	Total	White	Negro and other races
INDUSTRY						
Total employed: Number (in thousands)	5,089	4,633	456	12,316	10,797	1,520
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nonagricultural industries	98.0	97.9	98.9	95.9	95.9	95.9
Private wage and salary workers [2]	79.6	80.1	74.4	77.7	77.9	76.3
Construction	9.1	9.2	7.4	8.8	8.9	8.0
Manufacturing	30.5	29.8	37.6	29.1	28.5	33.5
Durable goods	20.5	20.0	25.6	18.7	18.4	20.8
Nondurable goods	10.0	9.8	12.0	10.4	10.1	12.7
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	9.6	9.7	8.8	6.1	6.1	6.2
Trade	16.1	16.8	9.4	17.7	18.1	14.6
Wholesale	5.0	5.2	2.6	4.4	4.5	3.6
Retail	11.1	11.5	7.0	13.3	13.6	11.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4.4	4.6	3.1	3.8	4.0	2.4
Service	8.8	8.8	8.1	11.1	11.1	11.3
Professional	3.6	3.7	3.3	5.6	5.6	5.1
All other service	5.1	5.2	4.8	5.6	5.5	6.1
Government wage and salary workers	14.5	13.7	22.8	13.5	13.0	17.0
Service	4.4	4.1	7.4	7.1	6.9	8.4
Educational	2.6	2.6	2.6	5.4	5.4	5.6
All other service	1.7	1.5	4.6	1.7	1.5	2.7
Public administration	7.9	7.4	12.0	4.3	4.2	5.1
All other government	2.2	2.2	3.1	2.1	1.8	3.6
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	3.9	4.1	1.8	4.7	5.0	2.6
Agriculture	2.0	2.1	1.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
Wage and salary workers	1.0	1.1	.7	2.5	2.3	3.4
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	1.0	1.1	.4	1.7	1.8	.7

Industry and occupation	Veterans [1]			Nonveterans		
	Total	White	Negro and other races	Total	White	Negro and other races
OCCUPATION						
Total employed: Number (in thousands)	5,089	4,633	456	12,316	10,797	1,520
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional and technical	13.9	14.4	8.8	17.3	18.1	11.3
Managers and administrators, except farm	9.8	10.3	4.6	10.1	10.9	4.2
Sales workers	6.1	6.5	2.6	5.6	6.0	2.5
Retail trade	2.2	2.3	1.3	2.5	2.6	1.6
All other	3.9	4.2	1.3	3.1	3.4	1.0
Clerical workers	8.6	8.2	12.3	6.9	6.8	7.7
Craft and kindred workers	24.2	24.7	18.3	19.8	20.6	14.0
Carpenters and construction craft	7.1	7.2	5.9	6.8	7.1	5.0
Mechanics and repairers	7.2	7.5	4.6	5.3	5.6	3.6
All other craft and kindred workers	9.8	10.0	7.9	7.6	8.0	5.3
Operatives, except transport	15.3	14.6	22.7	14.9	14.2	19.9
Durable goods manufacturing	8.2	7.8	13.2	7.6	7.1	10.7
Nondurable goods manufacturing	3.5	3.2	6.4	3.7	3.4	6.1
All other	3.6	3.6	2.9	3.6	3.6	3.2
Transport equipment operatives	6.8	6.7	7.5	6.3	5.9	9.0
Nonfarm laborers	7.1	6.7	11.5	8.7	7.8	15.2
Service workers	6.7	6.3	11.0	6.9	6.1	12.6
Protective service	3.6	3.5	4.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
All other	3.1	2.8	6.2	5.3	4.5	10.9
Farm workers	1.6	1.7	0.7	3.5	3.4	3.6

[1] Vietnam-era veterans are those who served after Aug. 4, 1964.

[2] Includes a small number in mining, not shown separately.

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

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Table 6. Years of school completed by male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans 20 to 34 years old, October 1973

[Percent distribution]

Years of school completed	Total, 20 to 34 years		20 to 24 years		25 to 29 years		30 to 34 years	
	Veterans [1]	Nonveterans	Veterans [1]	Nonveterans	Veterans [1]	Nonveterans	Veterans [1]	Nonveterans
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school	9.9	21.9	13.3	16.4	8.5	22.9	8.9	31.1
High school: 4 years	50.7	32.9	60.1	34.8	49.3	30.2	43.2	32.2
College: 1 to 3 years	23.9	24.4	22.3	35.8	26.0	16.1	20.8	12.3
College: 4 years or more	15.6	20.8	4.3	13.0	16.1	30.7	27.2	24.3
Median years of school completed	12.8	12.9	12.6	13.0	12.8	12.9	13.0	12.6

[1] Vietnam-era veterans are those who served after Aug. 4, 1964.

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

20 percent compared with 29 percent in 1972. The majority of unemployed veterans as well as nonveterans were looking for full-time jobs in 1973.

Reasons for unemployment. Veterans and nonveterans differ somewhat in the reasons for their unemployment. In 1973, about equal proportions (13.5 percent) of the unemployed in both groups were on layoff, but the veterans were less likely (34 percent) than nonveterans (41 percent) to have lost their last job for such reasons as dismissal, expiration of a temporary job, or plant closing. Understandably, a greater proportion of veterans, particularly in ages 20 to 24, were either reentrants or new entrants to the labor force because many had left the Armed Forces during 1973.

Region. As in previous years, unemployment in 1973 among Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans 20 to 34 years old was unevenly distributed geographically, with the men in the Western and Northeastern States having higher unemployment rates than those in the Southern and North Central States. This pattern was similar to that for all adult men in the United States. In 1973, when the average unemployment rate for veterans 20 to 34 years old was 5.0 percent, those living in the Northeastern region had an average rate of 5.7 percent and those in the West, 7.2 percent. The Southern and North Central States, regions where veterans have the lowest unemployment rates (3.2 and 4.7 percent, respectively), are also the regions with the highest proportions of veterans.

Unemployment among Negro veterans in the South improved greatly in 1973. Both the number of unemployed (12,000) and the unemployment rate (5.2 percent) were half those of the previous year. The rate for Negro veterans in the South was lower than for those living in other regions. This was also true for Negro nonveterans.

Nearly half of the Negro veterans 20 to 34 years old live in the South, compared to slightly more than a fourth of the white veterans. In 1971 and 1972, the unemployment rates for the Negro veterans in the South (11.0 and 11.4 percent) had been 2 to 3 times higher than those of the white veterans. (5.3 and 3.8 percent) However, in 1973, the gap between the annual average rate for Negro and white veterans narrowed; the rates were 5.2 and 2.9 percent, respectively.

Men not in labor force

About 6 percent (352,000) of the veterans 20 to 34 years old, compared with about 10 percent (1.4 million) of the nonveterans in that age group were neither working nor looking for work in 1973. The distribution of reasons for nonparticipation in the labor force was about the same for both groups. About 60 percent cited enrollment in school as reasons. However, a smaller proportion of veterans than of nonveterans 20 to 24 were enrolled, whereas the opposite was true for those 25 to 29.

About 14 percent of the veterans and nonveterans gave ill health as their reason for being out of the labor force, and about 16 percent of each had no desire for a job. Less than 3 percent of both groups thought it was impossible to find a job.

Education

Most men who leave military service are in ages 20 to 24. In October 1973, of the nonveterans this age—the men whose schooling had not been interrupted by military service—36 percent had 1

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to 3 years of college and 13 percent were college graduates compared with only 23 and 4 percent, respectively, for veterans of this age recently discharged from military service. In ages 25 to 29, the gap closed considerably and in the 30–34 age group, veterans had a decided educational advantage over nonveterans of the same age. In all age groups, relatively fewer veterans failed to complete high school. (See table 6.)

Veterans over 25 may be taking advantage of their educational benefits under the GI Bill to complete or further their education, whereas nonveterans of the same ages are more likely to have continued their schooling right after high school graduation, as shown below (percent of the population enrolled in school):

	20 to 34 years	*20 to 24 years*	*25 to 29 years*	*30 to 34 years*
Veterans	14	17	15	9
Nonveterans .	17	27	10	4

Overall, nonveterans 20 to 34 were more likely than veterans to be full-time college students, but the proportions change as different age groups are considered. In October 1973, about 800,000 veterans of this age group were enrolled in college, but only 53 percent of them as full-time students, in contrast to 72 percent of the nonveterans in these ages. Two thirds of the veterans were enrolled in full time 4-year colleges; those attending part time were more evenly divided between 2- and 4-year institutions.

The majority of all students were in the labor force, with the veterans having a higher labor force participation rate than nonveterans (78 and 60 percent)—largely because proportionately more of the veterans were in their late twenties and a greater proportion were part-time students. Veterans who were students were also more likely to be married than nonveterans (65 and 27 percent), so that despite financial aid from the GI Bill, family responsibilities may have made it more necessary for the veterans to work.

For veterans enrolled in college, unemployment rates were no higher among full-time than part-time students—3.6 and 3.3 percent. About 180,000 veterans 20 to 34 years old and not enrolled in the regular school system were in "special schools" such as trade schools or business colleges. Their labor force participation rate in October 1973 was somewhat lower than that of veterans not in school but still higher than that of veterans in regular schools:

Enrolled in regular school	78
Not enrolled in regular school	97
In special schools	90
Not in special schools	98

So far, a greater percent of Vietnam-era veterans have gone to school under the current GI Bill and a greater proportion are in college than veterans of World War II or the Korean Conflict:

	World War II June 1944–November 1951	*Korean Conflict September 1952–February 1960*	*Vietnam Era June 1966–November 1973*
Veteran population ...	15,440,000	5,471,000	6,787,000
Trainees: Number ...	7,775,592	2,322,219	3,400,017
As percent of total ..	50	43	50
School trainees	37	37	45
College	14	22	26
Other schools ...	23	15	19
On the job	13	6	5

SOURCE: Veterans Administration, "Veterans Benefits Under Current Education Program, November 1973," Information Bulletin DVBIB 20–73–2, p. 44.

According to the Veterans Administration, young Vietnam-era veterans are using their educational benefits at an increasing rate to enroll in school earlier: "The number of veterans who entered training within 12 months after separation increased from 18.3 percent for those separated in FY 1967 to 32.5 percent for those separated in FY 1972." [5] □

——FOOTNOTES——

[1] About 97,000 women veterans of the Vietnam Era are not included in this report because employment data for them are not available. In this report, Vietnam-era veterans are men who served in the Armed Forces after Aug. 4, 1964, have been separated from active duty, and are now in

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the civilian noninstitutional population. Korean Conflict veterans served during the period of June 27, 1950, to Jan. 31, 1955. World War II veterans served at any time from Sept. 16, 1940, to July 25, 1947. Nonveterans include those who have never served in the Armed Forces or who served only in peacetime prior to June 27, 1950. Post-Korean Conflict veterans—men who served between Feb. 1, 1955, and Aug. 4, 1964—are not included in this report.

Unless otherwise indicated, data on the civilian noninstitutional population, labor force, employment status, and educational attainment are derived from the nationwide Current Population Survey (CPS) sample of about 47,000 households. The CPS, conducted each month by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), is the source of special tabulations by veterans status prepared for the Veterans Administration and BLS. The data are subject to sampling variability, which may be relatively large for the smaller figures and for small differences between figures. Standard errors of monthly sample estimates are published by BLS in *Employment and Earnings*. These standard errors must be reduced by a factor of .7070 for quarterly averages, and .4472 for annual averages. Details about basic labor force concepts, sample design, and estimating methods are described in *Concepts and Methods Used in Manpower Statistics From the Current Population Survey* (BLS Report 313, 1967).

The latest in this series of annual reports on the employment situation of Vietnam-era veterans was published in the *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1972, pp. 7–15, and reprinted as Special Labor Force Report 149.

[2] Data for all persons other than white are used in this report to represent data for Negroes, since the latter constitute about 89 percent of all persons other than white in the United States.

[3] Data on reenlistment rates were provided by the Director of Procurement Policy, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs. In these data, statistics for "Negroes" refer to Negroes only and statistics for "whites" refer to whites only.

[4] See *Statistical Abstracts, 1973*, table 431, Negro Men in the Armed Forces, 1965 to 1971. Data for 1973 were provided by the Bureau of the Census.

[5] See *Veterans Benefits Under Current Educational Program, November 1973* (Veterans Administration, 1973), Information Bulletin DVBIB 20–73–2, p. 17.

CORRECTION: Women in the professions

In the article "Women in the professions, 1870–1970," by Rudolph C. Blitz, in the *Monthly Labor Review* for May 1974, a portion of the last paragraph on page 38 was omitted. The paragraph should read:

> While the focus of this paper is quantitative, some institutional—more qualitative—phenomena suggest that the 1920's and 1930's may have been a period of substantial progress in emancipation because it was aggressively pursued. This is surely the picture one gets from any reading of the history of the enfranchisement of women by the 19th amendment in 1920. Again, Carl Degler comments that the United States witnessed in the 1920's a drastic change in the views of marriage, with the women becoming more a partner and companion rather than simply a mother, social convenience, and housekeeper. The divorce rate in the decade of the 1920's went up by 50 percent above the one of the previous decade and, what is perhaps more important in this context, two thirds of these divorces were initiated by women.[14] By contrast, the period from the end of World War II to 1950 does not appear to be one of drastic change in female professional employment or in the sex composition of students going to colleges and universities.

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Job vacancies in manufacturing, 1969–73

Regression analysis shows that the series, while an imperfect measure of unmet labor demand, held its own as an economic indicator

PAUL A. ARMKNECHT, JR.

WHILE DETAILED DATA on the amount and character of the supply of labor in the United States have been available through the Current Population Survey and its predecessors since 1940,[1] there has been no comprehensive measure of the unmet demand for labor. The closest approximation of such a measure was the "nonagricultural job openings pending" series,[2] published by the U.S. Employment Service. This series, however, was based only on job orders placed by employers using the Employment Service and provided no information on the industries in which the unmet labor demand existed. It covered only hard-to-fill occupations and was subject to variations in managerial practices among the States.

With the advent of the job vacancy survey in January 1969, it was hoped important information on unfilled demand for labor would be provided. This, however, was not the case. The survey was limited primarily to manufacturing industries. The program failed to meet the needs of economic analysts because data could not be matched with major elements of the employment and unemployment survey. Therefore, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ended its job vacancy role in the Federal/State job vacancy-labor turnover statistics program with the collection and publication of December 1973 results. The Bureau plans to replace its program with a national survey more compatible in scope and detail with employment and unemployment data.

Meanwhile, despite the limitations of the 1969–73 program, much can be learned from the data that were obtained and published. In particular, the information proved to be a sensitive indicator of economic change.

A survey is born

The job vacancy survey was based on experimental programs conducted in 1965 and 1966, which demonstrated that such data could be collected.[3] The information was collected from a sample of manufacturing establishments in 50 metropolitan areas. In 27 of these areas, job vacancy information was also collected from nonmanufacturing establishments. However, these reports were not sufficient for a reliable national sample.[4] The factories, stores, and offices were asked to indicate: (1) total job vacancies as of the close of business of the last business day of the reference month; (2) how many of these jobs had been unfilled for a month or more; and (3) the number of vacancies expected in the future. In addition, data by occupation and wage rates were collected quarterly in 19 areas and annually in 8 additional areas.

More detailed data on openings, in conjunction with the information available on labor supply, were expected to help identify market imbalances, aid in the development of training programs, counseling of the unemployed and new labor force entrants, and interarea recruitment of workers.

Job vacancy data help economists to determine how much unemployment stems from a genuine lack of jobs and how much results from inefficiencies in the job market which fail to match jobs and jobseekers. It was suggested in an earlier article by Raymond A. Konstant and Irvin F. O. Wingeard [5] that one approach to this question is to examine the relationship between the stocks of vacancies and of unemployment. This method is based on two assumptions: that static comparisons between the stocks are valid and that at full employment the relationship is 1:1.

By examining vacancy and unemployment data together, we gain valuable insights into the conditions of a labor market which are not apparent when the data are viewed separately. Unemployment data alone, for example, could indicate there is no dif-

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ference between two areas. A substantial difference in vacancy rates, however, suggests the policy mix for reducing unemployment in these areas should be different. Greater emphasis should be placed on reducing labor market inefficiencies in the area with the higher vacancy rate, while attempts to increase aggregate demand would be more helpful in the area with the lower vacancy rate.

Likewise, vacancy rates alone do not give a complete picture of labor market conditions. The rates in two areas may be very similar, but the unemployment rates may be substantially higher, indicating efforts to create more jobs would have greater impact.

Cyclical behavior

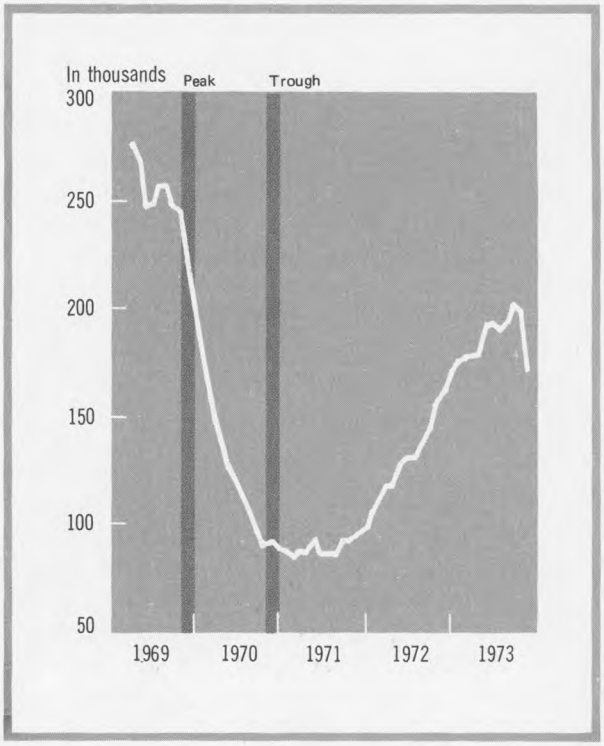
Job vacancy data for the manufacturing industries have clearly mirrored the changes in economic conditions, notwithstanding the declining importance of this sector of the economy in terms of employment. A rapid drop in the number and rate of job vacancies began in the fall of 1969 and continued through 1970, reflecting a recession and loosening of the labor market. This decline in vacancies occurred in all manufacturing industries but was more pronounced among durable goods industries. Among the more cyclically sensitive durable goods industries, vacancies declined by 70 percent between November 1969 and November 1970, compared with a 50-percent drop among nondurable goods industries.

As the recession abated during 1971, job vacancy data reflected a stable, albeit loose, labor market; the rate in durable goods remained between 4 and 5 vacancies per thousand jobs and in nondurable goods, between 5 and 6 per thousand jobs.

The seasonally adjusted job vacancy series (chart 1) shows the beginning of a smooth decline starting in the third quarter of 1969 and ending in the first quarter of 1971. This conforms to the business cycle downturn of 1969–70. Although the number of vacancies stabilized during 1971, a recovery did not occur until early in 1972, when job openings began to increase. Vacancy data for 1972 and the first half of 1973 indicated an economic expansion accompanied by a gradual tightening of the labor market. The delayed recovery paralleled the movements of other manufacturing labor market data—for example, labor turnover and hours of work.

This behavior is to be expected, because in periods of economic uncertainty employers are reluctant to hire additional workers. Thus, when an economic slowdown is underway, employers will reduce recruiting efforts and the number of job openings before cutting employment rolls. At the start of an upswing, employers will recall laid-off workers before recruiting for new jobs. This suggests that movements in the job vacancy series should lead economic activity at the peak of the business cycle and lag at the trough.

Chart 1. Job vacancies in manufacturing, seasonally adjusted



Unemployment

Job vacancies and unemployment usually move in different directions. During prosperity, job vacancy rates are high, while unemployment rates are low; in less prosperous times, unemployment rates rise, while vacancy rates fall. Thus, an inverse relationship exists. A high rate of unemployment implies that there are a large number of workers available to fill any vacant jobs; and, therefore, there should be few vacancies. A continually high vacancy rate implies that workers are not available to fill the jobs; therefore, there should be few unemployed persons.

One way of illustrating this relationship is the Unemployment-Job Vacancy maps suggested by

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Jacob Mincer.[6] On these maps (chart 2), the curves represent the relationship between job vacancies and unemployment. Movements along a fixed curve are the result of cyclical changes, while movements from one curve to another reflect changes in the degree of structural and frictional unemployment. Thus, if the amount of matching between jobs and workers should decrease because of racial discrimination, for example, or greater mobility of workers, the relationship between vacancy and unemployment rates would be reflected by a shift, say, from curve A to A[1]. As such shifts are taking place, the relationship between changes in the level of vacancies and of unemployment might appear to be positive. Over the course of several business cycles however, the overall relationship is expected to remain negative. As with all aggregated statistics, changes in the matching of jobs and workers may be more evident at the local or industry level than at the national level, where changes in one component may be obscured by opposite changes in other components.

Using the limited amount of seasonally adjusted job vacancy data available (table 1), we see the expected inverse relationship, and at a high level of correlation. For April 1969 to December 1973, regression analysis of the number and rate of manufacturing job vacancies with the number and the rate of unemployment among persons who last worked in a manufacturing industry (seasonally adjusted) yields highly significant results. Using the hyperbolic relationship between job vacancies and unemployment suggested by Mincer, the following regression equation was derived:[7]

$$JV = \underset{(-7.56)}{-65.2} + \underset{(26.02)}{224{,}862}\ (1/U_m)$$

$$R_c^2 = .926 \qquad F = 677.0 \qquad D.W. = 1.88$$

where JV equals the number of job vacancies, $1/U_m$ is the reciprocal of the number of unemployed in manufacturing industries and t-scores for coefficients are in parentheses. Noting that $\frac{dJV}{dU_m} < 0$, an increase in unemployment will result in a decline in job vacancies and vice versa. In addition, as the level of manufacturing unemployment approaches 3.5 million (a rate of about 16 percent), job vacancies would all but disappear.

This estimated relationship indicates vacancies were quite responsive to changes in manufacturing unemployment. The elasticity of vacancies was greater than unity. Here are the point elasticities of job vacancies and unemployment (E_{JV})[8] at three points during the period: highest, mean, and lowest:

U_m (*in thousands*)	JV (*in thousands*)	E_{JV}
1544 (highest)	81	−1.798
1102 (mean)	139	−1.468
650 (lowest)	281	−1.231

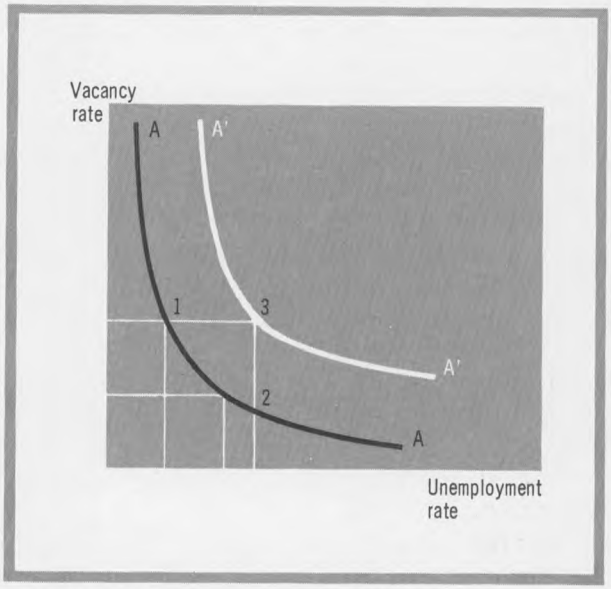
These elasticities indicate that changes in job vacancies became more responsive as the level of unemployment increased.

Labor turnover

Conceptually, job vacancies, new hires, and quits are related series. Because a vacancy is defined as an immediately available employment opportunity for which the employer is actively recruiting outside the firm, a new hire is an addition to the employment rolls of a worker who had never before been employed by the establishment. New hires may be thought of as vacancies filled during the month. Quits are related to vacancies in that they reflect, in part, workers' assessment of the availability of job opportunities, that is, vacancies. And, of course, quits in turn generate vacancies.

Labor turnover data are estimates of the flow of workers among jobs during the month, while the job vacancy data are estimates of stocks of jobs unfilled

Chart 2. Shift in unemployment-job vacancy relationship[1]



[1] Curves are based on job vacancy maps by Jacob Mincer.

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Table 1. Job vacancies and unemployment in manufacturing industries, seasonally adjusted, 1969–73

[In thousands]

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
	Job vacancies											
1969				275	267	246	249	257	257	249	246	225
1970	204	185	167	148	139	125	121	113	105	95	88	92
1971	88	86	84	87	87	91	87	87	87	92	92	94
1972	98	105	111	116	117	126	129	131	138	146	156	161
1973	170	175	178	178	179	192	192	190	194	203	198	174
	Unemployment											
1969				679	665	720	660	650	788	766	783	799
1970	844	1,007	1,013	1,026	1,104	1,175	1,240	1,262	1,284	1,419	1,512	1,558
1971	1,475	1,457	1,422	1,447	1,400	1,378	1,338	1,420	1,424	1,304	1,342	1,339
1972	1,302	1,268	1,260	1,205	1,214	1,179	1,161	1,106	1,040	1,070	967	927
1973	1,049	957	967	927	942	937	813	864	908	843	942	939

at the end of the month. Labor turnover is measured over an entire month; the number of accessions and separations[9] reported during the month can include double counting of sorts—a worker who is laid off and called back in the same month would be counted as both a separation and an accession. Job vacancies, on the other hand, are counted as of the last business day of the month, and only those openings which existed on that day are counted.

New hires and vacancies

Over the long run, new hires and job vacancies both are direct estimates of new labor demand. Used together, the two series can provide additional information on labor demand.[10] A simple sum of new hires and vacancies provides an estimate of total demand for new workers occurring during a month, while the ratio of vacancies to new hires provides an estimate of the average duration of vacancies. For example, if a firm hired 20 new workers during a month and had 10 vacancies at the end of the month, it would take 2 weeks to fill the vacancies if the same rate of hiring (that is, 5 per week) is maintained.

From April 1969 through December 1973, the ratio of job vacancies to new hires varied between 17 and 37 percent, with vacancies generally representing a larger proportion of new hires during 1969 and early 1970 than during the later months. The average duration of vacancies in 1969 was 1.5 weeks. Average duration declined during the first half of 1970 to 1.0 weeks and continued at approximately that level for the rest of the year, indicating that employers could fill jobs more quickly than in 1969.

An estimate of overall demand for new workers in the Nation's manufacturing industries is the sum of new hires made during the month and vacancies remaining at the end of the month (table 2). This estimate indicated much the same situation as the vacancy series alone: that the demand for workers fell rapidly from late 1969 through the end of 1970, stabilized during 1971, and rose during 1972 and 1973 (table 1). However, this estimate did not indicate as rapid a decline in the demand for labor as did the job vacancy series. For example, in November 1970, the manufacturing vacancy series was about 64 percent below its year-earlier level, while overall demand had fallen about 45 percent. For

Table 2. Job vacancies and new hires in manufacturing, seasonally adjusted, 1969–73

[In thousands]

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1969				1,041	1,013	1,016	998	945	1,005	978	948	948
1970	863	802	764	702	666	670	664	633	604	560	531	542
1971	518	533	547	550	570	554	567	565	569	554	611	613
1972	654	664	691	717	796	675	733	757	768	818	851	840
1973	948	939	964	947	1,029	907	965	945	929	983	961	878

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1971 as a whole, the vacancy series declined 33 percent, while overall demand declined about 16 percent. During the early months of 1972, both the overall demand estimate and the vacancy series were above their year-earlier levels (table 2). Thus it appears that employers' needs for new workers during 1970 and 1971 may not have been as low as the vacancy data alone would indicate. Rather, rising levels of unemployment led to greater ease in filling the smaller number of jobs and, thus, resulted in even fewer end-of-month vacancies.

In correlating the job vacancy series with the new hire series, a closer relationship was determined by dividing the series into periods approximating the downturn, stabilization, and upturn of the business cycle. The three periods were: April 1969 through November 1970 (A), December 1970 through November 1971 (B), and December 1971 through December 1973 (C).[11]

Regression analysis between job vacancies and new hires shows the expected positive relationship. The following equation was derived:

$$JV = \underset{(-8.44)}{-\ 132.7} + \underset{(20.56)}{.511(NH_A)} + \underset{(13.51)}{.471(NH_B)} + \underset{(18.15)}{.418(NH_C)}$$

$$R_c^2 = .925 \qquad F = 231.8 \qquad D.W. = 1.70$$

As with the comparison of vacancy and unemployment data, a changing relationship between vacancies and turnover data was observed as the economy experienced contraction, stabilization, and slow recovery. During periods of very low labor demand and high labor supply, job vacancies were a much smaller proportion of new hires than at other points in the business cycle, indicating the slope of the regression line for those two series should also vary over the business cycle.

Quits

Quits are expected to be positively related to job vacancies, because quits generate replacement demand, and to the extent that they reflect workers' assessments of the availability of job opportunities, are dependent upon expansion demand. The quit series was divided into three periods: April 1969 through December 1969 (QT_A), January 1970 through December 1970 (QT_B), and January 1971 through December 1973 (QT_C).[12] As in regression analysis of the relationship between vacancies and new hires, the regression equation between job vacancies and quits was estimated to be:

$$JV = \underset{(-7.34)}{-\ 67.0} + \underset{(32.06)}{.588(QT_A)} + \underset{(20.77)}{.483(QT_B)} + \underset{(22.40)}{.462(QT_C)}$$

$$R_c^2 = .957 \qquad F = 416.9 \qquad D.W. = 1.73$$

As the 1969 period indicates, the relationship between quits and vacancies is stronger when the economy is stronger. It appears that the changes in the relationship between quits and vacancies result from the interaction of two factors: workers quit for many reasons other than to take different jobs, and therefore the quit rate will not fall as rapidly as demand for new labor in recessionary periods; and during periods of declining labor demand, employers are likely to rely on normal attrition to help reduce the size of their work force and, hence, quits will generate fewer vacancies.

Average weekly hours and overtime

Because both job vacancies and hours of work depend on the employer's assessment of the demand for his product, and since both are measures of his demand for labor, the series should be directly related to each other. However, hours and vacancies are substitutable to a degree, which may cloud the relationship. As an employer's need for workers increases, for example, he has the option of increasing hours of work or of adding to his work force. His decision depends largely on whether he thinks demand will continue to increase. The cost of premium pay for overtime for a relatively short period may well be less than the cost of recruiting, hiring, and then laying off workers.

Regression analysis shows the expected positive relationship between each of the hours series and job vacancies. A stronger relationship exists with overtime hours than with average weekly hours. Because both the vacancies and overtime hours are residual estimates of labor demand, they can be very sensitive to economic changes such as those during the periods under consideration. The relationship improved between vacancies and overtime hours by dividing the series into the three business cycle phases as with new hires and vacancies: April 1969 to November 1970 (OTH_A), December 1970 to November 1971 (OTH_B), and December 1971 to December 1973 (OTH_C).

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$$JV = \underset{(-8.45)}{-\ 273.9} + \underset{(14.15)}{141.5(OTH_A)} + \underset{(11.30)}{123.5(OTH_B)} + \underset{(13.08)}{118.6(OTH_C)}$$

$R_c^2 = .845 \qquad F = 100.9 \qquad D.W. = 1.65$

The equation indicates that job vacancies decline faster relative to overtime hours during a business downturn and rise slower in the upswing. In the recessionary period, employers anticipate a reduction in labor input. In the recovery period, employers hedge on making permanent additions and work the existing force more hours. The data for average weekly hours were divided into the same three time spans as overtime hours. The regression equation derived for average weekly hours is:

$$JV = \underset{(-6.654)}{-\ 3080.4} + \underset{(7.047)}{81.22(AWH_A)} + \underset{(6.876)}{79.51(AWH_B)} + \underset{(6.981)}{79.63(AWH_C)}$$

$R_c^2 = .617 \qquad F = 30.56 \qquad D.W. = 1.21$

In this instance, the degree of the relationship between vacancies and the length of the workweek may be somewhat overstated, because of a high probability of autocorrelation among the residuals in this equation.

An evaluation

Experience with the job vacancy series has been quite limited, both as to time and to coverage. Despite this limited experience, the data available present a picture consistent with that shown by other labor market indicators. The strong relationships found by the regression equations between manufacturing job vacancies and other series have been much higher than might be expected with such a short series.

Analysis of the data is far from complete. From April 1969 through December 1970, the economy was slack and unemployment substantial. As the economy began to expand in early 1972, the job market slowly tightened. This expansion continued through most of 1973. Changes in the vacancy series corresponded to changes in several labor force series. The available data, however, cover manufacturing industries only, which are typically more sensitive to cyclical changes than are other industry sectors. When a new job vacancy program begins, all nonagricultural industries will be included to provide insights into the operations of labor markets which cannot be gained by looking at manufacturing data alone.

Thus, while the available vacancy data have responded as expected, more experience with vacancy information—at different points in the business cycle and for broader classes of industries—is needed before the potential uses of such a series can be fully exploited. □

FOOTNOTES

[1] With the Depression of the 1930's, the need for reliable, objective estimates of labor force, unemployment, and employment became obvious. Following a period of experimentation, the set of labor force concepts used today was developed. A national sample survey of households, then called the Monthly Report on Unemployment, was initiated by the Work Projects Administration in 1940. In 1943, the survey was transferred to the Bureau of the Census and its name changed to Monthly Report on the Labor Force. The survey title was changed again in 1948 to Current Population Survey (CPS) and in 1959 responsibility for analyzing and publishing the CPS labor force data was transferred to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, with the Census Bureau continuing to collect and tabulate the data.

[2] The "nonagricultural job opening pending" series was published by the U.S. Employment Service from late 1949 through early 1971.

[3] Vacancies are defined as jobs immediately available and for which the company is actively recruiting workers from outside the firm. Such efforts include orders listed with public or private employment agencies and school placement offices, notification to labor unions and professional organizations, and placement of "help wanted" advertising.

"Long-term" vacancies are those continuing for 30 days or more.

See Irvin F. O. Wingeard, "Experimental Job Vacancy Survey Program of the United States Department of Labor" (New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1966), pp. 349–71.

[4] While direct Federal support for this program has been withdrawn, several States have found vacancy data so useful they may continue the program on their own.

[5] Raymond A. Konstant and Irvin F. O. Wingeard, "Analysis and Use of Job Vacancy Statistics: Part I," *Monthly Labor Review,* August 1968, pp. 22–31.

[6] *The Measurement and Interpretation of Job Vacancies* (New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1966), pp. 120–27.

[7] Aggregates, rather than rates, were used for this comparison.

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[8] Point elasticity for job vacancies is calculated as follows:

$$E_{JV} = \frac{dJV}{dUm} \cdot \frac{Um}{JV} = \frac{224{,}862}{Um^2} \cdot \frac{Um}{JV} = \frac{224{,}862}{Um \cdot JV}$$

[9] Accessions are the total number of permanent and temporary additions to the employment roll, including both new and rehired employees.

Separations are terminations of employment during the calendar month and are classified according to cause: quits, layoffs, and other separations.

[10] Under certain circumstances, new hires and vacancies might have a negative relationship to each other, but it is doubtful that such circumstances would exist for more than a brief period. If employers had the same number of openings occurring each month, with the number of new hires fluctuating, vacancies remaining at the end of the month would be negatively related to new hires. For example:

Openings during the month	150	150	150	150	150	150
New hires during the month	50	40	45	65	55	60
Vacancies at end of month	100	110	105	85	95	90

[11] Most of the April 1969–November 1970 period spans the recession designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (November 1969–December 1970). Although December 1970 is the trough and there are no further declines in the two series, an expansion of labor demand does not begin until December 1971.

[12] During the April 1969–December 1969 period, the job vacancy and quits series present a mixed picture, with both declines and increases. Overall labor demand, however, is still at high levels. During 1970, both series experience rapid declines. In 1972 and most of 1973 both series stabilize and expand.

Cowboys on spaceship earth

We are now in a long transitional period in which our image of man's relationship to his environment is changing. We are ridding ourselves of the notion that we live on a physical frontier. But we still have a long way to go in making the moral, political, and psychological adjustments implied in this transition. In particular, economists have not come to grips with the consequences of the transition from an open to a closed system. But the closed earth requires a closed economy—a "spaceman economy"—as opposed to what I have called the open, "cowboy economy."

In an economic system materials flow from mines and so on (leaving a noneconomic reservoir), pass into what one might call the econosphere, and then leave it as effluents into a second noneconomic reservoir. At any one moment the econosphere can be thought of as the total capital stock—all people, objects, and organizations involved in the system of economic exchange. The cowboy economy typifies the frontier attitudes of recklessness and exploitation. Consumption and production are considered good things and the success of the economy is measured by the amount of *throughput* deriving in part from reservoirs of raw materials, processed by "factors of production," and passed on in part as output to the sink of pollution reservoirs. The Gross National Product (GNP) roughly measures this throughput.

In the spaceman economy, by contrast, reservoirs of materials are finite—the reservoirs for pollution are finite and cannot accept input too quickly and still remain in equilibrium. Man is seen to be in a circular rather than a linear ecological system. Then throughput is considered something to be minimized rather than maximized; it is the *cost* of maintaining the capital stock, rather than a measure of economic success. It is with this in mind that I have suggested calling GNP the *Gross National Cost*. . . .

When we have developed the economy of the spaceship earth, in which man will persist in equilibrium with his environment, the notion of the GNP will simply disintegrate. We will be less concerned with income-flow concepts and more with capital-stock concepts. Then technological changes that result in the maintenance of the total stock with *less* throughput (less production and consumption) will be a clear gain.

—KENNETH BOULDING

Collected Papers, Vol. III: Political Economy (Boulder, Colorado Associated University Press, 1973), pp. 571–72.

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Occupational rankings for men and women by earnings

The 1970 census confirms that skill, sex, and age are likely to determine the worker's position on the pay ladder

DIXIE SOMMERS

THE BEST PAID American workers are in the medical and legal professions. Eight of the 10 top-earning occupations for men are practitioners or teachers in these fields: physicians, dentists, judges, lawyers, college teachers of law and health specialties, optometrists, and veterinarians.

Actuaries and airplane pilots are also among the top 10. Other high-earning groups are college teachers of other subjects, scientists, engineers, and managers. Railroad workers and metalworking craftsmen also rank relatively high.

In general, earnings data from the 1970 census contain few surprises. Skill, sex, and age are likely to determine your position on the pay ladder.

Medicine and law do not dominate the top-paying occupations for women, as they do for men. Physicians rank seventh, dentists 84th (one of the surprises), lawyers 16th, and judges 17th. The highest ranking occupations for women tend to be engineering and craft occupations with very few female workers.[1] Only one occupation in the top 10—physicians—has a substantial number of women.

The lowest paying occupations for both sexes are generally unskilled occupations—cooks, charwomen, farm laborers, busboys, and child care workers. Other relatively low-paying occupations include library attendants, school monitors, religious workers except clergymen, teacher aides, and waiters and waitresses.

The middle range of the earnings ladder is composed primarily of clerical and operative occupations—secretaries, payroll clerks, keypunch operators, and machine tool operators. Some craft and service occupations fall in this range, such as bookbinders, plasterers, sheriffs and bailiffs, and practical nurses. A few professional and managerial occupations are also in the middle—for women, dieticians, health technologists, and private elementary schoolteachers, and for men, librarians, private secondary schoolteachers, archivists, and clinical laboratory technologists.

These observations are based on rankings of recently published 1969 earnings data from the 1970 census[2] presented in tables 1 and 2. Occupations are ranked by median earnings for male and female workers. Data on worker characteristics which affect earnings are also shown, including age, education level, percent who worked a full year in 1969, and the percent who were women.

A unique data source

The census data provide a unique opportunity to compare earnings for a large number of occupations. Most other earnings data are not suitable for making such comparisons because they come from a variety of sources, varying by method of collection, geographic and industrial coverage, occupational definition, and earnings concept.

The census data also have limitations, primarily resulting from classification and reporting problems. Occupational classifications are based on limited information reported by individuals and result in misclassification of some workers. Errors in reporting earnings may result from respondents' misunderstanding the census questionnaire, or reports based on memory instead of records. Also, the earnings data are for 1969, while occupation refers to activity in April 1970. Census coding procedures were devised to minimize reporting and classification errors.

Median earnings data are also subject to sampling variability. Standard errors of the medians are significantly greater in occupations with few workers than in occupations with many workers. Each median earnings estimate was computed from a sample including at least 400 cases.[3]

Earnings among various occupations can be com-

(*Text continued on p. 41*)

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Table 1. Selected occupations of men, ranked by 1969 median earnings

Rank	Occupation	Median annual earnings	Median age	Median school years completed	Percent completing at least 4 years of high school	Percent completing at least 4 years of college	Percent employed the full year	Percent of women in the occupation
Top decile								
1	Physicians, medical and osteopathic	25,000+	44.3	17+	99.7	97.3	74.5	9.0
2	Dentists	21,687	45.5	17+	99.4	96.0	56.2	3.0
3	Judges	21,529	56.8	17+	92.8	75.5	86.8	5.1
4	Lawyers	18,749	42.8	17+	99.3	94.1	83.1	4.8
5	College and university teachers, law	18,161	40.6	17+	99.3	97.9	61.5	6.6
6	College and university teachers, health specialties	17,844	40.7	17+	99.5	96.2	73.7	47.4
7	Optometrists	17,398	47.6	17+	97.3	85.5	80.8	4.1
8	Airplane pilots	17,206	37.5	14.2	94.4	27.7	82.8	1.0
9	Veterinarians	16,505	40.8	17+	98.3	95.4	86.2	5.7
10	Actuaries	15,629	35.0	16.7	99.5	87.3	81.9	28.3
11	Physicists and astronomers	15,242	35.9	17+	99.3	90.3	87.6	4.3
12	Aeronautical and astronautical engineers	14,888	40.2	16.4	97.4	63.9	90.0	1.5
13	Managers and administrators, nec.—salaried: Durable goods manufacturing	14,829	44.6	14.1	86.0	35.9	92.5	3.5
14	Podiatrists	14,787	49.2	17+	98.6	84.1	70.0	9.5
15	Sales managers, except retail trade	14,526	42.9	14.5	90.9	37.0	92.2	3.5
16	Dental hygienists	14,291	47.2	12.7	69.3	14.4	85.1	93.2
17	College and university teachers, education	14,248	42.2	17+	99.6	96.9	57.5	29.3
18	Mathematicians	14,241	33.0	17+	99.9	89.7	82.9	24.5
19	College and university teachers, psychology	14,220	37.0	17+	99.7	97.4	60.5	29.7
20	Managers and administrators, nec.—self-employed: Finance, insurance, real estate	14,155	52.0	14.5	84.8	37.7	82.3	10.6
21	Managers and administrators, nec.—salaried: Nondurable goods manufacturing	14,028	45.4	13.9	84.0	36.6	91.8	6.2
22	Chemical engineers	14,004	39.0	16.8	98.4	86.9	87.9	1.1
23	Life and physical scientists, nec	13,997	37.7	17+	98.3	86.2	87.0	20.9
24	School administrators, college	13,938	44.0	17+	95.3	79.8	82.6	23.0
25	Atmospheric and space scientists	13,901	44.4	16.3	97.0	57.9	92.5	10.1
26	College and university teachers, engineering	13,898	38.4	17+	99.2	92.0	67.6	6.0
27	Economists	13,780	37.9	16.7	97.8	75.1	84.9	11.5
28	Geologists	13,641	41.1	17+	99.2	90.3	68.4	3.6
29	Metallurgical and material engineers	13,619	39.9	16.5	97.7	69.2	88.3	.8
30	Political scientists	13,588	34.7	17+	97.1	79.9	79.8	26.1
31	Petroleum engineers	13,572	39.8	16.6	96.9	77.5	90.1	.9
32	Stock and bond salesmen	13,565	39.5	16.2	92.7	55.9	82.7	8.7
33	Mechanical engineers	13,488	41.4	16.2	92.3	58.0	87.1	1.0
34	Electrical and electronic engineers	13,417	38.3	16.3	96.6	60.8	89.4	1.7
35	Sales engineers	13,328	41.4	16.1	95.7	52.5	90.3	.7
36	Managers and administrators, nec.—salaried: Finance, insurance, real estate	13,322	43.3	15.1	90.3	43.0	90.3	14.6
37	School administrators, elementary and secondary	13,191	44.0	17+	98.7	93.8	64.3	26.9
38	Architects	13,188	40.7	17.0	95.1	74.4	82.6	3.7
39	Marine scientists	13,188	38.5	17.0	98.6	76.7	91.1	4.6
40	Air traffic controllers	13,021	37.3	12.7	91.3	6.7	92.4	4.8
41	Flight engineers	12,981	37.3	13.3	92.8	27.0	81.9	1.8
42	College and university teachers, economics	12,925	37.8	17+	99.8	98.9	58.4	8.6
Ninth decile								
43	Psychologists	12,884	36.7	17+	98.9	95.7	69.9	35.9
44	Computer specialists, nec	12,873	34.2	15.9	98.5	49.3	91.8	13.2
45	Managers and administrators, nec.—salaried: Construction	12,795	45.1	12.5	66.1	14.1	84.8	1.8
46	Civil engineers	12,790	40.9	16.3	93.7	60.4	88.4	1.5
47	Engineers, nec	12,783	40.0	16.2	95.2	54.9	87.8	1.7
48	Managers and administrators, nec.—salaried: Communications, utilities, and sanitary services	12,741	45.1	13.0	85.0	26.7	93.0	10.7
49	College and university teachers, chemistry	12,693	35.2	17+	99.9	97.0	64.1	11.6
50	College and university teachers, agriculture	12,660	43.2	17+	99.1	95.0	79.9	4.9
51	Computer systems analysts	12,600	33.3	16.1	97.5	51.6	90.0	13.9
52	Managers and administrators, nec.—salaried: Wholesale trade	12,464	45.8	12.9	81.2	23.8	91.4	4.6
53	Managers and administrators, nec.—salaried: Business and repair services	12,393	41.6	13.5	82.7	32.6	88.7	11.5
54	College and university teachers, social science, nec	12,248	37.6	17+	99.8	97.0	48.9	20.9
55	College and university teachers, biology	12,192	37.0	17+	99.6	96.1	59.0	21.8
56	College and university teachers, business and commerce	12,120	38.5	17+	99.8	95.4	54.3	31.8
57	Industrial engineers	12,089	41.3	15.7	94.0	47.9	89.4	3.0
58	Health administrators	12,087	46.1	16.1	89.7	51.6	89.8	44.8
59	Pharmacists	12,065	43.1	16.6	97.1	75.5	84.5	12.0
60	Mining engineers	12,025	41.2	16.4	91.4	64.5	84.6	1.1
61	Managers and administrators, nec.—self-employed: Communications, utilities, and sanitary services	11,971	48.7	12.2	55.1	11.8	77.6	7.7

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Table 1. Continued—Selected occupations of men, ranked by 1969 median earnings

Rank	Occupation	Median annual earnings	Median age	Median school years completed	Percent completing at least 4 years of high school	Percent completing at least 4 years of college	Percent employed the full year	Percent of women in the occupation
62	College and university teachers, physics	11,958	34.5	17+	99.1	89.5	60.3	4.3
63	Chiropractors	11,957	46.7	16.8	97.5	83.9	79.8	8.0
64	Managers and administrators, nec.—salaried: All other industries	11,907	44.3	15.2	85.3	45.1	83.5	20.1
65	College and university teachers, atmospheric, earth, marine, and space sciences	11,834	34.6	17+	99.9	94.8	57.1	11.4
66	Bank officers and financial managers	11,742	40.1	15.0	94.8	41.2	90.3	17.5
67	Public relations men and publicity writers	11,713	42.0	15.9	93.9	49.2	83.9	26.6
68	Chemists	11,570	38.9	16.7	95.9	72.7	78.3	11.9
69	Urban and regional planners	11,544	35.9	17.0	97.7	75.1	82.1	10.5
70	Locomotive engineers	11,530	51.8	12.0	51.5	1.2	81.4	.9
71	Operations and systems researchers and analysts	11,453	38.6	14.6	93.1	38.0	90.5	9.1
72	Personnel and labor relations workers	11,449	40.7	15.4	92.0	45.9	88.5	31.5
73	Managers and administrators, nec.—salaried: Nondurable goods manufacturing	11,427	45.4	12.7	76.5	16.6	90.6	11.7
74	Officials of lodges, societies, and unions	11,397	46.9	12.8	72.7	25.9	86.4	16.5
75	Officials and administrators, Federal public administration and postal service	11,352	48.2	13.9	85.5	35.6	91.0	18.8
76	Designers	11,155	37.5	14.1	89.8	30.4	83.0	24.1
77	Sales representatives, manufacturing	11,124	41.0	13.6	85.9	29.0	85.8	8.8
78	College and university teachers, sociology	11,097	36.7	17+	99.1	98.3	55.6	24.6
79	Statisticians	10,985	38.6	16.4	96.1	62.6	84.4	40.3
80	Clerical supervisors, nec	10,865	45.6	12.9	85.9	22.5	92.0	43.0
81	College and university teachers, history	10,833	35.9	17+	99.7	98.3	48.9	17.9
82	Authors	10,823	40.9	15.9	95.9	49.2	74.1	30.5
83	Railroad conductors	10,801	51.5	12.1	56.5	1.2	80.5	1.0
84	Advertising agents and salesmen	10,789	40.6	14.4	90.5	34.1	79.4	20.7
Eighth decile								
85	Farm management advisors	10,779	42.1	16.9	98.3	90.0	92.4	11.6
86	Real estate appraisers	10,765	46.5	14.9	92.4	39.9	87.1	4.2
87	College and university teachers, miscellaneous	10,757	37.1	17+	99.6	96.1	48.0	27.3
88	College and university teachers, mathematics	10,743	33.4	17+	99.8	94.5	50.2	18.2
89	College and university teachers, art, drama, and music	10,735	38.2	17+	99.1	90.9	45.0	34.8
90	Accountants	10,677	39.8	16.1	96.2	52.9	85.1	25.5
91	Social scientists, nec	10,670	38.5	17+	96.3	74.6	75.8	26.2
92	Officers, pilots, and pursers, ship	10,635	44.8	11.4	45.5	6.3	59.5	2.0
93	Biological scientists	10,623	36.1	17+	97.9	88.1	84.0	35.3
94	Editors and reporters	10,618	39.1	16.2	95.6	55.6	78.6	40.2
95	Purchasing agents and buyers, nec	10,616	44.3	13.3	87.6	25.6	90.4	13.7
96	Managers and administrators, nec.—self-employed: Nondurable goods manufacturing	10,615	49.9	12.7	73.0	19.4	87.3	14.1
97	College and university teachers, coaches and physical education	10,584	33.8	17+	99.4	88.7	60.8	26.0
98	Stenographers	10,512	41.6	12.9	91.7	10.4	79.6	93.5
99	Tool programers, numerical control	10,507	32.4	13.4	94.3	18.1	93.2	17.7
100	Mechanical engineering technicians	10,505	40.7	12.8	83.3	14.4	88.4	3.1
101	College and university teachers, English	10,499	36.8	17+	99.7	97.3	44.6	41.8
102	Office managers, nec	10,431	43.2	13.4	90.3	24.8	91.5	40.4
103	Photoengravers and lithographers	10,399	39.9	12.4	71.4	3.2	83.1	12.8
104	Mathematical technicians	10,331	35.7	13.4	92.0	25.1	85.7	4.9
105	Managers and administrators, nec.—self-employed: Wholesale trade	10,324	51.0	12.5	65.8	13.0	85.6	7.3
106	Sociologists	10,278	30.7	17+	95.1	83.0	77.7	33.2
107	Real estate agents and brokers	10,265	50.0	13.2	82.8	25.3	75.3	32.5
108	Vocational and educational counselors	10,248	37.1	17+	98.2	82.9	56.1	44.7
109	College and university teachers, foreign language	10,237	38.7	17+	99.2	92.7	46.4	46.8
110	Tool and die makers	10,107	43.1	12.3	65.5	1.3	81.6	2.0
111	Postmasters and mail superintendents	10,101	52.0	12.7	84.3	9.8	93.6	30.7
112	Pattern and model makers, except paper	10,075	45.3	12.3	63.3	1.5	80.8	4.8
113	Data processing machine repairmen	10,052	29.9	12.8	94.4	5.4	88.9	2.4
114	Foremen, nec	10,018	44.2	12.2	59.8	6.3	88.4	8.2
115	Insurance agents, brokers, and underwriters	10,015	41.5	13.4	88.0	26.9	84.3	12.6
116	Computer programers	9,993	29.4	15.0	97.6	39.0	84.2	22.9
117	Buyers, wholesale and retail trade	9,987	43.6	12.8	78.2	18.7	88.3	29.6
118	College and university teachers, subject not specified	9,958	34.6	17+	98.3	86.6	52.4	31.1
119	Agricultural scientists	9,882	42.5	16.4	88.8	60.7	86.3	8.7
120	Estimators and investigators, nec	9,859	41.4	13.3	86.5	24.3	85.6	38.4
121	Managers and administrators, nec.—self-employed: Construction	9,799	45.8	12.2	55.7	7.1	69.7	1.4
122	Millwrights	9,781	46.0	11.5	44.7	.5	77.7	1.2
123	Auctioneers	9,775	45.3	12.2	57.9	5.2	79.8	5.2
124	Electroplaters and stereotypers	9,770	43.6	12.1	55.4	1.8	83.5	5.4
125	Power station operators	9,763	44.6	12.4	68.6	1.7	88.5	3.9
126	Managers and administrators, nec.—self-employed: Durable goods manufacturing	9,698	48.9	12.3	59.9	11.2	80.1	5.6

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Table 1. Continued—Selected occupations of men, ranked by 1969 median earnings

Rank	Occupation	Median annual earnings	Median age	Median school years completed	Percent completing at least 4 years of high school	Percent completing at least 4 years of college	Percent employed the full year	Percent of women in the occupation
Seventh decile								
127	Research workers, not specified	9,661	33.0	17+	97.2	74.0	73.3	25.4
128	Managers and administrators, nec.—self-employed: Transportation	9,631	47.6	12.1	52.0	7.1	80.5	10.5
129	Locomotive firemen	9,615	37.2	12.3	65.1	1.8	76.2	1.7
130	College and university teachers, theology	9,603	41.2	17+	99.9	97.1	62.7	17.0
131	Sales representatives, wholesale trade	9,585	42.2	12.8	79.4	17.5	84.8	6.6
132	College and university teachers, trade, industrial, technical	9,550	42.3	17+	99.3	60.3	63.8	20.1
133	Inspectors, except construction, public administration	9,545	47.1	12.7	79.4	16.5	89.8	7.0
134	Sales managers and department heads, retail trade	9,508	38.7	12.7	80.0	15.7	88.5	24.4
135	Adult education teachers	9,469	38.1	15.1	90.3	43.4	71.8	46.7
136	Painters and sculptors	9,454	39.3	13.7	88.8	27.0	73.6	36.8
137	Managers and administrators, nec.—self-employed: Business and repair services	9,448	47.1	12.4	64.1	14.4	84.7	10.8
138	Structural metal craftsmen	9,431	39.3	11.6	46.1	.9	55.9	1.3
139	Firemen, fire protection	9,423	38.4	12.4	73.2	1.4	91.6	1.3
140	Industrial engineering technicians	9,382	37.2	12.7	86.2	9.0	87.4	12.8
141	Funeral directors	9,368	45.8	13.8	87.2	14.5	89.4	6.9
142	Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	9,361	33.8	12.8	89.4	5.5	84.7	5.9
143	Asbestos and insulation workers	9,355	36.8	11.7	46.9	.8	66.4	2.2
144	Writers, artists, and entertainers, nec	9,350	37.8	14.0	84.1	30.9	67.6	26.5
145	Electric power linemen and cablemen	9,344	35.4	12.3	64.9	.7	84.5	1.2
146	Managers and administrators, nec.—salaried: Retail trade	9,332	41.2	12.6	74.9	12.8	88.2	13.3
147	Credit men	9,330	37.9	14.0	92.4	26.9	89.2	27.8
148	Electricians	9,325	40.2	12.3	63.6	1.4	76.7	1.8
149	Managers and administrators, nec.—self-employed: All other industries	9,323	48.7	12.6	66.5	18.7	75.2	17.9
150	Secondary school teachers, public	9,247	34.1	17+	99.4	94.5	41.7	48.4
151	Salesmen of services and construction	9,236	40.8	12.9	79.1	18.6	77.6	35.1
152	Insurance adjustors, examiners and investigators	9,198	37.4	15.2	93.9	42.8	85.0	25.7
153	Aircraft mechanics	9,189	39.9	12.4	69.6	1.6	85.4	3.2
154	Heaters, metal	9,184	48.5	10.4	31.9	.5	79.1	2.7
155	Railroad brakemen	9,163	41.6	12.1	57.0	1.3	74.9	1.3
156	Construction inspectors, public administration	9,151	51.4	12.5	72.5	6.9	88.9	1.0
157	Policemen and detectives, public	9,051	35.5	12.6	80.9	5.9	88.1	3.1
158	Rollers and finishers, metal	8,990	44.4	10.8	37.9	.7	77.1	6.9
159	Plumbers and pipefitters	8,985	42.3	11.9	49.2	1.1	71.3	1.0
160	Telephone installers and repairmen	8,985	33.4	12.5	85.6	1.1	85.5	3.4
161	Boilermakers	8,944	45.4	11.1	40.7	.8	67.2	1.3
162	Managers and administrators, nec.—salaried: Personal services	8,883	47.0	12.6	70.3	13.6	83.6	34.1
163	Airline stewards	8,857	38.2	12.5	73.4	4.4	78.8	96.2
164	Technicians, except health, engineering and science, nec	8,786	37.1	12.7	84.1	8.8	84.3	19.6
165	Conductors and motormen, urban rail transit	8,780	43.3	12.1	55.8	.8	78.7	3.7
166	Stationary engineers	8,737	47.5	12.1	53.0	3.5	86.4	1.6
167	Expediters and production controllers	8,736	39.4	12.6	77.9	9.5	84.9	22.4
168	Job and die setters, metal	8,694	42.5	11.1	40.4	.6	81.2	2.6
Sixth decile								
169	Draftsmen	8,679	31.7	12.9	91.9	9.5	80.2	8.1
170	Ticket, station, and express agents	8,676	35.4	12.7	84.3	8.1	85.3	36.7
171	Sheetmetal workers and tinsmiths	8,671	40.0	12.1	53.3	.8	71.7	2.3
172	Railroad switchmen	8,637	41.9	12.2	57.4	1.3	77.5	1.9
173	Photographers	8,551	39.6	12.7	80.4	11.2	76.9	14.3
174	Forgemen and hammermen	8,506	41.4	10.6	35.2	.5	76.4	5.2
175	Engineering and science technicians, nec	8,503	33.9	12.9	86.5	12.0	79.4	18.0
176	Dispatchers and starters, vehicle	8,454	43.1	12.3	62.2	3.8	82.7	18.7
177	Chemical technicans	8,452	33.2	13.1	88.0	20.2	82.7	14.7
178	Cranemen, derrickmen, and hoistmen	8,442	43.0	10.4	33.6	.4	72.6	1.3
179	Pressmen and plate printers, printing	8,424	36.0	12.2	61.4	1.1	79.3	8.3
180	Social workers	8,414	35.5	16.6	94.9	71.4	75.5	62.9
181	Compositors and typesetters	8,380	40.0	12.3	67.5	2.3	79.4	14.3
182	Elementary school teachers, public	8,366	33.0	17.0	98.9	92.0	40.2	83.6
183	Heat treaters, annealers, and temperers	8,362	43.8	11.0	40.8	.4	81.5	2.1
184	Postal clerks	8,354	44.6	12.5	77.3	4.6	83.8	30.4
185	Proofreaders	8,348	45.2	12.8	79.8	19.6	67.1	73.9
186	Machinists	8,332	41.9	12.1	54.0	.8	80.5	3.2
187	Inspectors, nec	8,317	45.4	12.3	62.5	6.1	84.2	7.8
188	Restaurant, cafeteria, and bar managers	8,242	43.2	12.4	64.6	8.6	80.9	34.0
189	Precision machining operatives, nec	8,236	39.3	11.9	48.6	.6	75.5	11.3
190	Shipfitters	8,216	42.5	11.8	48.1	.8	75.9	1.8
191	Air conditioning, heating, and refrigeration mechanics	8,205	40.3	12.0	52.1	1.3	79.1	.9

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Table 1. Continued—Selected occupations of men, ranked by 1969 median earnings

Rank	Occupation	Median annual earnings	Median age	Median school years completed	Percent completing at least 4 years of high school	Percent completing at least 4 years of college	Percent employed the full year	Percent of women in the occupation
192	Radiologic technologists and technicans	8,185	32.2	13.0	90.4	11.7	78.7	68.4
193	Heavy equipment mechanics, including diesel	8,162	42.0	11.6	46.1	.7	81.2	1.9
194	Opticians and lens grinders and polishers	8,149	40.9	12.4	67.8	4.9	82.9	22.9
195	Demonstrators	8,142	36.4	12.7	72.1	10.1	68.6	90.8
196	Telegraph operators	8,132	41.9	12.5	74.8	4.5	82.7	28.8
197	Buyers and shippers, farm products	8,113	47.5	12.3	59.5	8.5	84.3	2.1
198	Mail carriers, post office	8,113	44.0	12.5	75.8	2.9	86.1	7.9
199	Glaziers	8,082	38.4	11.7	46.7	.9	76.9	3.8
200	Assessors, controllers, and treasurers, local public administration	8,069	54.6	12.8	78.8	17.0	84.3	38.5
201	Lathe and milling machine operatives	8,061	39.1	12.0	51.3	.7	77.6	5.6
202	Drywall installers and lathers	8,050	32.6	11.1	39.4	.7	51.5	1.0
203	Grinding machine operatives	8,038	41.7	11.3	43.5	.6	73.9	6.1
204	Foresters and conservationists	8,014	39.8	13.7	75.6	41.3	79.5	3.9
205	Managers and administrators, nec.—self-employed: Personal services	8,004	53.5	12.3	59.7	8.1	88.2	34.8
206	Health practitioners, nec	7,957	59.5	16.6	81.3	55.3	50.0	42.9
207	Statistical clerks	7,956	40.7	12.7	77.9	11.5	79.4	64.7
208	Checkers, examiners, and inspectors, manufacturing	7,955	41.1	12.2	59.8	2.6	77.0	49.0
209	Managers and administrators, nec.—self-employed: Retail trade	7,945	50.0	12.2	58.9	7.3	89.4	19.9
210	Dental laboratory technicians	7,879	41.4	12.4	66.2	5.4	82.5	23.2
Fifth decile								
211	Bookbinders	7,867	36.9	12.1	53.1	1.7	76.0	56.5
212	Furnacemen, smelters and pourers	7,855	41.5	10.5	34.5	.9	74.6	4.2
213	Therapists	7,851	32.3	16.0	93.2	50.3	73.2	63.9
214	Salesmen, retail trade	7,839	42.9	12.5	68.6	6.9	78.7	13.0
215	Payroll and timekeeping clerks	7,834	42.1	12.6	78.2	5.8	81.2	69.1
216	Telephone linemen and splicers	7,789	29.4	12.5	82.0	.4	82.7	1.3
217	Stationary firemen	7,786	47.2	10.7	38.5	.6	81.8	9.0
218	Brickmasons and stonemasons	7,758	40.4	10.7	37.1	.7	41.6	1.3
219	Motormen, except urban rail transit	7,748	45.0	8.9	21.0		73.6	3.0
220	Office machine repairmen	7,740	32.5	12.5	77.7	1.4	85.0	2.1
221	Secondary schoolteachers, private	7,740	30.2	17.0	98.7	89.1	42.9	52.9
222	Librarians	7,727	33.6	17.0	96.3	64.1	53.7	81.5
223	Plasterers	7,679	43.8	10.3	31.6	.6	46.5	1.6
224	Railroad and car shop mechanics	7,669	46.6	11.1	42.0	.3	82.5	.9
225	Welders and flame cutters	7,624	38.4	11.0	40.3	.4	70.9	6.0
226	Longshoremen and stevedores	7,621	44.3	9.9	29.9	1.0	50.3	1.7
227	Winding operatives, nec	7,607	36.3	12.0	49.5	.1	75.1	52.4
228	Miscellaneous mechanics and repairmen	7,593	39.5	12.2	57.1	1.7	77.9	4.6
229	Meat cutters, and butchers, manufacturing	7,587	38.6	10.3	35.5	.5	77.2	27.7
230	Excavating, grading, and road machine operators, except bulldozer	7,560	41.6	10.2	32.6	.5	61.4	1.1
231	Archivists and curators	7,537	34.5	15.8	91.5	48.7	70.0	30.9
232	Secretaries	7,536	42.1	12.9	83.4	21.7	77.6	97.7
233	Meat cutters and butchers, except manufacturing	7,516	41.0	11.9	48.9	1.0	80.6	5.7
234	Computer and peripheral equipment operators	7,482	27.0	12.8	92.7	5.7	76.5	29.4
235	Oilers and greasers, except auto	7,480	43.3	10.4	36.2	.8	66.2	3.7
236	Tilesetters	7,474	39.6	11.1	40.6	.8	58.5	1.4
237	Legal secretaries	7,457	38.3	13.7	89.9	27.0	71.5	98.5
238	Keypunch operators	7,454	29.8	12.6	83.8	5.0	76.8	89.5
239	Managers and superintendents, building	7,419	52.2	12.5	65.3	16.4	80.4	40.8
240	Household appliance and accessory installers and mechanics	7,407	40.5	12.1	56.7	1.4	80.9	2.2
241	Bookkeepers	7,401	41.1	12.8	82.8	14.3	79.2	82.1
242	Surveyors	7,387	32.1	12.7	82.5	7.5	74.6	3.4
243	Drillers, earth	7,369	38.7	10.8	38.7	1.1	64.2	6.5
244	Radio and television repairmen	7,366	39.1	12.4	68.1	2.4	78.9	4.0
245	Sheriffs and bailiffs	7,346	42.7	12.4	67.7	4.3	86.4	6.1
246	Molders, metal	7,327	39.4	10.4	33.8	.4	75.2	12.2
247	Craftsmen and kindred workers, nec	7,312	38.4	11.7	47.5	1.4	68.8	9.2
248	Radio operators	7,289	40.2	12.5	73.3	4.8	77.3	26.6
249	Mine operatives, nec	7,253	38.8	10.5	37.2	1.3	68.9	2.9
250	Truckdrivers	7,246	40.0	10.5	33.6	.6	70.8	1.5
251	Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	7,242	30.8	14.7	93.0	35.3	73.7	71.8
252	Blasters and powdermen	7,225	41.8	9.7	31.5		65.2	4.5
253	Clerical workers, miscellaneous and not specified	7,225	38.2	12.7	76.8	11.5	74.1	72.0
Fourth decile								
254	Punch and stamping press operatives	7,202	36.9	11.0	40.5	.5	70.5	31.6
255	Agriculture and biological technicans, except health	7,187	34.8	12.8	80.3	14.6	76.2	32.8
256	Automobile body repairmen	7,180	34.9	11.1	40.9	.5	76.0	1.0

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Table 1. Continued—Selected occupations of men, ranked by 1969 median earnings

Rank	Occupation	Median annual earnings	Median age	Median school years completed	Percent completing at least 4 years of high school	Percent completing at least 4 years of college	Percent employed the full year	Percent of women in the occupation
257	Embalmers	7,180	34.7	13.9	91.1	18.4	74.1	4.0
258	Blacksmiths	7,171	48.8	10.3	37.0	.6	74.9	3.2
259	Furriers	7,159	56.8	11.2	44.2	1.8	63.2	17.5
260	Engravers, except photographers	7,132	37.0	12.1	56.2	1.8	69.4	29.0
261	Marshals and constables	7,130	47.3	12.3	63.2	5.0	82.3	4.1
262	Floor layers, except tilesetters	7,102	40.0	11.2	42.0	1.4	61.3	1.8
263	Jewelers and watchmakers	7,100	49.1	12.1	55.0	3.7	76.4	11.7
264	Metal platers	7,084	36.6	11.1	40.8	.8	75.2	9.1
265	Drill press operatives	7,070	36.8	11.4	44.1	.5	68.5	22.7
266	Carpenters	7,025	44.0	10.8	39.6	1.1	53.3	1.3
267	Photographic process workers	7,021	32.9	12.5	70.2	5.2	72.4	46.8
268	Carpet installers	7,018	30.1	11.8	47.9	.6	63.3	1.6
269	Registered nurses	7,013	38.8	13.5	84.1	22.7	71.1	97.4
270	Policemen and detectives, private	6,989	42.1	12.4	65.7	9.3	70.6	17.1
271	Assemblers	6,988	33.0	11.9	49.0	.9	64.4	50.0
272	Weighers	6,979	42.7	11.6	46.3	1.3	73.8	30.5
273	Health technologists and technicians, nec	6,976	33.1	14.6	88.8	37.7	72.1	56.1
274	Radio and television announcers	6,974	28.3	13.8	91.9	18.7	69.6	6.4
275	Therapy assistants	6,959	37.5	12.9	75.7	33.7	82.0	69.7
276	Teachers, except college and university, nec	6,941	37.3	13.8	83.0	30.7	58.6	70.4
277	Cement and concrete finishers	6,922	40.5	9.4	26.7	.7	40.5	1.6
278	Bakers	6,895	43.2	10.5	36.1	1.0	75.4	29.5
279	Miscellaneous and not specified operatives	6,895	36.9	11.3	43.2	.9	71.6	29.7
280	Billing clerks	6,880	34.8	12.6	78.2	5.6	76.9	81.8
281	Boatmen and canalmen	6,867	43.2	10.2	34.9	1.7	60.6	7.9
282	Automobile mechanics	6,862	37.6	11.3	42.9	.7	77.3	1.4
283	Bulldozer operators	6,853	40.9	9.9	30.3	.5	58.4	1.4
284	Elementary schoolteachers, private	6,843	29.6	16.7	96.5	81.0	40.7	85.5
285	Forklift and tow motor operatives	6,819	35.9	10.6	36.1	.4	73.0	1.7
286	Actors	6,816	35.1	14.5	88.0	34.6	25.7	41.9
287	Loom fixers	6,814	45.6	8.9	19.2	----------	86.0	1.2
288	Tailors	6,782	48.5	9.8	31.5	1.1	70.7	32.1
289	Mixing operatives	6,741	38.5	11.0	40.3	.9	74.7	4.2
290	Hairdressers and cosmetologists	6,731	35.3	12.3	68.1	2.6	73.5	90.1
291	Busdrivers	6,717	46.0	11.3	43.0	1.4	63.8	28.4
292	Painters, manufactured articles	6,708	36.7	10.5	34.1	.5	68.4	15.4
293	Decorators and window dressers	6,696	36.1	12.6	72.2	9.2	74.5	58.5
294	Cutting operatives, nec	6,692	39.1	10.7	37.7	.7	70.7	27.1
295	Automobile accessories installers	6,690	33.1	11.5	43.8	1.6	67.2	5.1
Third decile								
296	Meter readers, utilities	6,679	34.0	12.3	67.7	1.0	79.9	2.9
297	Solderers	6,637	37.8	10.7	38.6	.5	61.8	84.0
298	Paperhangers	6,595	51.0	10.7	36.7	2.6	44.6	10.1
299	Deliverymen and routemen	6,582	35.3	11.9	48.6	1.0	70.9	3.2
300	Cabinetmakers	6,516	44.0	10.9	40.6	1.8	70.6	5.2
301	Collectors, bill and account	6,471	30.6	12.8	78.7	10.5	72.9	36.4
302	Telephone operators	6,469	35.4	12.5	74.8	5.4	67.9	94.5
303	Bottling and canning operatives	6,435	39.9	10.7	38.4	.7	67.6	40.0
304	Sailors and deckhands	6,435	41.5	10.5	35.8	2.1	38.7	1.6
305	Farm managers	6,431	45.4	12.2	55.3	11.6	87.8	4.1
306	Shipping and receiving clerks	6,427	37.1	12.1	52.1	1.8	73.6	14.5
307	Warehousemen, nec	6,420	36.6	12.1	52.1	1.2	71.7	4.0
308	Filers, polishers, buffers, and sanders	6,388	40.2	10.1	31.4	.6	66.7	20.7
309	Sign painters and letterers	6,358	48.0	12.0	51.0	2.6	65.9	9.2
310	Motion picture projectionists	6,350	46.6	12.0	51.2	2.5	61.4	3.8
311	Tabulating machine operators	6,343	27.1	12.7	85.9	3.6	70.1	52.4
312	Calculating machine operators	6,305	27.3	12.8	85.4	7.6	63.0	90.9
313	Bookkeeping and billing machine operators	6,302	30.8	12.7	81.7	7.1	68.1	89.6
314	Stock clerks and store keepers	6,288	35.3	12.2	58.5	3.1	69.9	22.9
315	Athletes and kindred workers	6,273	30.1	12.9	74.4	17.6	52.7	28.3
316	Clergymen	6,249	41.3	17+	92.1	73.3	86.4	2.9
317	Inspectors, scalers, and graders, log and lumber	6,150	44.3	10.8	39.2	1.8	71.4	11.7
318	Stonecutters and stonecarvers	6,146	42.0	10.4	37.1	1.5	64.3	7.8
319	Upholsterers	6,110	42.7	10.5	34.6	.8	73.1	16.7
320	Recreation workers	6,101	26.1	14.7	86.1	36.2	58.5	41.7
321	Painters, construction and maintenance	6,077	23.0	10.2	32.7	1.1	49.4	3.9
322	Roofers and slaters	6,076	35.5	10.2	29.9	.6	43.7	1.5
323	Farm implement mechanics	6,056	39.9	11.5	46.4	1.0	78.7	1.1
324	Dieticians	6,037	40.9	12.7	66.0	29.8	69.7	92.2
325	Religious workers, nec	6,029	42.1	16.5	89.8	57.6	75.1	55.7
326	Typists	6,025	29.9	12.6	79.9	6.0	66.0	94.2
327	Riveters and fasteners	5,984	33.1	10.9	39.7	.6	62.6	45.8
328	Millers, grain, feed, and flour	5,945	45.4	9.3	30.6	.8	82.5	3.7
329	Guards and watchmen	5,891	52.0	11.3	44.7	2.5	70.5	5.0

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Table 1. Continued—Selected occupations of men, ranked by 1969 median earnings

Rank	Occupation	Median annual earnings	Median age	Median school years completed	Percent completing at least 4 years of high school	Percent completing at least 4 years of college	Percent employed the full year	Percent of women in the occupation
330	Knitters, loopers, and toppers	5,861	38.2	10.0	28.8	1.1	65.1	62.4
331	Medical secretaries	5,861	33.0	13.1	83.6	9.8	64.9	98.9
332	Health record technologists and technicians	5,852	34.0	14.5	97.3	30.5	68.9	93.8
333	Furniture and wood finishers	5,786	44.0	10.6	38.2	2.2	68.6	18.1
334	Housekeepers, except private household	5,777	38.9	12.6	65.4	8.8	61.7	72.6
335	Piano and organ tuners and repairmen	5,771	49.1	12.3	61.5	9.8	64.9	4.0
336	Farm foremen	5,754	45.0	10.6	41.0	6.2	81.1	6.6
337	Bank tellers	5,749	28.2	12.8	89.1	8.9	70.3	86.2
Second decile								
338	Practical nurses	5,745	38.8	12.4	65.9	2.5	70.4	96.3
339	Barbers	5,686	45.5	11.4	44.8	.8	74.8	4.6
340	Freight and material handlers	5,660	33.2	10.9	39.3	1.1	60.4	7.4
341	Bartenders	5,656	46.3	12.0	50.6	3.8	66.2	21.4
342	Graders and sorters, manufacturing	5,635	38.1	10.5	37.0	1.3	65.6	68.1
343	Weavers	5,589	40.9	9.1	20.8	.2	77.1	53.6
344	Hucksters and peddlers	5,569	42.8	12.3	60.3	9.7	58.1	78.9
345	Farm service laborers, self-employed	5,566	44.6	11.4	45.0	1.2	59.7	15.1
346	Welfare service aides	5,487	34.9	12.7	71.8	25.4	65.2	76.0
347	Sales clerks, retail trade	5,482	35.5	12.4	63.3	6.8	64.7	65.2
348	Dyers	5,425	37.2	10.2	31.7	1.0	74.6	8.4
349	Clothing ironers and pressers	5,387	45.8	9.6	26.7	.5	63.0	74.5
350	Kindergarten teachers, private	5,382	33.9	14.4	74.9	39.1	50.5	98.4
351	Packers and wrappers, except meat and produce	5,336	32.3	10.9	38.6	1.1	61.5	62.5
352	Elevator operators	5,329	54.1	8.9	24.4	1.2	71.7	27.1
353	Counter clerks, except food	5,317	34.1	12.5	67.8	6.2	63.9	67.5
354	Duplicating machine operators	5,270	28.2	12.4	69.2	4.8	60.4	56.8
355	Office machine operators, nec	5,248	28.0	12.4	66.3	4.6	61.6	67.8
356	Construction laborers, except carpenters helpers	5,213	37.1	9.8	30.2	.9	46.9	1.7
357	Textile operatives, nec	5,184	37.6	9.7	27.6	.6	74.3	48.8
358	Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs	5,172	45.6	11.0	40.1	2.7	57.3	6.0
359	Sewers and stitchers	5,149	41.3	9.3	26.7	.9	59.1	93.8
360	Dressmakers and seamstresses, except factory	5,110	46.3	9.8	34.1	3.0	61.0	95.6
361	Spinners, twisters, and winders	5,078	33.7	9.5	26.2	.3	74.9	64.6
362	Shoe repairmen	5,070	52.6	9.0	28.4	.5	75.0	20.1
363	Kindergarten teachers, public	5,068	30.7	16.4	92.5	66.8	38.8	97.9
364	Shoemaking machine operatives	5,014	36.9	9.3	23.9	.4	70.3	62.0
365	Garbage collectors	4,981	37.6	9.3	23.8	.7	68.6	1.4
366	Teamsters	4,977	38.4	9.2	26.7	.6	49.0	3.8
367	Carding, lapping, and combing operatives	4,974	41.9	8.3	14.3	.5	77.6	26.1
368	Sawyers	4,972	41.4	9.0	26.3	.6	62.4	8.3
369	File clerks	4,952	27.6	12.5	72.7	6.6	56.4	82.1
370	Miscellaneous and not specified laborers	4,938	36.3	10.1	32.0	.8	57.7	10.8
371	Mail handlers, except post office	4,937	28.6	12.3	64.2	3.2	59.5	43.6
372	Laundry and drycleaning operatives, nec	4,830	42.7	10.6	36.0	1.4	67.2	63.3
373	Farmers, owners and tenants	4,816	51.0	10.7	42.9	3.5	85.8	4.8
374	Janitors and sextons	4,771	48.2	9.9	30.2	1.1	65.6	12.7
375	Chainmen, rodmen, and axmen, surveying	4,706	25.4	12.3	61.6	2.9	49.4	1.4
376	Musicians and composers	4,668	28.9	12.9	74.4	18.5	37.9	34.0
377	Fishermen and oystermen	4,623	40.9	9.5	27.9	1.6	45.3	4.1
378	Enumerators and interviewers	4,606	30.8	13.5	87.3	25.0	45.1	79.8
379	Dancers	4,421	29.0	12.9	77.7	23.2	38.7	81.6
380	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	4,401	31.8	12.2	55.9	4.2	64.3	84.7
Bottom decile								
381	Health aides, except nursing	4,354	28.0	12.3	58.5	8.9	60.2	84.0
382	Receptionists	4,281	29.4	12.9	77.2	10.2	53.6	94.7
383	Boarding and lodging house keepers	4,256	58.1	12.2	54.1	10.5	79.9	73.9
384	Dental assistants	4,094	29.4	12.6	73.0	20.8	60.3	97.9
385	Cooks, except private household	4,076	31.3	10.9	35.7	1.4	52.6	62.5
386	Cleaners and charwomen	4,063	41.7	9.8	26.3	1.1	56.6	56.9
387	Attendants, personal service, nec	3,983	44.8	11.9	48.7	5.3	53.7	62.5
388	Animal caretakers, except farm	3,942	32.1	11.1	40.3	3.3	61.4	32.7
389	Child care workers, except private household	3,936	38.5	12.2	56.4	7.7	61.1	93.1
390	Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers	3,835	37.0	8.8	23.3	.6	41.6	2.3
391	Gardeners and groundskeepers, except farm	3,792	42.8	9.7	28.6	1.6	51.5	3.0
392	Baggage porters and bellhops	3,746	36.8	11.7	46.4	3.2	54.6	2.2
393	Carpenters helpers	3,692	30.2	9.8	28.7	1.0	36.5	2.3
394	Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	3,629	26.4	10.4	29.0	.7	49.3	10.8
395	Cooks, private household	3,552	54.0	9.8	30.4	2.7	67.7	94.2
396	Parking attendants	3,388	33.1	11.0	40.0	2.5	51.0	3.2
397	Meat wrappers, retail trade	3,300	22.5	11.2	38.5	.7	54.1	93.4
398	Chambermaids and maids, except private household	3,296	38.3	9.9	28.9	1.8	57.2	95.2

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Table 1. Continued—Selected occupations of men, ranked by 1969 median earnings

Rank	Occupation	Median annual earnings	Median age	Median school years completed	Percent completing at least 4 years of high school	Percent completing at least 4 years of college	Percent employed the full year	Percent of women in the occupation
399	Cashiers	3,154	23.4	12.3	58.0	3.6	50.5	84.1
400	Housekeepers, private household	3,151	50.1	9.8	33.6	3.7	55.3	96.7
401	Messengers	3,029	28.9	11.4	43.8	2.9	46.3	20.9
402	Produce graders and sorters, except factory and farm	2,959	38.4	8.9	23.9	.8	38.6	75.5
403	Waiters	2,894	27.7	11.7	47.2	3.7	40.6	89.2
404	Garage workers and gas station attendants	2,668	22.0	11.1	35.8	.9	44.3	2.8
405	Crossing guards and bridgetenders	2,620	64.5	9.1	27.3	1.2	42.8	59.3
406	Laundresses, private household	2,596	54.9	10.0	34.3	4.2	67.8	95.8
407	Farm laborers, wage workers	2,493	36.7	8.7	21.9	1.2	51.4	14.3
408	Health trainees	2,413	22.9	12.5	61.1	12.4	48.8	93.9
409	Stock handlers	2,114	19.5	11.3	38.5	.9	43.3	17.6
410	Attendants, recreation and amusement	1,923	23.9	12.0	49.8	3.6	36.4	24.5
411	Food service workers, n.e.c., except private household	1,917	21.9	10.8	32.7	1.5	37.3	75.5
412	Teacher aides, except school monitors	1,769	23.0	13.6	78.2	18.9	24.4	89.6
413	Maids and servants, private household	1,631	48.6	8.9	21.2	1.5	49.2	96.6
414	Library attendants and assistants	1,546	21.9	13.9	79.8	19.1	31.0	78.8
415	Food counter and fountain workers	1,413	19.2	11.1	35.6	1.1	30.9	76.0
416	Dishwashers	1,238	19.4	10.5	26.3	.9	25.7	37.8
417	Bootblacks	1,176	52.6	8.2	14.5	.8	47.8	8.3
418	School monitors	1,153	21.3	12.9	66.9	7.6	28.2	91.0
419	Farm laborers, unpaid family workers	1,100	20.3	10.8	34.0	1.4	63.4	41.3
420	Busboys	943	17.9	10.8	24.0	.9	20.6	14.1
421	Ushers, recreation and amusement	895	17.9	11.0	29.0	2.2	17.8	31.2
422	Newsboys	795	17.7	10.7	20.7	1.8	60.1	16.1
423	Child care workers, private household	687	19.8	10.6	24.1	.4	21.5	98.0

pared by ranking several different types of data. Median annual earnings of all workers are available for the complete range of detailed occupations. However, annual earnings depend not only on the occupation's wage or salary level, but also on the prevalence of part-year and part-time work. Earnings in some occupations may be low because a large proportion of the workers are employed part year or part time, either because full-year or full-time work is not available, or because workers, particularly women and youth, choose to work only part year or part time.

Mean annual earnings of full-year workers are also available for all the detailed occupations, and median annual earnings of full-year workers are available for a limited range of occupations. However, these data still do not account for part-time work, and no data are available on the characteristics of full-year workers such as age and educational attainment.

Rankings presented here are based on median annual earnings of all workers because of the limitations in other data. However, a comparison of two types of earnings data indicates that the inclusion of part-time and part-year workers does not significantly affect an occupation's relative earnings level. Median earnings of full-year full-time workers were ranked for the occupations for which data are available, 60 for men and 45 for women.[4] These rankings were compared with rankings of the same occupations by median earnings of all workers, resulting in a rank correlation coefficient of .94 for men and .84 for women. The lower coefficient for women is primarily the result of extremely different rankings for library attendants and assistants, and enumerators and interviewers. If these two occupations are excluded, the coefficient increases to .95.

Divided into deciles

To facilitate comparisons of the rankings for men and women, and discussion of the relationship between the rankings and worker characteristics, tables 1 and 2 were divided into 10 equal groups or deciles. The top decile in each table includes the top-ranking 10 percent of the occupations, the ninth decile includes the next highest 10 percent, and so forth.

Occupations with specific characteristics, such as median age of 40 years or more, are shown in tables 3 and 4 as they appear in the earnings deciles. Because the data are not weighted by the number of workers in each occupation, the distributions show only the characteristics of the occupations, not of the workers. In table 3, for example, 11.9 percent of the occupations, not 11.9 percent of the workers,

(*Text continued on p. 47*)

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Table 2. Selected occupations of women, ranked by 1969 median earnings

Rank	Occupation	Median annual earnings	Median age	Median school years completed	Percent completing at least 4 years of high school	Percent completing at least 4 years of college	Percent employed the full year	Percent of women in the occupation
Top decile								
1	Sales engineers	13,181	45.3	16.0	95.2	49.7	86.0	0.7
2	Mechanical engineers	11,377	36.9	15.6	91.9	46.6	73.4	1.0
3	Locomotive engineers	11,063	51.4	12.1	57.2	----------	90.8	.9
4	Aeronautical and astronautical engineers	10,448	39.6	15.0	83.2	42.7	74.3	1.5
5	Chemical engineers	10,023	24.5	16.6	96.2	81.5	77.7	1.1
6	Electrical and electronic engineers	9,813	40.4	15.2	91.8	46.5	82.4	1.7
7	Physicians, medical and osteopathic	9,788	40.4	17+	97.3	81.6	64.5	9.0
8	Millwrights	9,725	43.7	11.5	45.0	4.3	78.9	1.2
9	College and university teachers, physics	9,589	34.1	17+	99.9	87.8	41.6	4.3
10	Engineers, nec	9,528	34.6	15.9	91.2	49.4	75.3	1.7
11	Civil engineers	9,363	36.4	16.1	95.5	53.9	75.7	1.5
12	Managers and administrators, nec.—salaried: Construction	9,344	47.5	12.5	69.6	9.5	83.2	1.8
13	Airplane pilots	9,240	38.8	13.9	95.8	13.8	73.0	1.0
14	Physicists and astronomers	9,071	36.4	17.0	99.9	83.6	74.3	4.3
15	College and university teachers, education	9,018	42.1	17+	99.0	95.6	35.6	29.3
16	Lawyers	8,980	44.5	17+	97.5	75.1	69.4	4.8
17	Judges	8,883	51.2	13.7	82.5	41.1	72.6	5.1
18	Computer systems analysts	8,852	29.7	14.9	93.3	43.4	80.6	13.9
19	College and university teachers, social science, nec	8,843	39.7	17+	98.4	94.7	46.7	20.9
20	Industrial engineers	8,831	44.1	17+	87.3	28.3	84.8	3.0
21	College and university teachers, economics	8,725	37.8	17+	99.9	95.6	36.4	8.6
22	Operations and systems researchers and analysts	8,473	39.2	14.0	93.1	36.0	81.5	9.1
23	Mathematicians	8,348	29.7	16.5	99.1	73.7	69.0	24.5
24	Psychologists	8,342	38.1	17+	98.5	89.0	42.9	35.9
25	Railroad conductors	8,239	44.7	12.1	55.9	----------	77.1	1.0
26	College and university teachers, psychology	8,212	36.6	17+	99.9	97.6	35.1	29.7
27	Vocational and educational counselors	8,076	41.0	17+	96.8	76.3	32.3	44.7
28	College and university teachers, health specialties	8,063	38.4	17+	97.0	76.7	43.4	47.4
29	Chemists	8,062	33.3	16.6	97.0	75.5	72.4	11.9
30	Managers and administrators, nec.—salaried: Durable goods manufacturing	7,989	46.7	12.7	81.3	16.5	83.7	3.5
31	School administrators, elementary and secondary	7,949	48.9	17+	94.8	76.8	42.4	26.9
32	Firemen, fire protection	7,809	39.0	12.4	71.6	2.5	76.7	1.3
33	Structural metal craftsmen	7,769	41.8	10.8	38.2	----------	54.6	1.3
34	College and university teachers, home economics	7,603	44.3	17+	95.0	87.9	34.5	92.3
35	School administrators, college	7,574	45.4	16.8	95.4	65.5	65.4	23.0
36	Computer programers	7,537	26.6	16.0	98.1	50.9	68.6	22.9
37	Air traffic controllers	7,453	40.3	12.7	84.7	10.1	86.7	4.8
38	Managers and administrators, nec.—self-employed: Construction	7,349	46.3	12.4	63.8	14.5	66.7	1.4
39	College and university teachers, miscellaneous	7,316	36.8	17+	99.1	91.8	31.8	27.3
Ninth decile								
40	Sales managers, except retail trade	7,313	41.7	12.8	87.1	14.0	77.1	3.5
41	Computer specialists, nec	7,277	33.3	13.9	94.9	30.0	76.2	13.2
42	Managers and administrators, nec.—salaried: Wholesale trade	7,268	47.9	12.7	79.4	11.5	78.3	4.6
43	Railroad and car shop mechanics	7,230	51.0	11.8	48.6	----------	85.4	.9
44	Economists	7,228	35.2	16.1	95.9	53.5	67.8	11.5
45	Plumbers and pipefitters	7,205	43.2	11.7	47.4	.7	67.2	1.0
46	College and university teachers, coaches and physical education	7,188	32.1	17+	99.1	85.0	23.2	26.0
47	Managers and administrators, nec.—salaried: Communications, utilities, and sanitary services	7,174	40.4	12.7	87.3	16.3	83.6	10.7
48	Biological scientists	7,163	31.7	16.5	97.5	70.9	65.8	35.3
49	Health administrators	7,149	49.4	13.5	83.6	30.4	81.4	44.8
50	Statisticians	7,118	39.1	14.1	93.2	36.3	74.5	40.3
51	Officials and administrators, public administration, nec	7,071	47.1	12.8	89.2	17.9	81.1	18.8
52	Home management advisors	7,052	35.6	16.5	90.6	76.4	58.7	97.3
53	College and university teachers, chemistry	7,050	32.0	17+	99.9	92.5	45.5	11.6
54	Aircraft mechanics	7,010	43.1	12.1	55.1	1.2	67.2	3.2
55	Architects	6,995	38.8	17.0	94.0	73.5	68.7	3.7
56	Clerical supervisors, nec	6,995	44.9	12.6	86.9	6.3	84.6	43.0
57	Secondary school teachers, public	6,975	34.8	16.8	99.1	93.0	20.9	48.4
58	Air conditioning, heating, and refrigeration mechanics	6,925	34.3	11.6	46.8	----------	66.8	.9
59	Officers, pilots, pursers, ship	6,921	47.1	12.7	81.3	----------	55.4	2.0
60	Purchasing agents and buyers, nec	6,889	45.2	12.7	86.5	8.1	83.7	13.7
61	Elementary schoolteachers, public	6,883	38.5	16.6	98.6	86.3	20.5	83.6
62	College and university teachers, English	6,860	35.9	17+	99.5	94.8	26.9	41.8
63	Managers and administrators, nec.—salaried: Nondurable goods manufacturing	6,847	46.3	12.6	74.5	16.1	79.1	6.2
64	Postmasters and mail superintendents	6,820	55.1	12.4	71.3	4.8	85.2	30.7
65	Farm management advisors	6,806	29.2	16.4	97.7	77.1	60.0	11.6

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Table 2. Continued—Selected occupations of women, ranked by 1969 median earnings

Rank	Occupation	Median annual earnings	Median age	Median school years completed	Percent completing at least 4 years of high school	Percent completing at least 4 years of college	Percent employed the full year	Percent of women in the occupation
66	Cranemen, derrickmen, and hoistmen	6,734	42.0	10.9	41.6	.....	53.8	1.3
67	Urban and regional planners	6,726	28.1	16.9	99.9	83.3	55.1	10.5
68	Tool programers, numerical control	6,705	28.9	15.9	92.9	49.4	56.5	17.7
69	Managers and administrators, nec.—salaried: Business and repair services	6,695	41.6	12.9	85.3	19.6	76.3	11.5
70	Personnel and labor relations workers	6,681	41.2	12.9	89.3	24.3	73.2	31.5
71	Managers and administrators, nec.—salaried: Finance, insurance, real estate	6,669	45.2	12.7	85.6	12.6	82.3	14.6
72	College and university teachers, business and commerce	6,654	38.3	17+	99.9	93.2	32.7	31.8
73	College and university teachers, sociology	6,631	33.4	17+	98.5	92.0	36.0	24.6
74	Telephone linemen and splicers	6,625	29.5	12.3	65.4	.....	85.1	1.3
75	Railroad switchmen	6,609	38.6	12.3	66.0	.....	64.2	1.9
76	Managers and administrators, nec.—salaried: All other industries	6,604	45.8	14.0	86.7	36.6	69.0	20.1
77	Office managers, nec	6,532	45.9	12.7	89.2	7.8	84.2	40.4
78	Social workers	6,475	37.1	16.4	93.6	66.2	64.2	62.9
Eighth decile								
79	Optometrists	6,455	50.9	16.8	99.9	76.3	74.5	4.1
80	Funeral directors	6,406	53.2	12.9	85.3	21.2	87.7	6.9
81	Officials of lodges, societies, and unions	6,405	46.1	13.6	84.5	33.4	71.3	16.5
82	Bulldozer operators	6,398	43.8	9.4	27.1	.....	55.1	1.4
83	Stationary engineers	6,373	40.3	12.0	50.1	3.5	78.1	1.6
84	Dentists	6,351	38.8	15.8	94.2	48.5	49.2	3.0
85	Excavating, grading, and road machine operators, except bulldozer	6,331	42.9	9.7	27.5	1.2	61.0	1.1
86	College and university teachers, history	6,304	35.3	17+	99.4	93.7	30.5	17.9
87	Plasterers	6,282	34.6	12.1	52.3	.....	39.9	1.6
88	Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	6,280	38.7	12.5	74.7	5.6	74.6	5.9
89	College and university teachers, biology	6,271	33.7	17+	98.4	90.2	37.9	21.8
90	Bank officers and financial managers	6,241	42.1	12.7	89.6	9.7	81.6	17.5
91	Sociologists	6,237	31.2	17+	99.9	83.0	58.4	33.2
92	Actuaries	6,235	29.1	15.8	99.9	47.8	61.8	28.3
93	Electric power linemen and cablemen	6,223	34.3	12.0	50.8	1.4	65.0	1.2
94	Job and die setters, metal	6,216	40.2	10.9	37.8	1.2	72.2	2.6
95	Electricians	6,215	37.9	12.1	57.1	.7	65.8	1.8
96	Librarians	6,203	44.0	16.6	95.9	63.7	43.4	81.5
97	Ticket, station, and express agents	6,194	28.4	12.8	91.4	9.3	70.1	36.7
98	Public relations men and publicity writers	6,133	39.8	14.7	92.0	37.9	63.9	26.6
99	Airline stewardesses	6,123	24.0	14.0	97.9	17.0	59.3	96.2
100	College and university teachers, mathematics	6,106	33.5	17+	98.6	86.8	24.5	18.2
101	Sheetmetal workers and tinsmiths	6,079	40.8	11.3	42.7	.....	62.5	2.3
102	Real estate appraisers	6,075	49.4	12.6	89.6	13.7	69.2	4.2
103	Kindergarten teachers, public	6,073	37.5	16.4	93.4	69.0	25.4	97.9
104	Inspectors, except construction, public administration	6,058	44.1	12.5	71.6	12.1	72.0	7.0
105	Longshoremen and stevedores	5,973	46.1	10.7	36.1	.....	47.5	1.7
106	Telephone installers and repairmen	5,949	35.8	12.5	77.9	1.7	76.1	3.4
107	Social scientists, nec	5,907	32.8	16.4	96.1	56.5	55.0	26.2
108	Stock and bond salesmen	5,899	41.9	12.9	89.8	24.9	71.9	8.7
109	Railroad brakemen	5,894	38.5	11.5	45.3	.....	63.0	1.3
110	Automobile body repairmen	5,856	39.4	10.8	37.7	1.7	56.0	1.0
111	College and university teachers, foreign language	5,824	32.9	17+	98.6	90.1	26.0	46.8
112	Cement and concrete finishers	5,815	39.9	8.9	23.2	.....	36.3	1.6
113	Heavy equipment mechanics, including diesel	5,808	41.1	11.5	44.5	.3	69.2	1.9
114	Geologists	5,797	35.2	16.5	97.2	75.0	42.0	3.6
115	Accountants	5,796	42.0	12.8	90.5	13.7	70.2	25.5
116	Industrial engineering technicians	5,739	34.1	12.7	76.6	11.7	71.6	12.8
117	Postal clerks	5,721	40.1	12.5	76.1	1.8	64.1	30.4
Seventh decile								
118	Dental hygienists	5,704	29.0	14.9	98.8	26.1	43.4	93.2
119	Archivists and curators	5,691	45.5	16.0	93.6	50.9	66.7	30.9
120	Health record technologists and technicians	5,687	43.6	14.0	93.6	32.1	69.3	93.8
121	Veterinarians	5,641	34.5	17+	90.9	66.7	62.6	5.7
122	Pattern and model makers, except paper	5,635	43.4	12.2	57.9	1.0	65.3	4.8
123	Draftsmen	5,630	32.5	12.8	91.6	11.8	67.4	8.1
124	Tool and die makers	5,616	43.3	12.1	57.2	.9	62.0	2.0
125	Chemical technicians	5,606	33.9	12.9	83.9	18.6	63.4	14.7
126	Registered nurses	5,603	39.9	13.3	90.6	15.7	57.1	97.4
127	Policemen and detectives, public	5,582	39.1	12.5	73.3	6.1	66.4	3.1
128	Pharmacists	5,565	39.1	16.4	93.1	63.2	67.0	12.0
129	Managers and administrators, nec.—self-employed: Wholesale trade	5,564	51.1	12.5	71.8	12.1	73.5	7.3

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Table 2. Continued—Selected occupations of women, ranked by 1969 median earnings

Rank	Occupation	Median annual earnings	Median age	Median school years completed	Percent completing at least 4 years of high school	Percent completing at least 4 years of college	Percent employed the full year	Percent of women in the occupation
130	Office machine repairmen	5,563	34.7	12.5	77.6	9.5	70.7	2.1
131	Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	5,560	29.7	14.6	94.2	36.5	64.4	71.8
132	Technicians, nec	5,547	37.7	12.9	88.1	16.1	64.6	19.6
133	Data processing machine repairmen	5,543	34.5	12.5	74.7	6.1	67.9	2.4
134	Forklift and tow motor operatives	5,534	34.1	11.0	39.5	----------	61.3	1.7
135	Editors and reporters	5,530	35.8	15.7	93.7	48.0	61.2	40.2
136	Buyers, wholesale and retail trade	5,518	45.7	12.7	79.0	13.7	75.4	29.6
137	Furnacemen, smelters, and pourers	5,489	42.7	10.6	36.7	.4	68.8	4.2
138	Designers	5,461	36.1	13.7	85.9	29.7	53.7	24.1
139	Miscellaneous mechanics and repairmen	5,455	41.0	12.1	55.1	2.3	66.4	4.6
140	Managers and administrators, nec.—salaried: Transportation	5,454	41.7	12.9	89.1	11.6	67.4	11.7
141	Authors	5,451	42.8	16.2	97.0	58.0	53.7	30.5
142	Heat treaters, annealers, and temperers	5,404	48.8	11.6	47.2	----------	73.1	2.1
143	Therapists	5,384	31.9	16.3	92.4	58.3	48.7	63.9
144	Legal secretaries	5,379	32.0	12.7	94.4	4.9	71.9	98.5
145	Automobile mechanics	5,366	39.5	11.5	45.6	1.9	72.1	1.4
146	Grinding machine operatives	5,361	41.0	10.9	35.2	----------	60.0	6.1
147	Foremen, nec	5,360	45.3	12.1	53.3	3.4	77.2	8.2
148	Sheriffs and bailiffs	5,328	43.3	12.5	72.3	1.6	73.5	6.1
149	Expediters and production controllers	5,297	38.2	12.5	77.9	4.7	72.5	22.4
150	Computer and peripheral equipment operators	5,287	29.4	12.6	88.3	3.1	72.7	29.4
151	Truckdrivers	5,261	38.7	11.0	39.8	1.1	61.6	1.5
152	Telegraph operators	5,258	38.3	12.5	80.1	3.4	62.6	28.8
153	Creditmen	5,248	43.3	12.6	85.4	4.6	78.9	27.8
154	Power station operators	5,248	36.0	12.5	80.0	3.7	76.0	3.9
155	Forgemen and hammermen	5,247	38.9	10.4	32.7	----------	70.0	5.2
156	Stenographers	5,246	35.0	12.6	92.7	2.8	72.1	93.5
Sixth decile								
157	College and university teachers, art, drama, and music	5,242	39.8	17+	99.0	81.4	25.2	34.8
158	Engineering and science technicians, nec	5,241	31.6	12.8	82.5	17.8	63.9	18.0
159	Managers and administrators, nec.—self-employed: Finance, insurance, real estate	5,235	55.7	12.9	77.3	14.6	76.8	10.6
160	Insurance adjustors, examiners and investigators	5,232	29.8	12.8	92.6	12.9	69.3	25.7
161	Carpet installers	5,219	42.0	11.2	40.4	2.5	48.4	1.6
162	Managers and administrators, nec.— self-employed: Transportation	5,219	50.3	12.7	77.8	10.2	76.4	10.5
163	Tabulating machine operators	5,203	32.3	12.4	78.8	1.3	69.6	52.4
164	Payroll and timekeeping clerks	5,202	40.7	12.5	83.7	2.1	74.6	69.1
165	Insurance agents, brokers, and underwriters	5,194	41.7	12.6	84.4	8.9	71.4	12.6
166	Atmospheric and space scientists	5,170	40.6	12.8	81.4	22.3	54.0	10.1
167	College and university teachers, engineering	5,130	41.9	16.6	96.1	62.6	36.1	6.0
168	Research workers, not specified	5,113	28.1	16.5	96.4	64.4	50.7	25.4
169	Tilesetters	5,069	37.1	9.5	19.5	----------	51.2	1.4
170	Carpenters	5,057	39.6	11.1	41.6	2.9	45.5	1.3
171	College and university teachers, trade, industrial, technical	5,047	36.4	15.6	88.0	46.0	41.2	20.1
172	Lathe and milling machine operatives	5,043	42.7	11.2	41.2	.2	59.7	5.6
173	Advertising agents and salesmen	5,024	35.6	12.9	85.7	15.7	58.5	20.7
174	Actors	5,021	34.8	13.8	90.9	24.8	18.7	41.9
175	Radiologic technologists and technicians	5,017	26.5	12.7	93.6	2.8	64.5	68.4
176	Floor layers, except tilesetters	5,000	41.6	11.2	41.9	----------	66.9	1.8
177	Brickmasons and stonemasons	4,995	38.7	11.3	42.8	2.0	50.5	1.3
178	Roofers and slaters	4,975	34.0	9.5	19.2	2.0	50.1	1.5
179	Drywall installers and lathers	4,973	35.0	10.4	28.3	4.5	57.1	1.0
180	Managers and administrators, nec.—self-employed: Business and repair services	4,942	50.0	12.7	78.6	13.6	76.2	10.8
181	Managers and administrators, nec.—salaried: Retail trade	4,937	46.2	12.4	68.6	6.9	73.9	13.3
182	Photoengravers and lithographers	4,932	37.0	12.3	67.0	.9	64.4	12.8
183	Statistical clerks	4,887	38.7	12.5	83.7	4.7	68.2	64.7
184	Secondary schoolteachers, private	4,879	35.6	16.8	98.9	88.5	21.5	52.9
185	Rollers and finishers, metal	4,863	45.1	10.7	31.7	----------	61.3	6.9
186	Podiatrists	4,859	54.6	15.7	92.9	47.4	69.0	9.5
187	Radio and television repairmen	4,820	41.7	12.1	56.9	.7	63.5	4.0
188	Secretaries	4,803	33.8	12.7	91.8	4.9	66.3	97.7
189	Sales managers, department heads, retail trade	4,798	45.2	12.4	67.6	6.5	75.0	24.4
190	Warehousemen, nec	4,793	39.1	11.9	48.9	.8	63.7	4.0
191	Adult education teachers	4,761	37.5	16.1	87.8	51.7	37.1	46.7
192	Machinists	4,733	39.1	11.5	44.8	.7	62.4	3.2
193	Mail carriers, post office	4,717	36.7	12.4	74.8	1.9	55.2	7.9
194	Calculating machine operators	4,713	41.8	12.4	78.5	1.2	64.9	90.9
195	Medical secretaries	4,701	34.8	12.8	92.6	4.7	68.9	98.9

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Rank	Occupation	Median annual earnings	Median age	Median school years completed	Percent completing at least 4 years of high school	Percent completing at least 4 years of college	Percent employed the full year	Percent of women in the occupation
Fifth decile								
196	Agricultural and biological technicians, except health	4,699	37.0	12.6	74.3	13.4	60.5	32.8
197	Asbestos and insulation workers	4,669	33.0	10.9	37.8	----	45.6	2.2
198	Estimators and investigators, nec	4,662	37.1	12.6	85.5	7.7	67.1	38.4
199	Weavers	4,622	42.6	9.9	23.0	----	69.3	53.6
200	Drill press operatives	4,602	43.0	10.6	33.4	.3	53.1	22.7
201	Keypunch operators	4,597	27.7	12.5	86.5	1.2	61.6	89.5
202	Meter readers, utilities	4,572	39.2	12.2	60.8	----	63.6	2.9
203	College and university teachers, subject not specified	4,561	33.5	17+	97.8	71.4	30.6	31.1
204	Welders and flamecutters	4,554	37.4	11.2	41.0	.2	55.5	6.0
205	Household appliance and accessory installers and mechanics	4,507	38.6	12.0	51.8	1.4	65.5	2.2
206	Oilers and greasers, except auto	4,503	42.6	10.2	29.8	----	58.1	3.7
207	Writers, artists, and entertainers, nec	4,490	36.8	13.5	84.3	30.0	46.9	26.5
208	Garbage collectors	4,480	43.0	9.6	27.3	1.9	67.0	1.4
209	Bookkeepers	4,477	41.7	12.5	83.9	3.4	70.3	82.1
210	Health technologists and technicians, nec	4,473	30.5	12.8	84.1	14.1	63.9	56.1
211	Assessors, controllers, treasurers, local public administration	4,472	49.4	12.5	82.2	4.4	74.2	38.5
212	Dieticians	4,462	43.8	12.9	70.6	38.6	61.0	92.2
213	Elementary schoolteachers, private	4,430	37.1	16.4	97.5	70.6	21.4	85.5
214	Sailors and deckhands	4,402	33.2	11.5	46.2	9.5	42.5	1.6
215	Engravers, except photographers	4,396	40.9	11.8	48.0	.8	53.8	29.0
216	Drillers, earth	4,395	41.6	10.7	33.3	----	60.5	6.5
217	Punch and stamping press operatives	4,385	41.1	10.7	33.3	.3	53.5	31.6
218	Checkers, examiners, and inspectors, manufacturing	4,359	42.9	11.3	42.2	.4	60.5	49.0
219	Billing clerks	4,340	35.6	12.5	82.3	2.1	64.9	81.8
220	Precision machining operatives, nec	4,337	39.6	10.6	33.9	----	51.5	11.3
221	Pressmen and plateprinters, printing	4,320	39.0	12.1	54.4	.7	60.1	8.3
222	Managers and administrators, nec.—self employed: Nondurable goods manufacturing	4,319	51.0	12.5	73.2	13.5	69.5	14.1
223	Bookkeeping and billing machine operators	4,312	31.1	12.5	84.7	1.4	63.8	89.6
224	Solderers	4,273	39.4	11.3	41.7	.7	53.0	84.0
225	Metal platers	4,267	38.4	11.8	48.2	.9	61.9	9.1
226	Real estate agents and brokers	4,261	48.0	12.7	83.3	11.2	52.5	32.5
227	Telephone operators	4,241	33.1	12.4	75.7	.8	59.0	94.5
228	Carding, lapping, and combing operatives	4,236	44.3	9.2	20.2	----	69.3	26.1
229	Stock clerks and storekeepers	4,232	40.3	12.3	66.4	2.0	64.2	22.9
230	Winding operatives, nec	4,226	40.0	11.4	43.5	.3	54.4	52.4
231	Practical nurses	4,205	40.6	12.4	70.2	.9	58.5	96.3
232	Opticians, lens grinders and polishers	4,204	37.6	12.2	60.8	1.2	66.5	22.9
233	Construction laborers, except carpenters helpers	4,181	39.7	9.8	27.8	.9	43.2	1.7
234	Bank tellers	4,179	32.6	12.6	89.1	2.2	66.2	86.2
Fourth decile								
235	Assemblers	4,145	38.8	11.6	45.1	.4	52.1	50.0
236	Duplicating machine operators	4,125	35.0	12.4	74.0	2.2	58.0	56.8
237	Clerical workers, miscellaneous and not specified	4,118	37.7	12.5	79.6	3.8	61.2	72.0
238	Meat wrappers, retail trade	4,117	40.5	11.5	43.2	.1	60.5	93.4
239	Proofreaders	4,110	41.7	12.6	81.8	11.0	56.6	73.9
240	Molders, metal	4,106	38.5	11.1	39.0	----	58.7	12.2
241	Dental laboratory technicians	4,105	32.3	12.5	76.0	3.1	60.8	23.2
242	Mine operatives, nec	4,062	39.7	10.9	40.2	1.2	58.9	2.9
243	Bookbinders	4,055	43.2	11.2	41.2	.4	56.1	56.5
244	Collectors, bill and account	4,043	39.4	12.5	79.5	3.4	62.6	36.4
245	Typists	4,042	29.4	12.5	86.0	2.4	55.7	94.2
246	Mixing operatives	4,036	40.5	11.2	41.9	1.2	55.8	4.2
247	Spinners, twisters, and winders	4,014	41.6	9.5	21.5	.1	62.3	64.6
248	Chiropractors	3,985	60.3	16.1	95.1	53.9	63.2	8.0
249	Shipping and receiving clerks	3,977	40.3	12.2	58.5	1.2	63.8	14.5
250	Compositors and typesetters	3,972	36.9	12.3	68.1	2.1	59.1	14.3
251	Craftsmen and kindred workers, nec	3,949	37.8	11.4	43.0	1.7	58.5	9.2
252	Painters and sculptors	3,946	35.8	13.9	90.8	27.3	48.3	36.8
253	Managers and administrators, nec.—self-employed: Personal services	3,938	52.4	12.2	58.0	4.4	81.4	34.8
254	Radio operators	3,921	36.6	12.4	76.7	1.8	69.2	26.6
255	Glaziers	3,917	29.9	12.1	55.5	2.3	60.1	3.8
256	Agricultural scientists	3,906	42.5	12.8	83.1	23.9	50.6	8.7
257	Inspectors, nec	3,906	42.9	11.5	45.3	1.9	56.0	7.8
258	Painters, construction and maintenance	3,906	41.6	11.8	48.2	4.7	48.0	3.9
259	Managers and administrators, nec.—self employed: All other industries	3,900	48.9	12.7	77.4	15.9	62.8	17.9
260	Office machine operators, nec	3,893	36.9	12.4	70.7	1.5	57.9	67.8
261	Dispatchers and starters, vehicle	3,885	38.6	12.3	68.0	1.4	61.3	18.7
262	Clerical assistants, social welfare	3,843	39.1	12.6	77.0	8.0	65.5	74.1
263	Weighers	3,823	41.3	11.4	43.5	1.3	49.2	30.5

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Table 2. Continued—Selected occupations of women, ranked by 1969 median earnings

Rank	Occupation	Median annual earnings	Median age	Median school years completed	Percent completing at least 4 years of high school	Percent completing at least 4 years of college	Percent employed the full year	Percent of women in the occupation
264	Restaurant, cafeteria, and bar managers	3,819	48.2	12.0	51.6	2.9	56.7	34.0
265	Therapy assistants	3,800	37.3	12.6	73.4	9.2	54.3	69.7
266	Managers and administrators, nec.—salaried: Personal services	3,755	50.2	12.1	54.4	3.8	69.7	34.1
267	Painters, manufactured articles	3,750	36.8	11.0	39.0	1.2	51.3	15.4
268	Filers, polishers, sanders, and buffers	3,747	38.7	10.4	32.5	.2	51.8	20.7
269	Miscellaneous and not specified operatives	3,732	40.1	10.9	37.2	.5	52.0	29.7
270	Photographic process workers	3,728	36.5	12.3	63.7	2.4	52.6	46.8
271	Sales representatives, manufacturing	3,721	43.0	12.4	68.2	8.0	57.5	8.8
272	Freight and material handlers	3,708	37.4	11.0	38.7	.4	51.4	7.4
273	Cabinetmakers	3,707	37.5	10.5	35.7	.6	45.7	5.2
Third decile								
274	Guards and watchmen	3,687	43.9	12.1	55.4	1.8	55.8	5.0
275	Sawyers	3,686	38.9	10.4	31.4	----------	54.4	8.3
276	Sales representatives, wholesale trade	3,684	42.3	12.4	66.8	5.8	57.3	6.6
277	College and university teachers, theology	3,682	40.1	17.0	99.9	79.8	29.4	17.0
278	Photographers	3,655	38.5	12.6	78.1	11.9	54.3	14.3
279	Textile operatives, nec	3,652	38.2	10.3	29.9	.1	57.1	48.8
280	Riveters and fasteners	3,651	39.2	10.9	37.5	.2	49.5	45.8
281	Knitters, loopers, and toppers	3,629	39.7	10.1	27.0	----------	51.9	62.4
282	Dyers	3,622	39.5	10.9	34.5	----------	54.0	8.4
283	Managers and administrators, nec.—self-employed: Retail trade	3,603	52.3	12.2	57.7	5.0	77.9	19.9
284	Farm foremen	3,593	46.6	12.0	49.7	6.6	57.8	6.6
285	Policemen and detectives, private	3,588	41.7	12.3	63.9	1.3	49.3	17.1
286	Shoe repairmen	3,574	43.5	10.1	30.7	.7	58.3	20.1
287	Jewelers and watchmakers	3,540	38.6	11.9	49.1	3.1	52.3	11.7
288	Packers and wrappers, except meat and produce	3,516	40.5	10.7	34.5	.4	47.7	62.5
289	Stationary firemen	3,504	39.1	10.5	35.9	.4	57.7	9.0
290	Managers and administrators, nec.—self-employed: Durable goods manufacturing	3,498	51.9	12.4	65.3	8.8	68.3	5.6
291	Shoemaking machine operatives	3,497	41.0	10.1	29.8	.1	57.0	62.0
292	Dancers	3,469	23.7	12.3	62.3	4.7	25.5	81.6
293	Furriers	3,465	49.6	10.3	33.2	----------	44.6	17.5
294	Health aides, except nursing	3,460	35.3	12.3	62.6	3.4	59.4	84.0
295	Cutting operatives, nec	3,454	41.6	10.2	30.4	.4	50.4	27.1
296	Upholsterers	3,449	43.0	11.0	38.7	.2	55.7	16.7
297	File clerks	3,430	28.0	12.4	73.0	2.5	48.9	82.1
298	Tailors	3,422	48.4	10.4	34.1	.9	58.3	32.1
299	Dental assistants	3,405	26.5	12.5	81.7	1.7	54.7	97.9
300	Inspectors, scalers and graders, log and lumber	3,405	40.7	10.7	32.1	----------	49.8	11.7
301	Furniture and wood finishers	3,401	41.2	10.5	36.2	.7	54.3	18.1
302	Barbers	3,382	41.2	12.1	55.7	1.3	56.5	4.6
303	Sewers and stitchers	3,379	42.5	10.1	29.9	.4	48.3	93.8
304	Receptionists	3,376	31.9	12.6	82.3	3.5	52.1	94.7
305	Stone cutters and stone carvers	3,372	42.6	10.2	31.6	----------	72.7	7.8
306	Mail handlers, except post office	3,311	34.2	12.4	68.5	2.0	48.7	43.6
307	Meatcutters and butchers, except manufacturing	3,220	41.9	10.8	36.5	.6	54.9	5.7
308	Foresters and conservationists	3,217	38.4	12.1	54.9	10.5	55.5	3.9
309	Welfare service aides	3,192	41.9	12.1	55.1	7.2	50.4	76.0
310	Meatcutters and butchers, manufacturing	3,178	39.3	9.9	26.2	.4	49.5	27.7
311	Housekeepers, except private household	3,142	49.6	12.1	53.3	4.6	52.6	72.6
312	Milliners	3,108	55.7	10.7	37.5	1.0	48.7	90.8
Second decile								
313	Graders and sorters, manufacturing	3,103	43.1	10.2	30.7	.2	40.0	68.1
314	Salesmen, retail trade	3,092	44.8	12.3	64.3	3.9	54.9	13.0
315	Elevator operators	3,071	46.4	10.7	34.2	.7	61.6	27.1
316	Hairdressers and cosmetologists	3,041	33.3	12.3	66.2	.4	52.9	90.1
317	Clergymen	3,020	48.0	13.3	76.8	33.6	73.6	2.9
318	Bartenders	3,008	41.5	11.6	45.2	.8	55.7	21.4
319	Clothing ironers and pressers	2,980	43.6	9.7	24.6	.2	56.9	74.5
320	Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	2,969	38.1	11.8	47.7	.7	53.7	84.7
321	Radio and television announcers	2,963	37.9	13.4	91.4	27.4	52.9	6.4
322	Managers and superintendents, building	2,942	52.6	12.3	60.2	6.8	70.5	40.8
323	Miscellaneous and not specified laborers	2,942	39.5	10.4	34.1	.9	44.5	10.8
324	Counter clerks, except food	2,938	38.2	12.3	62.5	1.8	51.9	67.5
325	Decorators and window dressers	2,923	42.7	12.5	70.1	7.1	52.6	58.5
326	Boarding and lodging housekeepers	2,852	58.9	12.1	42.5	3.9	81.1	73.9
327	Deliverymen and routemen	2,844	37.0	12.0	50.0	1.8	48.8	3.2
328	Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	2,801	36.4	10.1	26.0	.4	44.3	10.8
329	Bakers	2,798	48.5	11.1	40.5	.5	44.9	29.5

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Table 2. Continued—Selected occupations of women, ranked by 1969 median earnings

Rank	Occupation	Median annual earnings	Median age	Median school years completed	Percent completing at least 4 years of high school	Percent completing at least 4 years of college	Percent employed the full year	Percent of women in the occupation
330	Laundry and drycleaning operatives, nec	2,789	45.5	10.0	28.2	0.5	57.7	63.3
331	Stock handlers	2,755	37.7	11.5	44.3	.4	50.9	17.6
332	Carpenters helpers	2,746	29.6	10.7	37.6	----------	39.1	2.3
333	Farm managers	2,744	48.5	12.2	56.7	7.1	72.6	4.1
334	Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs	2,702	42.0	11.7	46.8	1.3	40.9	6.0
335	Farm service laborers, self-employed	2,679	44.9	11.6	45.2	10.3	40.3	15.1
336	Dressmakers and seamstresses, except factory	2,664	53.6	10.8	40.0	1.8	50.0	95.6
337	Bottling and canning operatives	2,626	43.5	10.0	28.5	.2	30.7	40.0
338	Lay midwives	2,626	43.4	12.3	63.4	2.2	53.0	76.5
339	Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers	2,605	40.4	10.0	28.4	3.0	48.0	2.3
340	Attendants, personal service, nec	2,576	43.7	12.1	54.1	4.7	40.2	62.5
341	Surveyors	2,510	36.8	12.6	76.1	9.1	40.3	3.4
342	Recreation workers	2,476	29.0	13.7	83.0	26.1	41.7	41.7
343	College and university teachers, atmospheric, earth, marine, and space	2,471	24.9	17+	99.9	87.7	30.4	11.4
344	Parking attendants	2,458	37.8	11.3	41.3	4.0	28.3	3.2
345	Cleaners and charwomen	2,445	48.5	9.4	22.8	.4	56.3	56.9
346	Cashiers	2,431	32.9	12.1	56.7	1.0	45.0	84.1
347	Religious workers, nec	2,405	46.8	14.7	88.7	39.9	59.6	55.7
348	Janitors and sextons	2,404	48.9	9.8	27.9	.8	56.6	12.7
349	Sign painters and letterers	2,315	28.8	12.2	57.7	4.0	51.5	9.2
350	Salesmen of services and construction	2,256	37.0	12.3	63.7	5.4	42.7	35.1
351	Garage workers and gas station attendants	2,241	29.4	11.1	37.1	1.0	46.9	2.8
Bottom decile								
352	Sales clerks, retail trade	2,208	43.2	12.2	57.7	2.0	46.7	65.2
353	Farmers, owners and tenants	2,173	51.0	11.4	46.2	4.2	78.6	4.8
354	Cooks, except private household	2,157	48.1	10.5	32.8	.4	40.4	62.5
355	Messengers	2,110	23.4	12.3	65.1	2.1	39.3	20.9
356	Animal caretakers, except farm	2,060	31.2	12.1	55.5	3.1	44.5	32.7
357	Library attendants and assistants	2,058	29.8	13.1	85.2	18.5	41.3	78.8
358	Chambermaids and maids, except private household	2,048	44.9	9.7	24.8	.5	46.7	95.2
359	Produce graders and packers, except factory and farm	1,982	44.6	9.6	25.7	.8	22.3	75.5
360	Teachers, except college and university, nec	1,936	41.3	14.5	87.7	37.5	30.2	70.4
361	Kindergarden teachers, private	1,898	38.1	14.4	89.6	33.9	19.1	98.4
362	Gardeners and groundskeepers, except farm	1,875	43.5	10.4	35.5	1.9	38.7	3.0
363	Busdrivers	1,862	39.2	12.1	57.0	.6	12.1	28.4
364	Fishermen and oystermen	1,842	38.7	10.0	28.9	1.1	35.5	4.1
365	Food service workers, nec., except private household	1,839	44.0	10.9	37.1	.5	33.6	75.5
366	Teacher aides, except school monitors	1,672	37.3	12.6	80.7	5.0	12.9	89.6
367	Motion picture projectionists	1,669	23.6	12.9	87.5	7.3	37.7	3.8
368	Waitresses	1,662	31.6	11.5	43.2	.9	34.8	89.2
369	Athletes and kindred workers	1,650	27.9	12.9	77.9	17.5	28.4	28.3
370	Cooks, private household	1,599	55.2	8.7	18.6	.5	58.1	94.2
371	Newsboys	1,529	38.6	12.0	51.1	1.2	55.4	16.1
372	Crossing guards and bridgetenders	1,494	44.1	12.0	50.0	.7	9.4	59.3
373	Enumerators and interviewers	1,440	39.1	12.7	87.0	11.7	22.8	79.8
374	Musicians and composers	1,395	37.5	13.6	84.5	27.4	38.6	34.0
375	Food counter and fountain workers	1,382	35.1	11.5	43.1	.7	25.6	76.0
376	Child care workers, except private household	1,375	40.7	12.0	51.2	3.7	37.5	93.1
377	Paperhangers	1,330	53.1	11.6	46.3	3.5	21.3	10.1
378	Housekeepers, private household	1,318	53.5	8.9	22.6	.6	51.3	96.7
379	Demonstrators	1,266	35.1	12.4	71.7	4.4	26.0	90.8
380	Dishwashers	1,235	40.2	10.0	28.6	.2	32.0	37.8
381	Maids and servants, private household	1,093	51.2	8.8	18.5	.6	45.3	96.6
382	Farm laborers, wage workers	992	37.5	8.9	21.1	.8	24.2	14.3
383	Attendants, recreation and amusement	979	23.4	12.2	55.2	3.1	26.9	24.5
384	Hucksters and peddlers	956	39.0	12.3	67.0	3.2	32.0	78.9
385	Busboys	925	19.8	10.9	31.4	.6	22.2	14.1
386	Health trainees	871	21.8	13.4	90.4	4.1	17.0	93.9
387	Ushers, recreation and amusement	781	19.0	11.9	48.8	4.3	15.9	31.2
388	Farm laborers, unpaid family workers	768	44.5	12.0	50.5	1.3	77.4	41.3
389	Laundresses, private household	756	56.0	8.7	18.8	1.0	50.4	95.8
390	Child care workers, private household	671	32.1	10.7	33.7	1.4	21.6	98.0
391	School monitors	647	40.0	12.4	70.7	3.6	7.5	91.0

with median age of 40 or more are found in the highest earnings decile.

Comparison by sex

Earnings of men were generally much higher than earnings of women, for specific occupations or for earnings deciles. Men earned more than women in every occupation, except public kindergarten teachers. As tables 1 and 2 show, median earnings for the top-ranking occupation for women were about half the earnings for the top-ranking occupation for men.[5]

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Furthermore, only one occupation in the top decile for women, sales engineers, falls within the top earnings range for men. Of the remaining occupations in the top decile for women, only two fall in the earnings range of the second decile for men, five fall in the range of the fourth, fifth, and sixth deciles.

Among occupations with the lowest earnings, the range of the bottom decile for men, $687 to $4,354, would accommodate nearly all the occupations in the bottom half of the rankings for women. Therefore, if the tables were combined into one ranking, most occupations for women would be concentrated at the lower end of the scale.

Although earnings of women are much lower, the occupations are generally ranked in similar order for men and women. The rank correlation coefficient for the 385 occupations which appear in both tables 1 and 2 is .82. There are 49 occupations in greatly different rank (by 100 places or more). The occupations that rank for men much higher than for women were largely high-paid professional, sales, and managerial occupations, including podiatrists, real estate agents and brokers, and self-employed managers in finance, insurance, and real estate. Occupations where the rankings for women were much higher were craft and operative occupations with very few women, such as millwrights, and professional and clerical occupations dominated by women, such as registered nurses and medical secretaries.

Effect of age

For men, occupations with the highest earnings tended to have a median age of 40 years or more.[6] As indicated in table 3, the proportion of occupations with median age of 40 years or more generally tends to decline as earnings decline.

For women, the proportion of occupations with median age of 40 years or more did not vary greatly by earnings level, except for the second and third earnings deciles. (See table 4.) These two low deciles contained a relatively large proportion of occupations with median age of 40 years or more.

Effects of education

As might be expected, occupations with large proportions of workers having less than a high school education are generally found in the low earnings levels. The distributions of occupations with fewer than 60 percent[7] of the workers completing high school are heavily skewed toward the low earnings deciles, with 50.3 percent of those occupations falling in the bottom three deciles for men, and 48.9 percent for women.

For men, 39 occupations with fewer than 60 percent high school graduates, 21.8 percent of all occupations, appear in the top two deciles. Only three—self-employed managers and administrators in communications, utilities, and sanitary services, railroad engineers, and railroad conductors—appear in the top two earnings deciles. These occupations are generally managerial or highly skilled and highly unionized craft or machine operative jobs, primarily in metalworking trades. Many workers in these occupations receive apprenticeship or informal training not counted as school years completed.

For women, 45 occupations with fewer than 60 percent high school graduates, or 27.0 percent of the total, are found in the top five earnings deciles, somewhat higher than the percentage for males. All are craft and operative occupations with fewer than 10 percent female workers—most have less than 2 percent women.

Table 3. Percent distribution of occupations with selected characteristics, by earnings decile for men

Earnings decile for men	Median age of 40 years or more	Less than 60 percent workers completed high school	60 percent or more completed college	65 percent or more employed the full year	40 percent or more workers are female
Top	11.9		41.4	12.3	1.8
Ninth	12.9	1.7	24.3	11.6	2.7
Eighth	11.9	3.9	18.6	11.3	5.4
Seventh	10.4	6.1	5.7	13.0	2.7
Sixth	13.4	10.1	2.9	13.3	7.1
Fifth	9.9	12.8	2.9	11.9	11.6
Fourth	7.4	15.1	1.4	10.2	9.8
Third	8.4	14.0	1.4	9.6	14.3
Second	8.9	15.6	1.4	5.8	21.4
Bottom	4.9	20.7		1.0	23.2
Total	100.0 n=202	100.0 n=179	100.0 n=70	100.0 n=293	100.0 n=112

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Table 4. Percent distribution of occupations with selected characteristics, by earnings decile for women

Earnings decile for women	Median age of 40 years or more	Less than 60 percent workers completed high school	60 percent or more completed college	65 percent or more employed the full year	40 percent or more workers are female
Top	10.4	2.4	36.0	20.3	2.6
Ninth	10.4	3.0	26.0	18.8	7.8
Eighth	9.3	7.8	18.0	13.3	3.4
Seventh	8.2	6.6	4.0	18.8	6.9
Sixth	8.7	7.2	8.0	10.9	8.6
Fifth	9.3	11.4	4.0	7.8	12.1
Fourth	9.3	12.7	----	3.1	10.3
Third	12.6	16.9	2.0	2.3	12.9
Second	12.0	15.7	2.0	3.1	14.7
Bottom	9.8	16.3	----	1.6	20.7
Total	100.0 n=183	100.0 n=166	100.0 n=50	100.0 n=128	100.0 n=116

Occupations with large proportions of college graduates are concentrated in the highest earnings level. The bulk of the occupations with 60 percent [8] workers or more who completed 4 years of college or more are in the top earning levels, with 84.3 percent for males and 80.0 percent for females in the top three earnings deciles. Most of these are professional, managerial, and highly skilled technical and craft occupations.

Significantly, for men the bottom half of the earnings ladder contains only five occupations with more than 60 percent college graduates: private secondary schoolteachers, librarians, private elementary schoolteachers, clergymen, and public kindergarten teachers. These occupations are traditionally low paying, and, except for clergymen, traditionally female occupations. It should be noted that, except for clergymen, these occupations fare much better in the rankings for women, although the absolute earnings levels for women are generally lower than for men.

The bottom half of the rankings for women contains only four occupations with more than 60 percent college graduates: college teachers of unspecified subjects, private elementary schoolteachers, college teachers of theology, and college teachers of atmospheric, earth, marine, and space sciences. The reason for the relatively low earnings in these occupations is not clear. A partial explanation is that few women in these occupations worked a full year. The proportion working 50–52 weeks a year varied from 30.4 percent for college teachers of unspecified subjects to 21.4 percent for private elementary teachers, compared with 52.4 percent and 40.7 percent for men, respectively.[9] Also, the median age of less than 25 years for atmospheric, earth, marine, and space science teachers suggests that a large number of graduate assistants are likely to be included, pulling the earnings level down significantly.

Effect of full-year employment

The percent of workers in an occupation employed the full year (50–52 weeks) in 1969 is related to the occupation's earnings ranking. Because this percentage reflects both the workers' desire for and the difficulty in finding continuous employment, it is likely to be lowest in occupations with traditionally high unemployment rates and in those with large proportions of women, youth, and older workers. The measure of full-year employment does not, however, account for hours of work and therefore does not distinguish between full- and part-time workers.

Occupations with large proportions of women or youth are likely to have low percentages of full-year workers, and therefore relatively low earnings. These workers tend to be voluntary part-year workers who combine jobs with school or family responsibilities. A low percentage of full-year workers may also reflect high unemployment rates for certain occupations or for certain groups of workers. Unemployment and voluntary part-year work are related—a large proportion of the unemployment among women and youth stems from their recent entrance and reentrance into the labor market.[10]

Occupations with 65 percent or more of the workers employed the full year [11] are more likely to be found at the higher earnings levels. For men, the bottom two earnings deciles include only 6.8 percent of the occupations with 65 percent or more workers employed the full year. Occupations in these deciles are primarily low-skill service and laborer occupations which characteristically have

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high unemployment levels and little job security. The low earnings of workers represent the combined effects of low wage levels and prevalence of part-year employment.

The pattern for women is much the same, although the distribution is more strongly skewed toward the higher earnings deciles. The top two deciles contain 39.1 percent of the occupations having 65 percent or more full-year workers, compared with 23.9 percent for men. Occupations in which most women work year round are more likely to be found in the high earnings deciles, than those in which most men work year round. However, the percentage of women working the full year is generally lower than the percent for men in the same occupation.

Proportion of women

Another characteristic which is associated with an occupation's earnings level is the proportion of workers who are women. The relationship between earnings and sex reflects a number of other relationships mentioned earlier, such as the greater tendency of women to work part year and part time, and higher unemployment rates and lower educational attainment of women. Women are also more likely than men to leave the labor force in their late 20's and early 30's, a crucial period in the career development of highly paid professional and managerial workers.[12] The lower earnings of women are probably also the result of discriminatory hiring, promotion, and salary policies.

Women are concentrated in relatively few occupations: the five largest occupations contain about one-fourth of all female workers, compared with about one-seventh of male workers in the five largest occupations.[13] Concentration may tend to oversupply the markets in occupations dominated by women and thus depress earnings levels. It is likely, therefore, that women in occupations dominated by men, while earning less than men, will earn more than women in other occupations. Conversely, men in occupations dominated by women, while earning more than women, are likely to earn less than men in other occupations.

The evidence in tables 3 and 4 supports these conclusions firmly. For women, only about three-tenths of all occupations with 40 percent or more [14] women workers are found in the top half of the earnings rankings. Only three are in the top decile: vocational and educational counselors, college teachers of health specialities (including nursing), and college teachers of home economics. The bulk of the other occupations in the top decile are dominated by men, most with less than 10 percent female workers. On the other hand, the bottom earnings decile for women contains more than 20 percent of the occupations with 40 percent or more female workers.

For male workers, the opposite pattern appears and is somewhat stronger than the pattern for women. The chances of an occupation falling in a high earnings decile for men are greatly decreased as the proportion of female workers increases. Only about one-fifth of the occupations with 40 percent or more female workers are found in the top half of the earnings rankings for males. Of these, only two are in the top decile: college teachers of health specialties and dental hygienists.[15] The bottom two deciles, however, each contain more than one-fifth of these occupations. □

FOOTNOTES

[1] The high earnings of many of these occupations is partially the result of the large sampling error in the median earnings estimates for small occupations. (See footnote 3.) Seven of the top 10 occupations for women have less than 2,000 workers. Physicians is the highest ranking occupation for women which includes a relatively large number of workers, about 25,000.

[2] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population, 1970, Subject Reports, Final Report PC(2)–7A, *Occupational Characteristics,* 1973. The tables list 423 occupations for men and 391 for women, including all the detailed occupations for which data are available, except apprentices and allocated categories. In addition, major industry and class of worker detail (private, public, self-employed, and salaried) are included for several occupations. The abbreviation "n.e.c.," as used in tables 1 and 2, means "not elsewhere classified."

A similar table for men using 1960 census data appeared in Max A. Rutzick, "A ranking of U.S. occupations by earnings," *Monthly Labor Review,* March 1965, pp. 249–55. Direct comparison between that table and the tables appearing here is not possible because of the different numbers of occupations listed, and because of changes in the occupational classification system for the 1970 census.

[3] A method for estimating the sampling variability of median earnings and other estimates is presented in *Occupational Characteristics,* appendix D. This method indicates, for example, that the upper and lower limits of the con-

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fidence interval at the 95-percent level of confidence are $6,889 and $6,901 for the largest occupation for men, Miscellaneous and Not Specified Operatives, with median earnings of $6,895 for 1,857,928 persons with earnings. Limits for the smallest occupation, Health Practitioners, not elsewhere classified, were $4,683 and $18,773 about a median of $7,957 for 412 persons with earnings.

[4] Data are from *Occupational Characteristics,* table 15, and are subject to the same limitations as other census data. In addition, weekly hours information pertains to the census reference week, while weeks worked is for 1969.

[5] Because medians of more than $25,000 are not published, comparison with the earnings of physicians is difficult. However, the actual median is probably much higher than the reported $25,000.

[6] Median age of 40 years or more was chosen because it approximates the actual median reported by the census for the total experienced civilian labor force: 40.1 years for men and 39.3 years for women.

[7] The 60 percent approximates the 60.3 percent of the experienced civilian labor force who were high school graduates in 1969. Occupations with fewer than 60 percent high school graduates are therefore below average in terms of education of the workers.

[8] The 60 percent approximates the 56.0 percent of all professional workers who have completed at least 4 years of college.

[9] Although the proportion of college teachers working 50–52 weeks a year is expected to be small, the proportion for these low-paying specialties is less than the proportion in the highest paying specialties, where generally 35 to 45 percent of the women worked a full year.

[10] For elaboration on this problem, see Curtis L. Gilroy, "Job losers, leavers, and entrants: traits and trends," *Monthly Labor Review,* August 1973, pp. 3–15.

[11] The 65 percent approximates the 65.2 percent of the total experienced civilian labor force who worked 50–52 weeks in 1969. The percentages of 72.6 for men and 52.6 for women indicate a greater tendency for women to be part-year workers.

[12] For information on female unemployment and labor force participation rates, see 1969 *Handbook on Women Workers* (U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, Bulletin 294, 1969), and Elizabeth K. Waldman, "Changes in the labor force activity of women," *Monthly Labor Review,* June 1970, pp. 10–18.

[13] The five largest occupations for women include 25.4 percent of the female labor force: secretaries, sales clerks in retail trade, bookkeepers, public elementary schoolteachers, and waitresses. The five largest occupations for men include 14.4 percent of the male labor force: miscellaneous and not specified operatives, foremen, truckdrivers, farmers, and janitors and sextons.

[14] The 40 percent approximates the 38.1 percent of the total experienced civilian labor force in 1969 who were women.

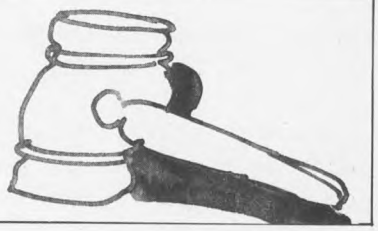
[15] The extraordinarily high earnings for male dental hygienists, $14,291, compared with $5,704 for females, is probably the result of classification difficulties compounded by the small number of men (1,201) in the occupation. The classification includes hygienists in institutions such as mental hospitals and prisons. Some of these individuals may be dentists, causing a severe bias in the earnings data for male hygienists.

A note on communications

The *Monthly Labor Review* welcomes communications that supplement, challenge, or expand on research published in its pages. To be considered for publication, communications should be factual and analytical, not polemical in tone. Communications should be addressed to the Editor-inChief, *Monthly Labor Review,* Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20212.

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Union Conventions



INTERNAL AFFAIRS HOLD THE SPOTLIGHT AT THE UAW CONVENTION

WINSTON TILLERY

THE 3,300 DELEGATES attending the United Automobile Workers 24th Constitutional Convention, held at Los Angeles, Calif., June 2–6, directed their primary attention to constitutional changes, the election of officers, and other internal affairs of the 1,700,000-member union.[1] Against determined and highly vocal opposition, the majority of delegates voted to extend the period until the next convention and election of top UAW officers to 3 years, or May 1977. The delegates then reelected President Leonard Woodcock and other International Union officials to serve during the newly extended terms of office.[2] The conventioners also supported a statement by the UAW Executive Board setting forth the procedures for ratification of negotiated agreements by different occupational groups within the union—a subject of recent controversy among many UAW members, particularly those in the skilled trades classifications.

Woodcock address

In his opening address to the convention, President Woodcock cited the gains achieved in the 1973 auto negotiations, including progress on safety and health, subcontracting limitations, voluntary overtime, escalator clauses, and pensions and wages, as significant accomplishments. Woodcock defended the contracts against critics who wanted reopener provisions and those who claimed the wage increases too low. He said that new provisions in the contracts are even better than reopener clauses, which only give the right to strike over an issue. These new provisions require the companies to place the money value of any employee benefit nullified by Government action in escrow, with the disposition of the money subject to negotiation.

Mr. Woodcock also labeled as untrue claims that the union had won only a 3-percent wage increase. The UAW, he said, could not publicly refute these charges earlier because the Cost of Living Council was still in existence, and was allowing a maximum annual increase of only 5.5 percent. Including cost-of-living increments, the actual first-year wage increase, according to Mr. Woodcock, was not 3 percent, but 11.6 percent.

Mr. Woodcock briefly but strongly assailed President Nixon. He expressed hope that election of a "responsive and responsible Congress" in November would alleviate inflation and other problems. He also called for speedy congressional action on the pension reform bill, on national health insurance, improvements in social security, and protection of workers in plant closings and transfers.

Mr. Woodcock said the UAW must increase its efforts in foreign affairs to strengthen world labor solidarity and to counteract a growing threat from multinational corporations. He cited continuing UAW efforts to bring representatives of Israel's Histadrut and Egyptian trade unions to the United States to "establish a dialogue at the labor level."

Mr. Woodcock also explained the union leadership's position on separate ratification of negotiated agreements—a topic of much debate later in the convention.

Next convention and elections to be in 1977

The first issue to cause a lengthy debate concerned a resolution, supported by the UAW leadership, to hold the next constitutional convention and election of officers in May 1977, rather than a year earlier.[3] UAW conventions customarily have been held at 2-year intervals. The principal argument for extending the period between conventions was that, since most UAW agreements now are negotiated for 3

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years, a similar term for the International officers would better meet the union's need for experienced bargaining teams. The delay until 1977 would also avoid the possibility of disruptive leadership changes on the eve of the 1976 auto negotiations. Many delegates from smaller local unions supported the measure on financial grounds, since their unions could more easily afford to send convention representatives at 3-year intervals. Most opponents argued that longer terms for officers posed a threat to union democracy and the close communications needed during the rapidly changing times. A few delegates urged annual conventions and elections. Debate on both sides was often heated, but the resolution to hold the convention 3 years hence was adopted. After further debate, the delegates also approved by a standing vote constitutional changes extending the terms of local union officers, stewards, and committeemen from 2 to 3 years.[4]

Ratification procedures

Perhaps the most complex and controversial issue before the convention concerned the interpretation of the UAW constitutional provision governing the ratification of negotiated agreements by separate employee groups, and the rights of the International Executive Board in the ratification procedure. Under the UAW Constitution, apprenticeable skilled trades workers, production workers, officeworkers, engineers, and technicians have the right to separately ratify negotiated contracts. The first provision for such separate ratification was adopted in 1957, and was modified in 1966 to permit these groups to ratify the entire agreement as well as sections applying only to their own group. According to UAW leaders, the measure was adopted to put additional pressure on industry in bargaining and to recognize and aid in satisfying the needs of the various groups as well as the majority.

Specifically, the controversy stemmed from a rejection by skilled trades members of the 1973 Ford agreement, which had been approved by the larger production worker group. After meeting with a Ford skilled trades subcouncil and other local leaders, the UAW National Negotiating Committee decided that the rejection resulted from a letter incorporated in the agreement giving the Ford Motor Co. the right to use production workers or outside contractors to work overtime on skilled trades jobs if a sufficient number of skilled trades workers did not agree to work for 2 consecutive weekends. Accordingly, the UAW renegotiated that part of the agreement to eliminate the objectionable language, and the International Executive Board then declared the agreement ratified. Following subsequent protests by individual workers, the UAW's Public Review Board held that the Executive Board had acted in accordance with its rights under the UAW Constitution (although a minority opinion held that the Board had erred in not submitting the modified agreement to another vote).[5] Some members of the skilled trades felt that the decision of the International, and its support by the Public Review Board, meant that their group had lost a "veto power" or other rights and demanded constitutional amendments to strengthen their powers in separate ratification.

No change in the constitutional article on separate ratification was submitted for debate or delegate vote; the delegates instead were asked to vote on a statement by the International leadership defending the Executive Board action and clarifying the uses of and limitations on the separate ratification procedures. In the statement it was made clear that no group has separate veto rights, but that the procedures are used as flexible tools to increase bargaining strength and satisfy the needs of all groups. The statement reiterated the International Executive Board's right to intercede in certain situations, as, for example, when a group rejected a settlement in an attempt to introduce clauses that violated basic union policy or to present new issues not previously included in negotiations.

Speaking for adoption of the statement, Vice President Doug Fraser said that press accounts had led to a mistaken idea that a minority group could veto an agreement approved by the majority. He stated that such a group could veto provisions applying only to their own group. The Executive Board can step in, if necessary, to prevent a small group from gaining an advantage at the expense of the vast majority, or to end a strike that is damaging to the union. He said the Board had never ratified an agreement rejected by the majority of all groups.

Following a lengthy debate, the delegates adopted the statement by a wide margin. It is not certain that this action has eased the tensions of the skilled trades minority within the union, since most delegates present represented the lesser skilled production workers.

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Election of officers

The nomination and election of International Union officers occupied nearly a full day of the convention; much of the time was devoted to a parade of well-wishers moving across the platform. President Woodcock and the incumbent vice presidents won easily in a rollcall vote. Opposing presidential candidate Pete Kelly and two candidates for vice-presidential posts conceded defeat relatively early in the contest. Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey was unopposed. Odessa Komer was elected to replace Vice President Olga Madar, who retired after 8 years in the office.

Following the election, the delegates voted for a constitutional change increasing President Woodcock's salary from $41,381 to $43,550 per annum, and Secretary-Treasurer Mazey's salary from $36,099 to $38,000. Salaries of International vice presidents and International Executive Board members were also increased. Another approved change increased salaries of International representatives from $18,598 to $19,600 per annum. In addition, all salaries were to be increased 3 percent per annum plus amounts determined by a cost-of-living formula.

Other convention actions

The delegates, with little dissent, supported a resolution asking for the impeachment of President Nixon for having "broken faith with the Constitution and used his powers excessively and unlawfully." The resolution named 13 issues to be investigated by the Senate in an impeachment trial. Mr. Woodcock had first asked for the President's impeachment in October 1973.

The issue of the relationship with the AFL–CIO did not come before the convention. President Woodcock, in his opening address and again at a postconvention press conference, indicated that differences of opinion, shortness of time, and lack of opportunity for discussion made it unwise to call for any action toward reaffiliation at this time. He said that such action, if taken, would be the work of a future convention. The UAW had disaffiliated from the Federation in July 1968, following a long series of policy disputes.

A financial report, presented to the convention by Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, showed the UAW has a net worth of $144,556,000. The strike insurance fund, for a time depleted by the 1970 General Motors strike and other strikes, has been increased to more than $89,000,000. The average dues-paying membership during 1973 was 1,501,910—more than 100,000 over the previous year.

Near the close of the convention, delegates adopted a resolution pledging support to Cesar Chavez of the United Farm Workers Union in his long battle with the Teamsters over the organization of California farmworkers. The UAW presented Mr. Chavez—a speaker at the convention—with a check for $80,000. Other resolutions approved by the delegates included recommendations for aerospace negotiations, pledges on civil rights, consumer rights and remedies, demands for election reforms, measures to curb alcoholism and drug abuse, and support for international labor solidarity. Because of a lack of time, some less controversial resolutions were remanded to the International Executive Board for action. □

FOOTNOTES

[1] The membership includes about 255,000 retirees, who may but are not required to pay nominal dues.

[2] Barring changes in the UAW constitution, which does not now permit persons to run for office after reaching the age of 65, this will be the last term of office for President Woodcock, who is 63.

[3] The date is approximate, and may be advanced or delayed 2 months by Executive Board action.

[4] Local unions may petition the International Executive Board for a shorter term for shop stewards and committeemen.

[5] In a postconvention press conference, President Woodcock concurred that it would have been better to have returned the agreement for ratification.

HARMONY PREVAILS AT AFSCME CONVENTION

VIRGINIA BERGQUIST

THE LARGEST American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME–AFL–CIO) convention on record convened in Honolulu, Hawaii, from June 10 to 13, 1974. Attended by over 1,700 delegates, the assembly reflected harmony within its ranks, approval of its leadership, and unity in its vision of future goals. By contrast, 10 years ago,

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AFSCME, now the largest public employee union in the AFL–CIO, was plagued by internal dissension which reflected itself in a battle for the union's leadership. In that fight, the union leadership was wrested from Arnold Zander by only 21 votes by Jerry Wurf, only the second president the union has had since it was chartered by the AFL in 1936.

Politicking was hardly evident at the 1974 convention, perhaps largely because of a decision taken at the 1972 biennial convention to extend international officers' terms from 2 to 4 years. Because of this change and the lack of other serious controversies on the floor, the assembly's business was completed a day ahead of schedule, despite a heavy calendar.

Fast-growing membership

One of the union's distinctions has been its continuing and rapid growth in membership. The fastest growing union in the AFL–CIO, it of late has been averaging 1,000 new members per week, an enviable pace during a period when much of the rest of the labor movement has seen its membership gains tapering off. Compared with 10 years ago, its size has almost tripled to nearly 700,000 members. One structural change necessitated by this increase was the addition of another international vice president for the eastern district (New Jersey and Pennsylvania). A surge in union membership among Pennsylvania's employees followed the 1970 passage of a comprehensive State statute authorizing public employee collective bargaining. The 75,000 workers who joined the union over the past several years in Pennsylvania brought that district's membership to over 10 percent of the union's total, entitling it to another vice president, the union's 22d.

This substantial membership growth has paralleled a rise over the last decade in State and local employment, the arena in which the union recruits its members. In 1964, State and local workers numbered 7.2 million. By 1973, they totaled over 11 million.

Seemingly cognizant of the need for continuing self-evaluation during this period of rapid expansion, delegates voted to establish a study commission to be appointed by the President, "to make an in-depth examination" of the union's "structural, functional, financial, and constitutional aspects." Ten years ago a similar commission wrote a new AFSCME constitution.

State of the union

As might be expected, the union's growing numbers and prestige have brought with them the inevitable problems that accompany size and prominence, and the rising expectations that accompany success. In his keynote address, President Wurf, seeming to express the sentiments of the delegates, sounded the general themes of the convention, variations of which were expounded by numerous speakers later in the week. Ultimately the themes were reflected in 59 adopted resolutions.

Jurisdictional problems. Vented most vehemently and frequently was the problem of jurisdictional disputes and the need for labor unity. President Wurf stated that "since our last convention our union has filed 28 complaints against other AFL–CIO unions under the Article 20 provision of the AFL–CIO constitution forbidding raids and jurisdictional encroachments." He also charged that unions, both his and others, were spending "too much time fending off attacks by other unions. . . . The resources we use to defend ourselves in jurisdictional competition properly should be used for better membership services." This is not a new theme for Wurf, who last year blamed jurisdictional fights and too few unionized workers for "labor's influence" being "far from what it could or should be."[1] Referring to some 60 million workers remaining unorganized (some of which he admits are unorganizable) and, more distressing, that the percentage of workers who are unionized has been declining, Wurf called for concerted efforts by all unions to organize workers in their own sectors. Unity, free from jurisdictional battles, was one of the first prerequisites for a strong and effective labor movement. This theme of the need for unity was later repeated by Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., of the National Urban League. Although Mr. Wurf was at times critical of the AFL–CIO, he did not make any suggestions to disaffiliate.

Later speakers repeated a similar theme: Cesar Chavez, President of the United Farm Workers of America (AFL–CIO), pleaded for support of their current boycott of grapes, lettuce, and Gallo Co. products, and criticized Teamsters for their interference in the Farm Workers' domain. Terry Herndon, executive secretary of the National Education Association (Ind.), also criticized the American Federation of Teachers (AFL–CIO) for raiding NEA locals, as well as its hostile treatment of the NEA:

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"The AFT alone would benefit from estrangement between the NEA and AFSCME," he said. Herndon, whose organization is already a member of the Coalition of American Public Employees (CAPE) together with AFSCME and the National Treasury Employees Union (Ind.), repeated his union's prior refusal to merge with the AFT.

Legislative actions sought. President Wurf also called for the enactment of various pieces of legislation, including the National Public Employees Relations Act (H.R. 8677 and S. 3294), and repeal of the Hatch Act, both of which were endorsed by Senator Daniel K. Inouye, who also spoke at the convention. The Public Employees Relations Act would grant public employees the right to organize and bargain collectively. Currently only 14 States grant this right to workers at both the State and local levels.

Other issues. Besides underlining the tremendous growth of the union, President Wurf emphasized the need and the opportunity for further growth in view of the multitudes of unorganized workers. He also voiced bipartisan criticism of the Government, especially for its administration of social services, and heartily endorsed both the recently formed Coalition of Black Trade Unionists (of which AFSCME Secretary–Treasurer William Lucy was a founder and the first president) and the Coalition of Labor Union Women, whose chairperson, Olga Madar, later addressed the convention concerning her newly formed group. Ms. Madar stated it was the Coalition's goal to "make the labor movement strong" and "work with all organizations of good faith."

Resolutions and constitutional amendments. Without exception, delegates voted in compliance with each committee's recommendations on every proposed resolution and constitutional amendment. Expressing widespread appreciation of the effects of inflation on the cost of union activity, the delegates, with limited debate, voted a two-step increase in the international union's per capita tax on locals from $1.50 to $2.15. The last per capita increase was authorized by the 1970 convention. On the subject of mutual cooperation, one resolution called for "further strengthening and expansion" of the Coalition of American Public Employees. This recently formed coalition, claiming to represent over 4 million AFL–CIO and unaffiliated public employees, serves as a legislative lobby at Federal, State, and local levels, and embodies the kind of united effort among unionists that President Wurf has espoused for years.

The delegates also gave a limited endorsement to a proposed Public Employee Department within the AFL–CIO, which would focus solely on public employees. However, the delegates expressed concern that some AFL–CIO affiliates might use the new department "to inhibit and frustrate the effectiveness of AFSCME." As a result, the resolution empowered the AFSCME leadership to join such a department, but if it did not operate "in the best interest of Public Employee unionism" they were directed to withdraw from it.

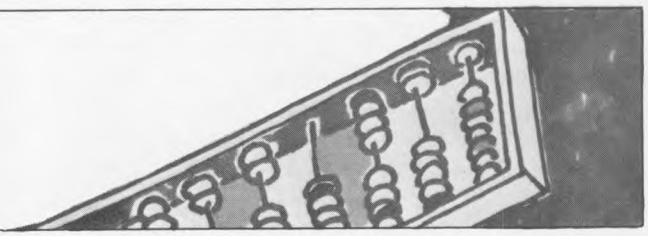
Also emphasized in resolutions were: the union's continuing advocacy of public employees' right to strike "as a last resort tactic to resolve an unjust situation"; the need for union security provisions in contracts (both agency and union shops); and encouragement for all locals to press for automatic cost-of-living adjustments in new contracts. □

———*FOOTNOTE*———

[1] Jerry Wurf, "Labor's Battle With Itself," *The Washington Post,* Oct. 14, 1973.

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Family Budgets



URBAN FAMILY BUDGETS UPDATED TO AUTUMN 1973

JEAN BRACKETT

THE BUREAU of Labor Statistics' three hypothetical budgets for a family of four averaged $8,181 a year at the lower level, $12,626 at the intermediate level, and $18,201 at the higher level in autumn 1973. (See table 1.) All three budgets increased about 10 percent over their costs in autumn 1972.

The budgets illustrate three different levels of living based on estimates of costs for different specified types and amounts of goods and services for each level rather than actual expenditures by families.

These budgets, which are not intended to represent a minimum or subsistence level of living, are for a precisely defined urban family of four: a 38-year-old husband employed full time, his nonworking wife, a boy of 13, and a girl of 8. After about 15 years of married life, the family is well established, and the husband is an experienced worker. The family has, for each budget level, average inventories of clothing, housefurnishings, major durables, and other equipment. The budgets pertain only to an urban family with the specified characteristics; no budgets are available for rural families.

Consumption costs

Budgets covering consumption items only—food, housing, transportation, clothing, medical care, and so forth—were updated to autumn 1973 by applying changes in the Consumer Price Index to the autumn 1972 costs for each main class of goods and services. (The last direct pricing for the budgets was in 1969.) The budgets do not represent how 4-person families of this type actually spend their money.[1] Rather, they reflect the assumptions made about the manner of living at each of the three levels. Table 2 shows consumption budgets for selected family types.

Food-at-home costs in the budgets are based on quantities in the low-, moderate-, and liberal-cost food plans developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in accordance with nutritional standards formulated by the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences. The food total also includes an allowance for a specified number of meals away from home at each level. In the 1973 updating, food costs amounted to 37 percent of the consumption total at the lower level, 33 percent at the intermediate, and 30 percent at the higher level.

In contrast to food, total housing (including not only shelter, but also housefurnishings and household operations) accounted for a rising budget share as the budget level rose. At the lower level, where the shelter component provided only for a rented dwelling unit, 25 percent of all consumption was allocated to housing. This component was 30 percent of the intermediate and 33 percent of the higher budget. The average for shelter in the intermediate and higher budgets reflects primarily homeownership costs, which

Table 1. Summary of annual budgets for a 4-person family at 3 levels of living, urban United States, autumn 1973

Component	Lower budget	Intermediate budget	Higher budget
Total budget	$8,181	$12,626	$18,201
Total family consumption	6,580	9,761	13,450
Food	2,440	3,183	4,020
Housing	1,627	2,908	4,386
Transportation	563	1,014	1,315
Clothing	696	995	1,456
Personal care	205	275	390
Medical care	660	664	692
Other family consumption	389	722	1,191
Other items	385	611	1,024
Taxes	1,216	2,254	3,727
Social security and disability	492	647	647
Personal income taxes	724	1,607	3,080

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Table 2. Annual consumption budgets for selected family types, urban United States, autumn 1973

Family size, type, and age	Lower level	Intermediate level	Higher level
Single person, under 35 years	$2,300	$3,420	$4,710
Husband and wife under 35 years:			
No children	3,220	4,780	6,590
1 child under 6	4,080	6,050	8,340
2 children, older under 6	4,740	7,030	9,680
Husband and wife, 35–54 years:			
1 child, 6–15 years	5,400	8,000	11,030
2 children, older 6–15 years [1]	6,580	9,761	13,450
3 children, oldest 6–15 years	7,630	11,320	15,600
Husband and wife, 65 years and over [2]	3,360	4,980	6,860
Single person, 65 years and over [3]	1,840	2,730	3,770

[1] Costs for the BLS Budgets for a 4-Person Family from which estimates for other family types are derived.

[2] Estimated from equivalence scale value of 51 percent of the base (4-person) family. Costs based on detailed BLS Budgets for a retired couple may differ slightly from estimates obtained by the scale value.

[3] Estimated from equivalence scale value of 28 percent of the base (4-person) family. May differ slightly from estimates obtained by applying a ratio of 55 percent to the BLS Budget for a Retired Couple.

NOTE: For details on estimating procedures, see **Revised Equivalence Scale: For Estimating Equivalent Incomes or Budget Costs, by Family Type,** Bulletin 1570-2 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1968).

include average mortgage interest and principal payments for a house purchased 6 years ago.

Medical care costs at the three budget levels include a family membership in a group hospital and surgical insurance plan, plus a specified number of visits to physicians, provisions for dental and eye care, and costs of prescriptions. The higher budget also provides for major medical insurance coverage. Costs of these provisions for medical care amounted to 10 percent of the consumption budget at the lower level, and 7 and 5 percent of consumption costs at the intermediate and higher levels, respectively.

The components of consumption at the lower level came to 80 percent of the total budget. The remaining 20 percent covered gifts and contributions, occupational expenses, life insurance, and social security and personal income taxes. Consumption items in the intermediate budget represented 77 percent of the total budget and in the higher budget, 74 percent.

Changes in budgets, 1972–73

Between autumn 1972 and 1973, consumption costs rose by 9 percent in the lower budget and 8 percent in the intermediate and higher budgets, primarily because of the very substantial increases in food prices over this period. (See table 3.) At each budget level the rise in food costs was more than triple the increase in any other consumption component. Among the three levels, the change in food costs in the higher budget was greatest, because the liberal-cost food plan used for this budget level includes larger quantities of meat, poultry, and fish for which prices increased most sharply over the period. However, food comprises a substantially larger portion of the lower budget and therefore has a greater impact on the change in the total cost of consumption at the lower budget level.

In the lower budget, shelter is limited to rental housing costs which increased by 4.7 percent between autumn 1972 and 1973. In the intermediate and higher budgets, 75–85 percent of the families are assumed to be homeowners who purchased their homes 6 years ago. Hence, a substantial portion of their shelter costs (principal and interest payments) does not reflect the current increases in home purchase costs reported by the Consumer Price Index. For this updating of the budgets, these costs were adjusted to reflect changes reported by the Consumer Price Index in home purchase and mortgage interest rates between 1966 and 1967—a period when mortgage interest rates declined slightly. Other components of owner costs reflecting increases between 1972 and 1973 were fuel and utilities, and repairs

(*Text continued on p. 62*)

Table 3. Percent changes in 4-person family budgets, autumn 1972 to autumn 1973

Component	Budget level		
	Lower	Intermediate	Higher
Total budget	10.8	10.3	9.9
Total consumption	9.1	8.3	7.9
Total consumption less shelter	10.3	10.0	9.4
Food	18.6	19.1	19.3
Housing	4.7	3.5	3.6
Shelter	4.7	3.2	3.2
Renter costs	4.7	4.7	4.9
Homeowner costs [1]		2.9	2.9
Housefurnishings and operations	4.9	4.7	4.5
Transportation	3.1	3.6	3.5
Clothing	4.0	4.1	4.0
Personal care	5.1	5.4	5.4
Medical care	4.9	5.1	5.0
Other family consumption	2.9	2.9	2.8
Other items	5.5	6.1	5.9
Social security	23.9	34.6	34.2
Personal income taxes	21.6	16.9	16.4

[1] Reflects changes in purchase prices and mortgage interest rates from 1966 to 1967 and changes in property taxes, insurance, fuel and utilities, and repairs and maintenance from 1972 to 1973.

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Table 4. Indexes of comparative costs based on a lower budget for a 4-person family,[1] autumn 1973

[U.S. urban average costs=100]

Area	Total budget	Cost of family consumption											Personal income taxes
		Total consumption	Food		Housing		Transportation [4]		Clothing	Personal care	Medical care [5]	Other family consumption [6]	
			Total	Food at home	Total [2]	Renter costs [3]	Total	Automobile owners					
Urban United States	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Metropolitan areas [7]	102	101	101	101	102	102	96	103	102	103	104	104	104
Nonmetropolitan areas [8]	93	94	95	97	93	90	120	91	93	87	84	81	84
Northeast:													
Boston, Mass	110	107	105	106	120	125	99	121	99	105	98	111	139
Buffalo, N.Y	100	100	102	102	97	95	105	107	107	100	89	105	99
Hartford, Conn	109	110	106	106	121	127	105	109	108	124	99	114	100
Lancaster, Pa	99	97	101	102	95	95	91	92	104	96	87	93	120
New York- Northeastern, N.J	106	105	110	109	104	104	86	109	99	101	109	113	112
Philadelphia, Pa-N.J	103	99	106	105	91	90	92	111	97	101	102	105	137
Pittsburgh, Pa	98	96	101	100	90	88	96	96	98	103	87	101	114
Portland, Maine	101	102	102	102	111	112	93	98	96	97	94	111	92
Nonmetropolitan areas [8]	97	97	100	103	94	93	125	95	93	83	90	82	95
North Central:													
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	97	96	94	94	98	98	86	90	109	102	90	101	106
Champaign-Urbana, Ill	105	105	100	102	116	120	90	93	114	101	101	99	110
Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern Ind	106	105	105	106	108	111	103	122	102	109	106	108	110
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind	95	95	100	100	86	85	92	95	100	98	88	103	92
Cleveland, Ohio	99	99	99	97	94	93	104	101	101	115	99	104	97
Dayton, Ohio	95	96	99	100	91	89	91	91	97	97	89	106	91
Detroit, Mich	101	100	104	104	90	91	99	99	100	111	104	103	111
Green Bay, Wis	97	95	93	94	98	95	88	92	107	104	87	96	114
Indianapolis, Ind	100	100	99	99	99	99	104	102	99	96	101	108	100
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans	99	99	102	102	92	91	103	101	101	111	98	102	97
Milwaukee, Wis	100	98	94	95	103	106	97	95	103	104	94	102	122
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn	101	99	98	98	99	100	96	99	104	107	94	105	124
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill	98	99	103	103	92	91	109	106	97	104	91	100	96
Wichita, Kans	95	96	97	98	95	94	91	94	98	99	98	98	87
Nonmetropolitan areas [8]	97	97	96	99	100	100	118	89	99	90	83	83	98
South:													
Atlanta, Ga	94	96	96	96	94	90	91	94	96	104	96	108	80
Austin, Tex	88	91	91	90	83	77	89	93	100	103	93	100	65
Baltimore, Md	103	101	95	94	107	108	97	100	100	105	110	102	126
Baton Rouge, La	90	92	97	98	84	80	90	95	89	103	88	102	68
Dallas, Tex	92	94	90	87	87	85	93	94	94	104	115	102	71
Durham, N.C	97	97	94	94	100	99	87	93	93	104	106	102	100
Houston, Tex	92	94	95	93	86	80	94	94	94	104	106	100	71
Nashville, Tenn	93	95	93	94	92	88	93	95	109	96	87	104	73
Orlando, Fla	96	98	90	89	110	112	90	92	92	94	105	104	77
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va	104	103	102	101	113	117	99	101	93	94	101	106	119
Nonmetropolitan areas [8]	89	90	92	93	87	82	118	89	88	86	80	80	72
West:													
Bakersfield, Calif	96	97	97	96	92	90	95	101	100	103	111	94	71
Denver, Colo	97	98	97	97	92	89	95	97	120	96	95	97	96
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif	104	104	97	95	110	113	104	108	106	98	124	99	93
San Diego, Calif	101	101	95	93	104	108	101	104	107	98	116	95	86
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif	109	109	100	100	122	128	104	113	113	112	113	104	103
Seattle-Everett, Wash	103	104	102	102	106	106	98	104	113	103	106	101	89
Honolulu, Hawaii	121	119	116	119	141	148	111	118	104	111	105	106	155
Nonmetropolitan areas [8]	97	97	95	97	97	96	124	94	103	93	91	78	92
Anchorage, Alaska	147	143	117	122	192	211	163	124	123	118	154	95	204

[1] The family consists of an employed husband, age 38, a wife not employed outside the home, an 8-year-old girl, and a 13-year-old boy.

[2] Housing includes shelter, housefurnishings and household operations.

[3] Renter costs include average contract rent plus the cost of required amounts of heating fuel, gas, electricity, water, specified equipment, and insurance on household contents.

[4] Homeowner costs include interest and principal payments plus taxes; insurance on house and contents; water, refuse disposal, heating fuel, gas, electricity, and specified equipment; and home repair and maintenance costs.

[5] The average costs of automobile owners and nonowners were weighted by the following proportions of families: Boston, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, 80 percent for owners, 20 percent for nonowners; Baltimore, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, St. Louis, and Washington, D.C., 95 percent for automobile owners and 5 percent for nonowners; all other areas, 100 percent for automobile owners.

[6] In total medical care the average costs of medical insurance were weighted by the following proportions: 30 percent for families paying full cost of insurance; 26 percent for families paying half cost; 44 percent for families covered by noncontributory insurance plans (paid by employer).

[7] Includes average costs for reading, recreation, tobacco products, alcoholic beverages, education and miscellaneous expenditures.

[8] As defined in 1960–61. For a detailed description of current and previous geographical boundaries, see the 1967 edition of **Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas,** prepared by the Office of Management and Budget.

[9] Places with population of 2,500 to 50,000.

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Table 5. Indexes of comparative costs based on an intermediate budget for a 4-person family,[1] autumn 1973

[U.S. urban average costs=100]

Area	Total budget	Cost of family consumption												Personal income taxes
		Total consumption	Food		Housing			Transportation[5]		Clothing	Personal care	Medical care[6]	Other family consumption[7]	
			Total	Food at home	Total[2]	Renter costs[3]	Homeowner costs[4]	Total	Automobile owners					
Urban United States	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Metropolitan areas[8]	102	102	101	100	103	103	104	101	102	102	102	103	104	104
Nonmetropolitan areas	90	90	95	98	86	85	80	98	93	92	93	84	83	83
Northeast:														
Boston, Mass	118	115	108	110	139	119	154	103	116	100	103	98	110	146
Buffalo, N.Y.	105	104	104	104	106	105	107	108	103	109	99	89	105	111
Hartford, Conn	109	112	109	108	116	117	120	115	109	108	127	99	114	95
Lancaster, Pa	98	97	103	104	89	96	86	98	94	105	94	87	98	106
New York-Northeastern, N.J.	114	113	114	110	125	115	134	94	106	100	102	109	113	132
Philadelphia, Pa-N.J.	103	101	108	107	96	88	96	95	107	98	99	102	106	119
Pittsburgh, Pa	97	97	103	102	88	83	86	98	96	100	102	87	103	102
Portland, Maine	101	102	106	108	101	101	98	104	99	97	95	94	108	91
Nonmetropolitan areas[9]	98	98	101	105	101	90	104	100	95	91	88	90	87	95
North Central:														
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	100	98	92	92	101	100	104	102	98	108	102	90	100	111
Champaign-Urbana, Ill.	103	103	99	101	107	129	105	101	96	115	100	101	98	99
Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern, Ind.	105	106	102	103	110	114	113	105	118	104	107	105	106	103
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.	96	97	98	98	93	82	95	103	98	100	95	88	100	92
Cleveland, Ohio	101	103	97	96	108	88	115	102	101	101	116	100	105	96
Dayton, Ohio	93	94	97	99	86	88	82	97	92	97	95	89	103	84
Detroit, Mich.	101	101	103	103	97	94	99	100	99	101	110	104	102	107
Green Bay, Wis.	99	96	92	93	100	93	99	98	94	107	100	86	96	119
Indianapolis, Ind.	101	102	98	98	104	99	108	111	106	100	95	101	106	96
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.	99	99	99	100	93	93	90	108	103	107	110	98	101	96
Milwaukee, Wis.	105	101	93	93	112	102	119	101	96	103	100	94	102	129
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	103	98	96	97	96	100	95	101	97	105	105	94	104	137
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	98	99	102	101	94	86	93	108	107	98	99	91	99	95
Wichita, Kans.	94	95	94	95	91	91	89	101	96	98	98	98	100	86
Nonmetropolitan areas[9]	93	93	94	98	92	97	88	98	94	96	96	83	85	93
South:														
Atlanta, Ga.	93	94	97	97	83	86	76	99	95	97	103	96	104	82
Austin, Tex.	87	89	91	91	75	76	67	99	94	101	99	93	101	65
Baltimore, Md.	99	96	97	95	87	112	74	99	99	103	105	110	102	117
Baton Rouge, La.	90	92	99	99	80	76	76	99	94	90	101	88	100	75
Dallas, Tex.	90	93	91	88	84	88	79	100	96	95	103	115	100	70
Durham, N.C.	96	95	95	96	90	102	83	96	92	94	101	107	101	101
Houston, Tex.	90	92	96	94	79	78	72	100	95	96	102	106	99	69
Nashville, Tenn.	92	95	93	95	89	85	85	100	95	111	94	87	104	73
Orlando, Fla.	90	92	91	90	87	106	79	95	91	93	92	105	103	70
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.	103	102	104	104	102	108	101	103	102	94	98	101	104	115
Nonmetropolitan areas[9]	85	86	93	96	77	78	67	97	92	89	91	80	82	72
West:														
Bakersfield, Calif.	93	94	94	94	87	90	83	100	95	97	101	111	95	79
Denver, Colo.	96	96	94	94	90	88	86	99	94	116	96	96	98	94
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	99	100	94	92	101	106	101	102	102	102	98	123	97	87
San Diego, Calif.	97	98	91	90	97	98	99	104	99	104	97	117	96	83
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	106	107	98	97	115	144	112	106	106	109	114	113	103	98
Seattle-Everett, Wash.	100	103	100	99	105	104	106	102	98	108	103	106	101	83
Honolulu, Hawaii	118	115	113	114	128	144	129	115	110	100	109	105	105	151
Nonmetropolitan areas[9]	90	90	90	94	84	83	79	96	91	100	100	91	81	86
Anchorage, Alaska	131	129	112	117	156	198	155	122	116	118	133	154	95	160

[1] The family consists of an employed husband, age 38, a wife not employed outside the home, an 8-year-old girl, and a 13-year-old boy.

[2] Housing includes shelter, housefurnishings and household operations.

[3] Renter costs include average contract rent plus the cost of required amounts of heating fuel, gas, electricity, water, specified equipment, and insurance on household contents.

[4] The average costs of automobile owners and nonowners were weighted by the following proportions of families: Boston, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, 50 percent for both automobile owners and nonowners; all other metropolitan areas, 65 percent for automobile owners, 35 percent for nonowners; nonmetropolitan areas, 100 percent for automobile owners.

[5] In total medical care, the average costs of medical insurance were weighted by the following proportions: 30 percent for families paying full cost of insurance; 26 percent for families paying half cost; 44 percent for families covered by noncontributory insurance plans (paid by employer).

[6] Includes average costs for reading, recreation, tobacco products, alcoholic beverages, education and miscellaneous expenditures.

[7] As defined in 1960–61. For a detailed description of current and previous geographical boundaries, see the 1967 edition of **Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas,** prepared by the Office of Management and Budget.

[8] Places with population of 2,500 to 50,000.

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Table 6. Indexes of comparative costs based on a higher budget for a 4-person family,[1] autumn 1973

[U.S. urban average costs = 100]

Area	Total budget	Cost of family consumption											Personal income taxes
		Total consumption	Food		Housing[2]			Transportation[5]	Clothing	Personal care	Medical care[6]	Other family consumption[7]	
			Total	Food at home	Total	Renter costs[3]	Homeowner costs[4]						
Urban United States	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Metropolitan areas[8]	103	103	102	100	104	107	105	102	102	101	103	104	105
Nonmetropolitan areas[9]	86	88	91	98	82	68	80	92	92	96	85	82	77
Northeast:													
Boston, Mass	121	117	107	107	140	117	159	112	102	101	98	109	144
Buffalo, N.Y	104	102	102	102	101	92	101	100	109	99	89	105	115
Hartford, Conn	105	109	105	106	112	102	116	105	110	125	99	113	90
Lancaster, Pa	96	96	102	102	88	84	83	92	107	94	87	101	96
New York-Northeastern N.J	121	116	115	108	128	152	133	109	102	103	109	113	149
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J	104	102	106	105	97	123	90	104	99	97	102	107	113
Pittsburgh, Pa	97	97	102	101	91	71	89	95	102	100	87	106	96
Portland, Maine	97	99	105	106	94	81	91	96	97	94	93	104	86
Nonmetropolitan areas[9]	93	94	98	104	94	69	99	95	90	93	90	85	87
North Central:													
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	100	98	93	92	102	101	104	96	108	99	90	100	108
Champaign-Urbana, Ill	103	104	100	102	109	114	111	96	115	100	101	99	99
Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern Ind	104	105	103	104	105	112	106	113	104	104	105	105	101
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind	93	94	98	100	88	66	89	95	100	92	88	98	85
Cleveland, Ohio	100	101	98	96	104	78	108	97	101	111	100	104	94
Dayton, Ohio	93	95	98	100	91	96	86	94	97	93	89	103	83
Detroit, Mich	102	101	104	105	100	101	99	96	101	107	104	103	107
Green Bay, Wis	103	98	94	97	100	84	100	93	106	96	100	97	127
Indianapolis, Ind	99	101	99	99	103	79	109	102	100	95	101	106	90
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans	100	100	102	102	95	85	93	104	102	109	97	101	98
Milwaukee, Wis	105	100	95	95	106	88	111	94	103	98	94	104	133
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn	104	98	99	98	94	92	91	95	104	102	95	103	136
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill	97	98	104	102	90	74	87	108	99	94	91	99	93
Wichita, Kans	93	95	94	96	91	75	89	98	98	97	98	99	83
Nonmetropolitan areas[9]	90	91	92	100	89	74	90	90	98	100	84	83	87
South:													
Atlanta, Ga	92	93	98	97	83	79	75	96	98	102	96	101	83
Austin, Tex	86	91	93	91	79	74	69	96	102	97	93	102	64
Baltimore, Md	100	97	100	96	87	93	75	97	105	107	110	102	116
Baton Rouge, La	91	94	99	100	88	77	88	96	91	100	88	101	75
Dallas, Tex	91	94	92	88	89	111	84	98	97	102	114	100	70
Durham, N.C	95	93	95	97	86	78	81	94	96	99	105	101	99
Houston, Tex	89	93	97	94	82	73	75	97	98	101	106	99	68
Nashville, Tenn	91	95	92	94	91	83	89	99	113	94	87	103	71
Orlando, Fla	89	93	90	90	91	76	89	94	94	92	105	102	68
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va	104	101	104	104	100	99	99	104	95	103	101	103	117
Nonmetropolitan areas[9]	81	84	90	96	75	65	68	92	89	92	81	80	66
West:													
Bakersfield, Calif	91	93	93	95	86	69	83	96	94	101	111	96	77
Denver, Colo	96	96	97	96	89	103	82	93	111	97	96	100	95
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif	102	103	98	93	105	116	107	104	100	98	124	99	95
San Diego, Calif	98	99	93	91	103	112	107	97	101	94	117	97	88
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif	106	107	101	98	112	126	113	105	106	115	113	104	103
Seattle-Everett, Wash	98	102	101	100	105	95	108	95	105	101	106	101	81
Honolulu, Hawaii	120	115	115	115	125	134	143	118	97	109	105	107	152
Nonmetropolitan areas[9]	86	87	87	95	82	66	77	89	95	105	91	84	81
Anchorage, Alaska	126	123	109	119	145	158	157	111	111	143	153	96	148

[1] The family consists of an employed husband, age 38, a wife not employed outside the home, an 8-year-old girl, and a 13-year-old boy.

[2] Housing includes shelter, housefurnishings and household operations and an allowance for lodging away from home city.

[3] Renter costs include average contract rent plus the cost of required amounts of heating fuel, gas, electricity, water, specified equipment, and insurance on household contents.

[4] Homeowner costs include interest and principal payments plus taxes; insurance on house and contents, water, refuse disposal, heating fuel, gas, electricity, and specified equipment, and home repairs and maintenance costs.

[5] All families were assumed to be automobile owners.

[6] In total medical care, the average costs of medical insurance were weighted by the following proportions: 30 percent for families paying full cost of insurance; 26 percent for families paying half cost; 44 percent for families covered by noncontributory insurance plans (paid by employer).

[7] Includes average costs for reading, recreation, tobacco products, alcoholic beverages, education and miscellaneous expenditures.

[8] As defined in 1960–61. For a detailed description of current and previous geographical boundaries, see the 1967 edition of **Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas**, prepared by the Office of Management and Budget.

[9] Places with population of 2,500 to 50,000.

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and maintenance. Property tax increases had slowed substantially, compared with the previous 5 years.

Between 1972 and 1973, both the social security tax rate increased—from 5.2 to 5.85 percent—and the maximum income on which contributions are made into the social security system increased—from $9,000 to $10,800. At the lower budget level where incomes needed to purchase the specified goods and services were below the $9,000 level in 1972 (except in Anchorage and Honolulu), the 24-percent increase in social security deductions as shown in table 3 resulted from the rate change and the higher level of income needed to purchase the specified goods and services. At the other two budget levels these deductions increased over the year by a third. Federal tax rates remained constant between 1972 and 1973, and the increases shown reflect higher marginal tax rates applicable to the income required to purchase an equivalent level of consumption at autumn 1973 price levels.

Differences in budgets among urban areas

Area indexes, representing differences in budget costs for an equivalent level of living, reflect not only differences among the areas in price levels, but also regional variations in consumption patterns, differences in climate and types of transportation facilities, and taxes.

All indexes relate to budgets for established families in each area. They do not measure cost differences associated with moving from one area to another or the living costs of newly arrived residents in a given community.

For the lower budget, costs were 9 percent higher in metropolitan than in nonmetropolitan areas; for the intermediate budget, 14 percent; and for the higher budget, 19 percent. Total budget levels were lowest in small cities in the South. Excluding Honolulu and Anchorage, interarea differences were smallest in the case of the lower budget and widened as the budget level rose. Further details on the indexes are presented in tables 4, 5, and 6.

Methods of calculation

The 1973 consumption budgets were derived by applying price changes between autumn 1972 and autumn 1973, reported in the Consumer Price Index for individual areas, to the appropriate autumn 1972 final budget for each main class of goods and services. Budget mortgage payments for a home purchased 6 years ago were estimated by applying the changes reported by the Consumer Price Index in home purchase and mortgage interest rates between 1966 and 1967 to the costs reported for these items in the spring 1972 budgets. This method of updating is approximate because the Consumer Price Index reflects spending patterns and prices paid for commodities and services purchased by wage earners and clerical workers generally, without regard to their family type and level of living. Other items were also updated to autumn 1973. Personal income taxes and Old Age, Survivors, Disability and Health Insurance rates were computed from tax rates in effect for 1973.

The budget costs are annual estimates reflecting autumn price levels. Because of the time required to compute the budget costs for three levels of living for each of the published areas at the required level of disaggregation, BLS is not able to provide estimates at current price levels. During the period from autumn 1973 to May 1974, the All Items Consumer Price Index for the United States rose 6.6 percent. However, the change in the total family budget differs from the change in the U.S. All Items CPI for at least three important reasons: (1) the CPI does not take account of changes in personal taxes, (2) the consumption weights used in the CPI are different from the consumption weights used in the budgets, and (3) treatment of homeowner costs is different.

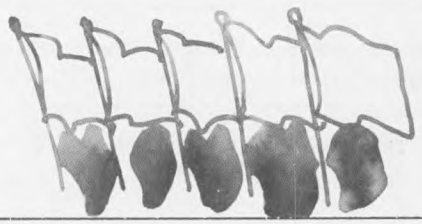
The sources of data, methods of calculation, and quantities of goods and services for each budget level are described in detail in *Three Standards of Living for an Urban Family of Four Persons,* Spring 1967, Bulletin 1570–5 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1969), which is now out of print. Copies may be obtained at a cost of $8 from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia 22151. A supplement, with budgets for spring 1969 and 1970, is also available from any BLS Regional Office listed on the inside front cover, free of charge. □

———*FOOTNOTE*———

[1] New information on actual spending patterns will be available upon completion of the 1972–73 Survey of Consumer Expenditures, now in process.

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Foreign Labor Developments



ISRAELI MANPOWER IN PERSPECTIVE

HAROLD WOOL

EFFORTS TO UPGRADE the educational and skill level of its labor force and to improve utilization of its limited manpower resources, although recently overshadowed by developments since the October War, continue to be important domestic policy concerns in Israel. This focus on manpower issues links directly to the ethnic composition of the nation, which is an agglomerate of native Jews and non-Jews, as well as of Jewish immigrants from various parts of the world. In this respect, Israel's manpower problems link to the cardinal principle on which the new State was founded—the provision of a homeland for the Jews throughout the world who choose to move there.

The policy of encouraging unlimited immigration, combined with the plight of Jews in various parts of the world, has resulted in large waves of immigration into Israel and in an extremely rapid rate of population growth. Between 1948 and 1972, the population of Israel increased almost fourfold, from 873,000 to 3,200,000; net immigration in this period of 25 years totaled over 1.2 million, accounting for nearly 60 percent of the population growth.

The effect of immigration

The absorption of this massive immigrant inflow into the Israeli society has posed major challenges to Israel's Government planners. These difficulties have been compounded by the uneven and uncertain rate of immigrant inflows, by the changing composition of the immigrant groups, and by the need for substantial investments both in physical facilities, such as housing, and in various social services, such as education and health care, required to assist many of these newcomers in becoming productive members of the labor force. All of this, moreover, has had to be accomplished in a nation with limited capital and natural resources, and which has been in a virtual state of siege during most of its brief history.

The greatest inflows, of immigrants into Israel, a total of 670,000 persons, occurred in 1948–51, the first 3 years following the War of Independence. The rate of net immigration subsequently slowed appreciably, but was still subject to wide year-to-year fluctuations. Peak periods were 1955–57, 1961–63, and 1969–72. In each of these periods, the annual net inflow averaged 40,000 persons or more per year, as contrasted with rates of 20,000 or less in most of the intervening years.

The countries of origin of these immigrants also varied markedly from period to period. At the time of the War of Independence, over 80 percent of the nonnative Jews were of European origin, drawn mainly from the countries of Eastern and Central Europe. During the period of mass immigration, 1948–51, the mix began to change significantly, with nearly one-half of the new immigrants coming from the continents of Asia and Africa, predominantly from the Moslem countries. Between 1952 and 1968, these "oriental" immigrants outnumbered those coming from Western countries. Since 1968, the U.S.S.R. has provided the largest single source of new immigrants. For the entire 1948–72 period, however, oriental Jews accounted for slightly over one-half (51.4 percent) of all immigrants.

In addition to these shifts in sources of immigration, the ethnic composition of the Israeli population has been strongly influenced by sharp differences in the natural growth rates (excesses of births over deaths) of its major component groups. The group which has grown most rapidly are the indigenous

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Table 1. Age distribution of Israeli population by major ethnic and natural origin group, 1972

Age	Total	Jews			Non-Jews
		Total	Western origin [1]	Oriental origin [2]	
	Number (in thousands)				
Total	3,201	2,724	1,431	1,293	477
Under 15 years	1,052	815	358	457	237
15–54 years	1,662	1,455	746	710	207
55 years and over	486	453	327	126	33
	Percent distribution				
Total	100.0	85.1	44.7	40.4	14.9
Under 15 years	100.0	77.5	34.0	43.5	22.5
15–54 years	100.0	87.5	44.9	42.7	14.5
55 years and over	100.0	93.2	67.3	25.9	6.8

[1] Includes immigrants from Europe and America, children of those immigrants, and children of native Israelis. (National origin of children based on father's country of birth.)

[2] Includes immigrants and children of immigrants from Asia and Africa.

SOURCE: Adapted from **Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1973,** tables ii/19 and ii/22.

Arabs, whose rate of natural increase in recent years has ranged between two and three times that of the Jews. Among the Jews, birth rates and natural growth rates have been much higher for the oriental Jews than for those of Western origin.

The combined effect of shifts in immigration and of differences in natural growth rates upon the ethnic composition of the Israeli population is perhaps best illustrated by the age distribution of the population by broad ethnic groups.[1] (See table 1.) By 1972, less than 45 percent of Israel's population consisted of "Western-origin" Jews, defined as including those born in Europe and America, those whose fathers were born there, and third-generation Israelis. (This contrasts with an estimate of more than 60 percent for that group in 1948.) The proportion of oriental Jews in the 1972 population was about 40 percent, and the non-Jews—nearly all Arabs and Druzes—accounted for about 15 percent. These proportions varied strikingly, however, among the major age segments of the population. Jews of Western origin accounted for only about one-third of the total among those under 15, but for two-thirds among those 55 years and over. Conversely, the Arabs and—to a somewhat lesser extent—the oriental Jews were most heavily concentrated in the younger age groups.

From these comparisons, it is evident that unless there is a very large influx of new Western immigrants, the Israeli population will become progressively more oriental in its ethnic mix in the next several decades

Educational and labor force characteristics

The shifts in ethnic composition of Israel's population have had pervasive implications for its manpower and educational policies. These are a consequence of the sharp contrasts in educational levels and in economic status among its major population groups, as illustrated by the following comparisons.

Educational attainment. One of the distinguishing characteristics of the Jewish people has been the emphasis traditionally placed upon "learning," since it is a basic tenet that all young males must achieve literacy in the Hebrew scriptures in order to take part in the prayer services. Nevertheless, in 1972, nearly 9 percent of Jewish adults 14 years and over had no formal schooling. They were mostly first generation immigrants from Asian or African countries, of whom more than one-fifth were without schooling. The proportion of Jewish women without schooling in 1972 (13.0 percent) was more than 2½ times as great as among men (4.7 percent). At the upper end of the educational spectrum, the percentages with postsecondary education, that is 13 years of schooling or more, ranged from 25 percent among Israeli-born Jews to only 5 percent among the oriental Jews. Among non-Jews, over one-third of those 14 years and over were without any schooling in 1972, while only 2.7 percent reported postsecondary education.

Although the educational gaps between the major segments of the Israeli population are thus still very wide, substantial progress has been achieved in recent years. Between 1961 and 1972, compulsory school attendance laws and substantial investments in adult education have reduced the proportion of those 14 years and over with no schooling from 31 to 21 percent among the oriental Jews and from 50 to 34 percent among the non-Jews.

Labor force participation. After allowance for differences in the length of schooling and in the extent of military service, labor force participation rates for adult Israeli men in the prime working age appear to be similar to those for United States men, with only some insignificant difference among the major ethnic or national origin groups. Labor force participation among Israeli women is, however, substantially lower than among women in the United

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States. Only 31 percent of all Israeli women 14 years and over were in the civilian labor force in 1972, as compared with about 43 percent in this country. This is a consequence of a much lower labor force participation among non-Jewish women and among women who had immigrated from oriental countries. The proportion of Israeli women 14 years and over who were in the labor force ranged from 41 percent for those born in Israel and 34 percent for the immigrants from Western countries to 26 percent for those who had immigrated from Asia and Africa and less than 10 percent for the non-Jewish population. Most Jewish immigrant women of oriental background have been restricted in their work activity because of their limited education and large families. The very low proportion of workers among the non-Jewish women reflects—to a high degree—the combined effects of extensive illiteracy, large family size, and the traditional negative attitude of Moslems toward employment of women outside of their homes.

Occupational distribution. A comparison of occupational distributions of the major "national origin" groups of Jews in the Israeli labor force in 1972 provides another indicator of their relative social status. (The data refer to the major components of the Jewish employed labor force only; comparable statistics for the non-Jews in the labor force are not shown in the available summaries.) Within the Jewish labor force, workers of Western origin, as well as those whose parents were born in Israel, held a disproportionate share of white-collar jobs, particularly in the higher level professional and managerial occupations, whereas workers of oriental origin were most heavily concentrated in the lower status blue-collar and service occupations. (See table 2.)

Within each of these major groups, a larger proportion of the second-generation Jewish workers were employed in white-collar occupations, suggesting significant inter-generational upgrading. However, whereas 39 percent of all second-generation Jews of Western origin were employed in the professional and managerial occupations in 1972, the corresponding proportion among those of oriental origin was only 9 percent.

Income disparities. As would be expected, the statistics on family income indicate a similar wide gap in relative economic status between the Western-origin and Israeli-born Jews on the one hand, and the oriental Jews and the non-Jewish population on the other. The differential in family income is even more pronounced if allowance is made for the larger family size of the oriental Jewish and the non-Jewish households. Thus, in 1972, the average money income per capita of non-Jewish urban families was less than one-third that of urban families whose head was born in Europe or America, while that of oriental Jewish families was less than one-half as great.

Implications

The indicators summarized above may help to place in perspective some of the key domestic policy concerns of Israeli officials and planners. One central issue, echoed by a number of top officials and experts in the educational field, is the need to accelerate the process of full integration of disadvantaged groups into the mainstream of Israeli society. Despite the progress evidenced by many of the statistical trends summarized above, it had become apparent that Israel in the early 1970's was faced with a crisis of rising expectations, reflected in the emergence of a militant "Black Panther" faction among the oriental Jews and by other disconcerting social indicators, such as increasing juvenile delinquency. As did the United States nearly a decade earlier, Israeli officials placed major emphasis upon education as a weapon

Table 2. Percent distribution of employed Jewish workers, by occupation and region of origin, 1972

Occupational group	Total	Western origin		Oriental origin		Israel, father born in Israel
		Born in Europe or America	Born in Israel, father born in Europe or America	Born in Asia or Africa	Born in Israel, father born in Asia or Africa	
Number (in thousands)	944.6	374.4	137.8	315.9	78.1	38.4
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar occupations	45.7	55.0	63.3	28.8	34.4	54.2
Professional and technical personnel	17.6	20.9	34.3	8.3	8.6	21.9
Administrators and managers	3.3	4.9	4.4	1.4	0.7	5.1
Clerical workers	16.5	17.5	20.6	12.0	20.1	20.6
Sales workers	8.3	11.7	4.0	7.1	5.0	6.6
All other occupations	54.3	45.0	36.7	71.2	65.6	45.8
Service workers	12.8	9.9	7.4	18.5	13.3	11.8
Agricultural workers	6.9	5.2	9.9	7.8	5.3	7.9
Skilled nonfarm workers [1]	29.0	26.0	17.9	35.3	40.4	23.5
Other and unskilled nonfarm workers [1]	5.6	3.9	1.5	9.6	6.6	2.6

[1] Includes workers in industry, transport, and construction.

SOURCE: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1973, table xii/19.

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in its "war against poverty," including such measures as a phased extension of the age of compulsory school attendance from 15 to 16, further rapid expansion of university enrollments, and a variety of remedial education projects, some of which were specifically designed to facilitate admission into higher education of culturally disadvantaged youth.

In this context, the objective of accelerating the educational and occupational upgrading of its own disadvantaged population has had to be reconciled with an equally high Israeli priority—that of continued absorption of new Jewish immigrants, among whom the largest group in recent years have been the immigrants from the Soviet Union. An exceptionally large proportion of these recent immigrants —about 40 percent of those who declared an occupation—had been previously employed in professional and technical jobs and expected similar job levels upon their settlement in Israel. Employment in professional and technical occupations had grown at a relatively rapid rate in the previous decade, rising from 11.3 percent of the total employed in 1960 to 17.6 percent in 1972—a growth made possible by the overall pattern of expansion of the Israeli economy. However, it was not all evident that this rate of increase in demand for professional and technical manpower could be maintained, and that—even under continued full-employment conditions—enough high-level positions would become open to accommodate the expected increase in supply of academically trained manpower.

The Ministry of Absorption, whose responsibilities encompass the economic and social readjustment of new immigrants, has been particularly concerned about this problem because of difficulties experienced by recent immigrants from the U.S.S.R. in obtaining employment in occupations commensurate with their prior training and previous occupational experience. One study by the Ministry of Absorption pointed to the prospect of a substantial surplus of academically trained professionals, if recent immigration trends were to continue. A subsequent projection, published by the Ministry of Labor in May 1973, arrived at the conclusion that the overall growth in demand for professional and technical manpower would probably match the growth in supply, but that significant occupational imbalances might emerge in specific fields. Thus, while a substantial shortage of about 14,000 academically trained teachers was projected for 1978, surpluses were projected in the following occupations: engineers, physicians and dentists, natural scientists, social scientists, and those in the humanities.[2]

The impact of the 1973 war

These projections, however, had been carefully identified as "preliminary," a caution which seemed particularly pertinent in view of subsequent developments. The War of October 1973 and its immediate aftermath had inevitably altered the economic premises underlying the assessment of the future manpower supply and demand for the Israeli economy. In contrast to a condition of full, or overfull, employment in the immediately preceding years, one immediate consequence of the wartime mobilization was the simultaneous emergence of severe manpower shortages in some sectors of the economy, such as those related to defense production, and of considerable unemployment in other sectors, notably those connected with tourist services.[3]

To cope with these major dislocations, the Ministry of Labor announced plans in late November 1973 to improve utilization of available Israeli manpower resources through two broad strategies: measures to encourage transfer of workers from labor-surplus to labor-shortage industries, through retraining, special pay incentives, and improved labor market services; and measures to expand the total civilian labor supply by facilitating increased labor force participation of women, return to the employment of pensioners, and use of volunteer workers from abroad.[4] Increased emphasis is being placed upon more effective cooperation between the agencies responsible for training and educational programs and those responsible for overall economic and manpower planning. □

———*FOOTNOTES*———

[1] The term "ethnic" is used here to distinguish among the following major elements of the Israeli population: Jews of Western origin, Jews of Asian and African origin, the Jews of Soviet origin, non-Jews, and third-generation Israelis.

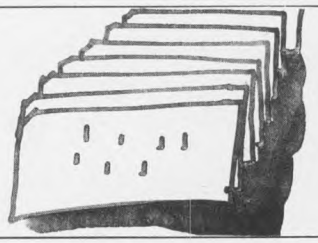
[2] *Israel's Manpower: Past Trends and Future Developments,* Jerusalem, Ministry of Labor (1973), p. 47.

[3] Some of these dislocations had already been substantially reduced by March 1974. Thus, the percentage of workers absent from their jobs was reduced from 18 percent in November 1973 to 8 percent, as compared with an average prewar level of about 5 percent.

[4] *Jerusalem Post,* Nov. 27, 1973.

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Research Summaries



MEMBERSHIP IN LABOR UNIONS AND EMPLOYEE ASSOCIATIONS, 1972

SHELDON M. KLINE

U.S. TRADE UNIONS report that their membership, including members employed outside the United States, grew by 142,000 between 1970 and 1972, a relatively minor increase in comparison with the organizing gains achieved during the mid-1960's. This gain was the smallest in both relative and absolute terms since the 1960–62 period, when union rolls actually declined. Excluding members who reside in Canada, unions claimed 19.4 million members in 1972, 21.8 percent of the total U.S. labor force and 26.7 percent of all employees in nonagricultural establishments. Thus, union penetration has generally declined over the past decade as the work force expanded at a faster pace than union membership. (See tables 1 and 2.)

Membership in professional and State employee associations reached 2.2 million in 1972, thus raising total union and association membership to 23.1 million. Association membership increased by 350,000 since 1970 with most of the gain attributable to the inclusion of 13 additional associations in the membership count. These employee organizations, although relatively recent entrants in the collective bargaining field, have emerged as energetic opponents of labor unions for the right to represent employees, especially in the public sector.

This summary presents the major findings of a biennial directory survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of labor organizations whose headquarters are in the United States. The survey consists of asking unions questions about membership and related matters. The complete directory discusses the many aspects of union and association organization, structure, and developments, and provides extensive statistical detail about various membership characteristics. It also lists the names and addresses of national unions and employee associations and the names of the major officers and officials. A special section deals with the availability and level of union strike benefit plans.

Included in the membership statistics for 1972 were 113 AFL–CIO affiliates, 64 national unaffiliated unions, and 35 professional and State employee associations. To be considered within the scope of the survey, a union must have been affiliated with the AFL–CIO or, if unaffiliated, must have negotiated collective bargaining agreements with different employers in more States than one. This requirement has been waived for national unions of government employees and those in the Federal service holding exclusive recognition. Professional associations were included if they reported they engaged in collective bargaining or representational activities and claimed membership in more than one State. State employee

Table 1. Trends in union and association membership, 1960–72

[In thousands]

Year	Union and association membership [1]	Union membership			Association membership [2]
		Total	AFL–CIO	Unaffiliated	
1960	18,117	18,117	15,072	3,045	----
1961	17,328	17,328	14,572	2,756	----
1962	17,630	17,630	14,835	2,794	----
1963	17,586	17,586	14,818	2,768	----
1964	17,976	17,976	15,150	2,825	----
1965	18,519	18,519	15,604	2,915	----
1966	19,181	19,181	16,198	2,983	----
1967	19,712	19,712	16,638	3,074	----
1968	22,063	20,258	15,608	4,650	1,805
1969	22,122	20,382	15,642	4,740	1,740
1970	22,620	20,752	15,978	4,774	1,868
1971	22,697	20,582	16,183	4,399	2,115
1972	23,115	20,894	16,507	4,387	2,221

[1] Includes membership outside the United States, primarily Canada. Data on employee associations were not included in the membership series prior to 1968.

[2] Includes 23 associations in 1968, 1969, and 1970; 35 associations in 1971 and 1972.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dashes indicate data not collected for that year.

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associations that reported they represented their membership or negotiated agreements were required to have members in more than one city within the State.

In the manufacturing sector, where unions have traditionally been strongest, membership declined by about 250,000 since 1970 to 8.9 million in 1972. (See table 3.) This decline was not unanticipated, however, in view of changing employment patterns over the past decade. Since the mid-1960's, the proportion of organized labor employed in manufacturing has consistently declined, as employment and membership in service-producing industries, including government, has risen. Membership in nonmanufacturing increased from 9.2 million in 1970 to 9.5 million in 1972. Similarily, membership among public sector employees increased by 140,000 since 1970 to 2.5 million. Most government union members have joined since 1962, the year President John F. Kennedy issued Executive Order 10988 which facilitated unionization of Federal Government employees.

Reflecting the effects of the shifting occupational and industrial composition of the economy, several of the major components of trade union membership have experienced uninterrupted growth over the past decade. From 1962 to 1972, the number of members who are women, for example, has increased from 3.3 million to 4.5 million, a gain of 38 percent. (See table 4.) Paralleling the continuous rise in their participation within the labor force, women have accounted for a steadily increasing proportion of all organized labor. Between 1962 and 1972, the proportion of all union members who were women rose from 18.6 percent to 21.7 percent. Women accounted for an even greater proportion of professional and State employee association membership, approximately 55 percent in 1972. The National Education Association alone accounted for three-fifths of the total number of women association members.

Membership of white-collar workers, a second major component experiencing rapid growth reached 3.4 million in 1972, an increase of 81,000 since the previous survey period. From 1962 to 1972 inclusive, unions have added 1.1 million white-collar members to their rolls. Closely related to the growth in white-collar unionization has been the expansion of employment in the public sector, where unions have made intensified efforts to recruit new members. Public employee associations claimed 1.8 million white-collar members, more than 79 percent of their total enrollments.

Table 2. Union and association membership as a proportion of labor force and nonagricultural employment, 1958–72

[Numbers in thousands]

Year	Membership excluding Canada	Membership exclusive of Canada as a percent of—			
		Total labor force		Employees in nonagricultural establishments	
		Number	Percent members	Number	Percent members
Unions and associations:					
1968	20,721	82,272	25.2	67,915	30.5
1969	20,776	84,240	24.7	70,284	29.6
1970	21,248	85,903	24.7	70,593	30.1
1971	21,327	86,929	24.5	70,645	30.2
1972	21,657	88,991	24.3	72,764	29.8
Unions:					
1958	17,029	70,275	24.2	51,363	33.2
1959	17,117	70,921	24.1	53,313	32.1
1960	17,049	72,142	23.6	54,234	31.4
1961	16,303	73,031	22.3	54,042	30.2
1962	16,586	73,442	22.6	55,596	29.8
1963	16,524	74,571	22.2	56,702	29.1
1964	16,841	75,830	22.2	58,331	28.9
1965	17,299	77,178	22.4	60,815	28.4
1966	17,940	78,893	22.7	63,955	28.1
1967	18,367	80,793	22.7	65,857	27.9
1968	18,916	82,272	23.0	67,915	27.9
1969	19,036	84,240	22.6	70,284	27.1
1970	19,381	85,903	22.6	70,593	27.5
1971	19,211	86,929	22.1	70,645	27.2
1972	19,435	88,991	21.8	72,764	26.7

NOTE: Membership includes total reported membership excluding Canadian. Also included are members of directly affiliated local unions. Members of single-firm unions are excluded.

Table 3. Distribution of membership of national unions and employee associations by economic sector, alternate years, 1956–72

[Numbers in thousands]

Year	Manufacturing		Nonmanufacturing		Public sector	
	Number	Percent of total members	Number	Percent of total members	Number	Percent of total members
Unions and associations:						
1968	9,218	41.9	8,940	40.6	3,857	17.5
1970	9,173	40.7	9,305	41.2	4,080	18.1
1972	8,920	38.7	9,619	41.7	4,520	19.6
Unions:						
1956	8,839	48.8	8,350	46.1	915	5.1
1958	8,359	46.5	8,574	47.7	1,035	5.8
1960	8,591	47.6	8,375	46.4	1,070	5.9
1962	8,050	45.8	8,289	47.2	1,225	7.0
1964	8,342	46.6	8,125	45.3	1,453	8.1
1966	8,769	45.8	8,640	45.2	1,717	9.0
1968	9,218	45.6	8,837	43.7	2,155	10.7
1970	9,173	44.3	9,198	44.5	2,318	11.2
1972	8,920	42.8	9,458	45.4	2,460	11.8

NOTE: Data include members outside the United States, primarily in Canada.

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Table 4. Trends in women and white-collar membership, alternate years, 1960–72

[Numbers in thousands]

Year	Women members		White-collar members	
	Number	Percent of total members	Number	Percent of total members
Unions and associations:				
1970	5,398	23.9	4,917	21.8
1972	5,736	24.9	5,202	22.6
Unions:				
1960	3,304	18.3	2,192	12.2
1962	3,272	18.6	2,285	13.0
1964	3,413	19.0	2,585	14.4
1966	3,689	19.3	2,810	14.7
1968	3,940	19.5	3,176	15.7
1970	4,282	20.7	3,353	16.2
1972	4,524	21.7	3,434	16.5

NOTE: Data include members outside the United States, primarily in Canada.

The report also provides some data on the occupational composition of white-collar membership (limited because no such information was available for about 500,000 union members). Of the 2.9 million white-collar union members for which an occupational class could be determined, 1.1 million were employed in professional and technical jobs, 1.0 million performed primarily clerical tasks, and 0.8 million were engaged in sales. About 90 percent of the association members identified as white-collar workers were employed in professional and technical occupations, again a reflection of the predominance of the National Education Association.

Continuing previous efforts to obtain information on the diverse aspects of union administration, the Bureau requested unions to report on the existence, rules, and disbursement of strike benefits. In response to this special inquiry, 79 unions, with 14.9 million members, reported they paid benefits under plans administered by the national headquarters. An additional 19 unions, which did not pay benefits at the national level, indicated that their local unions provided financial assistance to striking members. Most unions provided benefits as a matter of membership right, although 21 of the unions paying benefits under national control reported that benefits were based on the needs of the individual strikers. Minimum weekly benefits varied from $10 for the Railway Carmen to $70 allotted by the Air Line Pilots. In total, reported strike fund disbursements exceeded $61.6 million in 1972.

A more detailed discussion is available in the *Directory of National Unions and Employee Associations 1973,* scheduled for publication later this year. This publication will be available as Bulletin 1813 from the Bureau of Labor Statistics or any of the regional offices listed on the inside front cover. □

PRODUCTIVITY INCREASED IN 1973 IN MOST INDUSTRIES STUDIED

ARTHUR S. HERMAN

PRODUCTIVITY in 1973 grew in more than two-thirds of the industries included in the Bureau's industry productivity measurement program. With a few noticeable exceptions, however, the productivity gain in most industries was lower in 1973 than in the previous year and actual declines in productivity were recorded in 10 industries in 1973, as compared to 7 in 1972. This slower growth parallels the situation in the total private economy, where output per man-hour increased 3.0 percent in 1973 and 3.8 percent in 1972.[1]

Steel was the one major industry that had a significant gain over the previous year. Productivity increased 10.8 percent in 1973, compared to 5.8 in 1972. Demand for steel products was high throughout the year and production reached a record level. Steel output increased 19.0 percent in 1973, while man-hours grew 7.4 percent, resulting in the largest productivity gain for this industry since 1959. Another major industry, motor vehicles, posted a below average increase of 2.7 percent in 1973, down from 4.1 percent in 1972. This industry was significantly affected by the petroleum shortage in the latter part of 1973. While demand was high during the first three quarters of the year, it dropped sharply in the last quarter, and manufacturers began to make changes in production facilities to build more small cars. Motor vehicle output increased by 14.0 percent in 1973. However, man-hours almost matched this gain, growing by 11.0 percent, leading to the small increase in productivity.

Two additional industries greatly affected by the energy shortage were tires and inner tubes and paint and allied products, declining 4.6 and 3.9 percent, respectively. Many of the materials used to make tires and paint are petroleum based and were in very

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short supply in 1973. Among other energy-related industries, petroleum refining posted a large gain of 9.0 percent while the bituminous coal and lignite mining industry and the gas and electric utilities industry had very small increases of 0.6 and 0.4 percent, respectively.

All of the industries that data are available for recorded long-term gains in productivity over the postwar period, 1947–73. In the more recent period, 1968–73, about two-thirds of the industries had productivity increases that were equal to or greater than the 2.6-percent average for the total private economy. In this period, however, coal mining recorded a significant decline in productivity, dropping at an average annual rate of 3.2 percent. The coal mining industry averaged a small gain in output over the period which was more than offset by a large average increase in man-hours, resulting in the de-

Table 1. Output per man-hour in selected industries, 1968–73, and percent changes, 1972–73 and 1968–73

[Indexes, 1967=100]

SIC code	Industry	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 p	Percent change, 1972–73	Average annual percent change, 1968–73
	MINING [1]								
101	Iron mining, crude ore	110.0	117.8	118.0	123.4	138.1	147.5	6.8	5.8
101	Iron mining, usable ore	105.1	109.6	108.7	110.6	121.6	127.5	4.8	3.8
102	Copper mining, crude ore	109.6	116.2	126.9	137.2	135.2	126.1	−6.8	3.6
102	Copper mining, recoverable metal	103.4	106.9	112.8	114.6	112.4	104.2	−7.3	.6
11, 12	Coal mining	105.4	105.3	102.7	97.4	92.0	92.2	.3	−3.2
12	Bituminous coal and lignite mining	105.1	105.4	103.2	98.0	92.0	92.6	.6	−3.1
	MANUFACTURING								
203	Canning and preserving	107.4	103.5	105.7	111.1	114.7	(2)		[3] 2.0
2041	Flour and other grain mill products	106.7	106.1	110.9	116.0	128.8	124.2	−3.6	4.0
205	Bakery products	102.1	103.1	107.2	110.7	115.9	115.4	−0.4	2.9
206	Sugar	104.3	102.0	111.1	111.0	117.9	114.6	−2.8	2.6
2071	Candy and other confectionery products	101.6	99.5	99.9	102.5	108.5	111.7	3.0	2.2
2082	Malt liquors	106.4	113.7	119.2	124.1	140.4	152.8	8.8	7.4
2086	Bottled and canned soft drinks	109.2	111.9	118.8	127.4	133.3	141.5	6.2	5.5
211, 212, 213	Tobacco products—total	103.0	101.0	102.9	108.3	108.1	107.0	−1.0	1.3
211, 213	Cigarettes, chewing and smoking tobacco	102.6	97.7	98.2	102.9	102.4	101.1	−1.3	
212	Cigars	103.8	109.0	114.9	122.5	123.8	122.6	−1.0	3.7
2251, 2252	Hosiery	92.9	106.0	124.3	116.5	132.1	133.8	1.3	7.2
261, 262, 263, 266	Paper, paperboard and pulp mills	106.7	110.6	114.9	121.4	131.2	134.3	2.4	5.0
2653	Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	102.7	104.1	108.8	115.2	119.3	124.2	4.1	4.1
2823, 2824	Man-made fibers	115.6	116.7	119.3	140.4	158.6	171.0	7.8	9.1
2834	Pharmaceutical preparations	105.6	111.4	113.3	120.8	134.7	136.6	1.4	5.6
285	Paints and allied products	109.1	111.7	99.0	110.4	116.3	111.8	−3.9	1.0
291	Petroleum refining	103.0	107.0	107.6	113.2	125.7	137.0	9.0	5.8
301	Tires and inner tubes	106.8	102.6	104.6	111.5	114.3	109.0	−4.6	1.4
314	Footwear	103.5	96.7	104.1	106.1	104.8	100.7	−3.9	.4
3221	Glass containers	105.1	108.5	104.6	107.6	107.2	108.7	1.3	.4
324	Hydraulic cement	110.7	112.6	109.0	122.1	123.9	128.0	3.3	3.3
3271, 3272	Concrete products	109.4	110.1	109.6	116.7	128.0	(2)		[3] 3.8
3273	Ready-mixed concrete	103.1	98.8	96.1	102.3	103.5	(2)		[3] .4
331	Steel	104.2	104.8	101.9	105.6	111.8	123.9	10.8	3.2
3321	Gray iron foundries	107.1	113.2	108.4	113.6	118.8	119.2	.4	2.1
3323	Steel foundries	97.7	99.5	96.0	100.3	105.2	114.0	8.4	2.8
3331, 3332, 3333	Primary copper, lead, and zinc	118.3	120.9	117.0	122.3	136.0	143.1	5.2	3.9
3334	Primary aluminum	94.9	105.1	108.9	119.6	118.1	119.5	1.2	4.7
3352	Aluminum rolling and drawing	104.7	107.2	109.1	119.0	134.0	150.5	12.3	7.6
341	Metal cans	104.3	107.2	105.9	105.2	106.7	112.4	5.4	1.0
3631, 32, 33, 39	Major household appliances	105.1	108.6	105.8	120.3	130.7	126.9	−2.9	4.8
3651	Radio and television receiving sets	116.1	125.1	130.2	142.3	(2)	(2)		
371	Motor vehicles and equipment	108.4	106.7	102.6	119.6	124.5	127.8	2.7	4.2
	OTHER								
401, Class I	Railroads, revenue traffic	104.3	109.2	110.1	112.4	121.4	131.5	8.4	4.4
401, Class I	Railroads, car-miles	101.8	103.8	103.6	106.7	113.8	116.2	2.1	2.8
4213 PT	Intercity trucking [4]	106.4	109.0	106.8	113.6	117.5	123.0	4.7	2.9
4213 PT	Intercity trucking, general freight [4]	105.6	107.5	102.3	108.0	112.0	118.4	5.8	2.2
451	Air transportation [4]	104.3	107.2	109.7	116.6	128.5	130.8	1.8	5.1
4612, 4613	Petroleum pipelines	105.8	114.3	121.3	122.0	132.4	(2)		[3] 5.3
481	Telephone communications	106.2	108.4	109.6	118.7	123.2	128.9	4.7	4.2
491, 492, 493	Gas and electric utilities	107.0	113.8	117.3	122.7	127.2	127.7	.4	3.7

[1] Mining data refer to output per production worker man-hour.

[2] Not available.

[3] Average annual rate of change is for 1968–72.

[4] Output per employee.

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crease in output per man-hour. Among the reasons for the productivity decline were more stringent safety regulations—which particularly slowed production in underground mines, but also affected surface mines—and the impact of work stoppages.

Data on recent trends in productivity in selected industries are given in table 1. Measures for the telephone, paint, intercity trucking, and pharmaceutical industries were included for the first time.[2] A full report, *Indexes of Output Per Man-Hour, Selected Industries, 1974 Edition,* will be published by the Bureau as Bulletin 1827, and will be available later this year from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. □

———*FOOTNOTES*———

[1] See J. R. Norsworthy and L. J. Fulco, "Productivity and costs in the private economy, 1973," *Monthly Labor Review,* June 1974, pp. 3–9.

[2] For detailed reports on productivity in these industries, see Horst Brand, "Productivity in telephone communications," *Monthly Labor Review,* November 1973, pp. 3–9; Arthur S. Herman, "Productivity in the paints and allied products industry," *Monthly Labor Review,* November 1973, pp. 10–13; Richard B. Carnes, "Productivity trends in intercity trucking," *Monthly Labor Review,* January 1974, pp. 53–57; and Horst Brand, "Productivity in the pharmaceutical industry," *Monthly Labor Review,* March 1974, pp. 9–13.

UNION AND NONUNION PAY PATTERNS IN CONSTRUCTION

MARTIN E. PERSONICK

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS paid rates set by labor-management agreements enjoy substantial, although widely varying, wage advantages over their nonunion counterparts. This is one of the findings of the first Bureau of Labor Statistics survey in more than 35 years[1] on occupational pay and supplemental benefits paid to workers engaged in residential and commercial building and in highway, street, and other heavy construction. It covered 531,000 construction workers in 21 areas.

The gap between union and nonunion average straight-time hourly earnings for carpenters, numerically the most important journeyman trade studied, ranged from 15 percent in New York to 84 percent in Hartford during the fall of 1972. Union carpenters typically earned between 35 and 50 percent more per hour than their nonunion counterparts. (See table 1.) For construction laborers, the largest unskilled occupation studied, the union to nonunion wage differential was usually somewhat larger, ranging from 40 to 65 percent; at the extremes for laborers, the union-nonunion wage gap was 6 percent in Chicago compared with 77 percent in Dallas. Although limited by BLS publication standards to fewer than half of the areas studied, similar comparisons showed wide margins in favor of union electricians and plumbers—typically 55 to 70 percent above nonunion rates—and usually 35 to 50 percent for union cement masons.

Union firms accounted for four-fifths of the construction workers within the scope of the September 1972 survey. A majority of construction workers were paid rates set by labor-management agreement in all areas surveyed except in Biloxi, Dallas, and Washington, where between 35 and 45 percent were paid such rates. The proportion of union workers exceeded 90 percent in nine areas studied: Buffalo, Chicago, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Minneapolis–St. Paul, New York, Portland, St. Louis, and San Francisco.

Unionization in the construction industry is organized into craft groups that claim jurisdiction over specific types of work, such as carpentry and plumbing, in their local areas. The variations in bargaining power among these union locals within and among areas explain, to some extent, the wide differences in union wage advantages. Other factors contributing to the average union-nonunion wage relationship for an occupation in an area include the degree of craft unionization and, hence, the influence of rate-setting decisions on nonunion contractors; the amount of federally funded construction activity[2] requiring the payment of "prevailing" rates and benefits paid; and the distribution of workers by type of construction project, especially residential versus commercial building.

Survey results substantiate the common belief that construction workers on commercial building projects typically receive higher wages than those at residential sites. The primary influence on this relationship, however, is the disproportionately large share of the commercial work force that is unionized compared with that for residential buildings of under five stories. For example, on the Washington area's com-

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mercial construction projects, nearly nine-tenths of the carpenters and three-fourths of the laborers were paid union rates; on the area's residential construction sites, in contrast, all carpenters and nine-tenths of the laborers were paid nonunion rates. (See table 2.)

While the average wage rate for all construction workers was generally higher on commercial than residential projects, the difference was much less pronounced when only union or nonunion wage rates were compared. In the Washington metropolitan area, for example, the commercial to residential average wage rate spreads for all carpenters and laborers of 41 and 53 percent in September 1972 were reduced to 3 and 5 percent, respectively, when only *nonunion* rates were compared. A similar comparison in the union sector also revealed relatively small or no differentials in commercial and residential rates.

Although substantially below union construction rates in most areas studied, earnings of nonunion construction carpenters and electricians were typically equal to or above those of such employers performing maintenance work in private industry outside of construction. Compared with the average earnings of maintenance carpenters in seven areas surveyed by the Bureau in the second half of 1972,[3] wage levels of nonunion construction carpenters were higher by 2 percent in Denver, 4 percent in Philadelphia, 9 percent in Indianapolis, 10 percent in

Table 1. Average hourly earnings of workers in construction industries, by selected occupations and areas, September 1972

Occupation and union status	Northeast					South					
	Boston	Buffalo	Hartford	New York [1]	Philadelphia	Atlanta	Biloxi [2]	Dallas	Memphis	Miami	Washington
JOURNEYMEN											
Bricklayers—total [3]	$8.13	$8.66	$8.56	$8.41	$8.41	$7.77	$5.23	$7.16	----	$8.01	$7.87
Union	8.40	8.66	8.71	8.41	8.72	7.80	----	7.38	----	8.10	8.32
Carpenters—total	7.91	7.83	7.08	8.41	8.02	6.12	5.19	5.82	$5.72	7.77	6.49
Union	8.09	8.11	8.12	8.58	8.65	7.40	6.08	6.62	6.85	7.94	7.76
Nonunion	6.46	5.03	4.41	7.49	5.24	5.03	4.23	4.91	4.21	5.75	5.27
Cement masons—total	8.23	8.89	8.76	7.89	7.16	6.53	5.11	4.87	5.49	7.46	6.00
Union	8.63	9.04	8.76	8.09	7.52	6.95	6.02	6.50	6.57	7.71	7.52
Nonunion	----	----	----	----	5.37	3.61	4.29	4.41	4.88	5.58	5.18
Electricians—total	8.08	9.71	7.75	8.48	8.35	8.20	6.05	5.40	6.74	8.33	7.83
Union	8.58	9.71	8.72	8.49	9.30	8.67	6.37	7.40	6.83	8.50	8.72
Nonunion	5.07	----	5.32	----	5.86	----	4.15	4.49	----	7.00	5.64
Pipefitters—total [3]	9.01	9.30	8.31	8.07	8.69	7.57	----	6.88	7.21	9.16	8.59
Union	9.01	9.30	8.79	8.07	8.98	7.76	----	7.20	7.17	9.16	8.87
Plumbers—total	8.23	9.14	6.84	8.11	7.31	7.34	4.50	5.62	7.18	8.39	6.89
Union	9.35	9.20	8.65	8.43	8.98	----	----	----	7.44	9.16	8.76
Nonunion	7.11	----	5.52	5.40	5.36	----	3.99	5.09	----	6.23	5.36
Roofers—total	8.00	----	8.01	7.46	----	5.39	----	4.21	----	6.61	6.24
Union	8.00	----	8.01	8.30	----	5.65	----	----	----	7.77	----
Sheet-metal workers—total	7.85	8.50	8.70	9.81	9.16	4.61	5.88	6.06	6.87	8.67	6.73
Union	8.68	8.50	8.70	10.33	9.70	----	----	----	7.22	9.20	8.05
Nonunion	----	----	----	----	5.68	3.91	----	3.81	----	----	4.99
Structural-iron workers—total [3]	8.13	8.71	9.30	9.25	8.60	6.80	----	----	----	8.25	8.28
EQUIPMENT OPERATORS											
Back-hoe operators—total	8.11	8.58	7.20	9.16	8.67	4.90	5.07	3.58	4.15	6.25	6.20
Union	8.71	8.59	8.01	9.14	9.37	7.03	----	----	6.08	7.22	6.91
Nonunion	----	----	6.60	9.54	----	4.10	3.98	3.29	3.80	----	5.75
Bulldozer operators—total	7.96	6.26	6.24	8.77	8.39	4.86	4.69	3.54	3.96	5.49	5.87
Union	8.16	8.53	6.83	8.98	8.39	----	6.55	----	5.79	6.03	7.01
Nonunion	----	----	5.62	----	----	3.85	3.71	3.54	3.46	4.11	4.93
Truckdrivers—total	6.08	7.36	5.06	6.61	5.41	3.06	2.58	2.76	3.11	3.39	4.05
Union	----	7.19	5.61	6.61	5.59	----	----	----	----	----	4.29
Nonunion	----	----	4.11	----	4.04	2.97	2.34	2.76	2.76	3.21	3.68
HELPERS AND LABORERS											
Bricklayers' helper—total [3]	6.47	----	6.25	7.42	6.17	----	----	4.04	----	----	4.37
Carpenters' helpers—total [3]	3.66	4.92	3.59	3.84	3.63	3.80	2.68	3.91	----	4.21	4.02
Construction laborers—total	6.14	6.38	5.73	6.86	5.81	3.54	2.80	3.25	3.21	5.31	4.33
Union	6.36	6.43	6.39	7.04	6.11	4.49	3.92	4.64	3.97	5.74	5.66
Nonunion	5.04	----	4.57	4.97	3.74	3.00	2.52	2.62	2.42	3.47	3.47
Electricians' helpers—total [3]	----	----	----	----	3.62	----	2.77	2.87	----	4.21	3.39
Plumbers' helpers—total [3]	3.24	----	2.81	3.58	----	----	2.72	3.10	----	3.23	4.44

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 1. Continued—Average hourly earnings of workers in construction industries by selected occupations and areas, September 1972

Occupation and union status	North Central						West			
	Chicago	Des Moines	Indianapolis	Kansas City	Minneapolis	St. Louis	Denver	Los Angeles [2]	Portland	San Francisco-Oakland
JOURNEYMEN										
Bricklayers—total [3]	$8.95	----	$7.87	$7.73	$7.61	$7.81	$8.21	$7.78	----	$8.50
Union	8.95	----	8.55	7.73	7.61	7.81	8.25	7.78	----	8.50
Carpenters—total	8.32	$6.18	7.69	8.00	7.12	7.79	6.29	6.76	$6.78	8.10
Union	8.32	7.01	8.17	8.00	7.13	7.79	6.57	6.76	6.78	8.10
Nonunion	----	----	5.77	----	----	----	4.81	----	----	----
Cement masons—total	8.88	6.80	6.82	8.14	7.66	7.24	6.43	6.16	6.81	7.18
Union	8.89	6.80	7.07	8.14	7.66	7.24	6.43	6.16	6.81	7.18
Nonunion	8.60	----	----	----	----	----	6.41	----	----	----
Electricians—total	8.98	7.47	7.97	7.81	7.99	7.85	7.64	9.09	7.50	8.03
Union	9.05	7.47	8.20	7.87	8.00	7.85	8.04	9.09	7.50	8.03
Nonunion	6.63	----	----	----	----	----	5.68	----	----	----
Pipefitters—total [3]	8.98	----	7.15	8.62	7.35	7.81	7.70	8.31	6.61	8.43
Union	8.98	----	7.90	8.62	7.35	7.81	7.70	8.31	6.61	8.43
Plumbers—total	8.69	7.05	5.80	8.71	7.34	8.18	7.50	8.19	6.61	8.29
Union	8.75	7.09	8.15	8.71	7.32	8.18	7.70	8.34	6.61	8.29
Nonunion	----	----	4.59	----	----	----	----	7.35	----	----
Roofers—total	8.62	----	----	----	----	----	----	7.02	----	7.92
Union	8.62	----	----	----	----	----	----	7.09	----	7.92
Sheet-metal workers—total	8.54	7.50	6.10	8.70	7.78	7.95	8.17	8.80	6.83	8.11
Union	8.54	7.50	7.93	8.70	7.78	7.95	8.17	8.80	6.83	8.11
Nonunion	----	----	5.14	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Structural-iron workers—total [3]	9.30	6.98	8.25	8.50	----	8.05	7.25	8.58	7.31	8.57
EQUIPMENT OPERATORS										
Back-hoe operators—total	8.68	5.91	7.01	8.50	7.57	7.86	5.64	7.87	6.86	8.59
Union	8.68	6.28	7.48	8.50	7.57	8.08	5.73	7.87	----	8.59
Nonunion	----	----	----	----	----	----	5.50	----	----	----
Bulldozer operators—total	8.52	5.94	7.29	8.48	7.38	8.06	5.56	7.89	----	8.27
Union	8.52	6.13	7.57	8.48	7.38	8.06	5.59	7.89	----	8.27
Nonunion	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Truckdrivers—total	5.98	5.10	4.94	7.07	6.53	6.67	4.65	6.34	6.18	6.89
Union	6.01	5.10	4.95	7.07	6.56	6.67	4.93	6.34	----	6.89
Nonunion	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
HELPERS AND LABORERS										
Bricklayers' helpers—total [3]	----	----	----	5.93	6.05	7.23	4.74	6.00	----	----
Carpenters' helpers—total [3]	----	----	----	----	----	----	4.19	----	----	----
Construction laborers—total	6.21	5.12	4.82	6.24	5.91	6.88	4.23	5.50	5.01	5.47
Union	6.22	5.73	5.51	6.23	5.93	6.89	4.36	5.50	5.10	5.47
Nonunion	5.85	3.27	3.74	----	5.46	----	3.41	----	----	----
Electricians' helpers—total [3]	----	----	----	----	----	----	3.31	----	----	----
Plumbers' helpers—total [3]	----	4.94	----	5.78	----	7.32	3.71	----	----	----

[1] The survey reference month was October 1972.

[2] Shortened terms for Biloxi-Gulport and Pascagoula area and combined SMSA's of Los Angeles–Long Beach and Anaheim–Santa Ana–Garden Grove area.

[3] Insufficient published data to warrant separate presentation of union and/or nonunion rates.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Average hourly earnings exclude premium pay for overtime and hazardous work and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Zone rates (usually based on distance between local union headquarters and the construction site) are included in straight-time rates for purposes of this survey.

The survey covered establishments employing 8 workers or more and engaged primarily in construction, i.e., building construction by general contractors; construction other than building by general contractors; construction by selected special trades contractors; and construction by operative builders, those building for sale on their own account. (Industry Groups 15, 16, part of 17, and 656 as defined in the 1967 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, prepared by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.) Specifically excluded were special trades contractors primarily engaged in painting, paper hanging, and decorating; plastering and lathing; terrazzo, tile, marble, and mosaic work; floor laying; water well drilling; ornamental iron work; glass and glazing work; and special trades contractors not classified separately in the Manual.

All areas studied except Biloxi were Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through November 1971.

Dallas, 15 percent in Miami, and 29 percent in Boston; and lower by 6 percent in Memphis. Similarly, earnings of nonunion construction electricians exceeded those of maintenance electricians by 3 percent in Boston, 12 percent in Denver, 19 percent in Philadelphia, and 32 percent in Miami; but were about the same in Dallas. (Comparisons were not possible for Indianapolis and Memphis.)

Nonunion contractors typically had relatively smaller work forces than their union counterparts. In this study, nonunion contractors accounted for one-fourth of all construction workers in firms with 50 or fewer employees but for less than one-tenth in those with 250 or more. The construction survey excluded contractors with fewer than eight workers.

Occupational staffing among the 21 areas studied

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primarily reflected the level and kinds of skill required for the construction projects underway at that time. Employment counts from the construction wage survey, however, are intended only as a general guide to the size and composition of the work force rather than a precise measure of employment. Better examples of varying staffing patterns by type of construction project are found in the Bureau's ongoing surveys of construction labor requirements. Such studies conducted during the 1960's, for example, show the proportion of onsite man-hours attributable to skilled trades ranging from about 70 percent in the construction of private single-family houses and hospitals to slightly over 25 percent in sewer line construction. (See table 3.)

Variations in the individual occupations required also reflect the nature of the construction. The relatively large demand for plumbers in hospital construction, for example, reflects the extensive need for sanitation, laboratory and therapy installations, and lavatory and toilet facilities. Similarly, the demand for electricians results from a widespread use of electrically operated surgical and medical machines and communication equipment.

A comprehensive bulletin—to be issued later this year—will contain additional occupational data on the distribution of earnings; the amount of contributions by the employer to union benefit funds providing insurance, pensions, and other "fringes"; the incidence of selected benefit plans provided to workers not under labor-management agreements; and the overtime pay provisions affecting union and nonunion construction workers. □

Table 2. Number and average hourly earnings of workers in construction industries, by type of building project, selected occupations, and areas, September 1972

Type of building construction and union status	Carpenters			Construction laborers		
	Atlanta	Dallas	Washington	Atlanta	Dallas	Washington
UNION AND NONUNION COMBINED						
Commercial:						
Workers	1,416	2,097	2,981	4,512	3,045	5,895
Earnings	$6.27	$6.33	$7.47	$3.76	$3.91	$5.41
Residential, under 5 stories:						
Workers	217	796	2,205	774	979	4,642
Earnings	$4.95	$4.79	$5.28	$3.63	$2.95	$3.54
Commercial as percent of residential:[1]						
Earnings	127	132	141	104	133	153
NONUNION						
Commercial:						
Workers	721	543	374	2,473	1,343	1,415
Earnings	$5.19	$5.38	$5.44	$3.21	$3.01	$3.60
Residential, under 5 stories:						
Workers	177	736	2,205	504	839	4,176
Earnings	$4.40	$4.75	$5.28	$3.11	$2.64	$3.42
Commercial as percent of residential:[1]						
Earnings	118	113	103	103	114	105

[1] Average hourly earnings in residential construction under 5 stories equals 100.

Table 3. Percent distribution of onsite man-hours for selected types of construction projects, by occupation, 1959–70

Occupation [1]	Residential		Commercial			Heavy construction	
	Private single-family houses	Public housing	Elementary and secondary schools	Hospitals	Federally aided highways	Civil works, land projects	Sewer lines
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Supervisory, professional, technical, and clerical	3	4	4	3	6	10	10
Skilled trades	69	64	64	70	47	41	27
Bricklayers	6	8	9	5	-------	-------	1
Carpenters	35	20	17	13	6	6	2
Electricians	3	6	7	10	1	-------	[2]
Operating engineers	2	3	3	2	25	24	20
Plumbers	4	9	10	16	[2]	-------	[2]
Semiskilled and unskilled workers	28	32	32	26	47	49	63
Helpers and tenders	14	7	7	6	-------	1	2
Laborers	14	23	24	19	34	22	43
Truckdrivers	1	2	1	1	11	14	4

[1] Percentages shown for overall skilled trades and semiskilled-unskilled worker classifications may include data for workers in occupations not shown separately.

[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

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

SOURCE: BLS Bulletins 1390, 1490, 1586, 1691, 1755 and **Monthly Labor Review**, April 1972 and June 1973.

FOOTNOTES

[1] See Edward P. Sanford, "Wage Rates and Hours of Labor in the Building Trades," *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1937, pp. 281–300.

[2] The Davis-Bacon Act provides that any contractor performing construction work on a project that is federally funded or federally assisted must pay each of his employees working on the project at least the prevailing area wage rate for his occupation, plus the prevailing value of fringe benefits. In an area where a majority of the workers are unionized, the prevailing rate and benefits are usually designated as the union rate for that occupation. For purposes of this study, workers of nonunion contractors were *not* considered as receiving a union rate even though the rate for the federally funded project was set (or determined as prevailing) at the union rate for the occupation in the area. Nonunion workers at federally funded projects will often be paid more than the basic union rate since their wage rates will include the prevailing value of fringe benefits.

[3] The Bureau's area wage survey program covers estab-

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lishments with 50 workers or more in manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and selected service industries. In the Nation's 12 largest communities, employment minimums of 100 workers are required for firms within the survey's scope in manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; and retail trade. Area wage surveys were conducted in 90 metropolitan areas throughout the country in 1972.

INCENTIVE PAY PATTERNS IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY

JOSEPH C. BUSH

WORKERS PAID on an incentive basis earned 82 percent of the straight-time hourly wage bill in the steel industry, according to a September 1972 Bureau of Labor Statistics survey. This proportion was slightly higher than their share of the work force (79 percent) and reflects the 89-cent average hourly wage advantage incentive workers held over time-rated employees—$4.98 an hour compared with $4.09.[1] This difference, however, is largely influenced by the occupational mix of workers in the two categories of wage payment. For example, among the more than 100 jobs for which separate data were obtained in the study, average earnings in September 1972 ranged from $3.56 for janitors to $8.41 for tandem-mill rollers in continuous hot-strip mills. Janitors were mostly time-rated, whereas nine-tenths of the tandem-mill rollers received incentive pay.

To better understand the earnings patterns that emerged among incentive paid jobs, the Bureau examined the formal pay policy in establishments having a common job evaluation system.[2] These establishments, employing three-fourths of the 400,562 production and related workers covered by the study, divide their incentive jobs into three categories: Direct incentive, indirect incentive, and secondary indirect incentive jobs. The categories are differentiated by the extent to which a job, alone or as part of a crew, can affect or control the rate of output or the utilization of equipment. Straight-time pay for incentive workers is computed by applying a percentage, usually based on a group or individual production bonus, to the "incentive calculation rate" before combining with an "hourly additive," which includes cost-of-living adjustments. In each job class, the sum of its incentive calculation rate and hourly additive equals the basic wage scale.[3]

Incentive workers classified in the survey by specific department were, for the most part, considered to be on direct or indirect incentives; they usually earned substantially more above basic wage scales than those not classified in a specific department by the survey, such as maintenance workers and general laborers, who were commonly on secondary indirect incentives. As shown in table 1, three-fourths of the survey observations of workers in specified departments indicated their earnings were at least 20 percent above the basic wage scales, while earnings of incentive workers in jobs classified regardless of department ranged from 5 to 19 percent above basic wage scales in about nine-tenths of the cases.

These patterns largely reflect earnings guidelines in major collective bargaining agreements of the industry. The guidelines call for incentive plans providing opportunities to earn 35 percent above the incentive calculation rate for direct incentive jobs; 23 percent above for indirect incentive jobs; and 12 percent above for secondary indirect incentive jobs. For example, first helpers at electric furnaces and operators of basic oxygen furnaces—both direct incentive jobs—had average incentive payments of 35 and 34 percent, respectively, above their incentive calculation rates at the time of the survey. (See last column of table 2.) Included among indirect incentive workers are hookers and maintenance millwrights (who are mostly assigned to specific production departments); they had incentive payments averaging 24 and 29 percent above their incentive calculation rate. Among the secondary indirect incentive workers, electrician-wiremen (who generally work in central maintenance shops) had incentives averaging 15 percent above their incentive calculation rate. The BLS survey, however, also reflects union contract references indicating that incentive earnings vary widely, with some well below and some far above the guidelines for earnings opportunities.

Overall, workers in mills that use the common job evaluation system averaged $4.84 an hour, compared with $4.64 for those in other establishments. These two sectors brought the industry's straight-time wage level to $4.79 an hour in September 1972—up 40 percent from 5 years earlier, when the Bureau conducted a similar survey. In mills with a common job evaluation system, the average advanced 41 percent during this period, while basic hourly wage scales rose from 44 percent for job classes 1 and 2 (those

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Table 1. Average straight-time hourly earnings as a percent of basic wage scales for incentive workers in basic iron and steel mills having a common job evaluation system, by department and occupation, September 1972

Department or occupation of workers	Total job class observations [1]	Number of job class observations in which earnings exceeded wage scales by specified percentages								
		0 percent to 4 percent	5 percent to 9 percent	10 percent to 14 percent	15 percent to 19 percent	20 percent to 24 percent	25 percent to 29 percent	30 percent to 34 percent	35 percent to 39 percent	40 percent and over
Workers in specific departments [2]	126	---	1	16	15	26	15	26	11	16
Basic oxygen furnaces	11	---	---	---	---	---	2	8	1	---
Bloom, slab, and billet mills	18	---	---	---	2	3	1	4	4	4
Barmills	12	---	---	2	3	4	---	2	---	1
Continuous hot-strip mills	21	---	---	---	1	4	3	7	3	3
Cold-strip and sheet mills	19	---	---	1	1	1	1	5	3	7
Workers not in specific departments [3]	89	1	19	39	20	10	---	---	---	---
Electricians (shop)	5	---	---	---	2	3	---	---	---	---
Machinists	6	---	1	3	1	1	---	---	---	---
Millwrights	5	---	---	1	2	2	---	---	---	---
Mobile equipment mechanics	5	1	3	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
First power engineers	3	---	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---

[1] Observations are limited to job class and earnings information on occupations selected for separate study that met BLS publication criteria.

[2] Includes data for workers in departments not shown separately. Classification of workers in some jobs selected for separate study were limited to specified departments.

[3] Relates to workers classified in selected jobs regardless of department in which they are employed. Includes data for occupations in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: A 1-cent cost-of-living allowance was included in the calculations for this table. See text for an explanation of basic wage scales and the common job evaluation system.

Table 2. Number and straight-time hourly earnings of incentive workers in basic iron and steel mills having a common job evaluation system, by selected occupation and job class, September 1972

Occupation [1]	Job class	Incentive workers				Basic hourly wage scale	Percent earnings exceed basic scale	Incentive calculation rate	Percent incentive bonuses exceed incentive calculation rate
		Number of workers	Hourly earnings [2]						
			Mean	Median	Middle-range				
Workers in specific departments: [3]									
Keepers (blast furnaces, ore handling, and sinter plants)	14	473	$5.40	$5.36	$5.20–$5.59	$4.648	16	$3.44	22
First helpers (electric furnaces)	24	181	7.02	6.81	6.81– 7.41	5.588	26	4.14	35
Furnace operators (basic oxygen furnaces)	23	68	6.87	6.93	6.36– 7.03	5.494	25	4.07	34
Steel pourers, first (basic oxygen furnaces)	16	163	6.44	6.43	6.13– 6.68	4.836	33	3.58	45
Hookers (bloom, slab, and billet mills)	4	358	4.36	4.31	4.20– 4.42	3.708	18	2.74	24
Scarfers (bloom, slab, and billet mills)	7	748	6.01	5.48	4.87– 6.46	3.990	51	2.95	68
Assistant bar-mill rollers (bar mills)	17	23	5.60	5.45	5.38– 5.87	4.930	14	3.65	18
Coil banders (continuous hot-strip mills)	5	120	4.76	4.81	4.57– 4.93	3.802	25	2.81	34
Heaters (continuous hot-strip mills)	22	36	7.25	7.12	6.83– 7.12	5.400	34	4.00	46
Assistant tandem mill rollers (cold-strip and sheet mills)	16	52	6.49	6.34	5.88– 7.11	4.836	34	3.58	46
Wire drawers-continuous machine (rod and wire mills)	10	858	5.53	5.41	5.04– 6.18	4.272	29	3.16	40
Workers not in specific departments. [4]									
Electricians-wiremen (receiving top rate) [5]	16	336	5.35	5.11	5.11– 5.64	4.836	11	3.44	15
Millwrights (receiving top rate) [5]	14	2,768	5.61	5.46	5.30– 5.64	4.648	21	3.30	29
Laborers (general)	1 or 2	1,470	3.89	3.78	3.68– 4.09	3.520	11	2.60	14
Locomotive engineers (general)	13	154	5.30	5.34	4.89– 5.53	4.554	16	3.37	22

[1] The forthcoming BLS bulletin will provide earnings for occupations in addition to those shown here. Also, earnings data will be published for all establishments; for those with a common job evaluation system; for other establishments; and additional job class information for most of the occupations in the table.

[2] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. The mean is computed by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—half of the workers surveyed receive more than the rate shown and half receive less. The middle range is defined by 2 rates of pay; a fourth of the workers earn less than the lower of those rates and a fourth earn more than the highest rate. See text for explanation of basic wage scale and incentive calculation rate. Incentive bonuses computed by subtracting basic wage scale from mean hourly earnings.

[3] Occupations are limited to workers in the departments indicated in the parentheses.

[4] Occupations related to workers in all departments of the establishment.

[5] Data were reported separately for workers receiving top rate for the job and for those receiving lower rates. Establishments with a common job evaluation system have a range of rates for repair and maintenance craftsmen which includes a beginning rate (4 job classes below the top or standard rate), an intermediate rate (2 job classes below), and the top of standard rate. Workers receiving the beginning or intermediate rate (although qualified journeymen) were classified as receiving a rate lower than the top rate. The incentive calculation rate for tradesmen and craftsmen is two job classes below the rate which is appropriate for the indicated job class

NOTE: A 1-cent cost-of-living allowance was included in the calculations of hourly earnings and basic scales. See text for an explanation of the common job evaluation system.

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in which workers were paid $2.445 to $3.51 [4]) to 35 percent for job class 32 (the highest paid class in 1967). In mills not having a common job evaluation system, wage levels increased nearly 39 percent between the two survey periods.

Over nine-tenths of the production workers were in mills scheduling most of their production employees to work 40 hours per week in September 1972. Nearly three-tenths of the work force was employed on second shifts, and slightly over two-tenths on third shifts at the time of the survey; pay differentials over day shift rates applied to all shift workers and were almost always 10 and 15 cents an hour, respectively, for second and third shifts.

At least nine-tenths of the production workers were in mills that provided various types of health and insurance benefits, pension plans, supplemental unemployment benefits, 9 paid holidays annually, and regular and extended vacation benefits. The regular vacation schedule for at least nine-tenths of the workers was 1 week's pay after 1 year of service, 2 weeks after 3 years, 3 weeks after 10 years, and 4 weeks or more after 25 years. Extended vacation plans commonly provide 13 weeks of vacation every 5 years for "senior group" employees (one-half of the work force with the longest continuous service) and 3 weeks in addition to regular vacation every 5 years for those in the "junior group."

Summary tabulations, providing additional data on a nationwide basis, are available on request from the Bureau or any of its regional offices. A comprehensive report on the 1972 survey is scheduled for publcation later this year. □

———*FOOTNOTES*———

[1] Workers were considered incentive-paid if during the payroll period scheduled any part of their work was paid on this basis.

[2] Establishments that used a common job evaluation system are those having the same minimum rate ($3.510 an hour exclusive of cost-of-living allowances) and the same increment (9.4 cents) between job classes. Under this system, all job classifications are assigned point values on the basis of factors such as experience, skill, responsibility, effort, and working conditions. These point values, in turn, are related to 1 of 33 established job classes or labor grades.

[3] In September 1972, the incentive calculation rate for job classes 1 and 2 was $2.60 an hour and the hourly additive, 92 cents; the increments between all job classes were 7 cents for the incentive calculation rate and 2.4 cents for the hourly additive.

[4] The 3.51 rate does not include a 1-cent cost-of-living allowance which was in effect in September 1972 for all workers in mills with the common job evaluation system. Cost-of-living pay was included, however, in the earnings data in the survey. Under terms of major 1971 and 1974 collective bargaining contracts, the basic rate for job class 1 was increased 79.5 cents to $4.305 an hour from September 1972 to May 1974. Also, as of May 1, 1974, steelworkers received an additional 15 cents an hour (as a cost-of-living adjustment), and the uniform increments between job classes went to 10 cents an hour. For more information on terms of the May 1974 steel settlements, see "Developments in Industrial Relations," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1974, pp. 68–69.

MOBILITY OF LOW-INCOME WORKERS

LOW-INCOME WORKERS advanced economically at about the same pace whether they stayed with the same firm or within the same industry or switched from one firm to another or from one industry to another, according to a recent study of upward mobility among low-income workers in New York City and in the Nation.

The study dealt with a problem of increasing concern to government and industry within the past few years: mobility of low-income workers within the firm and industry. It employed data from the Social Security Administration's 1-percent Continuous Work History Sample to analyze low-income workers' patterns of horizontal and vertical mobility between 1965 and 1970. In the study, low-income workers were defined as those earning between $3,000 and $5,000 in 1965, who were still employed in 1970. The analysis was conducted on two samples, one drawn from workers employed in New York City —to trace local patterns—and the other from the entire Nation. The earnings data cover the first quarter but are expressed at an annual rate (multiplied by four). In analyzing workers' attachment to particular "industries," the latter were defined at the two-digit Standard Industrial Classification level.

Analysis of the "attachment" patterns of low-income workers by demographic group showed that 53 percent of the low-income women workers in both the New York and national samples stayed with the same firm over the 5-year period; the corresponding figures for men were 41.7 percent in New York, and 38.5 percent in the Nation. Among those who left firms, low-income women were also more likely to remain in the same industry than were their male counterparts. The rates of women's attachment to particular firms or industries are somewhat inflated, however, by the exclusion from the sample of work-

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ers who left the labor force between 1965 and 1970.

As expected, attachment was found to increase with increasing age. Not only did older workers show higher rates than younger workers, but among those who switched firms, older workers were more likely to remain in the same industry than were younger workers.

In order to investigate low-income workers' vertical or upward mobility, the author set an "advancement" standard which consists of their moving two income classes ($1,000 each) above his or her 1965 income class over the period. Based upon this standard, the rates of advance (upward mobility) of low-income workers were about equal for those who stayed with firms and those who left, reflecting the mixed effects of voluntary and involuntary movement. Blacks who stayed with a firm were about as successful in advancing as whites who stayed. However, blacks who switched firms fared somewhat worse than did whites who switched. This suggests that relatively more blacks switched involuntarily. Men who stayed with firms were found to be far more successful in raising their incomes than were women who stayed: 60.1 percent of the men in the New York sample and 64.5 percent of those in the national sample "advanced," compared to 55.9 percent of the women in the New York sample, and 46.9 percent of those in the national sample. "Internal" upward mobility was also found to decrease with increasing age.

The study also employed regression analysis to test the effects of several variables, including firm size and the rate of growth in the industry, on the attachment of low-income workers to manufacturing industries, and on their intraindustry upward mobility.

The study also investigated the attachment and advancement patterns of workers at all income levels in three industries in New York City—banking, general merchandise stores, and apparel manufacturing. Advancement was found to be far more common in banking than in either of the other two industries. Perhaps the most interesting finding in this part of the study was women's extremely high degree of attachment to the garment industry, despite the very limited opportunities for women to rise within the industry.

The full report, entitled "Upward Mobility of Low-Income Workers," is published by the Institute of Public Administration, 55 West 44th Street, New York, New York 10036, under a research and development contract of the Manpower Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. It was prepared by Edward Steinberg, formerly an economist with the Institute, now a social science research analyst with the Social Security Administration. □

Comparative incomes in Canada

The average Canadian family had an income of $11,311 in 1972, just a shade below the average in the U.S.

The average "unattached individual" made $4,605, and the average man made more than the average woman—$7,647 to $3,223.

In terms of income all jobs are not, of course, equal. Below we list some incomes by occupations, as compiled by *Management Compensation in Canada, 1972/1973,* published by H. V. Chapman & Associates, Ltd., Toronto. They are, to be sure, still averages:

Waiter in hotel with 200 or more employees (before tips)	$ 3,990
Store clerk (female) in dry cleaner's	4,210
Vamper (female) in shoe factory	$ 4,450
Chocolate hand-dipper (female) in confectionery-making	4,746
Cake icer (female) in bakery	5,550
Chute blaster in gold quartz mine	6,090
Trim saw operator in furniture manufacture	6,850
Farmer	6,990
Cashier (female) in retail food store	7,160
Self-employed artist or entertainer	7,890
Owner of wholesale trade business	10,900
Troubleman in electric power company	11,140
First Class Police Constable	11,280
Bricklayer and mason	14,060
Owner of real estate business	14,550
Corporate planner in manufacturing	21,390
Self-employed lawyer	32,500
Chief executive in mining	74,780

—*Canada Today/D'Aujourd'hui,* February 1974, p. 6.

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Significant Decisions in Labor Cases



Nightwork and equal pay

THE U.S. SUPREME COURT was recently asked to determine whether essentially comparable jobs, when performed on different work shifts, constitute equal work under the Equal Pay Act of 1963. In other words, the Court was faced with the problems of defining aspects of "equal work" and within that context, determining what is meant by "working conditions," one of the factors which, along with effort, responsibility, and skill, goes into determining the evaluation of a job. The specific case which incorporated these issues involved Corning Glass Works and a decision on whether or not it violated the Equal Pay Act by paying its inspectors working on the night shift a higher *base rate of pay* than those working on the day shifts. (*Corning Glass Works.*[1]) The higher wage was in addition to, not instead of, a plantwide shift differential, which assured higher pay for identical work done at night.[2] Until 1966 all night-shift inspectors at both of the Corning plants, located in Corning, N.Y., and Wellsboro, Pa., were men, and those on the day shift virtually all women.

The courts of appeals for the second (New York) and third (Philadelphia) circuits rendered conflicting judgments on the case. The former agreed with Labor Secretary Brennan that nightwork is not a factor in determining "working conditions" and thus in establishing what is and is not equal work. Instead it held that "shift worked" can justify an income differential only insofar as it is a "factor other than sex," one of the act's four exceptions under which a pay differential can be justified. The court for the third circuit disagreed, rendered a decision favorable to Corning, and said shift worked is a determinant of "working conditions," and not relevant to the equal pay controversy merely as a "factor other than sex," as the second circuit had found. Possible confusion resulting from the conflict between the two circuits, a result of ambiguity in the Equal Pay Act, was avoided by the Supreme Court's ruling. The cases were consolidated for the purpose of oral argument and decision.

The two circuit courts basically reached differing opinions because of disagreement over the meaning of "working conditions." By a narrow vote of 5 to 3 the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment given by the court of appeals for the second circuit and reversed that of the third.

The third circuit court concluded that working conditions included such factors as shift differentials largely because of a statement by then-Congressman Charles Goodell (R–N.Y.), a sponsor of the Equal Pay Act, who said on the floor of the House of Representatives at the time the bill was being debated that "standing as opposed to sitting, pleasantness or unpleasantness of surroundings, hours of work, *differences in shift,* all would logically fall within the working conditions factor." (Court's emphasis.) The second circuit arrived at its decision that working conditions do not include shift work largely because of a statement to that effect included in the report of the committee considering the bill.[3] The term "working conditions" is so important because of the wording of the act and the method by which a violation of it must be either proven or refuted in court.

The Equal Pay Act (29 U.S.C. section 206 (d)(1)), which was added to the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1963, reads;

> No employer . . . shall discriminate . . . between employees on the basis of sex by paying wages to employees at a rate less than the rate at which he pays wages to employees of the opposite sex . . . for equal work on jobs the performance of which requires equal skill, effort, and responsibility, *and which are performed under similar working conditions,* except where such payment is made pursuant to (i) a seniority system; (ii) a merit system; (iii) a system which measures earnings by quantity or quality of production; or (iv) *a differential based on any other factor other than sex.* . . . [Emphases added.]

"Significant Decisions in Labor Cases" is written by Eugene Skotzko, Office of Publications, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The report on *Corning Glass Works* was prepared by Arthur Bousel, summer intern, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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As the result of the structure and history of the act, and not because the legislation is explicit on this point, in order for the Secretary of Labor to successfully prosecute an employer he must meet the burden of showing the employer to be negligent in meeting the requirements set forth in the first part of the act. In the *Corning Glass* case, Secretary Brennan had to prove that workers on the night inspection shift and those on the day inspection shift were paid different wages "for equal work on jobs the performance of which requires equal skill, effort, and responsibility, *and which are performed under similar working conditions.*"

The lower courts, as well as the Supreme Court, while not reaching the same conclusions in the case, agree that this is so.[4] They are also in agreement that while the act is silent on this point as well, once the Secretary has proven that workers of one sex are paid more than workers of the other, the burden shifts to the employer to prove the wage differential is a result of one of the act's four exceptions.[5] In order to win the decision the employer must demonstrate that the wage differential is "made pursuant to a seniority system, merit system, system which measures earnings by quantity or quality of production, or differential based on any factor other than sex."

While the lower courts agreed on the procedures to be used by each party in order for him to prove his case, they reached different conclusions on the basis of essentially the same information. Since the court of appeals for the second circuit supported the Secretary's contention that shift worked is not a relevant criterion of "working conditions," it decided that the jobs of the day and night workers at the New York plant were essentially the same. The result was that the burden of proof shifted to Corning, which then had to show the wage differential was a result of a "factor other than sex." Both the district court in New York, as well as the court of appeals for the second circuit, concluded that it did not do so. The Pennsylvania district court and the court of appeals for the third district held that the night shift inspection workers at the Pennsylvania plant worked under different working conditions than those who worked during the day. As a result it concluded that Corning was entitled to pay the night inspectors a higher base wage than the day inspectors, since the jobs were sufficiently different under the criterion set down in the act. Corning did not have to justify the differential under any of the act's four exceptions because the Secretary had not proved the two jobs were basically the same (i.e., that working conditions on both shifts were similar, regardless of time worked). The Supreme Court, while generally agreeing with the analysis of the court in the second circuit, agreed that "work on a steady night shift no doubt had psychological and physiological impacts making it less attractive than work on a day shift." Differences in the courts' interpretation of just what constitutes "working conditions" resulted in the contradictory judgment in this case.[6]

After the Supreme Court established that Corning had violated the Equal Pay Act prior to 1966, it proceeded to render judgment on whether Corning remedied the situation in either 1966 or 1969, at which times it changed some of its hiring policies. In 1966 Corning permitted some of its women to work as night shift inspectors, and in 1969 equalized the base wage paid to all newly hired inspectors, regardless of the shift worked. However, a "red circle rate" guaranteeing higher wages to those night inspectors hired prior to the time this revised plan was implemented[7] went into effect with its adoption.

The Supreme Court held that Corning did not correct its violation of the act in 1966, because the only way it could have done so would have been to bring the base wage of day shift inspectors (mostly female) up to the same level as those working on the night shift.[8] "This result is implicit in the act's language, its statement of purpose, and its legislative history. . . . If, as the Secretary proved, the work performed by women on the day shift was equal to that performed by men on the night shift, the company became obligated to pay the women the same base wage as their male counterparts on the effective date of the act. To permit the company to escape that obligation by agreeing to allow some women to work on the night shift at a higher rate of pay as vacancies occurred would frustrate, not serve, Congress' ends." The Court held further that Corning failed to remedy the situation in 1969 because paying previously hired night inspectors a higher "red circle" wage was an outgrowth of a formerly discriminatory policy phrased in neutral terms.

Since the Secretary had sued Corning partially to enable employees to collect back wages allegedly due them because of past violations of the Equal Pay Act, the date Corning corrected the violation, if any, assumed great significance. The Court's decision that Corning was still in violation of the act at the time the case was tried means that women employees will

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be able to collect back wages from October 1966 in Pennsylvania, the statute of limitations barring recovery of any amount before that date. Workers in the New York plant can claim back wages from November 1, 1964, the statute of limitations preventing collection of anything allegedly earned prior to that.

Chief Justice Burger and Justices Blackmun and Rehnquist dissented, endorsing the decision written by Judge Adams for the circuit court of appeals (480 F.2d 1254, C.A.3, 1973). Justice Stewart took no part in the consideration or decision.

More on successor employer

The U.S. Supreme Court recently ironed out another problem of the vexing issue of employer successorship by ruling that a union cannot invoke section 301 (providing for damage suits) of the National Labor Relations Act to compel a new owner of an enterprise to hire his predecessor's employees. More than that, it also took the opportunity to examine the discrepant interpretations by some lower courts, including those in the present case, of its two landmark decisions on the subject of successorship—those in *John Wiley & Sons,* and in *Burns International Security Service.*[10] In the former, the Court had ruled that a successor employer may be compelled, under certain circumstances, to arbitrate the question of his obligations toward the employees covered by his predecessor's labor contract; in the latter, it said the successor is not bound by such a contract unless he has agreed to honor it, but he must recognize and bargain with the employees' union if he hires most of those employees and does not change the nature of activity of the acquired business. (*Howard Johnson Co.*[11])

Howard Johnson Co., a nationwide restaurant concern, purchased a restaurant and the adjacent motor lodge operated by a concessioner under the company's franchise. The purchase included the assets necessary to operate the establishment, but not the real property, which belonged to the seller and the use of which the company acquired under a lease.

The agreement of sale stipulated that, with minor exceptions, Howard Johnson Co. was not to assume any of the seller's obligations or liabilities, including those under the existing collective bargaining agreements containing arbitration clauses. Those agreements also provided that they would be binding upon the employer's "successors, assigns, purchasers, lessees, or transferees." The employer—the seller here—was a family organization of substantial business assets and revenues.

When the successor company hired its own work force, including only 9 of the seller's 53 employees, the union filed a section 301 suit with a Federal district court, charging that the new employer's failure to hire all of the prepurchase employees was a "lockout." It asked for an injunction to compel Howard Johnson Co. to hire those employees, and for an order to arbitrate the extent of its obligations under the existing labor contract. (The suit had originally been filed in a State court, but had been removed to the Federal court on the ground of Federal preemption.)

The district court ruled for arbitration of the successor's obligations, but refused to order rehiring of the seller's employees. A court of appeals upheld the decision, yet the Supreme Court ruled for the successor on both counts. (Actually only the question of arbitration came before the High Court, which nevertheless addressed both issues.) There was no substantial continuity of the business' identity after the purchase, the Court held, hence Howard Johnson Co. could not be bound to a contract it had never signed or agreed to honor, and it had rightfully rejected arbitration of the dispute. Further, consistent with *Burns,* the new owner had the right not to employ the seller's employees.

Notable in this decision is the Supreme Court's obvious concern over the shadow of inconsistency between its *Wiley* and *Burns* rulings, a conflict tending to encourage recourse to section 301 suits as a means of circumventing the *Burns* principles and compelling new employees to assume obligations under preexisting labor contracts. The High Court now seems to be adding weight to the *Burns* ruling, and to caution against misapplication of the earlier, the *Wiley* decision: "As *Wiley* was the Court's first experience with the difficult 'successorship' question, its holding was properly cautious and narrow . . .," says Justice Marshall, who delivered the Court's opinion in *Howard Johnson.*

Basically, the High Court's reasoning in the present case brought into focus two contesting major considerations—survival of employees' contractual rights under changed ownership of their place of employment, and freedom of private collective bargaining. The Court's reconciliation of the two

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desiderata seems to rest on the premise that employee contractual rights survive the change of ownership only when there is a "substantial continuity of identity in the business enterprise" involved (*Wiley*, 376 U.S., at 551), including "a substantial continuity in the identity of the work force across the change of ownership" (*Howard Johnson*).

The Court stressed the *circumstances* involved as a deciding factor in each successorship case. It pointed out that even in *Wiley*, its "first experience" with successorship, it stated that successor employer may be required to arbitrate under a preexisting contract *"in appropriate circumstances."* (Emphasis added. 376 U.S., at 548.) Facts involved in a case were also emphasized in *Burns*, said Justice Marshall:

> . . . The Court in *Burns*, recognizing that its decision 'turne[d] to a great extent on the precise facts involved. . . .' (406 U.S., at 274.) The same observation could have been made in *Wiley*, as indeed it could be made in this case [*Howard Johnson*]. In our development of the Federal common law under section 301, we must necessarily proceed cautiously, in the traditional case-by-case approach of the common law. Particularly in light of the difficulty of the successorship question, the myriad factual circumstances and legal contexts in which it can arise, and the absence of congressional guidance as to its resolution, emphasis on the facts of each case as it arises is especially appropriate. The Court was obviously well aware of this in *Wiley*, as its guarded, almost tentative statement of its holding amply demonstrates.

The Court continued:

> When the focus is placed on the facts of these places, it becomes apparent that the decision below [in the present case] is an unwarranted extension of *Wiley* beyond any factual context it may have contemplated. Although it is true that both *Wiley* and this case involve section 301 suits to compel arbitration, the similarity ends there. *Wiley* involved a merger, as a result of which the initial employing entity completely disappeared. In contrast, this case involves only a sale of some assets, and the initial employer remains in existence as a viable corporate entity, with substantial revenues from its lease of the motor lodge and restaurant [the real property] to Howard Johnson.

Justice Marshall pointed out that in *Wiley*, the Court had ordered the successor to submit to arbitration under the provision of his predecessor's contract in these circumstances: First, the merger had occurred under a State law making successor corporations responsible for the disappearing corporations' liabilities; second, with the disappearance of the original employer, the union had no way of enforcing its contract with the merged corporation except by holding the successor liable; and third, the surviving corporation had hired all of the predecessor's employees. In view of these facts, the union had legitimate claims on behalf of the employees upon the successor employer, and a section 301 suit there was in order. None of these or similar circumstances existed in *Burns* or *Howard Johnson* situations. Further, Justice Marshall argued, the union in *Wiley* took action on behalf of a bargaining unit that had been taken over by the successor intact as a result of a "wholesale transfer" of employees to the surviving firm after the merger.

The situation in *Howard Johnson* was different: there was no continuity in the corporate identity of the business, and only a few of the previous owner's employees were hired. The new owner had the right to refuse to hire them, and it exercised that right. The union here, in effect, attempted to compel arbitration under the preexisting contract on behalf of the employees who were not hired by Howard Johnson Co. Justice Marshall concluded:

> What the union seeks here is completely at odds with the basic principles this Court elaborated in *Burns*. . . . Clearly, *Burns* establishes that Howard Johnson had the right not to hire any of the former [employer's] employees, if it so desired. The union's effort to circumvent this holding by asserting its claims in a section 301 suit to compel arbitration rather than in an unfair labor practice context [as was the case in *Burns*] cannot be permitted.

Justice Douglas dissented. He pointed out that the predecessor's contract with the union had provided that its terms would be binding upon a successor[12]; that at any rate, Howard Johnson Co. had a "substantial control" over the business when it was operated under the company's franchise; that Howard Johnson Co. continued to operate the business "without interruption at the same location, offering the same products and service, to the same public, under the same name, and in the same manner . . ."; and that "[t]he only change was Howard Johnson's replacement of the union members with new personnel. . . ." These facts indicate substantial continuity of identity of the enterprise, and they render the situation here not unlike that in *Wiley*, where arbitration was ordered.

Citing the Court's position in *Wiley* that "a change in the corporate structure or ownership of a business enterprise [must not have] the automatic consequence of removing a duty to arbitrate previously established" (376 U.S., at 549), the dissenting justice maintained that a section 301 suit was not less valid in the present case than it was in *Wiley*, and that

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the dispute here should have been arbitrated. He concluded: "As a matter of Federal labor law, when Howard Johnson took over the operation that had been conducted by its franchise it seems clear that it also took over the duty to arbitrate under the collective bargaining agreement which expressly bound [the previous owner's] successors. . . . Any other result makes nonsense of the principles laid down in *Wiley*. . . .

Commentators and union membership

Radio and TV commentators William F. Buckley, Jr., and M. Stanton Evans are unwilling members of the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists (AFTRA). They charge they were forced to join the union as a result of its contractual agreements with broadcasting networks, requiring their employees and all those appearing on the programs to be union members, pay union dues, and obey union regulations as a condition of employment or of conducting their own shows. The two commentators maintain that such requirements constitute an abridgment of their First Amendment rights (free speech), and that the National Labor Relations Act is unconstitutional to the extent that it permits (section 8(a)(3)) unions to conclude such agreements.

Last year, the commentators took their cause to the Federal district court in New York City and won[13]—at least in part. The district court refused to declare the statutory provision unconstitutional, but ruled that AFTRA's arrogation of power—in reliance on the NLRA—to impose membership on the plaintiffs and to require of them obedience to its rules was unconstitutional. (The court stayed the status quo of the situation pending final resolution of the dispute.)

Recently, the second circuit court of appeals in New York overruled the district court, without, however, resolving the principal issue in the commentators' challenge—the "allegation that on pain of loss of employment the requirements of compulsory union membership and compulsory compliance with union regulations . . . violated the constitutional rights of the plaintiffs to be employed by the media. . . ." (Court's language.) The appeals court merely ruled that the district court had no power to adjudicate the issue. Potentially, this is an unfair-labor practice situation: should AFTRA ever attempt to apply the contractual sanction and deprive the commentators of employment because of nonfulfillment of the imposed obligations, "[i]t is abundantly clear that an 'arguable' unfair labor practice would result," a matter within exclusive jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board. (*Buckley* v. *AFTRA*.[14])

The appellate court, however, did concern itself with the union's dues requirement, holding that such requirement, sanctioned by the NLRA, "does not abridge appellees' First Amendment right of free speech." The court's reasoning ran as follows: The First Amendment can restrain only actions of the Federal Government[15]; here unconstitutional conduct is charged to a private organization. True, AFTRA collects the dues under the authority of the NLRA, a Government-created instrument, but this does not convert the union's conduct into a governmental action. In enacting a law that imposes certain obligations upon individuals and thus impinge upon their rights, Congress pursues certain goals of general public benefit. And "where there is a proper governmental purpose for imposing a restraint and where the restraint is imposed so as not to 'unwarrantedly abridge' acts normally comprehended within the First Amendment, there is no abridgment of First Amendment rights." The court went on:

> . . . Nor is there any abridgment of First Amendment rights arising from the congressional authorization granting a union the power to collect dues from employees in a 'union shop.' The congressional purpose in authorizing mandatory union dues is surely a permissible one, for Congress was understandably concerned with minimizing industrial strife and thereby insuring the unimpeded flow of commerce. It was the legislative judgment that these goals are most easily realized if a suitable collective bargaining apparatus exists . . ., and so the national labor laws provide for an exclusive bargaining agent to represent each discrete employee bargaining unit. . . . To enable these agents to fulfill their statutory responsibility to represent all the employees while collectively bargaining with the employer, the statutes permit the levying of mandatory dues on all employees who will reap the benefits of the union's representation of them in the contract negotiations with the employer. . . .

The court drew a distinction between Buckley's and Evans' cases. Buckley had been given a direct warning by union representatives about the consequences of his refusal to join AFTRA; Evans, on the other hand, based his charges against AFTRA on "broad union-drafted documents rather than on highly specific warnings" (the court's language). Hence, Buckley had a definite reason to complain, but "his selection of forum was incorrect. He should

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have taken his cause to the National Labor Relations Board," which is "fully capable of granting declaratory relief to him. . . ." As for Evans, the NLRB will have to pass judgment on "whether the union commits or would commit unfair labor practices by indulging in the conduct about which Evans is apprehensive." The case was remanded.

Participants in the suit on the side of AFTRA as friends of the court were the NLRB and the American Civil Liberties Union. □

———*FOOTNOTES*———

[1] *Corning Glass Works* v. *Brennan* (U.S. Sup. Ct., No. 73–29, June 3, 1974).

[2] Until 1966 all night-shift inspectors at the Corning plants in Corning, N.Y., and Wellsboro, Pa., were men, and those on the day shift virtually all women. Those on the night shift received a higher base wage than those on the day shift. Since 1944, as a result of unionization in both plants, all night-shift workers, inspectors included, were paid a "shift differential" for working at night. Night inspectors received this differential on top of their base wage differential already in effect.

When Corning instituted its night shift in 1925, laws in both States prohibited women from working at night. Men were recruited for the inspectors jobs on the night shift, although all day inspection work was done by women. Since the men being given inspection work had been paid higher salaries in their former positions than day-shift female inspectors earned, Corning had to pay the men higher salaries than it usually paid for inspection work. In 1953, New York amended its laws prohibiting females from working night shifts, and Pennsylvania did likewise in 1947 and 1965. The Equal Pay Act went into effect in June 1964.

[3] According to this view, "working conditions" consists only of "surroundings" and "hazards." " 'Surroundings' measure the elements, such as toxic chemicals or fumes, regularly encountered by a worker, their intensity and their frequency. 'Hazards' take into account the physical hazards regularly encountered, their frequency, and the severity of injury they can cause . . . Nowhere . . . is time of day worked mentioned as a relevant criterion." (Court's language.)

[4] *Hodgson* v. *Corning Glass Works,* 474 F.2d 226, 231 (C.A. 2, 1973).

[5] Ibid., at 231; *Shultz* v. *Wheaton Glass Co.,* 421 F.2d 259, 266 (C.A. 3, 1970)—cert. denied, 398 U.S. 905.

[6] In order to determine just what equal work is, the Congressional Committee incorporated into the law the exact wording used by many private corporations in their statements of job evaluation. Thus a firm would be held in violation of the act only if it paid different base wages for equal work, but what constitutes "equal work" would be determined by most corporations job evaluation statements.

[7] "The January 1969 agreement provided an 8% or 20¢ per hour across-the-board wage increase, applied to the pre-January 1969 base wage and made retroactive to November 4, 1968. The contract also instituted new 'job evaluation' wage rates for various positions. In the case of inspectors, the new 'job evaluation' rate was higher than the retroactively increased base wage of day shift inspectors but was lower than the retroactively increased base wage of night inspectors. The contract further provided that where the job evaluation rate was less than the current rate for the job—that is, less than the retroactively increased old rate—employees hired before January 20, 1969, would continue to be paid the old rate, through 'red circle' protection. Thus, the day shift inspectors received the new job evaluation rate, while the night shift inspectors continued to receive the higher 'red circle' night shift base wage." (Court's language.)

[8] *Shultz* v. *American Can Co.,* 424 F.2d 356, 359 (C.A. 8, 1970); *Hodgson* v. *Miller Brewing Co.,* 457 F.2d 221, 227 (C.A. 7, 1972).

[9] 376 U.S. 543 (1964); see *Monthly Labor Review,* May 1964, p. 564.

[10] 406 U.S. 272 (1972); see *Monthly Labor Review,* September 1972, pp. 65–66.

[11] *Howard Johnson Co., Inc.* v. *Detroit Local Joint Executive Board, Hotel & Restaurant Employees* (U.S. Sup. Ct., No. 73–631, June 3, 1974).

[12] The previous owner in this case had agreed to arbitrate its liabilities to the union and employees under the successorship clauses of its labor contracts. Justice Marshall observed (note 3) that "[t]he union apparently did not explore another [possible] remedy . . . prior to the sale, i.e., moving to enjoin the sale to Howard Johnson on the ground that this was a breach of the successorship clause in the collective bargaining agreement. . . ."

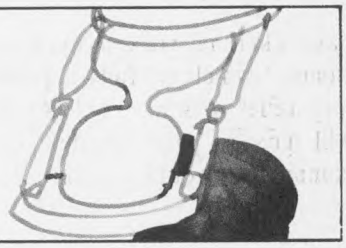
[13] 354 F.Supp. 823 (D.C.–So.N.Y., 1973); see *Monthly Labor Review,* April 1973, pp. 70–72.

[14] *Buckley, National Review, Inc., and Evans* v. *AFTRA, NLRB, and American Civil Liberties Union* (C.A. 2, No. 73–1667, Apr. 30, 1974).

[15] Cited: *Railway Employees' Department* v. *Hanson,* 351 U.S. 225 (1956); *Linscott* v. *Millers Falls Co.,* 440 F.2d 14 (C.A. 1, 1971)—cert. denied 404 U.S. 872 (1971).

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Major Agreements Expiring Next Month



This list of collective bargaining agreements expiring in September is based on contracts on file in the Bureau's Office of Wages and Industrial Relations. The list includes agreements covering 1,000 workers or more.

Employer and location	Industry	Union [1]	Number of workers
A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co. (Decatur, Ill.)	Food products	Allied Industrial Workers	1,600
American Motors Corporation (Kenosha and Milwaukee, Wis.)	Transportation equipment	Auto Workers (Ind.)	9,600
Anchor Hocking Corp. (Lancaster, Ohio)	Stone, clay, and glass products	Flint Glass Workers	2,500
Associated Grocers of Colorado, Inc., Wholesale Grocery Companies (Denver, Colo.)	Wholesale trade	Teamsters (Ind.)	1,200
Atlantic Steel Co. (Atlanta, Ga.)	Primary metals	Steelworkers	1,100
Boeing Co., Vertol Division (Philadelphia, Pa.)	Transportation equipment	Auto Workers (Ind.)	7,000
Building Managers Association of Chicago (Chicago, Ill.)	Real estate	Service Employees	6,000
Campbell Soup Co. (Fayetteville, Ark.)	Food products	Meat Cutters	1,100
Clark Equipment Co., Lima Division (Lima, Ohio)	Machinery	Auto Workers (Ind.)	1,100
Consolidated Gas Supply Corp (Clarksburg, W. Va.)	Utility	Allegheny Mountain Gas Workers (Ind.)	1,400
Continental Steel Corporation (Kokomo, Ind.)	Primary metals	Steelworkers	1,550
Continental Can Co., Glassware Division (Clarksburg, W. Va.)	Stone, clay, and glass products	Flint Glass Workers	2,800
Copperweld Steel Co., Steel Bar Division (Warren, Ohio)	Primary metals	Steelworkers	1,950
CTS Corp. (Elkhart, Ind.)	Electrical products	Auto Workers (Ind.)	1,500
Cyclops Corp., Universal-Cyclops Specialty Steel Division (Pennsylvania)	Primary metals	Steelworkers	1,850
De Laval Turbine, Inc. (Trenton, N.J.)	Machinery	Steelworkers	1,050
Design and Manufacturing Corp. (Connersville, Ind.)	Electrical products	Auto Workers (Ind.)	2,250
Dresser Industries, Inc., Dresser Clark Division of the Machinery Group (Olean, N.Y.)	Machinery	Steelworkers	1,300
Duval Sierrita Corp. (Pima, Ariz.)	Mining	Steelworkers; Operating Engineers; Laborers; Teamsters (Ind.).	1,200
Federal Paper Board Co., Inc., Federal Glass Co. Division (Columbus, Ohio)	Stone, clay, and glass products	Allied Industrial Workers	1,600
Film Processing Agreement, Motion Picture Laboratory Technicians (New York and New Jersey)[2].	Amusements	Stage Employees	2,150
Fish Canners (Los Angeles, Calif.)[2]	Food products	Seafarers	4,000
G. W. Murphy Industries, Inc. (Houston, Tex.)	Machinery	Steelworkers	1,150
General American Transportation Corp. (Interstate)	Transportation equipment	Steelworkers	3,000
Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. (Pennsylvania and Ohio)	Retail trade	Meat Cutters	1,800
Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. (Interstate)	Retail trade	Meat Cutters	2,050
Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Co. (Interstate)	Construction	Operating Engineers	1,500
Greater Cincinnati Milk and Ice Cream Dealers	Food products	Milk and Ice Cream Drivers and Dairy Employees (DALU).	1,100
Hampton Roads Shipping Association (Hampton Roads, Va.)	Water transportation	Longshoremen's Association	1,900
Hooker Chemical Corp. (Niagara Falls, N.Y.)	Chemicals	Niagara Hooker Employees Union (Ind.)	1,200
Hughes Tool Co., Oil Tool Division (Houston, Tex.)	Machinery	Steelworkers	1,950
Illuminating and Allied Glassware Manufacturers Association (Toledo, Ohio)	Stone, clay, and glass products	Flint Glass Workers	1,000
Interco, Inc., International Shoe Co. Division (Evansville, Ill.)	Leather	Boot and Shoe Workers	3,250
Interco, Inc., International Shoe Co. Division (St. Clair, Mo.)	Leather	United Shoe Workers	6,250
Interlake, Inc. (Riverdale, Ill.)	Primary metals	Steelworkers	2,500
International Harvester Co., Wisconsin Steel Works (Chicago, Ill.)	Primary metals	Progressive Steel Workers Union (Ind.)	3,450
J. Weingarten, Inc. (Houston, Tex.)	Retail trades	Retail Clerks	3,050
Kennecott Copper Co., Inc., Chase Brass and Copper Co. subsidiary (Cleveland, Ohio)	Primary metals	Machinists	1,300
Kohler Co. (Kohler, Wis.)	Fabricated metal products	Auto Workers (Ind.)	3,450
Kroger Co. (Pittsburgh, Pa.)	Retail trade	Meat Cutters	1,750
Laclede Steel Co., Alton Works (Alton, Ill.)	Primary metals	Steelworkers	2,000
Massachusetts Leather Manufacturers' Association (Massachusetts)	Leather	Leather Workers	1,400
McDonnell Douglas Corp., Douglas Aircraft Co. and McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Co. Divisions (Santa Monica, Calif.).	Transportation equipment	Machinists	4,500

See footnotes at end of table.

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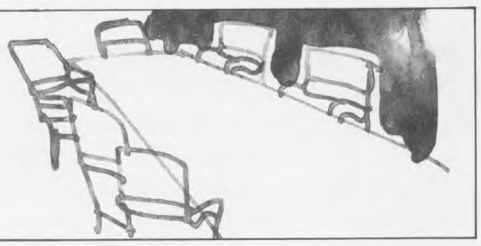
Major agreements expiring next month—Continued

Employer and location	Industry	Union [1]	Number of workers
McDonnell Douglas Corp., Douglas Aircraft Co. Division (Long Beach, Calif.)	Transportation equipment	Auto Workers (Ind.)	14,800
Milk Dealers, Office, Clerical and Laboratory Departments Agreement (Philadelphia, Pa.)[2].	Food products	Teamsters (Ind.)	4,000
Milk Dealers, Plant and Sales Departments Agreement (Philadelphia, Pa.)[2]	Food products	Teamsters (Ind.); Firemen and Oilers	3,000
Milk Manufacturing and Receiving Plants Agreement (Interstate)[2]	Food products	Teamsters (Ind.)	3,700
Mobile Steamship Association, Inc., Longshore Division (Mobile Ala.)	Water transportation	Longshoremen's Association	2,000
National Electrical Contractors Association, Boston Chapter (Massachusetts)	Construction	Electrical Workers (IBEW)	2,600
National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc., South Florida Chapter, Wiremen's Agreement (Florida).	Construction	Electrical Workers (IBEW)	1,500
New Orleans Steamship Association Dock Loaders and Unloaders (New Orleans, La.)	Water transportation	Longshoremen's Association	1,000
New Orleans Steamship Association, Deep Sea Agreement (Interstate)	Water transportation	Longshoremen's Association	5,000
New York Shipping Association, Inc. (Port of Greater New York, N.Y.)	Water transportation	Longshoremen's Association	21,000
Olin Corp. (Pisgah Forest, N.C.)	Paper	Paperworkers	1,500
On-Sale Liquor Dealers of Minneapolis, Inc., and Suburban Hennepin County On-Sale Liquor Dealers Association (Minneapolis, Minn.).	Retail trade	Hotel and Restaurant Employees	3,950
Owens-Illinois, Inc., Toledo Libbey Products Division (Toledo, Ohio)	Stone, clay, and glass products	Flint Glass Workers	1,100
Pan American World Airways, Inc., Supply Clerks (Interstate)[3]	Air transportation	Teamsters (Ind.)	1,150
Pan American World Airways, Inc., Clerical employees (Interstate)[3]	Air transportation	Teamsters (Ind.)	8,000
Philadelphia Marine Trade Association (Philadelphia, Pa.)	Water transportation	Longshoremen's Association	5,000
Retail Meat Markets, Service and Self-Service (Chicago, Ill.)[2]	Retail trade	Meat Cutters	4,000
Retail Meat Markets (Chicago, Ill.) [2]	Retail trade	Meat Cutters	1,500
Robertshaw Controls Co., New Stanton Division (Youngwood, Pa.)	Instruments	Steelworkers	1,000
Security Agencies, Uptown Agreement (California)[2]	Services	International Union of Guards and Watchmen (Ind.).	3,500
Southern Florida Hotel and Motel Association (Florida)	Hotels	Hotel and Restaurant Employees	10,000
South Atlantic Employers Negotiating Committee, Longshoremen's and Clerks and Checkers Agreement (Savannah, Ga.).	Water transportation	Longshoremen's Association	1,050
Twin City Commercial Printers Agreement (Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.)[2]	Printing and publishing	Graphic Arts	1,200
United Airlines, Inc., Stewardesses (Interstate)[3]	Air transportation	Air Line Pilots	5,500
Vendo Co. (Kansas City, Mo.)	Machinery	Steelworkers	1,100
Washington D.C. Food Employers Labor Relations Association (Maryland, District of Columbia, and Virginia).	Retail trade	Meat Cutters	3,700
Wean United, Inc., Wean Industries, Inc. (Ohio)	Machinery	Steelworkers	2,000
West Gulf Maritime Association, Inc., Deep Sea and Coastwise Vessels (Texas and Louisiana).	Water transportation	Longshoremen's Association	12,000
Western States Boilermakers Field Agreement (Interstate)[2]	Construction	Boilermakers	6,000
Western Electric Co., Inc. (Phoenix, Ariz.)	Primary metals	Communications Workers	1,500
Whirlpool Corp., Fort Smith Division (Fort Smith, Ark.)	Electrical products	Allied Industrial Workers	2,000
	Government activity	**Employee organization [1]**	
Florida: Dade County General Employees	Multidepartment	State, County and Municipal Employees	6,000
Dade County Police Department	Law enforcement	Police Benevolent Association (Ind.)	1,250
Dade County Transit Authority (Metropolitan Area)	Transit	Transport Workers	1,000
New York: New York City Transit Authority, Subway	Transit	Subway Supervisors Association (Ind.)	3,500
Ohio: Columbus, Administration	Multidepartment	State, County and Municipal Employees	2,400
Tennessee: Nashville and Davidson County Metropolitan Government employees	Multidepartment	Service Employees	1,300

[1] Affiliated with AFL-CIO except were noted as independent (Ind.).
[2] Industry area (group of companies signing same contract).
[3] Information is from newspaper.

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Developments in Industrial Relations



Women widen job rights

American women continued to make important progress toward job equality as three major corporations announced new opportunities for women to become executives or managers. The actions resulted from, or were in line with, Government efforts to expand opportunities for women.

American Telephone. The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. agreed to a $30 million settlement in response to Federal charges of pay discrimination against managerial employees. In 1973, AT&T had reached a similar settlement covering other employees (*Monthly Labor Review*, March 1973, pp. 69–70). Under the current settlement, the company was to provide $7 million in backpay to 7,000 managerial employees and adjust wages by $23 million to compensate for alleged bias in pay.

The consent decree was filed in the U.S. district court in Philadelphia by the utility and the Department of Labor, the Department of Justice, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. In its complaint against AT&T and 24 subsidiaries, the Government had charged that men and women in managerial jobs requiring essentially the same skill, effort, and responsibility were not paid equal wages. It was alleged that this policy violated Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Equal Pay Act of 1963 (extended to professional and managerial workers in 1972), and Executive Order 11246 covering job discrimination by Federal contractors. Although it denied the charges, AT&T agreed to provide backpay to overcome asserted inequities and to change its entire pay system for 175,000 managers to prevent future discrimination. Some 25,000 of these workers benefited from the award.

Of the 7,000 employees receiving backpay, over half were women who had been promoted to managerial jobs but were paid less than the average white man similarly promoted from job classifications that were traditionally male. Some 40 percent of the $7 million was slated for white men earning less than the average white male, about 2 percent to black men, 5 percent to black women, and 53 percent to white women. Some $14.9 million of the $23 million in adjusted wages slated for the next fiscal year was to be paid to 17,000 employees, including 10,000 women, who had been promoted to a wide range of management jobs, such as chief operator, traffic manager, engineer, and business office supervisor.

The Government contended that since AT&T employees generally receive 15-percent increases when promoted, and since men historically have been paid more than women in nonmanagerial jobs, wage inequities were built into the promotional system. The remaining $7.5 million would cover the additional compensation for an estimated 8,400 persons—5,000 of them women—expected to be promoted in the next fiscal year. The settlement, affecting employees in the first two of the five management levels in the Bell System, reportedly covered those generally earning between $6,300 and $23,000 a year. In announcing the accord, Secretary of Labor Peter J. Brennan noted that managerial-level employees were "seldom regarded as disadvantaged," adding that the settlement reflected the Government's "determination to achieve equity in the workplace" regardless of occupation.

Bank of America. In another discrimination development, the Bank of America settled a suit filed by three former women employees. The consent decree, reached June 2, was subject to approval by a Federal district court in San Francisco. The California bank agreed to pay $3,750,000 into trust funds over the next 5 years to induce women employees to undertake management training or other programs to prepare them for management positions; to increase

"Developments in Industrial Relations" is prepared by Leon Bornstein and other members of the staff of the Division of Trends in Employee Compensation, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and is largely based on information from secondary sources.

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the proportion of women officers to 40 percent by December 1978, from 31 percent; to set goals in training programs for lending and operations officers to ensure that at least 45 percent of trainees during each of the next 5 years be women; and to assign women to overseas posts.

The suit, filed in March 1971, charged the bank with practicing sex discrimination in hiring, training, and promoting officers. If approved, the decree would also settle a second lawsuit filed in June 1972 by six other women who claimed they were victims of sex bias.

B. F. Goodrich. The B. F. Goodrich Co. announced plans to add 260 women to management positions by 1979, while it settled a sex discrimination suit. The statement on the "affirmative action program" was offered as evidence of company policy to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in its review of a discrimination charge filed in June 1971 by a former employee. Goodrich said the program represented a longstanding company policy and was not developed in response to her complaint. The company did not disclose the current percentage of women in professional jobs but indicated that there had been an increase since a year earlier, when they held 3.9 percent of such jobs.

The plaintiff had charged that Goodrich violated the 1964 Civil Rights Act by dismissing her from a management-training program. She asserted that her job evaluation and grades were higher than others retained in the program. Goodrich confirmed the dismissal and settlement, but declined to specify why the woman was fired. She received $7,742 in backpay and compensation and was offered reemployment, but she decided not to rejoin the rubber and chemicals concern.

Tables turned

In a class action suit, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission was charged with discriminating against 600,000 Filipino-Americans on the basis of nonidentification of Filipino-Americans in its forms and reports. The complaint was filed by Public Advocates, Inc., a nonprofit public-interest law firm, on behalf of 40 Filipino-American organizations and 100 individuals. The suit asked the Commission to identify Filipino-Americans in its employer reports in States with either 10 percent or 100,000 Filipino-Americans. Currently, Filipino-Americans are included in the "Oriental-American" or "Spanish-surnamed" reporting categories.

An attorney for the complainants said nonidentification of Filipino-Americans deprived them of equal protection under various civil rights laws, claiming, "This exclusion from civil rights protection causes not only unemployment but also underemployment of 125,000 Filipino-Americans." He added that the complaint was predicated on the alleged violation by the Commission of its own statutory mandate "to protect all minorities from any form of employment discrimination."

Hire disabled, contractors told

As a followup to the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Department of Labor adopted regulations requiring employers with Federal contracts over $2,500 to recruit, train, and employ handicapped workers. Those with $500,000 in Federal contracts must draw up "affirmative action" plans to find, hire, and promote handicapped workers and they must report the results annually. Handicapped persons, if their condition is certified by the proper agencies, will be able to file discrimination charges against Federal contractors with the Department of Labor.

Printers okay automation in 11-year pact

After 14 months of negotiations, *The New York Times* and the *Daily News* agreed to an 11-year contract with International Typographical Union Local 6 that gives the newspapers the unlimited right to introduce automated typesetting procedures, in return for lifetime job security for current employees. Negotiations were continuing with the *New York Post*.

Referring to the automation-job security issue, mediator Theodore W. Kheel said, "This settlement is a classical example of how collective bargaining works in solving a most difficult industrial problem."

The automation clause provides that the newspapers will be able to use "any technological device to increase the efficiency of their operation." There will be no manning restrictions on equipment or limits on transfers and assignments. "Bogus" work—the resetting of advertising set by outside shops—was eliminated. The lifetime employment guarantee covers the current 1,400 "regular" printers and will be extended to 385 substitutes on March 31, 1975. The substitutes, currently working part time, will then be

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entitled to full-time employment. The newspapers will be required to retrain employees displaced as a result of the use of new processes, and the work force may be reduced only through attrition. Both newspapers said they would start converting from traditional typesetting to new methods almost immediately but that the changeover would be phased to match the employment cuts through attrition.

To encourage retirements, the papers agreed to offer all printers one "6-month paid productivity leave," though a printer could return to work afterwards. In addition, all workers retiring within 6 months of the contract ratification will receive a $2,500 bonus.

Other terms of the contract, retroactive to the March 31, 1973, termination of the prior agreement, included:

- A wage increase of $13.85 a week retroactive to March 1973 and another $13.85 retroactive to March 1974, bringing scales to $279.52 for the day shift, $290.89 for the night shift, and $303.10 for the "lobster" or late night shift; an amount equal to 1.5 percent of payroll to be used for benefit improvements; and a June 1974 cost-of-living escalator adjustment equal to any rise in the Consumer Price Index in excess of 6 percent from May 1973 to May 1974. These terms were similar to the pattern provided by the 2-year accords negotiated by eight other unions in 1973.
- Beginning in March 1975, annual pay increases of 2 percent, plus 1-percent productivity bonuses in anticipation of cost savings resulting from the increased automation.
- A March 1975 cost-of-living adjustment equal to half the percentage rise in the CPI during the preceding 12 months, followed by quarterly adjustments of 1 percent for each 1-percent rise in the Index.
- A provision for the union to reopen negotiations on wages and working conditions (excluding job security and automation) in 1978 and 1981. Unresolved issues could be settled through optional binding arbitration or the union could refuse arbitration and then strike. If the union refused arbitration, the wage, productivity bonus, and escalator clauses would no longer be guaranteed.
- Beginning in 1978, the newspapers could seek relief from the wage provisions of the 1974 accord if they encounter financial difficulties. This would be done through arbitration, with the union permitted to cancel the contract if it does not agree with the results.

The settlement was preceded by an 18-day work stoppage at the *Daily News,* but management continued to put out a paper, using some of the automated processes. Both papers reported that a number of on-the-job union meetings had delayed printing and cut linage.

Clothing workers strike 750 plants

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Clothing Manufacturers Association settled June 8, ending a walkout by 110,000 workers at 750 plants in 30 States. The strike, the first since 1921, began June 1 and reportedly affected 95 percent of operations in the men's and boy's clothing industry. Under the 3-year accord, wages were increased a total of $1—30 cents on June 10, 15 cents on September 30, 27½ cents on June 2, 1975, and 27½ cents on May 31, 1976. In addition, a cost-of-living escalator clause was established. The first adjustment will be on June 2, 1975, with the first year's 45-cent wage increase as an "offset." The maximum adjustment will be 10 cents. The second adjustment will be effective May 31, 1976, with the second year's 27½-cent increase as an offset. The maximum adjustment will be 15 cents. Earnings reportedly averaged $3.50 an hour prior to the settlement.

Other terms included an eighth paid holiday, the day after Thanksgiving, effective in 1975; prorated vacation pay at retirement; an increase in the $85 a month minimum pension, to $90 on October 1, $95 on June 1, 1975; and $100 on June 1, 1976, and credit for all employment not separated by more than 6 years of absence from the industry; 3 days of paid funeral leave; and improved insurance.

Grocery workers win pay boosts

Approximately 25,000 workers employed by A&P, Kroger, and the United Super Market Association and represented by five Retail Clerks locals in Michigan won $1.40 in hourly wage increases over 3 years and provision for annual cost-of-living adjustments. A guarantee against layoffs resulting from technological changes also was introduced.

The contract provided for wage increases of 60 cents an hour on May 5, 1974, 40 cents on March 23, 1975, 30 cents on March 28, 1976, and 10 cents on October 3, 1976. Each cost-of-living adjustment will be calculated on 1 cent for each 0.4-point movement in the Consumer Price Index (1967=100) with an 8-cent minimum and 11-cent maximum. There

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were also improvements in supplementary benefits.

The employment guarantee, which applied only to employees on the payroll on May 5, 1974, was introduced because of the possible introduction of laborsaving equipment, such as computers, which could eliminate the need for checkers by reading prices directly from the tags on purchases.

The Retail Clerks also settled for grocery workers in other parts of the aNtion. On March 26, 6,000 workers in the Dallas-Fort Worth area won 60 cents under a wage reopener; in late May and early June, 10,000 members of Local 1500 in the New York City area negotiated a 2-year contract that provided for 70 cents in wage increases; on June 4, several Southern California locals negotiated 16-month contracts with the Food Employers Council that provided 50 cents in wage increases and for adoption of a cost-of-living clause.

American Airlines settles

American Airlines and the Transport Workers Union concluded negotiations on new contracts hours before a May 26 strike deadline. The settlement covered six categories of employees, including flight attendants and ground service workers. Flight attendants were to receive wage increases of 3 percent retroactive to June 1, 1973, 2 percent retroactive to January 1, 1974, 3 percent on June 1, 1974, 2 percent on March 2, 1975, and 2 percent on August 1, 1975. The contract covering fleet and ground service workers provided wage increases of 4 percent retroactive to June 2, 1973, 3 percent retroactive to January 12, 4 percent retroactive to May 4, 3 percent on January 11, 1975, and 2 percent on May 3, 1975. In addition, a cost-of-living clause provided for two adjustments with maximums of 10 cents each for the maintenance workers.

The 17,000 workers also gained improved vacation, pension, and health insurance benefits under the agreements, scheduled to expire August 31, 1975.

Airline boosts pay 11 percent

Nonunion workers at United Air Lines are scheduled to receive wage increases averaging 11 percent in 1974. A 5-percent across-the-board increase will be paid retroactive to May 1. A spokesman indicated the raises were granted to enable workers to keep pace with rising living costs. Merit increases, averaging 6 percent, depending on length of service, are to be awarded on employees' annual salary review dates during the year. These increases will cover 18,000 of United's 48,000 employees.

Glass strike ends

A strike against 10 west coast plants of Owens-Illinois that began April 1 ended May 30, with the negotiation of a new contract. The agreement, which covered 2,800 members of the Glass Bottle Blowers Association, was similar to the contract the union negotiated for company plants east of the Rocky Mountains. The few exceptions included an additional 2 cents in the first-year wage increase, retroactive to March 1, 1974, and a 2-cent increase in second and third shift differentials effective April 1, 1974, instead of April 1, 1975. The company also agreed to reimburse employees for health insurance premium payments made during the strike.

Cost-of-living payment

Nine thousand nonunion employees of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. received a one-time "cost-of-living payment" effective July 12. The payment amounted to 2 weeks' pay. The company also raised pensions for 3,500 retirees and 500 survivors of retirees by 5 to 30 percent, varying according to the date of retirement.

Cost of Living Council dies

President Nixon formally abolished the Cost of Living Council and other machinery of the wage stabilization program, effective July 1. The Executive Order directed Secretary of the Treasury William Simon to supervise the final phaseout of the wage-price control activities that remained after the expiration of the Economic Stabilization Act on April 30. The order also authorized Mr. Simon to retain some of the Council's employees through December 31 to conclude any unsettled wage-price cases and to write a history of the stabilization program. The order also abolished the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee and various advisory committees to the Council.

Railroads sued on early retirement

The Government filed suit against two railroads testing the legality of pension plans which require

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retirement prior to age 65. Sued were the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. The suit, filed in the U.S. district court in Baltimore, charged that the forced retirement of 300 employees at both railroads was a violation of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967. The employees covered were lower level supervisory employees under a pension system separate from the Railroad Retirement Act. The two carriers, both part of the Chessie System, reportedly are the only railroads that have a supplemental retirement system with a below-65 retirement age for managerial employees.

In response, the Chessie System said, "We certainly believe it is the company's right to establish the reasonable age of 62 for management employees." About 50 of the 300 workers involved had elected to be demoted to nonsupervisory positions rather than retire.

The suit asked for back wage payments for those forcibly retired and those demoted. The Labor Department estimated that backpay—if granted—could total $20 million. The Age Discrimination in Employment Act protects workers 40 to 65 against discrimination on the grounds of age.

Auto workers reject veto

Delegates to the Auto Workers' 24th Constitutional Convention rejected a bid, backed by skilled trades delegates, to amend the union's constitution so that a contract rejection by a particular UAW group could nullify an overall collective bargaining agreement. Instead, the convention adopted a "statement" drafted by the UAW hierarchy that left intact the union leadership's right of final approval of contracts, while offering assurances that a rejection by any group would be taken into account.

The issue last arose during the 1973 round of auto bargaining when UAW skilled trades workers at Ford Motor Co. rejected a 3-year settlement because of dissatisfaction with an overtime provision, while the remainder of the UAW members at Ford accepted the pact. Although the clause was later modified, the skilled tradesmen were further rankled because they did not get a chance to vote on the acceptability of the changes (*Monthly Labor Review*, January 1974, pp. 77–78).

In other actions, the 3,300 delegates, meeting in Los Angeles June 2–6, voted to extend officers' terms from 2 to 3 years, and elected President Leonard Woodcock to another term. As a result, Mr. Woodcock, 63, would be in office for the 1976 round of bargaining in the auto industry. This is his last term, since UAW officers cannot run for office after reaching 65. Other officers were reelected, except for Vice President Olga Madar, who retired after 8 years in office. Odessa Komar, a UAW official since 1956, was elected to the post. The convention also increased the pay of top officials and staff members. Mr. Woodcock's salary went from $41,381 to $43,550, still leaving him as one of the lowest paid presidents of a major union. Union leaders and staff members will also receive 3-percent annual salary increases and cost-of-living adjustments. (See pp. 52–54 for additional convention coverage.)

Sea unions weigh merger

Merger discussions were scheduled by the 80,000-member Seafarers' International Union and the 50,000-member National Maritime Union. The decision to begin discussions, after years of animosity, followed a request by AFL–CIO President George Meany. This was the first formal agreement to negotiate a merger between the leaders of the Nation's two largest seamen's unions, although the unions had raised the merger question in the past and had been cooperating recently on legislative matters. The two unions primarily represent "unlicensed" seamen. Other unions represent officer-rank, or "licensed," seamen.

Teamsters form farmworkers local

In early June, Teamsters Union President Frank Fitzsimmons presented a charter to the union's first farmworkers' local. The action reflected the continuing struggle between the Teamsters and Cesar Chavez's Farm Workers' Union over the organization of fieldworkers. Previously, Teamsters organizing had been conducted by the union's Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee. Mr. Fitzsimmons said the Teamsters would continue to organize farmworkers, and he claimed that the new 13-State local had signed contracts covering 316 companies and 50,000 workers, mostly in California. The new local was number 1973, reportedly to commemorate the success the Teamsters had last year in signing up growers at the expense of the Farm Workers Union.

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Beirne steps down, Watts elected

In late May, Joseph A. Beirne, 63, announced that he would not be a candidate for reelection as president of the Communications Workers at the union's June convention. He had been president of the CWA and its predecessor union since 1943. He retained his position as a vice president of the AFL–CIO, and as secretary-treasurer of both the American Institute for Free Labor Development and the African-American Labor Center. Mr. Beirne underwent surgery early in 1974, but had continued to direct union activities during his recuperation. At the convention, held in Kansas City, Glenn E. Watts, formerly secretary-treasurer, was elected president of the 575,000-member union.

Molders' president retires

Draper Doyal, 67, retired as president of the International Molders' and Allied Workers' Union. Mr. Doyal, who joined the union in 1931, became a vice president in 1946 and president in 1971. A constitutional provision had lowered the union's mandatory retirement age to 67 in 1974, and it is scheduled to move to 65 in 1976. The Molders' executive board elected Anton J. Trizna to complete Mr. Doyal's term, which expires in 1976. Mr. Trizna, 62, has been a vice president since 1948.

Jay Lovestone retires

Jay Lovestone, director of the AFL–CIO's Department of International Affairs since 1963, retired effective June 30. Federation President George Meany announced the retirement "with deep personal regret." Mr. Meany said, "Jay Lovestone has achieved a distinguished record as a champion of democratic free trade unionism." He said Mr. Lovestone would continue to lecture on international affairs at the AFL–CIO Labor Studies Center and would be a consultant to the Federation. Prior to the merger of the AFL and CIO in 1955, the labor leader had been executive secretary of the AFL's Free Trade Union Committee, which fought attempts by the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions to infiltrate and control labor organizations throughout the world. The Committee was a forerunner of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which was created in 1949. □

Marriage and job satisfaction

To marry would seem to substantially increase one's chances of being satisfied with both one's job and one's life. When only 9 percent of married people report negative attitudes toward life as compared to 26 percent of "unwed workers," this must say something important about marriage.

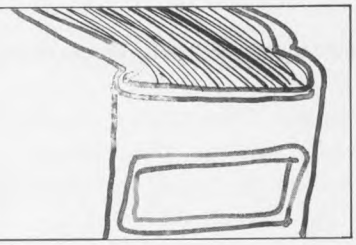
It is best, however, not to jump to conclusions when dealing with gross percentages. For example, when the data are grouped by age, the difference in job satisfaction almost disappears. Unmarried people are, after all, concentrated in the under 30 age group, and young workers . . . tend to be highly dissatisfied.

However, marriage itself—rather than some associated characteristic—seems to be tied to life satisfaction. Unmarried young people were twice as likely to be dissatisfied with their lives as their married counterparts. Unwed workers in their middle years were three times as likely to experience this general unhappiness. At age 45 and over, the ratio of the unmarrieds to marrieds expressing life dissatisfaction jumped to almost 5 to 1.

—HAROLD L. SHEPPARD AND NEAL Q. HERRICK,
Where Have All the Robots Gone?
(New York, The Free Press, a division of Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc., 1972), p. 9.

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Book Reviews and Notes



A mixed report card

The Great Society: Lessons for the Future. Edited by Eli Ginzberg and Robert M. Solow. Special issue of *The Public Interest,* Winter 1974, pp. 4–220. $7.50, annual subscription; $2.75 prepaid, single issue. Reprints will be available in October 1974 from Basic Books, Inc., Publishers, for $8.95, cloth, and $3.95, paper.

Remember the mid-1960's? The years when economists were "top banana" in the professional pecking order? The time when nothing seemed easier than to chart the economy along a golden path to continuing prosperity while at the same time solving such nagging problems as poverty, racial injustice, inner-city blight, and inadequate medical care?

From the ebullient mood of that era to today's disenchantment may be only a brief moment as history will record it, but in terms of popular and even professional attitudes toward government social programs, there has been almost a complete about-face. Where before optimism prevailed that government could successfully manage to equip the poor and disadvantaged to compete in the private economy, today there is less public confidence and more professional skepticism regarding the effectiveness of government action in correcting social ills.

Why such a strong shift in attitude? Is it justified by the performance of the programs initiated during the 1960's? If the programs were deficient, what could we learn from these deficiencies to guide the course of public policy in the future?

These are the central questions addressed by this special issue of the quarterly magazine, *The Public Interest.* It provides an excellent review of the programs of the 1960's in such areas as education, manpower, health, housing, and equal opportunity, but it is far more than a simple balancing of pros and cons of the new legislation. It probes some of the complex and delicate problems that arise when public policy starts to deal with social issues.

Lyndon Johnson's phrase was the "Great Society." It embraced the rush of social legislation which followed his successful presidential campaign in 1964. In retrospect, the accumulation of legislation is awesome. From fiscal year 1965 to 1973, government spending on social welfare almost tripled; even on a per capita, constant dollar basis, it practically doubled. While the Nixon Administration sought to cut back and rechannel some of the programs, it embraced many of them, and with Congressional stimulus overall spending for social legislation has continued to increase. Moreover, the Nixon Administration, it should be noted, also plunged forward with a more ambitious reform measure in the field of welfare.

What kinds of grades do these programs rate today? Somewhat surprisingly in the light of public criticism, the evaluators in this volume (none of whom was actively involved in the legislation of the 1960's) hand out a number of relatively good marks.

Robert Lampman, reviewing the antipoverty programs, concludes that two major goals were accomplished: the number of people in income poverty was substantially reduced, and public social welfare expenditures aimed at the poor were substantially increased.

In the manpower area, Lloyd Ulman's assessment

Books reviewed in this issue

Charles Brecher, *The Impact of Federal Antipoverty Policies.* Reviewed by Edward Steinberg.

Eli Ginzberg and Robert M. Solow, eds., *The Great Society: Lessons for the Future.* Reviewed by Peter Henle.

Marc Pilisuk and Phyllis Pilisuk, *How We Lost the War on Poverty.* Reviewed by Edward Steinberg.

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is definitely on the hopeful side regarding the use of manpower policy as a complement to wage and price restraint, to antidiscrimination policy, and to the antipoverty program. Andrew Brimmer, reviewing economic developments in the black community during the 1960's, sees a major improvement in educational achievement and occupational upgrading.

In the housing area, Anthony Downs gives high marks to programs aimed at assuring high level housing production, adequate financial support, attraction of private capital, and creation of good neighborhoods. He even gives pluses to the programs providing housing assistance to low and moderate income households and those that encourage homeownership.

In the field of education, Ralph Tyler is quite optimistic on educating the disadvantaged and feels that an increasing proportion of school districts are effectively utilizing the funds available under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Schools Education Act.

As for welfare, Gilbert Steiner provides an excellent summary of the changing characteristics of the Federal approach to welfare in the postwar period. He points out that although the current emphasis is on a future reform program, in fact a major degree of reform has already been achieved. The many social and legislative changes affecting welfare during the 1960's produced a veritable explosion in the number of welfare recipients. Thus welfare reform in the sense of putting greater funds in the hands of the poor is already in effect.

If those are some of the pluses, there remain serious minuses. Edmund Phelps' discussion of economic policy underlines the difficulties of achieving full employment without inflation. It also points out the handicaps to any successful macroeconomic policy in the form of inadequate data, the necessary lag between instituting a policy and seeing its effect, and the difficulties of judging in advance the behavior of those against whom policy is taken. He offers little hope that the inflation-full employment dilemma can be resolved.

In the housing area, very little was accomplished in reducing inner-city blight or in cutting the cost of building a house. For education, the biggest gap between promise and achievement has been in the field of vocational education, where there has been little change in curriculum and little enrollment in work-study programs. In the health field the unanticipated sharp rise in the cost of medical care was a major problem that followed closely upon the adoption of Medicare and Medicaid programs.

In retrospect, the programs of the 1960's get high marks for sensitivity to human needs, recognition of major social problems which could only be solved by a national initiative, and the design of the important first steps to a solution. Their deficiencies arise first of all from trying to achieve too much too quickly. As a result some programs were simply overambitious while others were poorly conceived, resting on an overly optimistic view of human nature. Could funds distributed to local school districts be expected to overcome quickly longstanding cultural and/or hereditary handicaps to learning among the children of the poor? Could community action programs be expected to lead to a genuine grassroots neighborhood democracy? Some would argue that deficiencies in programs such as these were more the result of inadequate funding than poor program design. In some cases this may be true (child care for working mothers is one example), but in other cases it is clear the program design would have benefited from a period of testing or experimentation on a small scale before being unveiled as a national effort.

Many of these programs touch sensitive nerves. Civil rights issues, for example, attempt to confine a very human trait, prejudice. Yet many with prejudice will acknowledge the justice of equal opportunity although they may fight any attempt to install such justice by law. But many of the social programs do not involve so clear-cut a concept of justice. Where does justice say to divide the line between those who receive or do not receive a welfare payment, rent subsidy, or income-related scholarship? These are more complicated matters, and questions of efficiency, cost, and public reaction all must play a role in program design.

There is another, much overlooked source of difficulty in relying upon government remedies to social problems. This is the bundle of weaknesses in the present legislative and administrative process. Consider, for example, the question of expectations. A number of contributors to the *Public Interest* volume touch on this. In each area of concern many proposals of the 1960's were supported by overblown rhetoric that could never be justified by future events. As Lance Liebman puts it, "Congress must be asked for everything before it will give anything." But does a program have to promise miracles in order to win support and funds? If so, this is truly unfortunate because there is no more

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certain way to undermine public confidence in any new legislative program than by raising the expectations of those about to be served beyond the level that the program can sustain.

Another difficulty arising out of the legislative and administrative process is the effort necessary to eliminate, reduce, or shift any program once it has come into existence. After even one year of dispensing funds, the recipients as well as the donors are likely to have formed themselves into a potent lobby for the perpetuation and expansion of the particular program. Given the realities of the legislative process, any suggestion to correct deficiencies which have become apparent in a specific program will have to promise that every single individual recipient will receive at least the same amount that he would have had under the original program. The net result may be simply to perpetuate inequities.

Localities as well as individuals operate by the same rules, so that grant-in-aid programs are forever plagued by various "hold harmless" formulas to guarantee that in any one year no locality can lose more than a minimal amount in any reshuffling of funds.

The problems caused by this type of special interest effort are perhaps best illustrated in the case of income support for the poor. The inadequacies of the welfare program are well known, but now the task of correcting these deficiencies is compounded by the rapidly growing food stamp program. The food stamp supporters have succeeded in widening access to their system so that for fiscal 1975 the program will involve a total cost of $3.9 billion, doubling the level of 1972 and only $500 million less than Federal outlays for welfare payments under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program. In arguing for the expansion, food stamp supporters were correct in pointing out the serious inequity of establishing a food stamp program in only certain localities throughout the country. However, the result of their efforts confronts the country with what is essentially a second welfare program which will vastly complicate any effort to organize and unify the task of income support for the poor.

The present situation, of course, is not the fault of the welfare recipient, nor should the special interest groups supporting their cause be considered reponsible; they have every right to complain about the lack of equity in the previous arrangement. A major fault lies with the legislative and administrative process where no one is required to consider the longer range implications of current proposals. In fact, the food stamp legislation, appropriations, and administration involve completely different committees and individuals from those involved in the welfare law. Thus two bureaucracies were spawned, each operating oblivious to the other, each with its own rules for eligibility, funding, regulations, and field staff, and its own channel of communication to the President.

Perhaps the pending Congressional Budget Reform Act will force a more complete Congressional review of new and operating programs. Perhaps the suggestion that new social programs be subject to a period of trial and experimentation before adoption would add a valuable contemplative element to the legislative process. In any event the present arrangement, with its emphasis on quick solutions to deeply ingrained issues of social concern, too frequently operates to develop new programs whose deficiencies must inevitably produce still another "new" program.

Editors Eli Ginzberg and Robert Solow provide some pointed comments on the record of the 1960's. The mixed report card which the Great Society receives at the hands of these evaluators is a useful reminder of the scarcity of easy solutions to difficult problems and the frailty of human institutions to govern and minister to human needs.

—PETER HENLE

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Evaluating the war on poverty

The Impact of Federal Antipoverty Policies. By Charles Brecher. New York, Praeger Publishers, Inc., 1973. 129 pp., bibliography. $11.

How We Lost the War on Poverty. Edited by Marc Pilisuk and Phyllis Pilisuk. New Brunswick, N. J., Transaction Books, 1973. 338 pp. $2.95, paper.

Brecher's book is an analysis of the impact of two key components of the war on poverty—the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, and Title II of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, which authorized the Community Action Program. The author characterizes the manpower act as an

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example of the "service strategy"—a strategy based on the assumptions that the poor differ from the rest of society and that the differences stem from deficiencies which can be overcome through the provision of some remedial service—in this case, job training. Community action agencies, on the other hand, represent the "political strategy"—this approach assumes that the distribution of income within society is determined primarily by the distribution of political power and that the best means of alleviating the powerlessness of the poor is through organization.

While the manpower act was not originally intended to help those who had been raised in poverty, the author shows that by amendment and administrative action, the act was transformed into part of the war on poverty. In evaluating the manpower program's performance, Brecher therefore goes beyond the normal cost/benefit analysis. He focuses on the program's "vertical target efficiency"—that is, the extent to which the benefits of the program accrue to the poor, rather than to higher income groups. Unfortunately, the U.S. Department of Labor does not gather data on the poverty status of program enrollees, so the author is unable to make a definitive assessment of the act's vertical efficiency. On the basis of the evidence which is available, Brecher concludes that the poor have constituted only about half of all enrollees in institutional training and a smaller proportion of those receiving government-sponsored on-the-job training. The income gains resulting from training do seem to be greatest for the low-income enrollees, however.

Using data from published and unpublished studies of community action agencies, Brecher finds that while the political strategy was not very effective in voter registration and electoral politics, it did improve the position of the poor in other areas of local decisionmaking. Not all community action agencies placed equal emphasis on the political strategy. Those which did stress political efforts, however, were most successful in effecting political change. The amount of change generated by the agencies was also related to the local political structure; it was greatest "in cities with larger and more active political organizations to represent the poor and where public opinion was already mobilized."

Writing as a political scientist, Brecher presents his analysis within the framework of the systems model developed by David Easton. In applying this model, he defends the behavioralist approach of writers such as Easton, Robert Dahl, and Gabriel Almond against the charge that the behavioralist school is characterized by conservatism, fear of popular democracy, and avoidance of vital political issues. Brecher argues convincingly that there is nothing in the behavioralist approach which precludes the existence of a liberal Easton establishment.

Brecher's work is well written and skillfully organized. While the author's treatment of the subject will have a special appeal to the political scientist, the book should be of interest to anyone wishing a careful and reasoned assessment of the effects of two major antipoverty efforts. This reviewer heartily endorses the observation which Eli Ginzberg makes in the foreword: "This is a useful and insightful book."

How We Lost the War on Poverty is a collection of articles on various aspects of the antipoverty struggle. The essays, most of which appeared originally in *transaction/Society* magazine, fall mainly into three areas: indigenous action, professional and paraprofessional services, and social policy. Despite the title, many of the selections do not show how we lost the war on poverty, or even that we have lost. For example, Jerome Carlin's article on the San Francisco Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation reports that "at least 60,000 people became eligible to receive welfare benefits as a result of our suit that invalidated California's residency requirement." Similarly, the purpose of an essay by Alan Haber is simply to present the ideology of the New Careers model, and to suggest ways of improving and expanding the program. A chapter by Christopher Green, taken from his Brookings study, analyzes the strengths and weaknesses of various income maintenance plans.

A major weakness of the volume is that some of the articles are quite dated. Frank Reissman's essay on nonprofessionals in social work, for example, was first published in 1964, and several of the other articles also appeared in the midsixties.

In the opinion of the editors, the war on poverty was "never a real war at all." The Pilisuks seem to feel, too, that the basis for the war was what this reviewer would call "maximum feasible partisanship"; on the first page of their introduction, they claim that the war "was conceived to preserve the unholy alliance between northern and southern Democrats just when that alliance was about to be destroyed by the civil rights movement." This view is not shared by all of the contributors to the volume. According to S. M. Miller and Martin Rein (in an essay originally published in 1965), "The war on

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poverty is a political novelty—it does not emerge from the political pressures of the day."

In a concluding chapter, Marc Pilisuk presents a 13-point plan for a new antipoverty war. The plan includes an annual $12 billion reduction in defense expenditures for 5 years, and the restriction of campaign contributions to a tax-deductible individual donation of $100, which the individual could assign to a corporation, union, political group, or candidate. Pilisuk's final suggestion is to "create a national organization from the radical caucus of each professional organization to ascribe to such goals and advocate for them." Anyone interested in serving on this group will probably enjoy the opening and closing chapters of this book.

—EDWARD STEINBERG

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Development of the European labor market

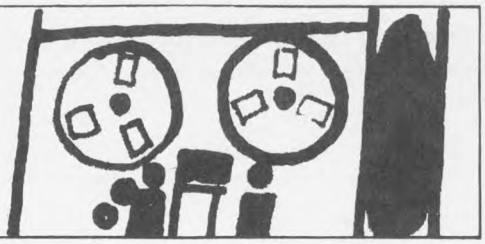
On the whole, the economic history of much of European industrialization shows as a main characteristic that, in spite of temporary gluts, the market for labor was in relative equilibrium throughout the latter part of the nineteenth century at a wage which was considerably above the cost of minimum subsistence. This was made possible by the fact that capital investment, especially in the nonagricultural sector, proceeded fast enough to provide employment opportunities for the more or less constant increase of the urban labor force; it was made possible, moreover, by the fact that there were certain "safety valves" open to European countries if and when the supply of labor should become overly full, the chief of them being the possibility of emigration to North and South America, Oceania, and parts of Africa. Third, it was made possible by the fact that the development of industrial technology kept approximate step with the growth of the nonagricultural labor force and the demand for industrial products and the output for service industries. . . . Temporary ups and downs in the relative price of labor, produced either on the supply side by sudden local migratory movements or on the demand side by new technological developments or a general decline in business activitty, tended to be a common feature of all labor markets in Europe and the countries settled by European populations. But the fluctuations of the price of labor tended to cluster around an equilibrium price which displayed long-run tendency to rise secularly.

The stresses and strains which developed in the course of European industrialization were due not to secularly falling real income (though temporary setbacks did occur), but to the social process of proletarianization of the labor force.

—BERT F. HOSELITZ,
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Current Labor Statistics



Schedule of release dates for major BLS statistical series 103

Employment and unemployment—household data

1. Employment status of noninstitutional population, 1947–73 103
2. Employment status, by color, sex, and age, seasonally adjusted, quarterly averages 104
3. Full-time and part-time status of civilian labor force, seasonally adjusted 104
4. Employment and unemployment, by age and sex, seasonally adjusted 105
5. Employment totals and unemployment rates, by occupation, seasonally adjusted, quarterly averages 105
6. Unemployed persons, by reason for unemployment, seasonally adjusted 106
7. Unemployment rates, by age and sex, seasonally adjusted 106
8. Unemployment rates, seasonally adjusted 107
9. Duration of unemployment, seasonally adjusted 107

Unemployment insurance

10. Unemployment insurance and employment service operations 108

Nonagricultural employment—payroll data

11. Employment by industry, 1947–73 109
12. Employment by State 109
13. Employment by industry division and major manufacturing group 110
14. Employment by industry division and major manufacturing group, seasonally adjusted 111

Labor turnover

15. Labor turnover in manufacturing, 1971 to date 112
16. Labor turnover in manufacturing, by major industry group 112

Hours and earnings—private nonagricultural payrolls

17. Hours and earnings, by industry division, 1947–73 113
18. Weekly hours, by industry division and major manufacturing group 114
19. Weekly hours, by industry division and major manufacturing group, seasonally adjusted 115
20. Hourly earnings, by industry division and major manufacturing group 116
21. Hourly Earnings Index, by industry division 116
22. Weekly earnings, by industry division and major manufacturing group 117
23. Spendable weekly earnings in current and 1967 dollars 118

Prices

24. Consumer and Wholesale Price Indexes, 1951–73 119
25. Consumer Price Index, U.S. average, general summary and selected items 119
26. Consumer Price Index, by population size and by region 125
27. Consumer Price Index, selected areas 126
28. Wholesale Price Index, by group and subgroup of commodities 127
29. Wholesale Price Index, for special commodity groupings 129
30. Wholesale Price Index, by durability of product 129
31. Wholesale Price Index, by stage of processing 130
32. Price indexes for output of selected SIC industries 131

Labor-management disputes

33. Work stoppages, 1946 to date 133

Productivity

34. Indexes of output per man-hour, hourly compensation, and unit labor costs 134
35. Percent change in output per man-hour, hourly compensation, and labor costs 135

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Schedule of release dates for major BLS statistical series

Title	Release date	Period covered	Release date	Period covered	MLR table number
Employment situation	August 2	July	September 6	August	1–14
Wholesale Price Index	August 8	July	September 12	August	28–32
Consumer Price Index	August 21	July	September 20	August	25–27
Real earnings	August 21	July	September 20	August	17–23
Productivity and costs in nonfinancial corporations	August 28	2d quarter	.....	.....	.....
Work stoppages	August 28	July	September 30	August	33
Labor turnover in manufacturing	August 29	July	September 30	August	15–16

1. Employment status of the noninstitutional population, 16 years and over, 1947–73

[Numbers in thousands]

Year	Total noninstitutional population	Total labor force		Civilian labor force						Not in labor force
		Number	Percent of population	Total	Employed			Unemployed		
					Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
1947	103,418	60,941	58.9	59,350	57,039	7,891	49,148	2,311	3.9	42,477
1948	104,527	62,080	59.4	60,621	58,344	7,629	50,713	2,276	3.8	42,447
1949	105,611	62,903	59.6	61,286	57,649	7,656	49,990	3,637	5.9	42,708
1950	106,645	63,858	59.9	62,208	58,920	7,160	51,760	3,288	5.3	42,787
1951	107,721	65,117	60.4	62,017	59,962	6,726	53,239	2,055	3.3	42,604
1952	108,823	65,730	60.4	62,138	60,254	6,501	53,753	1,883	3.0	43,093
1953	110,601	66,560	60.2	63,015	61,181	6,261	54,922	1,834	2.9	44,041
1954	111,671	66,993	60.0	63,643	60,110	6,206	53,903	3,532	5.5	44,678
1955	112,732	68,072	60.4	65,023	62,171	6,449	55,724	2,852	4.4	44,660
1956	113,811	69,409	61.0	66,552	63,802	6,283	57,517	2,750	4.1	44,402
1957	115,065	69,729	60.6	66,929	64,071	5,947	58,123	2,859	4.3	45,336
1958	116,363	70,275	60.4	67,639	63,036	5,586	57,450	4,602	6.8	46,088
1959	117,881	70,921	60.2	68,369	64,630	5,565	59,065	3,740	5.5	46,960
1960	119,759	72,142	60.2	69,628	65,778	5,458	60,318	3,852	5.5	47,617
1961	121,343	73,031	60.2	70,459	65,746	5,200	60,546	4,714	6.7	48,312
1962	122,981	73,442	59.7	70,614	66,702	4,944	61,759	3,911	5.5	49,539
1963	125,154	74,571	59.6	71,833	67,762	4,687	63,076	4,070	5.7	50,583
1964	127,224	75,830	59.6	73,091	69,305	4,523	64,782	3,786	5.2	51,394
1965	129,236	77,178	59.7	74,455	71,088	4,361	66,726	3,366	4.5	52,058
1966	131,180	78,893	60.1	75,770	72,895	3,979	68,915	2,875	3.8	52,288
1967	133,319	80,793	60.6	77,347	74,372	3,844	70,527	2,975	3.8	52,527
1968	135,562	82,272	60.7	78,737	75,920	3,817	72,103	2,817	3.6	53,291
1969	137,841	84,239	61.1	80,733	77,902	3,606	74,296	2,831	3.5	53,602
1970	140,182	85,903	61.3	82,715	78,627	3,462	75,165	4,088	4.9	54,280
1971	142,596	86,929	61.0	84,113	79,120	3,387	75,732	4,993	5.9	55,666
1972	145,775	88,991	61.0	86,542	81,702	3,472	78,230	4,840	5.6	56,785
1973	148,263	91,040	61.4	88,714	84,409	3,452	80,957	4,304	4.9	57,222

NOTE: Figures for period prior to January 1972 in the tables are not strictly comparable with subsequent data because of the introduction of 1970 census data into the estimation procedures. For example, the civilian labor force and employment totals were raised by more than 300,000 as a result of the census adjustment. An explanation of changes and an indication of the differences appear in "Revisions in the Current Population Survey" in the February 1972 issue of **Employment and Earnings.** A subsequent census adjustment, primarily affecting whites and Negro and other races groups, was introduced into the survey in March 1973. As a result, the white labor force and employment levels were lowered by about 150,000, while Negro levels were raised by 210,000. Consequently, the overall labor force and employment showed a net increase of about 60,000. Comparisons with data prior to these two dates should take these adjustments into account.

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2. Employment status, by color, sex, and age, seasonally adjusted, quarterly averages

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Annual average		1971			1972				1973				1974	
	1972 [1]	1973 [1]	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
WHITE															
Civilian labor force	76,958	78,689	74,401	74,912	75,589	76,316	76,759	77,276	77,459	77,792	78,510	78,856	79,648	80,125	80,384
Men, 20 years and over	43,961	44,490	43,021	43,223	43,372	43,635	43,371	44,090	44,213	44,265	44,352	44,511	44,815	45,038	45,035
Women, 20 years and over	25,822	26,647	24,834	24,964	25,382	25,577	25,767	26,023	25,920	26,132	26,632	26,879	26,959	27,128	27,553
Both sexes, 16–19 years	7,175	7,552	6,546	6,725	6,835	7,104	7,121	7,163	7,326	7,395	7,526	7,466	7,874	7,958	7,796
Employed	73,074	75,278	70,348	70,838	71,492	72,309	72,772	73,399	73,810	74,270	75,062	75,559	76,287	76,393	76,632
Men, 20 years and over	42,362	43,183	41,281	41,464	41,644	41,962	42,212	42,542	42,720	42,873	43,015	43,281	43,582	43,637	43,609
Women, 20 years and over	24,554	25,494	23,513	23,669	24,048	24,332	24,439	24,721	24,725	24,945	25,490	25,727	25,828	25,854	26,260
Both sexes, 16–19 years	6,158	6,602	5,554	5,705	5,800	6,015	6,121	6,136	6,365	6,452	6,557	6,551	6,877	6,902	6,763
Unemployed	3,884	3,411	4,053	4,074	4,097	4,007	3,987	3,877	3,649	3,522	3,448	3,297	3,361	3,731	3,752
Men, 20 years and over	1,599	1,307	1,740	1,759	1,728	1,673	1,659	1,548	1,493	1,392	1,337	1,230	1,233	1,401	1,426
Women, 20 years and over	1,268	1,153	1,321	1,295	1,334	1,245	1,328	1,302	1,195	1,187	1,142	1,152	1,131	1,274	1,293
Both sexes, 16–19 years	1,017	950	992	1,020	1,035	1,089	1,000	1,027	961	943	969	915	997	1,056	1,033
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.7
Men, 20 years and over	3.6	2.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.2
Women, 20 years and over	4.9	4.3	5.3	5.2	5.3	4.9	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.7	4.7
Both sexes, 16–19 years	14.2	12.6	15.2	15.2	15.1	15.3	14.0	14.3	13.1	12.8	12.9	12.3	12.7	13.3	13.3
NEGRO AND OTHER															
Civilian labor force	9,585	10,025	9,244	9,389	9,391	9,500	9,445	9,587	9,690	9,820	9,946	10,105	10,232	10,376	10,248
Men, 20 years and over	4,847	5,049	4,752	4,784	4,788	4,789	4,842	4,868	4,879	4,927	5,035	5,076	5,158	5,213	5,153
Women, 20 years and over	3,889	4,066	3,736	3,811	3,808	3,875	3,867	3,862	3,950	4,019	3,990	4,105	4,154	4,190	4,168
Both sexes, 16–19 years	849	909	756	794	795	836	836	857	861	874	921	924	920	973	928
Employed	8,629	9,131	8,343	8,453	8,445	8,484	8,624	8,646	8,733	8,940	9,047	9,191	9,348	9,409	9,325
Men, 20 years and over	4,518	4,762	4,428	4,432	4,420	4,438	4,507	4,533	4,590	4,649	4,729	4,786	4,884	4,879	4,823
Women, 20 years and over	3,546	3,734	3,402	3,477	3,480	3,524	3,544	3,525	3,588	3,680	3,680	3,773	3,805	3,856	3,866
Both sexes, 16–19 years	565	634	513	544	545	522	573	588	555	611	638	632	659	674	636
Unemployed	956	894	901	936	946	1,016	921	941	957	880	899	914	884	967	923
Men, 20 years and over	329	287	324	352	368	351	335	335	289	278	306	290	274	334	331
Women, 20 years and over	343	332	334	334	328	351	323	337	362	339	310	332	349	335	301
Both sexes, 16–19 years	284	275	243	250	250	314	263	269	306	263	283	292	261	299	291
Unemployment rate	10.0	8.9	9.7	10.0	10.1	10.7	9.6	9.8	9.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.6	9.3	9.0
Men, 20 years and over	6.8	5.7	6.8	7.4	7.7	7.3	6.9	6.9	5.9	5.6	6.1	5.7	5.3	6.4	6.4
Women, 20 years and over	8.8	8.2	8.9	8.8	8.6	9.1	8.4	8.7	9.2	8.4	7.8	8.1	8.4	8.0	7.2
Both sexes, 16–19 years	33.5	30.2	32.1	31.5	31.4	37.6	31.5	31.4	35.5	30.1	30.7	31.6	28.4	30.7	31.4

[1] See note, table 1, regarding the introduction of 1970 census population controls.

NOTE: These data have been adjusted to reflect seasonal experience through December 1973. For a discussion of seasonal adjustment procedures and the historical seasonally adjusted series, see the February 1974 issue of **Employment and Earnings.**

3. Full-time and part-time status[1] of the civilian labor force, seasonally adjusted[2]

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	1973							1974					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
FULL TIME													
Total, 16 years and over:													
Civilian labor force	75,930	75,966	75,801	76,127	76,583	76,764	76,807	77,458	77,585	77,401	77,661	77,868	77,347
Employed	72,681	72,800	72,631	72,942	73,473	73,439	73,406	73,842	73,958	73,841	74,069	74,291	73,741
Unemployed	3,249	3,166	3,170	3,185	3,110	3,325	3,401	3,616	3,627	3,560	3,592	3,577	3,606
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7
PART TIME													
Total, 16 years and over:													
Civilian labor force	12,646	12,612	12,810	13,307	13,186	13,190	13,317	13,171	13,067	13,097	12,845	13,041	13,419
Employed	11,526	11,534	11,770	12,278	12,203	12,228	12,314	12,085	11,975	12,041	11,903	11,893	12,225
Unemployed	1,120	1,078	1,040	1,029	983	962	1,003	1,086	1,092	1,056	942	1,148	1,194
Unemployment rate	8.9	8.5	8.1	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.5	8.2	8.4	8.1	7.3	8.8	8.9

[1] Persons on part-time schedules for economic reasons are included in the full-time employed category; unemployed persons are allocated by whether seeking full-time or part-time work.

[2] These data have been adjusted to reflect seasonal experience through December 1973. For a discussion of seasonal adjustment procedures and the historical seasonally adjusted series, see the February 1974 issue of **Employment and Earnings.**

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4. Employment and unemployment, by age and sex, seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		1973							1974					
	1972 [1]	1973 [1]	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
TOTAL															
Total labor force	88,991	91,040	91,133	91,139	91,011	91,664	92,038	92,186	92,315	92,801	92,814	92,747	92,556	92,909	93,130
Civilian labor force	86,542	88,714	88,818	88,828	88,704	89,373	89,749	89,903	90,033	90,543	90,556	90,496	90,313	90,679	90,919
Employed	81,702	84,409	84,518	84,621	84,513	85,133	85,649	85,649	85,669	85,811	85,803	85,863	85,775	85,971	86,165
Agriculture	3,472	3,452	3,430	3,512	3,425	3,376	3,455	3,561	3,643	3,794	3,852	3,699	3,511	3,457	3,293
Nonagriculture	78,230	80,957	81,088	81,109	81,088	81,757	82,194	82,088	82,026	82,017	81,951	82,164	82,264	82,514	82,872
Unemployed	4,840	4,304	4,300	4,207	4,191	4,240	4,100	4,254	4,364	4,732	4,753	4,633	4,538	4,708	4,754
MEN, 20 YEARS AND OVER															
Total labor force	50,881	51,440	51,350	51,498	51,403	51,522	51,790	51,791	51,931	52,197	52,139	51,912	51,880	52,031	52,034
Civilian labor force	48,808	49,539	49,460	49,612	49,520	49,651	49,921	49,926	50,085	50,371	50,312	50,091	50,065	50,227	50,245
Employed	46,880	47,946	47,859	48,087	47,992	48,138	48,432	48,425	48,559	48,660	48,529	48,379	48,272	48,508	48,483
Agriculture	2,501	2,500	2,498	2,479	2,480	2,472	2,489	2,544	2,569	2,687	2,708	2,646	2,493	2,494	2,420
Nonagriculture	44,379	45,445	45,361	45,608	45,512	45,666	45,943	45,881	45,990	45,973	45,821	45,733	45,779	46,014	46,063
Unemployed	1,928	1,594	1,601	1,525	1,528	1,513	1,489	1,501	1,526	1,711	1,783	1,712	1,793	1,719	1,762
WOMEN, 20 YEARS AND OVER															
Civilian labor force	29,710	30,713	30,850	30,981	30,970	30,999	31,042	31,183	31,169	31,133	31,329	31,498	31,612	31,651	31,944
Employed	28,100	29,228	29,338	29,481	29,483	29,517	29,661	29,704	29,596	29,519	29,722	29,916	30,057	30,051	30,314
Agriculture	560	550	545	620	545	500	531	550	595	628	641	613	539	507	469
Nonagriculture	27,540	28,678	28,793	28,861	28,938	29,017	29,130	29,154	29,001	28,891	29,081	29,303	29,518	29,544	29,845
Unemployed	1,610	1,485	1,512	1,500	1,487	1,482	1,381	1,479	1,573	1,614	1,607	1,582	1,555	1,600	1,630
BOTH SEXES, 16–19 YEARS															
Civilian labor force	8,024	8,461	8,508	8,235	8,214	8,723	8,786	8,794	8,779	9,039	8,915	8,907	8,636	8,801	8,730
Employed	6,722	7,236	7,321	7,053	7,038	7,478	7,556	7,520	7,514	7,632	7,552	7,568	7,446	7,412	7,368
Agriculture	411	402	387	413	400	404	435	467	479	479	503	440	479	456	404
Nonagriculture	6,311	6,834	6,934	6,640	6,638	7,074	7,121	7,053	7,035	7,153	7,049	7,128	6,967	6,956	6,964
Unemployed	1,302	1,225	1,187	1,182	1,176	1,245	1,230	1,274	1,265	1,407	1,363	1,339	1,190	1,389	1,362

[1] See note, table 1, regarding the introduction of 1970 census population controls.

NOTE: These data have been adjusted to reflect seasonal experience through December 1973. For a discussion of seasonal adjustment procedures and the historical seasonally adjusted series, see the February 1974 issue of **Employment and Earnings.**

5. Employment totals and unemployment rates, seasonally adjusted,[1] quarterly averages

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Annual average		1971			1972				1973				1974	
	1972	1973	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
EMPLOYMENT	81,702	84,409	78,687	79,290	79,948	80,807	81,393	82,040	82,555	83,210	84,107	84,755	85,656	85,826	85,970
White-collar workers	39,092	40,386	38,064	38,413	38,590	38,683	38,880	39,283	39,510	39,999	40,047	40,430	41,089	41,506	41,776
Professional and technical	11,459	11,777	11,098	11,098	11,165	11,280	11,418	11,562	11,570	11,712	11,581	11,820	12,000	12,226	12,335
Managers and administrators, except farm	8,032	8,644	8,689	8,764	8,564	8,017	7,917	8,005	8,180	8,457	8,561	8,610	8,950	9,052	9,109
Sales workers	5,354	5,415	5,001	5,052	5,160	5,269	5,339	5,390	5,421	5,454	5,459	5,390	5,368	5,419	5,419
Clerical workers	14,247	14,548	13,276	13,499	13,701	14,117	14,206	14,326	14,339	14,376	14,446	14,610	14,771	14,809	14,913
Blue-collar workers	28,576	29,869	26,978	27,154	27,543	28,286	28,494	28,629	28,870	29,322	29,900	30,102	30,154	29,915	29,859
Craft and kindred workers	10,810	11,288	10,094	10,159	10,410	10,848	10,788	10,816	10,796	11,018	11,370	11,400	11,365	11,461	11,512
Operatives	13,549	14,269	12,923	12,955	13,103	13,388	13,512	13,524	13,764	14,076	14,242	14,360	14,402	13,963	14,031
Nonfarm laborers	4,217	4,312	3,961	4,040	4,030	4,050	4,194	4,289	4,310	4,228	4,288	4,342	4,387	4,491	4,316
Service workers	10,966	11,128	10,559	10,718	10,792	10,862	11,023	11,003	10,978	10,874	11,158	11,206	11,286	11,137	11,269
Farm workers	3,069	3,027	3,057	2,994	2,992	3,023	2,962	3,119	3,171	3,061	2,965	3,003	3,083	3,303	3,018
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.6	4.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.7	5.2	5.1
White-collar workers	3.4	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0
Professional and technical	2.4	2.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1
Managers and administrators, except farm	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.8
Sales workers	4.3	3.7	4.5	4.3	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.0
Clerical workers	4.7	4.2	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.3
Blue-collar workers	6.5	5.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.0	6.6	6.3	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.3	6.1	6.2
Craft and kindred workers	4.3	3.7	4.2	5.1	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.9
Operatives	6.9	5.7	8.6	8.2	8.0	7.6	7.2	6.8	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.3	5.6	7.0	6.7
Nonfarm laborers	10.3	8.4	10.9	10.4	11.4	11.7	10.3	10.0	9.0	8.6	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.9	9.6
Service workers	6.3	5.7	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.6	6.3	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.1
Farm workers	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.7

[1] These data have been adjusted to reflect seasonal experience through December 1973. For a discussion of seasonal adjustment procedures and the historical seasonally adjusted series, see the February 1974 issue of **Employment and Earnings.**

NOTE: In addition to the 1970 census population control adjustments in total employment (see note, table 1), reclassification of census occupations introduced in January 1971 affected comparisons of 1971 occupational employment data and those of prior years. Moreover, 1972 data are not completely comparable with 1971 because of the addition of a question to the Current Population Survey in December 1971 relating to major activities and duties.

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6. Unemployed persons, by reason for unemployment, seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	1973							1974					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED													
Lost last job	1,716	1,581	1,565	1,611	1,461	1,664	1,761	2,006	2,052	2,022	2,007	1,888	1,998
Left last job	670	674	646	670	678	783	765	731	750	739	720	676	738
Reentered labor force	1,218	1,304	1,362	1,303	1,253	1,227	1,266	1,252	1,240	1,186	1,263	1,539	1,406
Never worked before	636	649	608	641	612	590	593	682	630	632	549	643	625
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
Total unemployed	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
Lost last job	40.5	37.6	37.4	38.1	36.5	39.0	40.2	42.9	43.9	44.2	44.2	39.3	41.9
Left last job	15.8	16.0	15.5	15.9	16.9	18.4	17.4	15.6	16.1	16.1	15.9	14.1	15.5
Reentered labor force	28.7	31.0	32.6	30.8	31.3	28.8	28.9	26.8	26.5	25.9	27.8	33.3	29.5
Never worked before	15.0	15.4	14.5	15.2	15.3	13.8	13.5	14.6	13.5	13.8	12.1	13.4	13.1
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
Lost last job	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2 2	2.2	2.1	2.2
Left last job	.8	.8	.7	.7	.8	.9	.8	8.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8
Reentered labor force	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.5
Never worked before	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.7	.7	.6	.7	.7

NOTE: These data have been adjusted to reflect seasonal experience through December 1973. For a discussion of seasonal adjustment procedures and the historical seasonally adjusted series, see the February 1974 issue of **Employment and Earnings**

7. Unemployment rates, by age and sex, seasonally adjusted

Age and sex	Annual average		1973							1974					
	1972	1973	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Total, 16 years and over	5.6	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2
16 to 19 years	16.2	14.5	14.0	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.0	14.5	14.4	15.6	15.3	15.0	13.8	15.8	15.6
16 and 17 years	18.5	17.3	17.5	16.4	16.6	17.2	16.4	17.2	16.7	19.4	17.9	18.4	15.7	18.1	18.4
18 and 19 years	14.6	12.4	10.7	12.6	12.8	12.6	12.1	12.5	12.9	13.3	12.9	12.7	12.5	14.3	12.9
20 to 24 years	9.3	7.8	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.8	6.7	7.2	7.7	8.5	8.6	8.1	8.1	8.6	8.3
25 years and over	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3
25 to 54 years	3.7	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.5
55 years and over	3.3	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7
Male, 16 years and over	4.9	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.6
16 to 19 years	15.9	13.9	13.6	13.9	14.1	13.7	13.4	14.3	13.6	14.1	14.6	14.4	14.0	14.6	15.6
16 and 17 years	18.2	17.0	17.2	16.6	16.5	15.6	15.6	17.2	16.3	18.8	18.0	17.6	16.3	18.0	18.9
18 and 19 years	14.0	11.4	10.0	11.6	12.3	12.6	11.3	12.1	11.9	11.2	11.6	12.1	12.4	12.2	12.1
20 to 24 years	9.2	7.3	7.5	7.0	7.2	7.0	6.3	6.6	6.7	7.9	8.3	7.9	7.8	8.3	8.1
25 years and over	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.7
25 to 54 years	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.8
55 years and over	3.3	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5
Female, 16 years and over	6.6	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.6	6.4	6.2	5.9	6.4	6.3
16 to 19 years	16.7	15.2	14.3	14.9	14.6	15.0	14.8	14.8	15.4	17.3	16.2	15.8	13.5	17.2	15.6
16 and 17 years	18.8	17.7	17.9	16.1	16.6	19.3	17.3	17.2	17.2	20.1	17.8	19.3	14.9	18.3	17.7
18 and 19 years	15.2	13.5	11.4	13.8	13.3	12.6	13.0	13.1	14.0	15.6	14.4	13.4	12.6	16.7	13.8
20 to 24 years	9.3	8.4	8.1	9.3	8.5	8.7	7.3	7.9	8.9	9.3	9.0	8.4	8.4	9.0	8.7
25 years and over	4.6	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.4
25 to 54 years	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.6
55 years and over	3.4	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.1

NOTE: These data have been adjusted to reflect seasonal experience through December 1973. For a discussion of seasonal adjustment procedures and the historical seasonally adjusted series, see the February 1974 issue of **Employment and Earnings.**

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8. Unemployment rates, seasonally adjusted

Selected categories	Average annual		1973							1974					
	1972	1973	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Total (all civilian workers)	5.6	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2
Men, 20 years and over	4.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.5
Women, 20 years and over	5.4	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.1
Both sexes, 16–19 yeras	16.2	14.5	14.0	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.0	14.5	14.4	15.6	15.3	15.0	13.8	15.8	15.6
White	5.0	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.8
Negro and other	10.0	8.9	8.8	9.2	8.8	9.2	8.4	8.9	8.6	9.4	9.2	9.4	8.7	9.5	8.8
Household heads	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1
Married men	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.6
Full-time workers	5.1	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7
Unemployed 15 weeks and over [1]	1.3	.9	.9	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.0
State insured [2]	3.5	1.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4
Labor force time lost [3]	6.0	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.6
Vietnam-era veterans, men: [4]															
20 to 34 years	6.7	4.9	5.4	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.5	3.7	4.3	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.2
20 to 24 years	10.6	8.8	10.3	8.8	9.3	8.0	8.2	7.2	7.5	10.6	10.0	9.0	9.2	10.3	10.1
25 to 29 years	4.9	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.4	2.5	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.3	4.5	3.6	4.4
30 to 34 years	3.0	2.6	2.5	1.8	2.1	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.6
Nonveterans, men:															
20 to 34 years	5.7	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.2	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.4
20 to 24 years	8.7	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.9	6.6	5.7	6.5	6.6	7.2	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.9	7.5
25 to 29 years	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.9	4.8	4.6
30 to 34 years	3.0	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.7	2.6	2.8
OCCUPATION															
White-collar workers	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.1
Professional and managerial	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.9
Sales workers	4.3	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.0	3.3	4.5	4.0	4.2	3.8	3.3	4.2	4.6
Clerical workers	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.0	3.9	4.6	4.4
Blue-collar workers	6.5	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.2	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.4	5.7	6.2
Craft and kindred workers	4.3	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.2	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.7	4.2
Operatives	6.9	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.8	7.0	6.8	7.2	7.1	6.3	6.8
Nonfarm laborers	10.3	8.4	8.6	8.3	8.4	8.1	8.0	8.6	8.3	8.4	9.3	9.0	10.4	8.8	9.6
Service workers	6.3	5.7	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.1	5.9	6.2	5.5	6.1	6.1	5.8	6.7	5.8
INDUSTRY															
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers [5]	5.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.4
Construction	10.3	8.8	8.2	9.4	8.5	9.6	9.0	9.1	8.2	9.1	7.9	8.4	10.3	9.6	10.2
Manufacturing	5.6	4.3	4.4	3.8	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.3	4.3	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.7	5.2
Durable goods	5.4	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.9	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.8
Nondurable goods	5.7	4.9	5.3	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.1	5.3	4.9	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.1	5.0	5.7
Transportation and public utilities	3.5	3.0	3.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.2
Wholesale and retail trade	6.4	5.6	5.2	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.1	5.4	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.9	6.3	6.1
Finance and service industries	4.8	2.7	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3
Government wage and salary workers	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.4	2.8
Agricultural wage and salary workers	7.7	6.9	7.0	5.4	7.1	5.8	6.7	7.4	6.4	6.3	6.7	7.8	8.2	7.1	7.5

[1] Unemployment rate calculated as a percent of civilian labor force.
[2] Insured unemployment under State programs as a percent of average covered employment.
[3] Man-hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons (that is, those persons who worked less than 35 hours during the survey week because of slack work, job changing during the week, material shortages, inability to find full-time work, and so on) as a percent of potentially available labor force man-hours.
[4] Vietnam-era veterans are those who served after August 4, 1964. Over 90 percent of Vietnam-era veterans of all ages are 20 to 34 years old.
[5] Includes mining, not shown separately.

NOTE: These data have been adjusted to reflect seasonal experience through December 1973. For a discussion of seasonal adjustment procedures and the historical seasonally adjusted series, see the February 1974 issue of **Employment and Earnings.**

9. Duration of unemployment, seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Period	Annual average		1973							1974					
	1972	1973	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Less than 5 weeks	2,223	2,196	2,244	2,225	2,206	2,158	2,001	2,243	2,308	2,466	2,427	2,464	2,269	2,520	2,370
5 to 14 weeks	1,458	1,296	1,210	1,267	1,220	1,339	1,283	1,235	1,270	1,437	1,426	1,388	1,467	1,358	1,462
15 weeks and over	1,158	812	789	755	777	768	756	820	740	768	830	815	857	877	939
15 to 26 weeks	597	475	463	478	446	476	431	469	409	440	505	503	528	525	571
27 weeks and over	562	337	326	277	331	292	325	351	331	328	325	312	329	352	368
15 weeks and over as a percent of civilian labor force	1.3	.9	.9	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.0
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	12.1	10.0	9.7	9.8	10.0	9.4	10.3	10.0	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.4	9.8	9.5	9.8

NOTE: These data have been adjusted to reflect seasonal experience through December 1973. For a discussion of seasonal adjustment procedures and the historical seasonally adjusted series, see the February 1974 issue of **Employment and Earnings.**

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10. Unemployment insurance and employment service operations [1]

[All items except average benefits amounts are in thousands]

Item	1973								1974				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
All programs: [2]													
Insured unemployment	1,610	1,523	1,640	1,572	1,441	1,452	1,666	2,093	2,740	2,824	2,752	2,564	2,278
State unemployment insurance program: [3]													
Initial claims [4] [5]	887	865	1,231	954	747	978	1,159	1,618	2,113	1,436	1,215	1,160	----
Insured unemployment [6] (average weekly volume)	1,465	1,384	1,505	1,436	1,299	1,299	1,502	1,922	2,561	2,630	2,502	2,217	1,934
Rate of insured unemployment [7]	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.4	3.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.5	3.0
Weeks of unemployment compensated	5,975	5,083	5,290	5,653	4,408	4,923	5,005	5,725	9,486	8,921	9,518	8,361	----
Average weekly benefit amount for total unemployment	$58.44	$58.12	$57.42	$57.46	$58.12	$58.97	$59.61	$60.40	$62.07	$63.11	$63.28	$63.40	----
Total benefits paid	$339,220	$286,639	$296,334	$316,321	$248,345	$280,717	$289,379	$335,897	$570,769	$553,267	$593,946	$547,479	----
Unemployment compensation for ex-servicemen [8]:													
Initial claims [3] [4]	27	28	32	31	26	27	28	30	33	26	26	28	----
Insured unemployment (average weekly volume)	58	56	59	59	53	51	54	60	67	66	65	61	59
Weeks of unemployment compensated	267	225	240	270	209	220	218	223	309	261	275	264	----
Total benefits paid	$16,681	$14,258	$15,325	$17,355	$13,537	$14,300	$14,238	$14,580	$20,200	$17,532	$18,255	$17,670	----
Unemployment compensation for Federal civilian employees: [9] [10]													
Initial claims [4]	12	15	31	18	12	17	14	12	19	12	11	13	----
Insured unemployment [6] (average weekly volume)	28	28	39	42	42	44	47	47	47	43	40	36	33
Weeks of unemployment compensated	127	114	127	178	161	190	197	191	219	169	174	159	----
Total benefits paid	$7,672	$6,782	$7,752	$11,460	$10,400	$12,386	$12,713	$12,389	$14,181	$10,928	$11,279	$10,325	----
Railroad unemployment insurance:													
Applications [11]	3	7	13	7	6	4	4	4	8	3	2	3	2
Insured unemployment (average weekly volume)	10	9	9	9	10	9	10	9	14	12	10	10	7
Number of payments [12]	28	21	18	21	20	21	22	18	31	25	24	23	17
Average amount of benefit payment [13]	$91.34	$93.50	$96.64	$96.22	$92.52	$94.38	$95.69	$97.52	$95.13	$97.99	$97.63	$91.90	$90.34
Total benefits paid [14]	$2,291	$1,700	$1,524	$1,760	$1,612	$1,946	$1,895	$1,614	$2,739	$2,379	$2,189	$2,010	$1,572
Employment service: [p]													
New applicants	991	1,108	1,970	2,124	2,936	3,854	4,675	5,335	6,394	----	----	----	----
Nonfarm placements	443	526	491	570	442	464	382	286	335	----	----	----	----

[1] Includes data for Puerto Rico.

[2] Represents an unduplicated count of insured unemployment under the State, Ex-servicemen, and UCFE programs and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. Includes claims filed under Extended Duration (ED) provisions of regular State laws.

[3] Initial claims and State insured unemployment include data under the program for Puerto Rican sugarcane workers.

[4] Initial claims are notices filed by workers to indicate they are starting periods of unemployment. Excludes transition claims under State programs.

[5] Includes interstate claims for the Virgin Islands.

[6] Number of workers reporting the completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.

[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.

[p] = preliminary.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Financial and Management Information Systems for all items except railroad unemployment insurance which is prepared by the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board.

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11. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls, by industry division, 1947-73

[In thousands]

Year	Total	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade			Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services	Government		
						Total	Wholesale trade	Retail trade			Total	Federal	State and local
1947	43,881	955	1,982	15,545	4,166	8,955	2,361	6,595	1,754	5,050	5,474	1,892	3,582
1948	44,891	994	2,169	15,582	4,189	9,272	2,489	6,783	1,829	5,206	5,650	1,863	3,787
1949	43,778	930	2,165	14,441	4,001	9,264	2,487	6,778	1,857	5,264	5,856	1,908	3,948
1950	45,222	901	2,333	15,241	4,034	9,386	2,518	6,868	1,919	5,382	6,026	1,928	4,098
1951	47,849	929	2,603	16,393	4,226	9,742	2,606	7,136	1,991	5,576	6,389	2,302	4,087
1952	48,825	898	2,634	16,632	4,248	10,004	2,687	7,317	2,069	5,730	6,609	2,420	4,188
1953	50,232	866	2,623	17,549	4,290	10,247	2,727	7,520	2,146	5,867	6,645	2,305	4,340
1954	49,022	791	2,612	16,314	4,084	10,235	2,739	7,496	2,234	6,002	6,751	2,188	4,563
1955	50,675	792	2,802	16,882	4,141	10,535	2,796	7,740	2,335	6,274	6,914	2,187	4,727
1956	52,408	822	2,999	17,243	4,244	10,858	2,884	7,974	2,429	6,536	7,277	2,209	5,069
1957	52,894	828	2,923	17,174	4,241	10,886	2,893	7,992	2,477	6,749	7,616	2,217	5,399
1958	51,363	751	2,778	15,945	3,976	10,750	2,848	7,902	2,519	6,806	7,839	2,191	5,648
1959[1]	53,313	732	2,960	16,675	4,011	11,127	2,946	8,182	2,594	7,130	8,083	2,233	5,850
1960	54,234	712	2,885	16,796	4,004	11,391	3,004	8,388	2,669	7,423	8,353	2,270	6,083
1961	54,042	672	2,816	16,326	3,903	11,337	2,993	8,344	2,731	7,664	8,594	2,279	6,315
1962	55,596	650	2,902	16,853	3,906	11,566	3,056	8,511	2,800	8,028	8,890	2,340	6,550
1963	56,702	635	2,963	16,995	3,903	11,778	3,104	8,675	2,877	8,325	9,225	2,358	6,868
1964	58,331	634	3,050	17,274	3,951	12,160	3,189	8,971	2,957	8,709	9,596	2,348	7,248
1965	60,815	632	3,186	18,062	4,036	12,716	3,312	9,404	3,023	9,087	10,074	2,378	7,696
1966	63,955	627	3,275	19,214	4,151	13,245	3,437	9,808	3,100	9,551	10,792	2,564	8,227
1967	65,857	613	3,208	19,447	4,261	13,606	3,525	10,081	3,225	10,099	11,398	2,719	8,679
1968	67,915	606	3,285	19,781	4,310	14,084	3,611	10,473	3,382	10,623	11,845	2,737	9,109
1969	70,284	619	3,435	20,167	4,429	14,639	3,733	10,906	3,564	11,229	12,202	2,758	9,444
1970	70,593	623	3,381	19,349	4,493	14,914	3,812	11,102	3,688	11,612	12,535	2,705	9,830
1971	70,645	602	3,411	18,529	4,442	15,142	3,809	11,333	3,796	11,869	12,856	2,664	10,191
1972	72,764	607	3,521	18,933	4,495	15,683	3,918	11,765	3,927	12,309	13,290	2,650	10,640
1973	75,567	625	3,648	19,820	4,611	16,288	4,079	12,209	4,053	12,866	13,657	2,627	11,031

[1] Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1959. This inclusion has resulted in an increase of 212,000 (0.4 percent) in the nonagricultural total for the March 1959 benchmark month.

NOTE: The industry series have been adjusted to March 1971 benchmarks (comprehensive counts of employment) and data are not comparable with those published in issues prior to November 1972. Comparable back data are published in **Employment and Earnings, United States, 1909–72** (BLS Bulletin 1312–9). These series are based upon establishment reports which cover all full-time 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 one establishment during the reporting period are counted more than once. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded.

12. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls, by State

[In thousands]

State	May 1973	Apr. 1974	May 1974 p	State	May 1973	Apr. 1974	May 1974 p
Alabama	1,131.4	1,144.9	1,147.0	Montana	226.9	232.2	235.1
Alaska	108.0	111.6	116.7	Nebraska	537.2	546.7	555.0
Arizona	699.0	725.6	726.5	Nevada	243.4	252.5	258.3
Arkansas	617.9	630.0	633.7	New Hampshire	290.6	293.5	299.6
California	7,611.5	7,795.1	7,840.5	New Jersey	2,735.7	2,771.3	2,797.9
Colorado	896.3	908.3	915.2	New Mexico	344.0	355.7	361.4
Connecticut	1,240.5	1,270.2	1,277.9	New York	7,135.5	7,109.4	7,160.8
Delaware	236.2	233.9	234.3	North Carolina	1,954.0	1,985.9	1,985.8
District of Columbia	692.1	695.5	698.3	North Dakota	183.0	184.8	188.8
Florida	2,689.2	2,804.0	----------	Ohio	4,111.2	4,172.3	4,198.8
Georgia	1,769.7	1,808.5	1,810.0	Oklahoma	851.0	868.3	874.6
Hawaii [1]	327.1	325.1	328.9	Oregon	810.7	826.0	833.6
Idaho	243.2	251.0	252.1	Pennsylvania	4,490.7	4,490.4	4,510.3
Illinois [1]	4,398.2	4,420.9	4,444.0	Rhode Island	365.3	357.9	359.3
Indiana	2,025.4	2,014.5	2,027.7	South Carolina	984.0	1,035.7	1,044.5
Iowa	983.7	996.0	998.4	South Dakota	207.4	208.2	210.4
Kansas	754.4	769.9	773.5	Tennessee	1,534.5	1,559.6	1,563.3
Kentucky	1,040.8	1,057.7	1,065.6	Texas	4,137.1	4,306.5	4,316.6
Louisiana	1,153.9	1,176.3	1,171.6	Utah	417.6	432.2	434.4
Maine	350.6	346.4	351.6	Vermont	159.5	162.4	164.0
Maryland	1,410.4	1,446.2	1,455.8	Virginia	1,720.1	1,751.0	1,763.1
Massachusetts	2,343.3	2,361.6	2,375.4	Washington	1,155.6	1,180.8	1,196.9
Michigan	3,242.7	3,187.2	3,196.8	West Virginia	559.4	560.0	562.4
Minnesota	1,436.4	1,470.2	1,492.0	Wisconsin	1,646.4	1,672.2	1,696.0
Mississippi	674.9	687.3	691.2	Wyoming [1]	124.3	126.1	128.0
Missouri	1,761.9	1,771.1	1,776.1				

[1] Revised series: not strictly comparable with previously published data.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Current State employment data by major industry division are published in **Employment and Earnings**, table B–7. For historical data in available industry detail, see the annual compendium, **Employment and Earnings, States and Areas, 1939–72** (BLS Bulletin 1370–10).

SOURCE: State agencies in cooperation with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. More detailed industry data are available from the State agencies. For addresses see inside back cover of **Employment and Earnings.**

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13. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls, by industry division and major manufacturing group [1]

[In thousands]

Industry division and group	Annual average		1973							1974					
	1972	1973	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May p	June p
TOTAL	72,764	75,567	76,308	75,368	75,686	76,238	76,914	77,322	77,391	75,613	75,792	76,117	76,706	77,248	77,904
MINING	607	625	642	644	648	641	640	643	642	642	641	642	653	664	679
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	3,521	3,648	3,837	3,934	3,981	3,944	3,923	3,822	3,639	3,280	3,329	3,405	3,527	3,657	3,792
MANUFACTURING	18,933	19,820	20,002	19,729	20,018	20,132	20,168	20,202	20,110	19,818	19,738	19,726	19,777	19,827	20,064
Production workers [2]	13,838	14,575	14,739	14,458	14,727	14,841	14,866	14,886	14,799	14,513	14,422	14,405	14,454	14,490	14,687
Durable goods	10,884	11,633	11,755	11,608	11,676	11,801	11,856	11,909	11,878	11,699	11,620	11,610	11,696	11,718	11,851
Production workers [2]	7,919	8,548	8,665	8,507	8,560	8,681	8,725	8,765	8,737	8,557	8,472	8,459	8,547	8,557	8,667
Ordnance and accessories	188.2	192.7	191.7	192.4	192.3	191.8	190.6	187.8	191.4	192.6	190.2	191.2	190.3	188.1	189.3
Lumber and wood products	612.0	631.5	648.5	644.0	650.6	642.6	641.2	636.7	636.3	626.5	630.4	634.6	640.3	643.7	657.9
Furniture and fixtures	492.7	522.3	527.6	512.3	530.3	528.4	534.4	534.9	532.0	526.8	520.7	519.0	518.1	517.2	525.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	660.0	692.7	708.3	709.3	711.5	708.8	709.4	704.3	699.5	682.6	681.3	687.9	691.8	701.5	708.9
Primary metal industries	1,234.8	1,314.6	1,331.8	1,322.4	1,326.1	1,331.0	1,332.3	1,339.2	1,339.1	1,333.9	1,328.2	1,323.5	1,330.4	1,333.1	1,351.1
Fabricated metal products	1,371.1	1,452.6	1,468.5	1,441.2	1,457.2	1,467.4	1,467.1	1,486.4	1,481.5	1,458.3	1,445.7	1,443.1	1,446.8	1,448.9	1,459.6
Machinery, except electrical	1,864.2	2,042.0	2,054.1	2,036.2	2,048.5	2,066.3	2,075.5	2,108.4	2,127.8	2,129.1	2,135.3	2,146.8	2,146.9	2,141.7	2,164.2
Electrical equipment	1,833.0	1,996.3	2,007.5	1,992.9	2,005.8	2,028.1	2,050.8	2,066.2	2,069.4	2,047.3	2,036.7	2,022.5	2,018.7	2,018.4	2,044.3
Transportation equipment	1,746.8	1,856.5	1,882.3	1,834.3	1,803.8	1,881.6	1,878.7	1,875.8	1,847.3	1,763.3	1,706.1	1,689.7	1,756.1	1,764.8	1,779.2
Instruments and related products	455.9	494.7	494.8	494.0	502.3	503.9	507.5	513.9	515.7	514.1	518.5	519.2	521.8	521.4	527.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	425.2	437.3	439.4	428.5	447.1	451.2	459.4	455.4	438.0	424.8	427.2	432.7	435.2	439.4	444.6
Nondurable goods	8,049	8,186	8,247	8,121	8,342	8,331	8,312	8,293	8,232	8,119	8,118	8,116	8,081	8,109	8,213
Production workers [2]	5,919	6,027	6,074	5,951	6,167	6,160	6,141	6,121	6,062	5,956	5,950	5,946	5,907	5,933	6,020
Food and kindred products	1,751.1	1,736.3	1,725.4	1,759.4	1,834.2	1,840.7	1,804.8	1,767.9	1,735.7	1,689.1	1,678.0	1,686.4	1,669.3	1,683.9	1,733.4
Tobacco manufactures	72.0	73.9	68.5	67.8	79.6	81.7	81.5	80.8	79.2	75.4	73.3	70.6	69.4	68.0	67.5
Textile mill products	991.0	1,024.0	1,035.8	1,006.8	1,029.5	1,026.5	1,027.1	1,033.4	1,034.8	1,026.3	1,022.1	1,017.7	1,014.3	1,011.2	1,022.9
Apparel and other textile products	1,335.3	1,340.2	1,364.7	1,270.4	1,346.4	1,349.3	1,353.4	1,347.6	1,319.4	1,295.2	1,309.9	1,302.7	1,293.0	1,296.7	1,292.4
Paper and allied products	697.0	717.8	727.2	716.3	727.1	722.3	724.9	729.6	728.3	724.6	723.5	724.7	724.6	723.1	733.7
Printing and publishing	1,079.6	1,097.8	1,100.2	1,097.2	1,097.8	1,095.2	1,101.1	1,106.5	1,112.8	1,103.5	1,107.9	1,104.5	1,103.6	1,105.0	1,110.8
Chemicals and allied products	1,002.2	1,029.5	1,038.1	1,041.0	1,040.6	1,038.9	1,041.0	1,039.6	1,039.2	1,037.6	1,038.7	1,045.7	1,045.9	1,050.9	1,064.2
Petroleum and coal products	189.6	187.3	189.8	191.5	193.3	191.9	190.9	190.1	190.2	187.9	187.2	187.1	188.6	191.6	195.1
Rubber and plastics products, nec	627.0	682.6	691.6	682.0	691.6	688.8	691.5	698.9	696.0	689.3	686.6	683.7	680.3	684.1	694.0
Leather and leather products	304.4	296.8	305.5	288.4	302.3	295.7	296.1	298.5	296.5	290.1	290.7	292.5	292.3	294.1	298.9
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,495	4,611	4,661	4,653	4,659	4,671	4,680	4,659	4,644	4,618	4,616	4,634	4,635	4,661	4,714
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	15,683	16,288	16,335	16,262	16,279	16,367	16,515	16,780	17,113	16,290	16,127	16,187	16,429	16,546	16,672
Wholesale trade	3,918	4,079	4,096	4,112	4,136	4,127	4,162	4,188	4,181	4,155	4,142	4,148	4,156	4,180	4,238
Retail trade	11,765	12,209	12,239	12,150	12,143	12,240	12,353	12,592	12,932	12,135	11,985	12,039	12,273	12,366	12,434
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	3,927	4,053	4,089	4,113	4,121	4,082	4,076	4,079	4,080	4,072	4,087	4,102	4,118	4,139	4,170
SERVICES	12,309	12,866	12,999	12,982	13,009	12,982	13,057	13,096	13,062	12,913	13,056	13,147	13,274	13,424	13,573
Hotels and other lodging places	849.0	882.0	934.3	999.0	1,015.7	925.8	866.6	845.8	836.8	813.6	829.8	834.5	847.4	884.0	-------
Personal services	913.0	896.9	904.1	897.6	889.6	892.7	897.6	897.5	894.7	872.6	868.9	870.0	871.5	880.0	-------
Medical and other health services	3,441.5	3,676.8	3,684.9	3,704.1	3,722.3	3,729.4	3,757.7	3,778.4	3,790.9	3,810.5	3,840.3	3,867.9	3,883.8	3,917.7	-------
Educational services	1,166.8	1,203.3	1,154.1	1,040.7	1,019.3	1,150.6	1,267.6	1,293.7	1,286.1	1,248.4	1,304.8	1,318.7	1,315.4	1,304.5	-------
GOVERNMENT	13,290	13,657	13,743	13,051	12,971	13,419	13,855	14,041	14,101	13,980	14,198	14,274	14,293	14,330	14,240
Federal	2,650	2,627	2,631	2,616	2,617	2,608	2,613	2,628	2,677	2,635	2,659	2,667	2,684	2,695	2,672
State and local	10,640	11,031	11,112	10,435	10,354	10,811	11,242	11,413	11,424	11,345	11,539	11,607	11,609	11,635	11,568

[1] The industry series have been adjusted to March 1971 benchmarks (comprehensive counts of employment) and data are not comparable with those published in issues prior to November 1972. Comparable back data are published in **Employment and Earnings, United States, 1909–72** (BLS Bulletin 1312–9).

[2] Production 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 watchman 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.

p=preliminary.

NOTE: For additional detail, see **Employment and Earnings,** table B-2.

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14. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls, by industry division and major manufacturing group, seasonally adjusted [1]

[In thousands]

Industry division and group	1973							1974					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May p	June p
TOTAL	75,526	75,478	75,747	75,961	76,363	76,679	76,626	76,526	76,813	76,804	76,941	77,155	77,107
MINING	629	631	634	633	639	644	646	654	656	655	659	664	665
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	3,654	3,680	3,676	3,700	3,694	3,711	3,732	3,636	3,757	3,725	3,659	3,661	3,611
MANUFACTURING	19,856	19,804	19,861	19,882	20,016	20,095	20,090	20,006	19,904	19,851	19,921	19,940	19,918
Production workers [2]	14,614	14,566	14,611	14,609	14,720	14,774	14,771	14,682	14,563	14,516	14,582	14,592	14,562
Durable goods	11,654	11,646	11,692	11,708	11,802	11,859	11,859	11,774	11,683	11,644	11,733	11,744	11,749
Production workers [2]	8,573	8,562	8,597	8,599	8,674	8,712	8,712	8,624	8,524	8,489	8,578	8,576	8,574
Ordnance and accessories	192	193	192	190	191	186	190	192	191	193	193	189	189
Lumber and wood products	628	628	631	631	634	637	645	645	647	648	654	648	638
Furniture and fixtures	527	522	527	525	528	528	527	527	523	522	523	523	524
Stone, clay, and glass products	693	697	694	696	701	701	707	704	702	703	697	702	694
Primary metal industries	1,308	1,308	1,323	1,339	1,353	1,357	1,354	1,343	1,331	1,316	1,320	1,321	1,327
Fabricated metal products	1,457	1,459	1,459	1,456	1,466	1,473	1,470	1,466	1,454	1,449	1,456	1,456	1,448
Machinery, except electrical	2,040	2,040	2,065	2,073	2,086	2,121	2,128	2,133	2,123	2,134	2,136	2,140	2,149
Electrical equipment	2,008	2,009	2,006	2,010	2,039	2,048	2,057	2,051	2,043	2,033	2,031	2,033	2,044
Transportation equipment	1,871	1,858	1,859	1,850	1,858	1,857	1,827	1,753	1,706	1,681	1,756	1,765	1,769
Instruments and related products	494	494	500	503	507	512	514	516	521	521	523	523	527
Miscellaneous manufacturing	436	438	436	435	439	439	440	444	442	444	444	444	440
Nondurable goods	8,202	8,158	8,169	8,174	8,214	8,236	8,231	8,232	8,221	8,207	8,188	8,196	8,169
Production workers [2]	6,041	6,004	6,014	6,010	6,046	6,062	6,059	6,058	6,039	6,027	6,004	6,016	5,988
Food and kindred products	1,729	1,720	1,706	1,719	1,735	1,749	1,753	1,754	1,755	1,764	1,750	1,747	1,737
Tobacco manufactures	76	76	72	70	72	75	75	76	76	77	77	76	75
Textile mill products	1,024	1,021	1,026	1,025	1,027	1,028	1,030	1,029	1,025	1,019	1,016	1,013	1,011
Apparel and other textile products	1,351	1,319	1,337	1,337	1,340	1,333	1,321	1,315	1,309	1,294	1,296	1,297	1,280
Paper and allied products	719	716	721	719	725	725	724	729	729	730	728	731	725
Printing and publishing	1,100	1,101	1,100	1,097	1,098	1,102	1,105	1,106	1,109	1,105	1,105	1,108	1,111
Chemicals and allied products	1,030	1,034	1,031	1,038	1,043	1,043	1,042	1,046	1,045	1,048	1,046	1,053	1,056
Petroleum and coal products	186	186	189	190	190	190	192	193	192	190	191	191	191
Rubber and plastics products, nec	687	690	691	683	687	694	693	693	690	686	684	686	690
Leather and leather products	300	295	296	296	297	297	296	291	291	294	295	294	293
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,597	4,598	4,617	4,629	4,671	4,654	4,644	4,684	4,691	4,676	4,668	4,661	4,649
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	16,262	16,294	16,352	16,388	16,465	16,520	16,398	16,417	16,472	16,487	16,549	16,605	16,597
Wholesale trade	4,072	4,071	4,099	4,111	4,137	4,163	4,152	4,184	4,192	4,190	4,202	4,214	4,213
Retail trade	12,190	12,223	12,253	12,277	12,328	12,357	12,246	12,233	12,280	12,297	12,347	12,391	12,384
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	4,049	4,048	4,064	4,078	4,088	4,095	4,101	4,109	4,124	4,127	4,130	4,143	4,129
SERV'CES	12,820	12,828	12,906	12,995	13,044	13,122	13,128	13,136	13,215	13,240	13,248	13,331	13,386
Hotels and other lodging places	888	877	890	901	894	904	891	874	882	877	868	888	----
Personal services	891	898	894	895	892	891	892	881	879	875	873	875	----
Medical and other health services	3,663	3,678	3,711	3,733	3,758	3,778	3,798	3,822	3,848	3,876	3,895	3,929	----
Educational services	1,206	1,196	1,196	1,209	1,221	1,229	1,230	1,217	1,240	1,246	1,252	1,251	----
GOVERNMENT	13,659	13,595	13,637	13,656	13,746	13,838	13,887	13,884	13,994	14,043	14,107	14,150	14,152
Federal	2,613	2,588	2,599	2,613	2,626	2,638	2,654	2,651	2,670	2,675	2,681	2,698	2,653
State and local	11,046	11,007	11,038	11,043	11,120	11,200	11,233	11,233	11,324	11,368	11,426	11,452	11,499

[1] The industry series have been adjusted to March 1971 benchmarks (comprehensive counts of employment). Data shown in this table are not comparable with those published in issues prior to July 1973. Comparable data from January 1968 forward appear in the June 1973 issue of **Employment and Earnings.** For comparable data prior to January 1968 see **Employment and Earnings, United States, 1909–72** (BLS Bulletin 1312–9).

[2] Production 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 watchman 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.

p=preliminary.

NOTE: These data have been seasonally adjusted to reflect experience through March 1973. For additional detail, see June 1973 issue of **Employment and Earnings.**

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15. Labor turnover rates in manufacturing, 1971 to date

[Per 100 employees]

Year	Annual average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total accessions													
1971	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.6	4.0	4.9	4.0	5.3	4.8	3.9	3.3	2.5
1972	4.4	4.1	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.8	5.2	4.6	6.0	5.3	4.8	3.6	2.7
1973	4.8	4.6	4.0	4.4	4.5	5.3	5.9	5.1	6.2	5.7	5.2	3.8	2.6
1974		4.2	3.6	4.0	4.4	p5.1							
New hires													
1971	2.5	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.6	3.5	2.7	3.4	3.4	2.7	2.2	1.6
1972	3.3	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.6	4.1	3.4	4.4	4.2	3.8	2.9	2.0
1973	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.6	4.4	5.0	4.1	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.0	2.0
1974		3.2	2.7	3.0	3.3	p3.9							
Total separations													
1971	4.2	4.2	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.8	4.8	5.5	5.3	4.3	3.7	3.8
1972	4.2	4.0	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.8	5.4	5.3	4.3	3.7	3.6
1973	4.6	4.2	3.7	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.4	5.1	6.5	5.7	4.9	4.1	3.9
1974		4.9	4.0	4.3	4.2	p4.4							
Quits													
1971	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.8	2.9	1.9	1.5	1.2
1972	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.6	3.4	2.5	1.9	1.6
1973	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.8	4.5	3.9	3.0	2.2	1.6
1974		2.2	1.9	2.3	2.4	p2.7							
Layoffs													
1971	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8
1972	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	.8	1.1	1.7	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.3
1973	.9	1.0	.8	.8	.7	.6	.6	1.4	.8	.7	.8	1.0	1.5
1974		1.7	1.2	1.1	.9	p.8							

p=preliminary.

NOTE: The labor turnover series in tables 15 and 16 have been adjusted to March 1971 benchmarks (comprehensive counts of employment) and data are not comparable with those published in issues prior to November 1972. Comparable back data are published in **Employment and Earnings. United States, 1909–72** (BLS Bulletin 1312–9).

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 because (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.

16. Labor turnover rates in manufacturing, by major industry group

[Per 100 employees]

Major industry group	Accession rates						Separation rates								
	Total			New hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	May 1973	Apr. 1974	May 1974 p	May 1973	Apr. 1974	May 1974 p	May 1973	Apr. 1974	May 1974 p	May 1973	Apr. 1974	May 1974 p	May 1973	Apr. 1974	May 1974 p
MANUFACTURING	5.3	4.4	5.1	4.4	3.3	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.4	2.7	2.4	2.7	0.6	0.9	0.8
Seasonally adjusted [2]	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.3	3.6	3.9	4.7	4.5	4.8	2.8	2.6	2.8	.8	1.0	1.0
Durable goods	5.1	4.3	4.9	4.2	3.1	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.0	2.4	2.0	2.4	.5	.7	.6
Ordnance and accessories	2.0	2.4	------	1.2	1.4	------	2.9	2.5	------	.8	.8	------	1.5	1.1	------
Lumber and wood products	8.7	7.0	8.4	7.4	5.4	7.0	6.3	6.3	7.2	4.6	4.2	5.1	.6	1.0	.8
Furniture and fixtures	7.4	6.3	6.7	6.8	5.4	5.9	6.7	6.3	6.7	5.0	4.4	4.7	.5	.7	.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	6.2	5.0	5.5	5.3	3.7	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.3	2.8	2.4	2.6	.4	.6	.8
Primary metal industries	4.2	3.0	4.0	3.6	2.2	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.5	1.3	1.4	.2	.5	.3
Fabricated metal products	6.0	5.1	------	5.2	3.7	------	4.7	4.7	------	2.8	2.5	------	.6	1.1	------
Machinery, except electrical	4.0	3.3	3.9	3.5	2.8	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.2	1.8	1.6	2.0	.4	.3	.2
Electrical equipment	4.6	3.4	------	3.8	2.5	------	3.6	3.4	------	2.2	1.9	------	.3	.6	------
Transportation equipment	4.5	5.0	------	3.5	2.3	------	3.6	3.6	------	1.9	1.4	------	.7	1.3	------
Instruments and related products	4.0	3.2	4.0	3.5	2.7	3.5	3.1	2.8	3.2	1.9	1.6	2.0	.3	.3	.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	6.4	6.0	6.3	5.2	4.8	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.9	3.3	3.1	3.6	.8	1.0	1.0
Nondurable goods	5.7	4.6	5.4	4.6	3.6	4.2	5.0	4.8	5.0	3.3	2.8	3.0	.9	1.1	1.0
Food and kindred products	6.9	5.5	6.3	5.1	4.0	4.7	5.9	6.0	5.7	3.5	3.0	3.0	1.7	2.1	1.9
Tobacco manufactures	3.8	2.2	4.4	2.5	1.7	2.4	4.9	3.3	3.0	1.8	1.4	1.1	2.1	1.0	.8
Textile mill products	7.8	6.2	7.2	6.6	4.9	6.0	7.1	6.5	7.3	5.4	4.7	5.2	.4	.6	.8
Apparel and other products	6.7	5.4	6.4	5.2	4.0	4.5	6.4	6.5	6.7	4.3	3.7	3.9	1.2	2.0	1.9
Paper and allied products	4.1	3.2	4.0	3.6	2.6	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.3	2.0	1.7	2.0	.4	.5	.4
Printing and publishing	3.4	2.9	3.5	2.9	2.4	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.0	1.9	2.1	.6	.5	.6
Chemicals and allied products	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	.4	.3	.3
Petroleum and coal products	3.0	3.1	3.3	2.7	2.5	3.0	1.9	2.3	2.2	.8	1.0	1.0	.3	.7	.6
Rubber and plastics products, nec	6.8	5.5	6.6	5.9	4.3	5.0	5.6	5.2	5.2	3.8	3.2	3.5	.6	.7	.3
Leather and leather products	8.4	7.2	8.4	6.9	5.7	6.4	7.3	7.3	7.7	5.3	4.8	5.2	.8	1.3	1.2

[1] These data have been seasonally adjusted to reflect experience through March 1973, and are not comparable with those published in issues prior to July 1973. Comparable data from January 1968 forward appear in the June 1973 issue of **Employment and Earnings.** For comparable data prior to January 1968 see **Employment and Earnings, United States, 1909–72** (BLS Bulletin 1312–9).

p=preliminary.

NOTE: See note to table 15 above. For additional detail, see **Employment and Earnings,** table D–2.

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17. Gross average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers [1] on private nonagricultural payrolls, by industry division, 1947-73

Year	Total private			Mining			Contract construction			Manufacturing		
	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
1947	$45.58	40.3	$1.131	$59.94	40.8	$1.469	$58.87	38.2	$1.541	$49.17	40.4	$1.217
1948	49.00	40.0	1.225	65.56	39.4	1.664	65.27	38.1	1.713	53.12	40.0	1.328
1949	50.24	39.4	1.275	62.33	36.3	1.717	67.56	37.7	1.792	53.88	39.1	1.378
1950	53.13	39.8	1.335	67.16	37.9	1.772	69.68	37.4	1.863	58.32	40.5	1.440
1951	57.86	39.9	1.45	74.11	38.4	1.93	76.96	38.1	2.02	63.34	40.6	1.56
1952	60.65	39.9	1.52	77.59	38.6	2.01	82.86	38.9	2.13	67.16	40.7	1.65
1953	63.76	39.6	1.61	83.03	38.8	2.14	86.41	37.9	2.28	70.47	40.5	1.74
1954	64.52	39.1	1.65	82.60	38.6	2.14	88.91	37.2	2.39	70.49	39.6	1.78
1955	67.72	39.6	1.71	89.54	40.7	2.20	90.90	37.1	2.45	75.70	40.7	1.86
1956	70.74	39.3	1.80	95.06	40.8	2.33	96.38	37.5	2.57	78.78	40.4	1.95
1957	73.33	38.8	1.89	98.65	40.1	2.46	100.27	37.0	2.71	81.59	39.8	2.05
1958	75.08	38.5	1.95	96.08	38.9	2.47	103.78	36.8	2.82	82.71	39.2	2.11
1959 [2]	78.78	39.0	2.02	103.68	40.5	2.56	108.41	37.0	2.93	88.26	40.3	2.19
1960	80.67	38.6	2.09	105.44	40.4	2.61	113.04	36.7	3.08	89.72	39.7	2.26
1961	82.60	38.6	2.14	106.92	40.5	2.64	118.08	36.9	3.20	92.34	39.8	2.32
1962	85.91	38.7	2.22	110.43	40.9	2.70	122.47	37.0	3.31	96.56	40.4	2.39
1963	88.46	38.8	2.28	114.40	41.6	2.75	127.19	37.3	3.41	99.63	40.5	2.46
1964	91.33	38.7	2.36	117.74	41.9	2.81	132.06	37.2	3.55	102.97	40.7	2.53
1965	95.06	38.8	2.45	123.52	42.3	2.92	138.38	37.4	3.70	107.53	41.2	2.61
1966	98.82	38.6	2.56	130.24	42.7	3.05	146.26	37.6	3.89	112.34	41.3	2.72
1967	101.84	38.0	2.68	135.89	42.6	3.19	154.95	37.7	4.11	114.90	40.6	2.83
1968	107.73	37.8	2.85	142.71	42.6	3.35	164.93	37.4	4.41	122.51	40.7	3.01
1969	114.61	37.7	3.04	155.23	43.0	3.61	181.54	37.9	4.79	129.51	40.6	3.19
1970	119.46	37.1	3.22	164.40	42.7	3.85	195.98	37.4	5.24	133.73	39.8	3.36
1971	126.91	37.0	3.43	171.74	42.3	4.06	212.24	37.3	5.69	142.04	39.9	3.56
1972	135.78	37.2	3.65	186.15	42.5	4.38	224.22	37.0	6.06	154.69	40.6	3.81
1973	144.32	37.1	3.89	199.28	42.4	4.70	240.68	37.2	6.47	165.65	40.7	4.07

Year	Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade			Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services		
	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
1947	----------	----------	----------	$38.07	40.5	$0.940	$43.21	37.9	$1.140	----------	----------	----------
1948	----------	----------	----------	40.80	40.4	1.010	45.48	37.9	1.200	----------	----------	----------
1949	----------	----------	----------	42.93	40.5	1.060	47.63	37.8	1.260	----------	----------	----------
1950	----------	----------	----------	44.55	40.5	1.100	50.52	37.7	1.340	----------	----------	----------
1951	----------	----------	----------	47.79	40.5	1.18	54.67	37.7	1.45	----------	----------	----------
1952	----------	----------	----------	49.20	40.0	1.23	57.08	37.8	1.51	----------	----------	----------
1953	----------	----------	----------	51.35	39.5	1.30	59.57	37.7	1.58	----------	----------	----------
1954	----------	----------	----------	53.33	39.5	1.35	62.04	37.6	1.65	----------	----------	----------
1955	----------	----------	----------	55.16	39.4	1.40	63.92	37.6	1.70	----------	----------	----------
1956	----------	----------	----------	57.48	39.1	1.47	65.68	36.9	1.78	----------	----------	----------
1957	----------	----------	----------	59.60	38.7	1.54	67.53	36.7	1.84	----------	----------	----------
1958	----------	----------	----------	61.76	38.6	1.60	70.12	37.1	1.89	----------	----------	----------
1959 [2]	----------	----------	----------	64.41	38.8	1.66	72.74	37.3	1.95	----------	----------	----------
1960	----------	----------	----------	66.01	38.6	1.71	75.14	37.2	2.02	----------	----------	----------
1961	----------	----------	----------	67.41	38.3	1.76	77.12	36.9	2.09	----------	----------	----------
1962	----------	----------	----------	69.91	38.2	1.83	80.94	37.3	2.17	----------	----------	----------
1963	----------	----------	----------	72.01	38.1	1.89	84.38	37.5	2.25	----------	----------	----------
1964	$118.37	41.1	$2.88	74.28	37.9	1.96	85.79	37.3	2.30	$69.84	36.0	$1.94
1965	125.14	41.3	3.03	76.53	37.7	2.03	88.91	37.2	2.39	73.60	35.9	2.05
1966	128.13	41.2	3.11	79.02	37.1	2.13	92.13	37.3	2.47	77.04	35.5	2.17
1967	131.22	40.5	3.24	81.76	36.5	2.24	95.46	37.0	2.58	80.38	35.1	2.29
1968	138.85	40.6	3.42	86.40	36.0	2.40	101.75	37.0	2.75	84.32	34.7	2.43
1969	148.15	40.7	3.64	91.14	35.6	2.56	108.70	37.1	2.93	90.57	34.7	2.61
1970	155.93	40.5	3.85	95.66	35.3	2.71	113.34	36.8	3.08	96.66	34.4	2.81
1971	168.84	40.2	4.20	100.74	35.1	2.87	121.36	37.0	3.28	102.94	34.2	3.01
1972	187.46	40.4	4.64	106.00	35.1	3.02	128.34	37.2	3.45	108.44	34.1	3.18
1973	204.62	40.6	5.04	111.04	34.7	3.20	133.93	37.1	3.61	114.58	34.1	3.36

[1] The industry series have been adjusted to March 1971 benchmarks (comprehensive counts of employment) and data are not comparable with those published in issues prior to November 1972. Comparable back data are published in **Employment and Earnings, United States, 1909–72** (BLS Bulletin 1312–9).

Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; to construction workers in contract construction; and to nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employment on private nonagricultural payrolls.

[2] Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1959.

NOTE: For additional detail, see **Employment and Earnings,** table C–1.

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18. Gross average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers [1] on private nonagricultural payrolls, by industry division and major manufacturing group

Industry division and group	Annual average		1973							1974					
	1972	1973	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May p	June p
TOTAL PRIVATE	37.2	37.1	37.4	37.6	37.5	37.3	37.0	37.0	37.2	36.4	36.6	36.6	36.3	36.6	37.1
MINING	42.5	42.4	42.9	42.6	42.8	43.0	42.9	42.9	43.5	42.3	42.7	42.4	42.5	43.1	43.0
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	37.0	37.2	38.1	38.4	38.3	37.9	37.7	37.5	36.6	34.9	36.4	36.7	36.0	37.0	38.1
MANUFACTURING	40.6	40.7	40.9	40.5	40.5	41.0	40.7	40.8	41.2	40.0	40.1	40.3	39.1	40.3	40.4
Overtime hours	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.4	2.7	3.4	3.4
Durable goods	41.3	41.5	41.7	41.1	40.9	41.7	41.4	41.5	41.9	40.5	40.7	40.9	39.6	40.9	41.1
Overtime hours	3.6	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.4	3.4	3.6	2.7	3.5	3.5
Ordnance and accessories	42.2	42.3	42.1	42.2	41.5	42.5	42.3	42.2	43.0	41.8	42.1	42.9	41.6	43.0	43.2
Lumber and wood products	41.0	40.6	41.5	40.4	40.9	40.9	40.7	40.2	40.9	39.5	40.0	40.2	40.1	40.4	40.5
Furniture and fixtures	40.5	39.9	40.4	39.4	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.8	40.4	39.2	38.9	39.2	38.3	39.0	39.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	41.9	42.1	42.6	42.3	42.5	42.6	42.3	42.2	42.1	40.6	41.1	41.5	41.1	41.6	41.8
Primary metal industries	41.6	42.4	42.3	42.1	41.7	42.8	42.2	43.0	42.4	41.8	41.4	41.7	41.5	41.9	42.1
Fabricated metal products	41.2	41.6	42.0	41.4	41.4	41.8	41.6	41.7	42.0	40.6	40.7	41.1	39.3	41.1	41.3
Machinery, except electrical	42.0	42.6	42.6	41.7	42.0	43.0	42.5	42.4	43.7	42.3	42.4	42.7	40.6	42.3	42.4
Electrical equipment	40.5	40.4	40.3	39.7	40.1	40.6	40.2	40.5	40.7	39.5	39.7	39.9	38.7	40.0	40.2
Transportation equipment	41.8	41.9	42.5	42.0	40.0	41.6	41.7	41.4	42.4	39.6	40.1	40.3	38.0	40.6	40.6
Instruments and related products	40.5	40.7	40.6	40.2	40.2	41.1	40.9	41.3	41.5	40.4	40.5	40.5	39.3	40.2	40.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	39.3	39.0	39.0	38.4	38.9	39.1	38.8	39.3	39.1	38.0	38.7	38.9	37.6	38.8	39.1
Nondurable goods	39.7	39.6	39.8	39.7	39.8	40.0	39.7	39.9	40.1	39.2	39.2	39.3	38.4	39.3	39.5
Overtime hours	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.6	3.1	3.2
Food and kindred products	40.4	40.4	40.3	40.6	41.0	41.3	40.6	40.9	41.2	40.5	40.1	39.9	39.2	40.4	40.7
Tobacco manufactures	37.4	38.3	38.4	35.9	39.1	39.0	40.6	40.9	39.8	38.9	37.7	36.4	37.6	38.2	39.5
Textile mill products	41.3	40.8	41.2	40.5	40.9	41.0	40.6	41.0	41.2	40.2	40.4	40.3	38.9	40.1	40.5
Apparel and other textile products	36.0	35.8	36.1	36.0	36.0	35.9	35.8	36.0	35.9	34.7	35.4	35.6	34.4	35.5	35.0
Paper and allied products	42.8	42.7	42.8	42.7	42.6	43.1	42.8	42.9	43.2	42.6	42.1	42.3	41.5	42.1	42.3
Printing and publishing	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.8	37.9	38.3	37.9	38.0	38.3	37.2	37.3	37.6	36.9	37.6	37.7
Chemicals and allied products	41.8	41.9	42.1	41.9	41.8	42.0	41.9	42.1	42.2	41.7	41.8	41.8	42.0	41.8	42.1
Petroleum and coal products	42.2	42.2	42.0	43.0	42.3	43.0	42.6	43.1	42.4	41.8	41.9	42.2	42.6	42.5	42.2
Rubber and plastics products, nec	41.2	41.0	40.9	40.5	40.6	41.3	40.9	41.3	41.3	40.5	40.6	40.6	39.1	40.4	40.7
Leather and leather products	38.3	37.9	38.7	38.3	38.1	37.8	37.6	38.1	38.2	37.2	37.7	37.8	36.6	37.8	37.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	40.4	40.6	40.9	41.1	41.1	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.6	40.4	40.3	40.1	40.4	40.3	40.7
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	35.1	34.7	35.2	35.6	35.4	34.7	34.3	34.3	34.7	33.9	33.9	34.0	34.1	34.0	34.7
Wholesale trade	39.8	39.5	39.6	39.7	39.6	39.5	39.3	39.4	39.5	38.9	38.7	38.8	38.7	38.9	39.3
Retail trade	33.6	33.2	33.8	34.3	34.1	33.2	32.8	32.8	33.2	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.7	32.5	33.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	37.2	37.1	37.1	37.3	37.1	37.1	37.0	37.0	37.2	36.9	37.0	36.9	36.9	36.9	37.1
SERVICES	34.1	34.1	34.4	34.8	34.7	34.1	33.9	33.9	34.0	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.8	34.3

[1] The industry series have been adjusted to March 1971 benchmarks (comprehensive counts of employment) and data are not comparable with those published in issues prior to November 1972. Comparable back data are published in **Employment and Earnings, United States, 1909–72** (BLS Bulletin 1312–9).

Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; to construction workers in contract construction; and to nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employment on private nonagricultural payrolls.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: For additional detail, see **Employment and Earnings**, table C-2.

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19. Gross average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers [1] on private nonagricultural payrolls, by industry division and major manufacturing group, seasonally adjusted

Industry division and group	1973							1974					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May p	June p
TOTAL PRIVATE	37.1	37.2	37.0	37.2	37.0	37.1	37.0	36.7	37.0	36.8	36.6	36.8	36.8
MINING	42.5	42.4	42.6	42.9	42.5	42.8	43.3	42.6	43.4	42.9	42.5	43.2	42.6
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	37.4	37.5	37.1	36.7	36.9	38.5	37.2	36.2	37.7	37.1	36.2	37.0	37.4
MANUFACTURING	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.8	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.3	40.5	40.4	39.3	40.3	40.1
Overtime hours	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.6	2.9	3.5	3.3
Durable goods	41.4	41.4	41.1	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.3	40.8	41.1	40.9	39.8	40.9	40.8
Overtime hours	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.7	2.9	3.6	3.3
Ordnance and accessories	41.9	42.7	41.5	42.5	42.4	42.1	42.6	41.9	42.1	42.7	41.6	43.0	43.0
Lumber and wood products	40.9	40.5	40.7	40.7	40.3	40.3	40.9	40.4	40.6	40.3	40.1	40.1	39.9
Furniture and fixtures	40.1	39.8	39.7	39.7	39.4	39.4	39.6	39.8	39.7	39.5	38.8	39.3	39.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	42.2	42.1	42.0	42.2	41.9	42.1	42.2	41.6	41.9	41.7	41.2	41.5	41.4
Primary metal industries	41.9	42.2	41.8	42.7	42.7	43.4	42.4	41.8	41.4	41.5	41.2	41.7	41.7
Fabricated metal products	41.5	41.6	41.3	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.5	41.0	41.2	41.3	39.6	41.0	40.9
Machinery, except electrical	42.5	42.2	42.4	43.0	42.6	42.3	42.9	42.3	42.5	42.4	40.7	42.3	42.3
Electrical equipment	40.1	40.2	40.1	40.4	40.0	40.2	40.1	39.6	40.2	39.9	39.0	40.1	40.0
Transportation equipment	41.9	42.3	41.0	41.1	41.5	41.1	41.0	40.0	40.6	40.3	38.9	40.4	40.0
Instruments and related products	40.5	40.6	40.4	40.9	40.8	40.9	41.0	40.6	40.8	40.5	39.4	40.3	40.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.9	38.9	38.7	39.1	38.6	38.9	38.8	38.3	39.0	38.9	37.6	38.9	39.0
Nondurable goods	39.6	39.6	39.5	39.8	39.7	39.7	39.8	39.6	39.6	39.5	38.7	39.4	39.3
Overtime hours	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.8	3.2	3.1
Food and kindred products	40.1	40.2	40.4	40.6	40.6	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.8	40.4	39.8	40.6	40.5
Tobacco manufactures	37.8	36.0	38.5	37.9	39.2	40.7	38.9	39.5	38.8	37.7	38.8	38.5	38.9
Textile mill products	40.8	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.5	40.6	40.8	40.6	40.7	40.4	39.2	40.3	40.1
Apparel and other textile products	36.0	35.9	35.7	35.9	35.8	35.7	35.9	35.2	35.6	35.5	34.5	35.6	34.9
Paper and allied products	42.7	42.7	42.4	42.8	42.6	42.7	42.8	42.8	42.5	42.6	41.7	42.3	42.2
Printing and publishing	37.8	37.7	37.7	38.0	37.9	37.9	37.8	37.7	37.7	37.6	37.1	37.7	37.6
Chemicals and allied products	42.0	42.1	42.1	42.0	41.9	42.0	41.9	41.8	42.0	41.8	41.8	41.8	42.0
Petroleum and coal products	41.7	42.4	42.1	42.5	42.2	43.0	42.7	42.5	42.6	42.8	42.5	42.3	41.9
Rubber and plastics products, nec	40.7	40.8	40.5	41.0	40.8	41.2	41.0	40.6	40.9	40.8	39.3	40.4	40.5
Leather and leather products	38.1	37.8	38.1	38.4	38.0	38.0	37.5	37.2	37.8	38.1	37.3	37.6	37.2
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	40.7	40.7	40.9	40.6	40.8	40.7	40.4	40.8	40.4	40.3	40.9	40.6	40.5
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	34.9	34.7	34.5	34.6	34.5	34.6	34.5	34.3	34.4	34.3	34.5	34.3	34.4
Wholesale trade	39.5	39.5	39.4	39.5	39.3	39.4	39.1	39.1	38.9	38.9	38.9	39.1	39.2
Retail trade	33.5	33.2	33.0	33.2	33.0	33.1	32.9	32.8	33.0	32.9	33.1	32.9	33.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	37.1	37.2	37.0	37.2	36.9	37.0	37.2	36.9	37.0	36.9	36.9	37.0	37.1
SERVICES	34.4	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.1	34.0	34.0	34.1	34.3

[1] The industry series have been adjusted to March 1971 benchmarks (comprehensive counts of employment). Data shown in this table are not comparable with those published in issues prior to July 1973. Comparable data from January 1968 forward appear in the June 1973 issue of **Employment and Earnings.** For comparable data prior to January 1968 see **Employment and Earnings, United States, 1909–72** (BLS Bulletin 1312–9).

Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; to construction workers in contract construction; and to nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employment on private nonagricultural payrolls.

p=preliminary.

NOTE: These data have been seasonally adjusted to reflect experience through March 1973. For additional details, see June 1973 issue of **Employment and Earnings.**

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20. Gross average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers [1] on private nonagricultural payrolls, by industry division and major manufacturing group

Industry division and group	Annual average		1973							1974					
	1972	1973	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May p	June p
TOTAL PRIVATE	$3.65	$3.89	$3.87	$3.90	$3.91	$3.99	$3.99	$4.00	$4.01	$4.02	$4.04	$4.06	$4.07	$4.14	$4.17
MINING	4.38	4.70	4.67	4.70	4.69	4.78	4.76	4.86	4.92	4.99	4.99	4.99	5.09	5.12	5.16
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	6.06	6.47	6.35	6.40	6.46	6.64	6.66	6.67	6.70	6.74	6.74	6.75	6.78	6.81	6.84
MANUFACTURING	3.81	4.07	4.04	4.06	4.06	4.13	4.14	4.16	4.21	4.21	4.21	4.24	4.25	4.33	4.37
Durable goods	4.05	4.32	4.30	4.31	4.31	4.39	4.39	4.42	4.48	4.47	4.47	4.50	4.50	4.60	4.64
Ordnance and accessories	4.09	4.28	4.22	4.28	4.29	4.37	4.38	4.48	4.49	4.49	4.51	4.53	4.53	4.59	4.64
Lumber and wood products	3.31	3.58	3.61	3.59	3.62	3.68	3.67	3.65	3.68	3.68	3.73	3.74	3.76	3.81	3.87
Furniture and fixtures	3.06	3.26	3.25	3.25	3.28	3.33	3.34	3.34	3.36	3.36	3.39	3.41	3.42	3.48	3.50
Stone, clay, and glass products	3.91	4.18	4.17	4.20	4.21	4.26	4.27	4.28	4.29	4.27	4.30	4.33	4.39	4.44	4.49
Primary metal industries	4.66	5.03	4.96	5.00	5.10	5.16	5.14	5.23	5.23	5.24	5.25	5.30	5.38	5.54	5.60
Fabricated metal products	3.99	4.24	4.24	4.24	4.24	4.30	4.32	4.35	4.39	4.38	4.39	4.43	4.40	4.52	4.54
Machinery, except electrical	4.27	4.55	4.50	4.51	4.53	4.61	4.63	4.65	4.75	4.73	4.75	4.78	4.73	4.84	4.87
Electrical equipment	3.67	3.86	3.83	3.86	3.88	3.91	3.91	3.93	3.98	3.98	3.97	3.99	3.99	4.06	4.10
Transportation equipment	4.73	5.07	5.05	5.06	5.02	5.10	5.14	5.16	5.32	5.28	5.23	5.27	5.25	5.36	5.40
Instruments and related products	3.72	3.88	3.84	3.87	3.87	3.93	3.93	3.95	4.04	4.04	4.05	4.06	4.06	4.10	4.16
Miscellaneous manufacturing	3.11	3.27	3.27	3.26	3.26	3.13	3.31	3.33	3.36	3.41	3.42	3.43	3.43	3.48	3.50
Nondurable goods	3.47	3.69	3.66	3.70	3.70	3.75	3.76	3.78	3.80	3.83	3.83	3.85	3.87	3.92	3.96
Food and kindred products	3.60	3.83	3.82	3.82	3.83	3.85	3.89	3.91	3.97	4.00	4.02	4.05	4.08	4.13	4.14
Tobacco manufactures	3.43	3.77	3.91	3.97	3.73	3.68	3.73	3.81	3.87	3.92	3.89	4.01	4.14	4.28	4.31
Textile mill products	2.73	2.94	2.90	2.89	2.92	3.02	3.03	3.06	3.07	3.06	3.06	3.07	3.05	3.11	3.24
Apparel and other textile products	2.61	2.78	2.75	2.74	2.79	2.84	2.85	2.86	2.83	2.85	2.86	2.87	2.89	2.95	2.96
Paper and allied products	3.94	4.19	4.16	4.23	4.24	4.26	4.27	4.30	4.31	4.33	4.31	4.33	4.37	4.41	4.47
Printing and publishing	4.48	4.68	4.68	4.70	4.70	4.76	4.75	4.76	4.79	4.79	4.82	4.85	4.85	4.92	4.92
Chemicals and allied products	4.20	4.47	4.46	4.49	4.50	4.53	4.54	4.58	4.60	4.64	4.64	4.65	4.70	4.72	4.80
Petroleum and coal products	4.95	5.22	5.24	5.26	5.24	5.29	5.26	5.29	5.27	5.40	5.42	5.42	5.55	5.49	5.48
Rubber and plastics products, nec	3.60	3.80	3.75	3.82	3.81	3.86	3.86	3.90	3.91	3.92	3.93	3.93	3.87	3.93	3.94
Leather and leather products	2.71	2.81	2.80	2.79	2.80	2.84	2.85	2.87	2.87	2.90	2.92	2.94	2.95	3.00	3.01
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4.64	5.04	4.99	5.04	5.12	5.19	5.18	5.19	5.19	5.21	5.24	5.23	5.26	5.27	5.29
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	3.02	3.20	3.19	3.20	3.21	3.26	3.27	3.29	3.28	3.35	3.36	3.38	3.38	3.44	3.47
Wholesale trade	3.88	4.12	4.10	4.12	4.13	4.19	4.18	4.22	4.27	4.29	4.31	4.33	4.37	4.41	4.45
Retail trade	2.70	2.87	2.86	2.86	2.87	2.92	2.93	2.94	2.94	2.99	2.99	3.01	3.01	3.07	3.10
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	3.45	3.61	3.58	3.61	3.60	3.66	3.64	3.67	3.72	3.74	3.75	3.75	3.76	3.77	3.81
SERVICES	3.18	3.36	3.34	3.36	3.34	3.44	3.44	3.45	3.48	3.50	3.53	3.54	3.56	3.61	3.61

[1] The industry series have been adjusted to March 1971 benchmarks (comprehensive counts of employment) and data are not comparable with those published in issues prior to November 1972. Comparable back data are published in **Employment and Earnings, United States, 1909–72** (BLS Bulletin 1312–9).

Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; to construction workers in contract construction; and to nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employment on private nonagricultural payrolls.

p=preliminary.

NOTE: For additional detail, see **Employment and Earnings,** table C–2.

21. Hourly Earnings Index for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls, by industry division

[Seasonally adjusted data: 1967=100]

Industry	1973							1974						Percent change	
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May p	June p	May–June, 1974	June 1973 to June 1974
TOTAL PRIVATE (in current dollars)	146.0	146.9	147.6	149.0	149.6	150.3	151.3	151.7	152.5	153.5	154.5	156.1	157.7	1.1	8.1
Mining	146.2	147.9	147.5	149.5	148.4	150.2	152.1	154.2	154.8	156.1	158.0	159.9	161.5	1.0	10.5
Contract construction	155.4	156.3	157.2	159.1	159.2	160.3	161.2	160.5	162.5	163.6	164.6	164.7	167.3	1.6	7.6
Manufacturing	142.7	143.7	144.5	145.4	146.5	147.0	147.9	148.5	149.3	150.1	151.4	153.4	155.2	1.2	8.7
Transportation and public utilities	155.0	155.6	157.7	158.5	159.8	160.0	160.2	161.1	162.2	163.0	163.7	163.4	164.4	.6	6.1
Wholesale and retail trade	142.9	143.6	144.4	145.7	146.2	146.9	147.9	148.8	149.1	150.4	151.0	153.2	154.9	1.1	8.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	139.5	140.9	140.9	143.4	142.7	143.6	145.5	145.2	145.2	145.5	146.9	147.3	150.0	1.8	7.5
Services	146.3	147.3	146.9	148.8	149.1	149.9	151.3	152.1	152.9	153.8	155.2	157.0	157.7	.4	7.8
TOTAL PRIVATE (in constant dollars)	110.4	110.9	109.4	109.9	109.5	109.1	[1]109.2	108.4	107.6	107.2	107.3	107.2	107.3	.1	−2.7

=preliminary.

NOTE: The industry series have been adjusted to March 1971 benchmarks (comprehensive counts of employment) and data are not comparable with those published in issues prior to November 1972. The index excludes effects of two types of changes that are unrelated to underlying wage-rate developments: Fluctuations in overtime premiums in manufacturing (the only sector for which overtime data are available) and the effects of changes in the proportion of workers in high-wage and low-wage industries. (See also table 20, footnote 1, par. 2.)

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22. Gross average weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers [1] on private nonagricultural payrolls, by industry division and major manufacturing group

Industry division and group	Annual average		1973							1974					
	1972	1973	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May p	June p
TOTAL PRIVATE	$135.78	$144.32	$144.74	$146.64	$146.63	$148.83	$147.63	$148.00	$149.17	$146.33	$147.86	$148.60	147.74	151.52	154.71
MINING	186.15	199.28	200.34	200.22	200.73	205.54	204.20	208.49	214.02	211.08	213.07	211.58	216.33	220.67	221.88
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	224.22	240.68	241.94	245.76	247.42	251.66	251.08	250.13	245.22	235.23	245.34	247.73	244.08	251.97	260.60
MANUFACTURING	154.69	165.65	165.24	164.43	164.43	169.33	168.50	169.73	173.45	168.40	168.82	170.87	166.18	174.50	176.55
Durable goods	167.27	179.28	179.31	177.14	176.28	183.06	181.75	183.43	187.71	181.04	181.93	184.05	178.20	188.14	190.70
Ordnance and accessories	172.60	181.04	177.66	180.62	178.04	185.73	185.27	189.06	193.07	187.68	189.87	194.34	188.45	197.37	200.45
Lumber and wood products	135.71	145.35	149.82	145.04	148.06	150.51	149.37	146.73	150.51	145.36	149.20	150.35	150.78	153.92	156.74
Furniture and fixtures	123.93	130.07	131.30	128.05	131.86	133.87	133.27	132.93	135.74	131.71	131.87	133.67	130.99	135.72	138.95
Stone, clay, and glass products	163.83	175.98	177.64	177.66	178.93	181.48	180.62	180.62	180.61	173.36	176.73	179.70	180.43	184.70	187.68
Primary metal industries	193.86	213.27	209.81	210.50	212.67	220.85	216.91	224.89	221.75	219.03	217.35	221.01	223.27	232.13	235.76
Fabricated metal products	164.39	176.38	178.08	175.54	175.54	179.74	179.71	181.40	184.38	177.83	178.67	182.07	172.92	185.77	187.50
Machinery, except electrical	179.34	193.83	191.70	188.07	190.26	198.23	196.78	197.16	207.58	200.08	201.40	204.11	192.04	204.73	206.49
Electrical equipment	148.64	155.94	154.35	153.24	155.59	158.75	157.18	159.17	161.99	157.21	157.61	159.20	154.41	162.40	164.82
Transportation equipment	197.71	212.43	214.63	212.52	200.80	212.16	214.34	213.62	225.57	209.09	209.72	212.38	199.50	217.62	219.24
Instruments and related products	150.66	157.92	155.90	155.57	155.57	161.52	160.74	163.14	167.66	163.22	164.03	164.43	159.56	164.82	168.90
Miscellaneous manufacturing	122.22	127.53	127.53	125.18	126.81	129.42	128.43	130.87	131.38	129.58	132.35	133.43	128.97	135.02	136.85
Nondurable goods	137.76	146.12	145.67	146.89	147.26	150.00	149.27	150.82	152.38	150.14	150.14	151.31	148.61	154.06	156.42
Food and kindred products	145.44	154.73	153.95	155.09	157.03	159.01	157.93	159.92	163.56	162.00	161.20	161.60	159.94	166.85	168.50
Tobacco manufactures	128.28	144.39	150.14	142.52	145.84	143.52	151.44	155.83	154.03	152.49	146.65	145.96	155.66	163.50	170.25
Textile mill products	112.75	119.95	119.48	117.05	119.43	123.82	123.02	125.46	126.48	123.01	123.62	123.72	118.65	124.71	131.22
Apparel and other textile products	93.96	99.52	99.28	98.64	100.44	101.96	102.03	102.96	101.60	98.90	101.24	102.17	99.42	104.73	103.60
Paper and allied products	168.63	178.91	178.05	180.62	180.62	183.61	182.76	184.47	186.19	184.46	181.45	183.16	181.36	185.66	189.08
Printing and publishing	169.79	177.37	177.37	177.66	178.13	182.31	180.03	180.88	183.46	178.19	179.79	182.36	178.97	184.99	185.48
Chemicals and allied products	175.56	187.29	187.77	188.13	188.10	190.26	190.23	192.82	194.12	193.49	193.95	194.37	197.40	197.30	202.08
Petroleum and coal products	208.89	220.28	220.08	226.18	221.65	227.47	224.08	228.00	223.45	225.72	227.10	228.72	236.43	233.33	231.26
Rubber and plastics products, nec	148.32	155.80	153.38	154.71	154.69	159.42	157.87	161.07	161.48	158.76	159.56	159.56	151.32	158.77	160.36
Leather and leather products	103.79	106.50	108.36	106.86	106.68	107.35	107.16	109.35	109.63	107.88	110.08	111.13	107.97	113.40	113.78
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	187.46	204.62	204.09	207.14	210.43	211.75	211.86	211.75	210.71	210.48	211.17	209.72	212.50	212.38	215.30
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	106.00	111.04	112.29	113.92	113.63	113.12	112.16	112.85	113.82	113.57	113.90	114.92	115.26	116.96	120.41
Wholesale trade	154.42	162.74	162.36	163.56	163.55	165.51	164.27	166.27	168.67	166.88	166.80	168.00	169.12	171.55	174.89
Retail trade	90.72	95.28	96.67	98.10	97.87	96.94	96.10	96.43	97.61	96.58	96.88	97.52	98.43	99.78	103.23
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	128.34	133.93	132.82	134.65	133.56	135.79	134.68	135.79	138.38	138.01	138.75	138.38	138.74	139.11	141.35
SERVICES	108.44	114.58	114.90	116.93	115.90	117.30	116.62	116.96	118.32	118.30	119.67	120.01	120.68	122.02	123.82

[1] The industry series have been adjusted to March 1971 benchmarks (comprehensive counts of employment) and data are not comparable with those published in issues prior to November 1972. Comparable back data are published in **Employment and Earnings, United States, 1909–72** (BLS Bulletin 1312–9).

Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; to construction workers in contract construction; and to nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employment on private nonagricultural payrolls.

p= preliminary.

NOTE: For additional detail, see **Employment and Earnings**, table C–2.

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23. Gross and spendable average weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers [1] on private nonagricultural payrolls, in current and 1967 dollars, 1960 to date

Year and month	Private nonagricultural workers						Manufacturing workers					
	Gross average weekly earnings		Spendable average weekly earnings				Gross average weekly earnings		Spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents				Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Current dollars	1967 dollars	Current dollars	1967 dollars	Current dollars	1967 dollars	Current dollars	1967 dollars	Current dollars	1967 dollars	Current dollars	1967 dollars
1960	$80.67	$90.95	$65.59	$73.95	$72.96	$82.25	$89.72	$101.15	$72.57	$81.82	$80.11	$90.32
1961	82.60	92.19	67.08	74.87	74.48	83.13	92.34	103.06	74.60	83.26	82.18	91.72
1962	85.91	94.82	69.56	76.78	76.99	84.98	96.56	106.58	77.86	85.94	85.53	94.40
1963	88.46	96.47	71.05	77.48	78.56	85.67	99.63	108.65	79.82	87.04	87.58	95.51
1964	91.33	98.31	75.04	80.78	82.57	88.88	102.97	110.84	84.40	90.85	92.18	99.22
1965	95.06	100.59	78.99	83.59	86.30	91.32	107.53	113.79	89.08	94.26	96.78	102.41
1966	98.82	101.67	81.29	83.63	88.66	91.21	112.34	115.58	91.57	94.21	99.45	102.31
1967	101.84	101.84	83.38	83.38	90.86	90.86	114.90	114.90	93.28	93.28	101.26	101.26
1968	107.73	103.39	86.71	83.21	95.28	91.44	122.51	117.57	97.70	93.76	106.75	102.45
1969	114.61	104.38	90.96	82.84	99.99	91.07	129.51	117.95	101.90	92.81	111.44	101.49
1970	119.46	102.72	95.94	82.49	104.61	89.95	133.73	114.99	106.62	91.68	115.90	99.66
1971	126.91	104.62	103.51	85.33	112.12	92.43	142.04	117.10	114.68	94.54	123.93	102.17
1972	135.78	108.36	111.37	88.88	120.79	96.40	154.69	123.46	125.32	100.02	135.56	108.19
1973	144.32	108.43	116.73	87.70	126.55	95.08	165.65	124.46	132.00	99.17	142.90	107.36
1973: June	144.74	109.32	117.04	88.40	126.88	95.83	165.24	124.80	131.72	99.49	142.59	107.70
July	146.64	110.50	118.43	89.25	128.34	96.71	164.43	123.91	131.15	98.83	141.98	106.99
August	146.63	108.53	118.42	87.65	128.34	95.00	164.43	121.71	131.15	97.08	141.98	105.09
September	148.83	109.84	120.03	88.58	130.03	95.96	169.33	124.97	134.68	99.39	145.74	107.56
October	147.63	108.07	119.15	87.23	129.11	94.52	168.50	123.35	134.07	98.15	145.09	106.22
November	148.00	107.56	119.42	86.79	129.39	94.03	169.73	123.35	134.98	98.10	146.05	106.14
December	149.17	107.70	120.28	86.84	130.29	94.07	173.45	125.23	137.72	99.44	148.95	107.55
1974: January	146.33	104.75	118.20	84.61	128.10	91.70	168.40	120.54	134.00	95.92	145.01	103.80
February	147.86	104.49	119.32	84.33	129.28	91.36	168.82	119.31	134.30	94.91	145.34	102.71
March	148.60	103.84	119.86	83.76	129.85	90.74	170.87	119.41	135.82	94.91	146.94	102.68
April	147.74	102.60	119.23	82.80	129.19	89.72	166.18	115.40	132.38	91.93	143.29	99.51
Mat p	151.52	104.07	122.00	83.79	132.11	90.73	174.50	119.85	138.49	95.12	149.77	102.86
June p	154.71	105.17	124.33	84.52	134.57	91.48	176.55	120.02	140.01	95.18	151.37	102.90

[1] The industry series have been adjusted to March 1971 benchmarks (comprehensive counts of employment) and data are not comparable with those published in issues prior to November 1972. Comparable back data are published in **Employment and Earnings, United States, 1909–72** (BLS Bulletin 1312–9).

Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; to construction workers in contract construction; and to nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employment on private nonagricultural payrolls.

Spendable average weekly earnings are based on gross average weekly earnings as published in table 22 less the estimated amount of the worker's 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 computed for 2 types of income receivers: (1) a worker with no dependents and (2) a married worker with 3 dependents.

The earnings expressed in 1967 dollars have been adjusted for changes in purchasing power as measured by the Bureau's Consumer Price Index.

These series are described in "The Spendable Earnings Series: A Technical Note on its Calculation," in **Employment and Earnings and Monthly Report on the Labor Force**, February 1969, pp. 6-13.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: For additional detail, see **Employment and Earnings**, table C–5.

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24. Consumer and Wholesale Price Indexes, annual averages and changes, 1951–73

[1967 = 100]

Year	Consumer prices						Wholesale prices					
	All items		Commodities		Services		All commodities		Farm products, processed foods and feeds		Industrial commodities	
	Index	Percent change	Index	Percent change	Index	Percent change	Index	Percent change	Index	Percent change	Index	Percent change
1951	77.8	7.9	85.9	9.0	61.8	5.3	91.9	11.4	106.9	13.8	86.1	10.4
1952	79.5	2.2	87.0	1.3	64.5	4.4	88.6	−2.7	102.7	−3.9	84.1	−2.3
1953	80.1	.8	86.7	−.3	67.3	4.3	87.4	−1.4	96.0	−6.5	84.8	.8
1954	80.5	.5	85.9	−.9	69.5	3.3	87.6	.2	−95.7	−.3	85.0	.2
1955	80.2	−.4	85.1	−.9	70.9	2.0	87.8	.2	91.2	−4.7	86.9	2.2
1956	81.4	1.5	85.9	.9	72.7	2.5	90.7	3.3	90.6	−.7	90.8	4.5
1957	84.3	3.6	88.6	3.1	75.6	4.0	93.3	2.9	93.7	3.4	93.3	2.8
1958	86.6	2.7	90.6	2.3	78.5	3.8	94.6	1.4	98.1	4.7	93.6	.3
1959	87.3	.8	90.7	.1	80.8	2.9	94.8	.2	93.5	−4.7	95.3	1.8
1960	88.7	1.6	91.5	.9	83.5	3.3	94.9	.1	93.7	.2	95.3	.0
1961	89.6	1.0	92.0	.5	85.2	2.0	94.5	−.4	93.7	.0	94.8	−.5
1962	90.6	1.1	92.8	.9	86.8	1.9	94.8	.3	94.7	1.1	94.8	.0
1963	91.7	1.2	93.6	.9	88.5	2.0	94.5	−.3	93.8	−1.0	94.7	−.1
1964	92.9	1.3	94.6	1.1	90.2	1.9	94.7	.2	93.2	−.6	95.2	.5
1965	94.5	1.7	95.7	1.2	92.2	2.2	96.6	2.0	97.1	4.2	96.4	1.3
1966	97.2	2.9	98.2	2.6	95.8	3.9	99.8	3.3	103.5	6.6	98.5	2.2
1967	100.0	2.9	100.0	1.8	100.0	4.4	100.0	.2	100.0	−3.4	100.0	1.5
1968	104.2	4.2	103.7	3.7	105.2	5.2	102.5	2.5	102.4	2.4	102.5	2.5
1969	109.8	5.4	108.4	4.5	112.5	6.9	106.5	3.9	108.0	5.5	106.0	3.4
1970	116.3	5.9	113.5	4.7	121.6	8.1	110.4	3.7	111.6	3.3	110.0	3.8
1971	121.3	4.3	117.4	3.4	128.4	5.6	113.9	3.2	113.8	2.0	114.0	3.6
1972	125.3	3.3	120.9	3.0	133.3	3.8	119.1	4.6	122.4	7.6	117.9	3.4
1973	133.1	6.2	129.9	7.4	139.1	4.4	135.5	13.8	159.1	30.0	127.0	7.7

NOTE: Historical price changes are shown in greater detail and for earlier years in the Bureau's **Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1972** (BLS Bulletin 1735).

25. Consumer Price Index—U.S. average—general summary and groups, subgroups, and selected items

[1967 = 100 unless otherwise specified]

General summary	Annual average 1973	1973							1974					
		June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
All items	133.1	132.4	132.7	135.1	135.5	136.6	137.6	138.5	139.7	141.5	143.1	144.0	145.6	147.1
All items (1957–59=100)	154.7	154.0	154.4	157.1	157.6	158.8	160.0	161.1	162.5	164.6	166.4	167.5	169.4	171.1
Food	141.4	139.8	140.9	149.4	148.3	148.4	150.0	151.3	153.7	157.6	159.1	158.6	159.7	160.3
Food at home	141.4	139.9	140.9	151.3	149.2	148.7	150.1	151.5	154.3	159.0	160.6	159.4	160.4	160.9
Food away from home	141.4	139.8	140.9	142.4	145.1	147.7	149.7	150.7	151.6	152.6	153.7	155.6	157.1	158.6
Housing	135.0	133.9	134.2	135.2	136.6	138.1	139.4	140.6	142.2	143.4	144.9	146.0	147.6	149.2
Rent	124.2	124.0	124.4	125.0	125.4	125.9	126.3	126.9	127.3	128.0	128.4	128.8	129.3	129.8
Homeownership	146.7	145.0	145.2	147.0	149.2	151.5	152.6	153.6	154.8	155.8	157.2	158.2	159.4	161.2
Apparel and upkeep	126.8	126.8	125.8	126.5	128.3	129.6	130.5	130.5	128.8	130.4	132.2	133.6	135.0	135.7
Transportation	123.8	124.6	124.8	124.5	123.9	125.0	125.8	126.7	128.1	129.3	132.0	134.4	137.6	140.7
Health and recreation	130.2	130.0	130.3	130.5	131.1	132.1	132.6	133.0	133.7	134.5	135.4	136.3	137.7	139.4
Medical care	137.7	137.0	137.3	137.6	138.3	140.6	140.9	141.4	142.2	143.4	144.8	145.6	147.2	149.4
Special groups														
All items less shelter	131.1	130.6	131.0	133.5	133.6	134.5	135.6	136.5	137.8	139.8	141.5	142.4	144.2	145.7
All items less food	130.7	130.3	130.4	130.9	131.8	133.1	134.0	134.8	135.6	136.8	138.4	139.7	141.5	143.3
All items less medical care	132.9	132.2	132.5	135.0	135.4	136.4	137.5	138.4	139.7	141.5	143.1	144.0	145.6	147.1
Appliances (including radio and TV)	105.5	105.4	105.4	105.3	105.5	105.7	105.8	105.7	106.0	106.2	106.5	106.9	107.5	108.3
Commodities	129.9	129.4	129.7	132.8	132.8	133.5	134.7	135.7	137.0	139.3	141.0	141.9	143.7	145.2
Nondurables	132.8	132.0	132.4	136.6	136.5	137.4	138.9	140.3	142.1	145.2	147.2	147.8	149.3	150.4
Durables	121.9	122.3	122.4	122.6	122.6	123.2	123.3	123.2	123.3	123.4	124.3	126.1	128.5	131.2
Services	139.1	138.1	138.4	139.3	140.6	142.2	143.0	143.8	144.8	145.8	147.0	147.9	149.4	150.9
Commodities less food	123.5	123.7	123.5	123.8	124.3	125.4	126.3	127.1	127.9	129.2	131.1	132.8	134.9	136.8
Nondurables less food	124.8	124.7	124.4	124.7	125.5	127.0	128.5	130.0	131.3	133.5	136.1	137.7	139.5	141.0
Apparel commodities	127.1	127.2	126.0	126.6	128.7	130.0	130.8	130.7	128.6	130.3	132.1	133.6	135.0	135.6
Apparel commodities less footwear	126.5	126.7	125.2	125.9	128.1	129.6	130.4	130.3	127.7	129.6	131.6	133.0	134.6	135.2
Nondurables less food and apparel	123.4	123.3	123.5	123.6	123.8	125.3	127.3	129.6	132.9	135.5	138.5	140.1	142.2	144.3
Household durables	118.8	119.2	119.4	119.6	120.1	120.4	120.8	121.0	121.8	122.5	123.7	125.1	126.5	128.2
Housefurnishings	119.0	119.1	119.1	119.2	119.8	120.3	121.1	121.3	122.0	123.0	124.6	126.1	127.6	129.6
Services less rent	141.8	140.7	141.0	141.9	143.4	145.2	146.1	146.9	148.0	149.1	150.4	151.4	153.1	154.7
Household services less rent	146.8	144.9	145.3	146.8	149.3	151.7	153.2	154.3	155.8	157.1	158.8	160.1	162.1	164.0
Transportation services	136.9	137.0	137.0	137.1	137.2	137.4	137.4	138.1	138.8	139.1	139.6	140.1	140.5	141.5
Medical care services	144.3	143.6	143.9	144.3	145.1	147.8	148.2	148.7	149.7	151.1	152.7	153.6	155.4	158.0
Other services	131.6	131.3	131.7	132.1	133.3	134.0	134.8	135.3	135.9	136.8	137.6	138.4	140.2	141.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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25. Continued—Consumer Price Index—U.S. average

Group, subgroup, and selected items	Annual average 1973	1973							1974					
		June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
FOOD	141.4	139.8	140.9	149.4	148.3	148.4	150.0	151.3	153.7	157.6	159.1	158.6	159.7	160.3
Food away from home	141.4	139.8	140.9	142.4	145.1	147.7	149.7	150.7	151.6	152.6	153.7	155.6	157.1	158.6
Restaurant meals	142.1	140.5	141.7	143.2	146.2	148.8	151.0	152.0	152.7	153.7	154.8	156.3	157.7	159.1
Snacks	138.0	136.6	137.4	138.2	139.7	142.6	143.4	144.3	146.1	147.3	148.1	152.4	154.2	155.9
Food at home	141.4	139.9	140.9	151.3	149.2	148.7	150.1	151.5	154.3	159.0	160.6	159.4	160.4	160.9
Cereals and bakery products	127.7	123.0	123.5	124.7	132.4	139.0	145.8	148.5	149.7	154.4	158.6	161.4	164.3	165.3
Flour	127.1	117.1	117.7	119.1	134.2	156.2	162.6	163.3	163.5	171.8	179.2	183.2	181.9	172.9
Cracker meal	144.5	142.6	142.9	143.8	146.6	151.8	155.6	157.4	158.8	170.7	173.9	176.6	184.5	188.7
Corn flakes	104.4	105.0	105.4	105.8	106.4	107.2	107.8	112.4	115.7	118.6	119.8	122.4	123.9	131.5
Rice	141.9	126.8	127.5	128.2	137.1	158.0	208.1	223.0	230.5	237.3	240.9	243.2	244.6	245.3
Bread, white	126.7	121.3	121.6	124.8	135.5	140.4	144.7	146.4	146.4	149.3	156.3	157.4	157.7	159.5
Bread, whole wheat	132.3	127.6	128.2	130.0	138.9	142.9	146.4	148.7	148.8	152.2	157.3	159.8	162.6	161.8
Cookies	115.0	111.7	113.5	113.0	117.4	120.2	120.0	121.4	122.5	127.0	126.1	131.7	141.0	140.8
Layer cake	129.0	126.5	127.1	126.9	134.4	137.4	138.7	139.6	139.7	142.7	146.9	149.1	152.5	154.3
Cinnamon rolls	130.7	129.1	129.0	128.4	135.2	139.0	143.5	143.7	144.1	147.5	150.1	154.9	158.3	160.2
Meats, poultry, and fish	160.4	156.5	157.8	184.0	180.2	170.7	167.4	165.8	169.2	174.2	171.6	164.4	158.6	155.1
Meats	161.1	156.7	157.8	180.0	180.8	172.7	169.2	167.6	169.9	176.3	173.1	164.8	158.7	154.8
Beef and veal	163.8	163.5	164.3	175.4	177.0	170.6	167.7	165.7	168.6	181.3	178.4	170.0	165.8	163.9
Steak, round	158.9	158.2	160.4	170.8	171.5	160.0	158.9	156.0	161.2	176.5	170.9	163.1	160.2	159.6
Steak, sirloin	150.3	151.4	151.8	160.0	159.5	153.2	149.5	145.9	148.9	161.0	158.4	151.9	151.1	152.7
Steak, porterhouse	152.0	153.5	154.4	161.2	160.9	154.5	150.5	149.0	150.8	160.7	158.4	154.2	152.8	154.7
Rump roast	154.9	154.9	156.1	165.0	165.5	156.8	155.6	152.6	157.4	171.7	166.9	160.1	157.6	156.7
Rib roast	162.0	163.5	164.4	170.6	172.1	167.4	164.0	163.3	165.2	174.3	170.5	165.0	163.4	162.1
Chuck roast	171.1	172.6	173.6	190.5	191.8	177.8	170.2	168.1	169.9	192.8	189.7	172.4	163.9	160.1
Hamburger	173.7	172.2	171.6	188.9	193.2	188.3	183.7	182.0	184.1	198.4	196.1	182.9	175.3	171.8
Beef liver	157.5	156.1	156.8	163.0	165.8	170.1	169.7	170.8	171.1	173.1	175.6	174.9	168.1	156.0
Veal cutlets	188.7	188.5	189.8	195.5	195.6	196.4	196.7	195.9	198.0	202.6	203.7	199.6	198.2	197.9
Pork	161.7	151.4	153.4	197.0	191.3	177.2	172.2	170.1	173.5	174.0	169.0	158.2	148.8	141.2
Chops	154.7	148.8	150.9	195.0	168.4	156.6	156.4	152.2	161.6	162.9	157.5	148.7	142.7	138.8
Loin roast	162.6	153.8	155.9	211.7	183.5	168.7	167.3	163.3	172.0	173.4	169.5	156.3	150.5	144.0
Pork sausage	179.1	167.0	169.1	209.6	223.3	211.3	200.6	195.0	194.4	193.9	190.3	180.2	171.9	161.9
Ham, whole	152.3	139.6	140.9	174.4	182.2	167.2	169.0	176.2	178.1	170.2	167.4	159.8	143.2	135.8
Picnic	168.2	158.0	159.1	198.0	203.5	188.8	181.8	179.9	182.5	180.6	177.5	168.3	151.6	142.1
Bacon	161.1	147.3	149.6	195.7	202.3	185.7	173.7	171.9	169.2	174.4	166.7	151.7	143.6	133.4
Other meats	154.4	149.2	149.9	166.3	174.4	171.0	168.5	168.2	168.1	168.8	167.6	162.8	157.1	154.1
Lamb chops	145.3	143.8	146.5	154.7	154.5	145.9	143.5	147.7	149.0	153.9	155.6	151.8	151.0	157.4
Frankfurters	162.3	156.6	156.5	180.1	191.7	184.0	178.2	175.1	174.6	175.9	173.8	167.5	157.2	151.5
Ham, canned	149.1	140.8	140.9	157.6	165.8	170.4	171.6	172.1	174.1	171.3	167.9	163.3	156.6	148.9
Bologna sausage	162.8	156.5	157.0	175.5	187.8	183.8	179.6	178.2	176.3	176.8	176.2	168.6	162.3	158.1
Salami sausage	154.5	149.7	149.6	165.0	172.5	171.6	170.1	168.2	167.0	166.7	166.3	163.1	159.2	155.7
Liverwurst	152.8	148.1	149.0	165.8	175.4	171.6	169.1	169.3	168.4	168.8	166.5	163.1	156.5	153.0
Poultry	154.8	150.8	154.6	225.4	185.9	157.7	149.7	145.9	157.0	154.7	152.0	147.0	138.7	135.8
Frying chicken	158.1	153.7	158.2	244.5	193.0	154.6	144.7	141.2	156.9	155.6	152.3	147.2	138.3	135.7
Chicken breasts	147.8	145.4	147.3	202.7	168.0	149.2	144.7	141.9	147.0	147.3	146.6	143.9	140.7	138.3
Turkey	146.7	142.8	145.4	158.7	170.8	180.8	178.5	172.3	168.2	158.5	156.8	149.4	138.8	134.2
Fish	162.8	163.7	163.8	165.2	167.1	170.8	175.8	178.1	180.4	182.6	185.2	186.9	187.1	187.1
Shrimp, frozen	157.0	156.9	158.1	159.2	162.7	167.4	172.9	175.6	176.3	179.2	179.2	177.0	171.9	169.3
Fish, fresh or frozen	188.9	189.6	190.1	194.2	195.2	200.2	207.4	209.1	212.9	214.9	214.9	216.9	217.1	215.3
Tuna fish, canned	143.5	144.7	145.8	144.9	146.0	147.8	150.6	153.2	156.7	160.5	163.3	166.9	168.5	169.6
Sardines, canned	162.4	163.9	161.7	163.1	164.9	168.4	173.1	174.9	176.3	176.7	183.9	187.2	191.2	194.7
Dairy products	127.9	124.1	124.1	126.6	130.3	137.3	141.2	144.9	146.3	149.3	151.5	153.7	154.6	153.8
Milk, fresh, grocery	127.3	122.8	122.9	125.9	129.0	136.7	142.2	146.5	147.8	151.0	153.7	155.8	156.5	155.5
Milk, fresh, delivered[5]	130.7	127.1	127.2	129.2	132.0	139.0	143.2	146.4						
Milk, fresh, skim	135.5	131.0	130.9	134.6	138.0	147.0	150.9	155.4	157.1	161.4	164.1	166.7	167.9	167.8
Milk, evaporated	134.3	133.5	134.1	135.5	136.0	141.2	147.1	151.4	154.7	160.3	164.4	167.7	171.1	172.3
Ice cream	113.1	110.6	110.3	111.5	115.1	119.6	122.5	123.7	124.4	125.0	125.3	127.5	130.4	133.1
Cheese, American process	138.5	135.9	136.3	137.5	139.1	145.7	153.1	158.5	162.3	168.3	171.0	173.8	174.4	171.7
Butter	110.7	102.6	102.6	107.1	120.7	128.0	121.1	122.6	121.0	117.2	115.2	115.7	113.6	109.9
Fruits and vegetables	142.5	151.7	153.7	152.6	137.3	138.8	143.7	145.3	149.7	155.9	162.5	163.0	177.7	183.1
Fresh fruits and vegetables	150.8	168.2	171.3	168.4	141.3	141.6	145.1	144.0	148.5	154.5	162.3	159.6	181.8	190.3
Fresh fruits	138.7	150.1	154.6	149.4	141.3	140.8	139.9	136.1	138.5	138.8	135.9	140.7	148.9	168.0
Apples	144.9	165.3	177.4	168.1	154.7	137.4	142.2	147.9	150.6	152.4	154.9	158.8	163.8	175.9
Bananas	106.2	110.1	113.2	117.6	110.7	111.1	107.3	100.4	107.1	106.6	91.8	93.2	120.2	149.1
Oranges	140.5	135.4	135.4	147.5	147.5	157.7	155.3	141.6	139.9	139.6	138.9	136.5	146.6	149.5
Orange juice, fresh	132.6	132.8	132.6	132.8	133.4	132.3	133.5	133.9	134.1	133.4	136.6	136.9	138.1	139.0
Grapefruit	147.1	143.5	160.1	183.8	178.6	185.7	138.7	133.0	136.7	135.6	132.8	132.1	138.1	147.0
Grapes[1]	165.5		199.6	157.9	140.5	159.1	170.5							
Strawberries[1]	131.7	127.7										155.7	122.0	132.3
Watermelon[1]	153.5	166.7	164.8	129.1										215.7
Fresh vegetables	160.7	182.8	184.9	183.8	141.5	142.4	149.4	150.6	156.7	167.2	183.6	175.1	208.3	208.4
Potatoes	187.9	226.2	248.6	252.4	177.3	169.1	180.2	186.6	189.0	225.4	263.7	272.0	329.7	323.1
Onions	183.8	203.0	175.4	170.9	140.9	137.3	140.5	148.3	146.5	186.9	185.5	156.8	143.1	150.7
Asparagus[1]	155.0	156.7	156.5								198.5	149.3	151.6	168.7
Cabbage	161.7	162.4	167.1	175.9	159.8	178.4	153.4	149.2	149.9	144.9	159.4	144.9	149.6	164.8
Carrots	139.2	136.8	143.2	157.0	129.8	139.3	135.2	136.0	131.4	139.6	135.4	129.9	133.8	151.4
Celery	146.1	144.7	159.0	193.0	141.8	136.6	131.6	125.9	131.7	131.4	132.0	128.3	144.8	155.8
Cucumbers	136.9	137.8	127.9	103.7	101.1	127.4	142.9	115.9	142.1	139.4	151.1	145.9	171.6	139.5
Lettuce	152.9	223.0	188.5	184.9	131.6	125.8	126.7	119.0	120.0	119.0	137.1	128.1	180.4	188.6
Peppers, green	149.5	153.9	144.9	131.9	116.7	114.3	144.4	173.1	182.4	138.3	140.1	146.0	196.1	171.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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25. Continued—Consumer Price Index—U.S. average

Group, subgroup, and selected items	Annual average 1973	1973							1974					
		June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
FOOD—Continued														
Spinach	158.8	160.2	166.2	170.5	163.7	163.2	159.4	162.6	165.2	171.2	174.6	175.4	172.2	177.2
Tomatoes	136.5	136.6	161.3	142.0	103.1	111.2	135.3	138.2	160.1	173.7	166.4	135.2	179.2	180.8
Processed fruits and vegetables	130.2	127.2	127.6	129.1	131.2	134.7	141.6	147.2	151.5	158.0	162.8	168.0	171.6	172.3
Fruit cocktail, canned	130.2	129.4	129.2	129.4	130.1	132.6	135.9	137.7	138.7	141.3	143.8	145.3	147.1	148.9
Pears, canned	125.1	125.0	125.0	125.7	125.5	127.1	129.3	130.2	131.0	132.6	134.0	135.2	135.7	136.7
Pineapple-grapefruit drink	119.7	119.7	119.6	119.9	120.4	121.5	121.5	121.5	122.7	123.9	124.5	125.1	127.5	129.7
Orange juice concentrate, frozen	137.0	135.6	136.0	135.8	136.3	136.4	138.1	138.9	139.3	139.4	140.0	139.7	140.6	141.2
Lemonade concentrate, frozen	120.3	119.2	119.0	119.2	119.8	121.1	122.5	123.2	123.7	125.1	126.8	130.4	131.8	132.9
Beets, canned	139.1	138.4	139.4	143.9	145.8	145.6	146.5	146.0	148.6	149.5	152.3	154.9	157.0	158.6
Peas, green, canned	110.6	110.2	110.2	110.4	111.2	112.5	113.6	114.4	115.6	117.5	119.1	119.7	122.3	124.6
Tomatoes, canned	125.2	124.8	125.1	125.6	126.2	127.3	130.8	131.9	133.6	136.1	138.1	141.7	144.7	145.6
Dried beans	171.8	149.0	151.0	157.8	172.0	194.0	241.6	286.5	315.1	360.5	389.1	421.3	439.4	433.9
Broccoli, frozen	122.1	122.3	122.6	123.2	123.1	124.5	125.8	126.2	127.2	129.1	131.2	132.6	134.0	134.5
Other food at home	130.3	127.7	128.5	135.6	135.9	137.2	137.9	141.2	143.9	148.0	150.2	151.8	151.2	154.4
Eggs	160.2	146.6	151.3	198.4	188.4	179.2	169.1	182.7	191.0	194.1	175.8	160.4	133.2	128.4
Fats and oils:														
Margarine	133.4	125.3	125.7	131.4	147.1	158.1	161.0	160.7	163.7	172.0	183.1	190.1	192.0	195.2
Salad dressing, Italian	112.1	110.5	109.5	110.8	111.4	114.9	117.3	118.5	119.4	119.7	121.9	123.9	126.3	128.2
Salad or cooking oil	133.4	127.7	128.2	129.4	136.1	153.9	158.6	159.8	160.6	166.2	181.0	193.6	193.2	192.6
Sugar and sweets	128.3	127.6	127.9	128.8	129.6	131.2	135.6	138.4	140.3	149.5	162.0	169.6	175.9	184.1
Sugar	124.9	122.7	123.5	124.6	127.0	132.3	136.6	138.8	140.5	147.1	172.4	190.2	205.9	234.7
Grape jelly	134.1	134.4	134.6	135.1	135.0	135.6	140.2	141.7	142.9	144.6	146.6	152.0	157.9	162.7
Chocolate bar	135.6	135.9	136.6	137.6	138.6	138.5	139.0	139.9	141.0	164.7	183.1	187.9	190.0	191.0
Syrup, chocolate flavored	117.6	116.2	116.0	116.9	117.1	118.0	126.2	133.2	136.9	141.1	147.6	151.1	153.9	155.2
Nonalcoholic beverages	130.2	131.4	131.7	131.9	132.1	133.2	134.2	135.4	137.3	139.1	142.0	145.7	149.3	153.8
Coffee, can and bag	135.0	137.3	138.2	138.6	139.0	140.4	141.2	142.1	145.3	147.5	150.1	153.8	156.6	160.4
Coffee, instant	131.4	132.8	133.2	133.2	133.3	132.9	134.9	135.6	137.8	140.1	143.9	148.8	153.4	158.4
Tea	111.1	111.2	111.3	111.1	111.1	111.6	111.9	113.4	114.2	114.6	115.5	116.0	117.3	119.0
Carbonated drink, cola flavored	131.7	132.0	131.7	131.3	131.2	133.2	134.4	135.6	136.4	137.6	141.4	146.5	152.5	158.6
Carbonated drink, fruit flavored	131.6	131.4	131.3	131.6	132.1	132.9	134.3	136.4	136.6	139.1	142.3	146.7	151.5	158.1
Prepared and partially prepared foods	119.0	118.3	118.3	118.4	119.6	120.9	123.3	125.0	126.8	130.4	132.7	134.1	138.1	142.3
Bean soup, canned	120.0	118.2	118.3	118.2	121.0	123.1	126.7	128.4	133.6	142.3	145.7	146.3	156.1	166.8
Chicken soup, canned	107.7	105.6	105.9	105.8	107.8	110.1	115.1	116.8	117.4	120.9	123.2	123.8	127.1	129.1
Spaghetti, canned	123.9	124.0	123.6	124.0	124.4	125.0	125.9	126.5	129.0	131.6	133.4	132.2	134.1	139.1
Mashed potatoes, instant	117.6	118.7	118.4	118.2	118.7	119.2	120.4	121.7	123.3	126.7	127.1	128.7	132.1	137.2
Potatoes, French fried, frozen	115.4	114.1	114.3	114.8	116.5	118.1	120.7	123.4	124.1	125.3	129.0	135.5	143.7	146.3
Baby food, can or jar	114.5	114.7	114.6	114.9	115.4	116.6	118.5	120.3	121.6	127.1	130.8	132.0	132.9	136.8
Sweet pickle relish	132.2	131.3	131.2	131.2	131.3	132.6	134.8	137.7	139.2	140.9	142.1	142.3	141.3	140.7
Pretzels	118.3	117.5	117.8	117.6	119.4	120.0	122.0	123.0	124.0	127.8	129.3	130.8	137.4	142.0
HOUSING	135.0	133.9	134.2	135.2	136.6	138.1	139.4	140.6	142.2	143.4	144.9	146.0	147.6	149.2
Shelter	140.7	139.4	139.7	141.1	142.9	144.7	145.6	146.4	147.4	148.3	149.4	150.2	151.3	152.8
Rent, residential	124.3	124.0	124.4	125.0	125.4	125.9	126.3	126.9	127.3	128.0	128.4	128.8	129.3	129.8
Homeownership	146.7	145.0	145.2	147.0	149.2	151.5	152.6	153.6	154.8	155.8	157.2	158.2	159.4	161.2
Mortgage interest rates	123.2	118.7	119.1	121.8	127.6	132.7	134.2	134.8	135.1	134.8	134.0	134.1	134.9	136.8
Property taxes	152.3	152.5	152.6	152.6	152.7	152.7	153.6	151.6	151.9	151.5	151.2	151.0	149.9	149.9
Property insurance premiums	124.4	124.9	124.8	124.2	123.9	123.8	123.7	123.7	123.6	123.8	123.8	124.0	124.7	124.6
Maintenance and repairs	151.0	151.5	152.2	153.0	153.9	154.6	155.3	156.7	158.3	159.9	162.2	165.0	167.6	171.2
Commodities	136.2	138.1	138.7	139.8	139.9	140.0	140.2	140.7	142.0	143.1	145.1	148.2	150.5	153.1
Exterior house paint	120.0	118.9	119.2	120.3	120.5	120.8	122.2	122.4	123.7	124.6	127.4	130.1	132.3	135.5
Interior house paint	120.3	120.5	119.4	120.0	121.3	122.4	121.5	121.1	123.0	124.3	125.1	127.2	128.1	131.1
Services	157.3	157.2	158.0	158.7	159.9	161.0	161.8	163.9	165.3	167.1	169.6	172.2	175.0	179.0
Repainting living and dining rooms	170.4	170.8	171.5	172.2	173.4	174.7	175.3	176.0	176.8	177.2	179.8	181.2	184.4	188.4
Reshingling roofs	164.4	164.1	165.1	165.6	166.4	167.1	168.3	171.1	173.8	176.9	180.5	184.3	190.3	196.1
Residing houses	144.8	145.2	145.9	146.6	146.9	147.9	149.0	153.8	155.2	157.6	159.5	162.8	165.1	169.6
Replacing sinks	155.2	154.7	155.2	156.1	158.0	159.1	159.3	160.8	161.7	162.7	166.5	169.1	171.5	174.0
Repairing furnaces	162.7	161.8	163.0	163.5	166.5	167.5	168.5	166.8	167.9	169.7	170.7	171.7	172.7	175.1
Fuel and utilities	126.9	125.6	125.7	126.3	126.8	128.6	132.1	135.9	140.8	143.5	144.9	146.9	148.6	149.4
Fuel oil and coal	136.0	131.6	131.7	132.8	133.6	141.1	155.6	172.8	194.6	202.0	201.5	206.5	211.0	214.2
Fuel oil, #2	134.5	130.6	130.8	132.0	132.4	140.0	154.2	171.8	194.5	202.1	201.5	205.9	210.2	213.8
Gas and electricity	126.4	125.4	125.5	125.8	126.5	127.4	129.8	131.0	134.3	137.3	140.0	141.9	143.9	144.5
Gas	127.9	126.3	126.5	126.7	127.3	128 4	132.3	133.1	135.1	136.9	138.4	139.6	141.3	141.1
Electricity	124.9	124.6	124.6	125.0	125.8	126.5	127.5	129.0	133.5	137.7	141.4	144.1	146.3	147.7
Other utilities:														
Residential telephone	116.5	115.9	115.9	117.0	117.1	117.5	117.5	120.5	120.9	121.0	121.0	121.1	121.1	121.1
Residential water and sewerage	146.1	146.8	147.0	147.1	147.1	147.4	148.5	149.1	149.2	150.5	151.2	154.2	153.9	154.4
Household furnishings and operations	124.9	124.7	125.0	125.3	126.1	126.7	127.5	128.0	129.0	130.1	132.6	134.0	137.0	139.2
House furnishings	119.0	119.1	119.1	119.2	119.8	120.3	121.1	121.3	122.0	123.0	124.6	126.1	127.6	129.6
Textiles	116.2	116.4	115.1	114.8	116.3	117.6	119.7	120.1	119.5	122.4	125.9	127.5	129.1	131.1
Sheets, percale or muslin	118.6	120.7	116.7	114.9	119.4	121.7	123.3	121.9	118.3	124.5	130.2	133.8	133.2	137.5
Curtains, tailored, polyester marquisette	114.9	113.4	115.2	115.4	114.7	114.9	119.1	118.5	121.2	121.4	122.1	122.9	125.3	125.3
Bedspreads, chiefly cotton	112.4	112.6	110.6	109.3	109.8	112.4	115.2	116.3	115.0	117.6	126.1	130.6	134.1	135.9
Drapery fabric, cotton or rayon/acetate	128.5	127.4	127.6	129.0	129.8	130.4	133.1	134.8	136.6	139.8	144.3	146.1	148.6	151.8
Slipcovers, throws, ready-made, chiefly cotton	116.3	115.9	116.1	116.5	117.6	118.0	118.2	118.9	118.1	121.2	121.6	120.9	123.0	125.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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25. Continued—Consumer Price Index—U.S. average

Group, subgroup, and selected items	Annual average 1973	1973							1974					
		June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
HOUSING—Continued														
Furniture and bedding	125.3	125.7	125.9	126.2	127.0	127.3	128.2	128.5	129.3	129.7	131.4	132.9	134.7	136.3
Bedroom furniture, chest and dresser [2]	109.6	109.9	110.4	110.7	111.6	112.0	112.9	113.4	114.2	114.8	115.8	117.4	119.0	120.7
Dining room chairs [2]	108.8	109.2	110.1	109.4	110.4	111.4	112.3	112.6	113.5	114.0	115.8	117.5	119.4	120.7
Sofas, upholstered	123.7	124.3	124.0	124.6	125.3	125.2	126.1	126.3	126.3	125.5	126.6	127.9	128.9	130.8
Sofas, convertible	119.9	120.1	120.4	120.4	121.7	121.8	122.3	123.2	124.0	124.9	125.7	126.8	127.9	128.0
Bedding, mattress, and box springs [3]	107.6	107.0	107.8	108.9	109.4	109.6	109.9	109.9	110.8	111.8	112.8	114.1	115.6	118.1
Cribs	124.1	124.3	125.5	126.3	127.2	127.5	127.7	126.9	128.2	130.1	132.6	132.9	135.1	137.0
Cocktail table [4]	104.4	104.5	104.2	105.2	105.6	106.2	107.4	107.6	109.7	109.7	110.5	111.0	113.3	115.7
Recliner, upholstered [4]	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.6	99.6	100.1	101.8	101.4	102.2	101.9	103.7	104.3	105.1	105.1
Floor coverings	108.2	107.9	108.6	108.4	109.1	109.4	109.6	109.7	110.4	111.2	112.5	114.0	115.1	117.0
Broadloom carpeting, manmade fibers	102.8	102.6	103.4	103.1	103.9	104.2	104.1	104.1	104.4	105.2	106.5	108.1	109.0	111.0
Vinyl sheet goods	121.5	120.6	121.2	121.6	122.1	122 9	124.3	124.5	124.8	125.5	125.3	126.0	127.3	127.9
Vinyl asbestos tile	119.9	119.8	120.0	120.1	120.1	120.2	120.4	120.8	124.2	124.9	127.4	129.6	131.2	134.3
Appliances (excluding radio and TV)	109.8	109.7	109.7	109.6	109.8	110.0	110.2	110.1	110.6	110.7	111.1	111.6	112.4	113.7
Washing machines, automatic	111.0	110.9	110.8	111.0	111.1	111.0	111.2	111.3	111.7	111.9	112.1	112.8	113.5	114.7
Vacuum cleaners	104.1	104.2	104.8	104.0	104.3	104.4	104.6	103.9	104.1	104.3	104.4	104.5	105.6	107.3
Refrigerator-freezers, electric	108.3	108.2	108.0	107.9	108.2	108.5	108.6	108.4	108.7	109.0	109.2	109.4	110.2	111.4
Ranges, freestanding, gas or electric	110.3	109.7	109.5	110.3	110.3	110.8	110.7	110.4	110.2	110.5	111.2	111.4	112.4	113.9
Clothes dryers, electric	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.1	114.5	114.5	114.8	114.9	114.9	114.9	115.4	116.4	117.5	119.2
Air conditioners, demountable [1]	110.1	110.6	110.5	109.9	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	112.4	112.6	113.9
Room heaters, electric, portable [1]	108.7	------	------	------	------	108.6	109.5	109.8	111.2	111.0	112.2	------	------	------
Garbage disposal units	111.9	111.7	111.9	112.0	112.4	112.5	112.5	112.4	113.3	113.8	113.9	114.6	114.9	115.9
Other house furnishings:														
Dinnerware, fine china	131.0	130.2	131.3	132.2	133.2	133.0	134.4	135.4	137.5	138.6	140.1	140.7	141.6	144.5
Flatware, stainless steel	132.0	131.7	132.1	132.4	133.3	133.5	132.9	132.7	134.0	136.4	140.3	143.7	144.2	145.3
Table lamps, with shade	128.2	129.1	129.3	129.6	128.4	127.9	127.9	127.9	128.8	129.7	130.3	131.5	132.4	134.5
Housekeeping supplies:														
Laundry soaps and detergents	113.4	112.8	112.7	113.4	113.9	115.2	116.1	117.4	118.9	120.4	121.6	122.1	125.1	128.3
Paper napkins	138.6	139.1	139.1	139.3	139.6	139.2	139.1	140.5	143.3	145.8	148.1	152.4	158.7	163.2
Toilet tissue	128.4	127.8	129.5	130.0	130.7	131.2	132.1	132.9	135.7	137.9	142.3	145.2	151.8	154.3
Housekeeping services:														
Domestic service, general housework	147.3	146.0	146.2	146.7	151.4	152.3	153.3	153.4	154.1	155.5	156.3	158.6	173.8	176.4
Baby sitter service	142.8	142.2	142.7	143.2	144.8	145.8	146.3	146.9	147.4	147.4	148.7	149.8	163.8	167.8
Postal charges	146.6	146.6	146.6	146.6	146.6	146.6	146.6	146.6	146.6	146.6	175.4	175.4	175.3	175.3
Laundry, flatwork	148.9	148.6	149.0	149.7	152.0	153.1	154.2	155.7	157.9	159.0	161.9	165.1	168.0	170.8
Licensed day care service, preschool child	130.5	129.5	131.0	131.0	133.0	133.9	135.2	135.9	136.3	136.6	137.5	138.1	139.3	140.7
Washing machine repair	148.7	148.8	149.1	150.1	150.5	151.0	151.4	153.4	154.7	157.0	159.6	160.6	162.2	164.1
APPAREL AND UPKEEP	126.8	126.8	125.8	126.5	128.3	129.6	130.5	130.5	128.8	130.4	132.2	133.6	135.0	135.7
Men's and boys'	126.4	127.1	125.4	126.3	127.3	128.3	128.9	129.1	127.7	129.2	131.8	134.2	135.7	137.0
Men's:														
Topcoats, wool or all weather coats, polyester blend [1]	132.2	------	------	------	132.5	133.9	137.1	136.5	135.1	134.4	134.6	------	------	------
Suits, year-round weight	133.1	134.2	129.8	132.4	133.9	135.8	135.4	136.1	131.8	130.7	132.7	135.4	135.5	137.2
Suits, tropical weight [1]	143.8	146.0	137.0	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	160.7	164.2	164.5	------
Jackets, lightweight	118.2	118.4	117.7	118.4	119.8	119.9	119.9	120.5	120.3	121.3	122.1	123.2	124.5	125.2
Slacks, wool, manmade fibers or blends	116.1	115.8	114.6	114.4	116.9	117.8	118.0	117.1	116.0	117.9	116.4	116.4	115.9	115.8
Slacks, cotton, manmade fibers or blends	140.3	143.1	138.3	137.4	137.1	138.3	138.9	138.6	139.3	140.7	141.1	140.6	141.7	143.2
Trousers, work	120.2	119.8	120.2	121.6	122.5	123.1	123.6	124.1	123.9	128.0	130.3	134.6	139.1	138.8
Shirt, work	120.9	120.6	121.0	122.3	123.1	123.4	124.4	126.0	127.4	130.1	132.7	135.0	139.0	141.6
Shirts, business or dress	113.9	114.3	113.3	114.0	116.2	116 8	117.6	117.8	115.9	116.5	118.3	121.5	122.1	122.4
T-shirts	122.0	122.6	122.8	123.3	124.1	124.3	124.4	124.7	127.1	131.3	135.6	139.0	140.1	142.7
Socks	117.3	117.3	117.7	117.8	118.0	117.8	118.0	118.1	118.6	119.3	119.8	120.2	120.7	121.3
Handkerchiefs	120.7	119.9	120.0	121.1	122.1	122.7	123.6	124.5	125.8	131.1	133.5	137.0	139.6	142.9
Boys':														
Coats, all purpose, cotton or cotton blend [1]	123.6	------	------	------	------	126.0	123.6	123.5	112.6	113.1	111.5	------	------	------
Sport coats, wool or blend [1]	121.7	------	------	------	------	122.5	122.1	122.7	120.8	------	------	------	------	------
Dungarees, cotton or blend	137.0	135.9	138.2	140.0	141.2	142.3	143.1	143.2	143.8	148.3	150.4	153.4	157.5	161.3
Undershorts, cotton	123.6	123.2	123.4	124.4	125.0	125.8	126.4	127.0	128.3	131.8	135.1	137.7	139.1	141.6
Women's and girls'	127.3	127.1	125.5	126.0	129.5	131.4	132.2	131.8	127.8	130.1	131.6	132.4	133.7	133.6
Women's:														
Coats, heavyweight, wool or wool blend [1]	137.0	------	------	------	138.4	142.3	143.6	139.2	125.6	------	------	------	------	------
Skirts, winter weight	145.0	------	------	------	------	148.7	155.5	153.0	144.1	140.3	------	------	------	------
Skirts, summer weight	124.3	129.1	121.4	117.4	------	------	------	------	------	------	135.1	139.6	142.2	139.1
Blouses	126.2	125.0	124.6	126.0	127.7	129.2	128.5	128.8	127.4	129.0	131.6	132.9	134.0	133.5
Dresses, street, chiefly manmade fiber	135.8	134.7	132.9	136.3	138.4	139.9	139.8	140.7	139.0	139.8	138.7	138.8	139.4	138.7
Slips, nylon	111.2	110.9	111.3	111.3	111.6	111.4	111.6	111.6	112.0	113.1	113.9	114.8	114.8	114.7
Panties, acetate or nylon	120.0	119.8	119.9	120.0	120.3	121.1	121.8	122.3	122.5	123.1	124.2	125.2	126.0	127.8
Girdles, manmade blend	118.7	117.7	117.7	119.4	119.8	119.6	120.1	120.0	119.1	121.2	121.7	122.8	123.3	122.3
Brassieres, nylon	124.6	125.3	124.1	125.8	124.4	124.9	127.0	128.1	127.6	128.4	129.6	130.7	131.3	131.8
Hose or panty hose, nylon, seamless	94.0	94.3	94.2	93.9	94.3	93.5	92.2	92.0	92.0	91.6	91.8	92.0	92.1	92.1
Anklets or knee-length socks, various fibers	114.1	113.7	114.3	113.4	114.3	114.4	114.5	113.0	115.6	117.3	118.3	118.5	120.6	121.7
Gloves, fabric, nylon	112.3	112.6	111.4	112.0	113.1	113.3	114.4	114.4	114.3	115.9	119.1	121.4	121.2	121.7
Handbags, rayon faille or plastic	151.6	149.9	151.5	153.7	155.3	157.2	158.0	158.9	154.8	155.9	159.6	161.2	163.2	162.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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25. Continued—Consumer Price Index—U.S. average

Group, subgroup, and selected items	Annual average 1973	1973							1974					
		June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
APPAREL AND UPKEEP—Continued														
Girls':														
Raincoats, vinyl plastic or chiefly cotton [1]	117.0	------	------	------	------	122.7	124.3	121.0	118.7	117.5	115.2	------	------	------
Skirts, wool or wool blend [1]	121.0	------	------	------	121.0	127.6	125.6	126.1	115.2	------	------	------	------	------
Dresses, cotton manmade fibers or blends	122.9	123.7	122.7	122.2	117.2	124.7	125.6	124.4	119.0	122.8	124.1	127.1	127.5	132.7
Slacks	141.9	------	------	------	140.4	142.7	146.2	146.3	146.7	149.3	------	------	------	------
Slips, cotton blend	109.6	109.3	109.7	110.0	110.2	109.9	109.9	109.7	110.4	111.3	112.5	113.7	114.9	116.0
Handbags	129.6	128.6	130.2	130.2	133.4	135.7	137.3	136.1	134.0	137.7	142.8	144.3	147.5	145.6
Footwear	130.2	130.0	129.9	130.6	131.3	132.0	132.6	132.6	133.0	133.5	134.9	136.3	137.4	137.4
Men's:														
Shoes, street (oxford or buckle strap)	132.6	133.6	133.5	133.8	133.5	134.4	135.3	136.0	136.0	136.4	137.9	138.9	141.2	141.9
Shoes, work, high	135.9	137.6	138.0	138.8	139.7	140.4	141.0	141.1	141.6	142.6	144.2	146.0	147.2	148.2
Women's:														
Shoes, street, pump	129.4	128.9	128.1	129.2	130.3	131.5	131.9	131.1	130.6	130.6	132.8	135.0	135.8	134.9
Shoes, evening, pump	124.5	123.4	124.7	124.8	125.5	125.6	126.3	125.6	126.5	126.7	127.0	127.8	128.2	127.9
Shoes, casual, pump	130.2	130.3	129.3	129.6	131.2	132.2	132.5	133.0	134.0	133.5	136.1	137.2	138.1	138.5
Houseslippers, scuff	128.7	128.7	128.6	128.7	129.8	130.0	130.6	130.7	131.0	131.4	131.7	132.1	133.5	133.8
Children's:														
Shoes, oxford	132.7	132.8	132.6	132.9	134.2	134.4	134.3	134.6	134.6	135.4	136.4	137.4	138.0	138.3
Sneakers, boys', oxford type	125.9	125.5	125.6	125.8	125.5	126.8	127.8	127.5	128.0	129.8	133.5	135.8	137.5	138.0
Dress shoes, girls', strap or pump	133.6	130.9	129.7	133.2	134.0	134.7	135.6	136.6	138.8	139.6	139.7	141.5	141.6	141.0
Miscellaneous apparel:														
Diapers, cotton gauze or disposable	118.9	119.2	119.1	119.1	119.2	119.4	121.1	121.7	122.6	126.5	130.5	134.2	145.7	150.8
Yard goods, polyester blend	125.2	123.2	124.9	124.7	126.5	131.9	134.8	135.5	137.3	140.0	144.8	146.3	151.5	157.3
Apparel services:														
Drycleaning, men's suits and women's dresses	122.0	121.4	121.6	122.2	123.4	124.2	125.9	126.6	127.7	129.2	130.7	131.8	133.7	135.1
Automatic laundry service	117.7	118.3	118.0	118.1	118.3	118.6	119.1	119.5	120.6	121.0	121.5	122.1	124.1	124.2
Laundry, men's shirts	129.0	128.3	128.7	129.7	130.3	131.7	132.5	133.7	136.0	136.8	137.7	138.7	140.1	143.1
Tailoring charges, hem adjustment	138.9	138.1	138.3	139.5	140.5	142.6	142.4	143.7	143.7	144.5	144.7	145.8	146.7	147.5
Shoe repairs, women's heel lift	122.1	121.2	121.7	122.5	123.8	124.4	125.0	126.7	127.2	128.1	128.1	128.9	130.3	131.3
TRANSPORTATION	123.8	124.6	124.8	124.5	123.9	125.0	125.8	126.7	128.1	129.3	132.0	134.4	137.6	140.7
Private	121.5	122.4	122.6	122.3	121.6	122.9	123.8	124.6	126.2	127.5	130.4	133.1	136.6	139.8
Automobiles, new	111.1	111.0	110.9	110.6	109.1	111.9	112.2	112.0	112.9	112.7	112.8	113.3	114.6	116.4
Automobiles, used	117.6	122.3	122.7	121.3	120.3	118.5	116.1	112.6	107.0	103.0	102.2	110.7	121.9	133.6
Gasoline, regular and premium	118.1	118.4	118.8	118.7	117.8	121.8	126.3	131.9	140.1	147.8	158.7	161.4	165.4	166.9
Motor oil, premium	127.9	127.7	128.1	128.4	128.7	129.2	130.4	132.1	134.9	137.6	140.0	142.8	143.7	145.2
Tires, new, tubeless	110.6	110.5	110.3	109.1	108.8	108.3	109.9	110.3	110.3	110.7	113.0	114.1	116.3	118.9
Auto repairs and maintenance	142.2	142.1	142.5	142.9	143.8	144.4	144.9	145.9	147.3	148.9	150.3	151.8	153.1	154.3
Auto insurance rates	138.0	138.2	138.1	138.2	138.0	137.5	137.4	137.4	137.7	137.7	138.0	138.6	138.6	138.2
Auto registration	123.6	123.7	123.7	123.7	123.7	123.7	123.7	123.7	128.9	128.9	128.9	128.9	128.9	128.9
Public	144.8	144.9	144.9	144.9	145.5	145.2	144.6	146.5	146.0	146.2	146.6	146.3	146.3	148.6
Local transit fares	150.1	150.3	150.3	150.3	150.6	150.2	149.2	149.2	148.4	148.7	148.7	148.4	148.3	147.5
Taxicab fares	137.8	138.3	138.3	138.3	138.3	138.3	138.3	145.3	145.3	145.3	145.4	145.4	145.4	154.1
Railroad fares, coach	122.8	122.6	122.6	122.6	122.8	122.6	122.6	126.7	126.8	127.0	127.1	127.1	127.1	140.5
Airplane fares, chiefly coach	134.7	134.5	134.5	134.5	137.1	137.1	137.1	141.4	141.4	141.4	141.5	141.5	141.4	148.2
Bus fares, intercity	145.7	145.9	145.9	145.9	145.9	145.9	145.9	150.9	150.9	150.9	159.0	159.0	159.0	159.5
HEALTH AND RECREATION	130.2	130.0	130.3	130.5	131.1	132.1	132.6	133.0	133.7	134.5	135.4	136.3	137.7	139.4
Medical care	137.7	137.0	137.3	137.6	138.3	140.6	140.9	141.4	142.2	143.4	144.8	145.6	147.2	149.4
Drugs and prescriptions	105.9	105.9	105.9	105.9	106.1	106.1	106.2	106.3	106.7	107.0	107.3	107.6	108.0	108.7
Over-the-counter items	112.4	112.5	112.4	112.4	112.6	112.8	112.8	113.0	113.5	113.8	114.3	114.6	115.6	116.6
Multiple vitamin concentrates	94.9	94.2	94.6	94.8	95.3	95.2	95.7	95.8	96.2	95.4	96.3	96.4	96.3	96.7
Aspirin compounds	117.7	117.3	117.6	117.3	117.4	117.7	117.8	118.0	118.2	118.4	118.3	118.5	119.5	120.4
Liquid tonics	101.6	101.7	101.8	101.6	101.8	101.8	101.9	102.2	102.5	103.4	103.6	104.0	104.9	105.7
Adhesive bandages, package	126.6	127.7	126.3	126.3	126.6	127.6	127.8	128.4	128.9	129.7	130.5	130.8	133.1	135.2
Cold tablets or capsules	114.5	114.5	114.8	115.0	114.9	114.8	114.5	114.6	115.2	115.4	115.8	115.7	115.7	115.8
Cough syrup	115.2	115.4	115.4	115.6	115.6	115.7	115.4	115.1	116.0	116.6	117.6	118.5	119.5	121.0
Prescriptions	100.5	100.4	100.4	100.5	100.7	100.5	100.6	100.7	101.1	101.3	101.5	101.6	101.6	102.0
Anti-infectives	71.1	70.9	71.0	70.9	70.7	70.2	70.0	69.9	69.0	68.3	68.0	68.1	67.7	67.8
Sedatives and hypnotics	129.4	129.2	129.0	129.5	130.3	130.6	130.8	131.5	133.4	135.1	136.5	137.5	137.3	138.0
Ataractics	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.9	103.9	103.7	104.1	104.2	105.0	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.6
Anti-spasmodics	107.8	107.7	107.9	107.9	108.0	107.9	107.9	108.0	108.6	108.8	108.8	108.8	109.0	109.3
Cough preparations	136.9	137.3	137.6	137.8	138.4	138.4	139.0	139.5	140.6	142.6	143.2	143.2	144.1	145.5
Cardiovasculars and antihypertensives	113.0	112.8	112.8	112.9	113.6	113.7	114.0	114.1	114.1	113.9	113.9	114.0	114.2	115.0
Analgesics, internal	111.2	111.7	111.2	111.2	111.3	110.8	111.1	111.2	111.5	112.0	112.0	111.9	111.9	112.4
Anti-obesity	117.5	116.9	117.1	117.4	117.9	118.1	118.9	119.0	119.8	120.0	120.2	120.8	121.3	121.1
Hormones	91.6	91.4	91.3	91.4	91.4	91.5	91.4	91.3	92.8	92.9	93.6	93.8	94.1	95.0
Professional services:														
Physicians' fees	138.2	138.0	138.2	138.6	139.6	139.9	140.3	140.8	141.3	142.6	145.0	145.8	147.7	150.3
General physician, office visits	139.5	139.1	139.5	139.8	141.2	141.6	141.9	142.8	143.4	144.7	148.1	149.1	150.7	154.1
General physician, house visits	141.7	141.4	141.5	141.9	143.4	143.6	143.7	142.7	143.1	143.3	145.3	145.9	147.9	151.2
Obstetrical cases	138.1	138.3	138.4	138.7	139.1	139.6	139.9	140.1	140.4	142.0	143.0	144.1	145.7	147.8
Pediatric care, office visits	140.5	140.0	140.4	141.5	141.8	142.0	142.1	142.5	143.4	146.2	147.8	148.4	150.9	152.4
Psychiatrist, office visits	133.6	133.6	133.8	133.9	134.2	134.3	135.1	135.0	135.1	135.9	136.8	136.9	139.6	140.1
Herniorrhaphy, adult	131.3	131.2	131.3	131.8	132.0	132.1	132.5	132.8	132.9	134.1	134.8	135.3	136.3	137.6
Tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy	132.8	133.1	133.3	133.3	133.5	133.9	135.0	135.2	135.9	137.0	137.6	138.0	141.0	142.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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25. Continued—Consumer Price Index—U.S. average

Group, subgroup, and selected items	Annual average 1973	1973							1974					
		June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
HEALTH AND RECREATION—Continued														
Dentists' fees	136.4	136.1	136.7	136.7	137.0	138.2	138.4	138.6	140.3	140.7	141.5	142.9	143.8	145.7
Fillings, adult, amalgam, one surface	138.7	138.4	139.0	139.1	139.5	140.4	140.7	140.8	142.7	143.1	144.2	145.8	147.0	149.0
Extractions, adult	135.4	135.3	136.0	135.9	136.1	137.4	137.5	137.9	140.3	140.7	141.1	142.6	143.3	145.3
Dentures, full uppers	132.6	132.3	132.7	132.8	132.9	134.3	134.6	134.9	135.5	135.7	136.3	137.2	137.8	139.4
Other professional services:														
Examination, prescription, and dispensing of eyeglasses	129.5	129.6	129.8	130.6	130.9	131.2	131.8	132.1	132.5	133.7	134.3	135.2	138.0	139.0
Routine laboratory tests, urinalysis	122.8	122.2	122.5	123.8	124.0	124.2	124.5	124.7	125.2	127.8	128.3	129.0	131.2	133.0
Hospital service charges [6]	105.6	105.3	105.6	106.0	106.3	107.0	107.2	107.6	108.3	109.4	110.2	110.7	112.0	113.6
Semiprivate rooms	182.1	181.4	181.8	182.5	183.6	185.2	185.8	186.4	188.4	190.3	191.4	192.0	194.5	198.4
Operating room charges	179.1	179.0	179.2	179.7	180.2	181.5	182.2	183.8	184.4	188.4	189.7	191.4	192.2	196.9
X-ray, diagnostic series, upper G.I.	131.8	131.4	131.9	132.1	132.1	133.0	133.3	133.3	133.5	134.9	135.6	137.2	137.9	138.3
Laboratory test, urinalysis [6]	104.3	103.3	104.3	105.2	105.6	105.7	105.8	106.5	106.9	108.2	108.4	108.0	108.9	110.3
Anti-infective, tetracycline, HCL [6] and Meprobamate	97.6	97.5	97.6	97.4	97.1	97.0	96.0	96.6	96.4	96.7	100.3	100.1	105.4	104.1
Tranquilizer, chlordizepoxide, HCL [6]	104.3	104.9	104.9	105.3	105.3	105.3	106.2	106.2	106.2	106.5	107.1	107.7	107.9	108.5
Electrocardiogram [6]	104.7	104.5	104.5	104.7	104.9	105.4	105.2	105.5	106.0	108.8	109.3	109.3	109.7	111.6
Intravenous solution, saline [6]	103.9	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.8	104.6	104.7	105.0	105.3	106.4	107.2	107.3	107.7	108.0
Physical therapy, whirlpool bath [6]	106.2	106.5	106.7	107.9	108.0	107.2	107.3	107.5	108.0	109.2	110.9	112.7	113.4	114.1
Oxygen, inhalation therapy [6]	103.9	103.1	103.5	103.8	103.8	105.5	106.9	106.7	107.4	107.8	108.2	108.4	108.8	110.2
Personal care	125.2	124.9	125.3	125.7	126.3	127.3	128.1	129.2	129.8	130.8	131.8	133.1	134.9	136.5
Toilet goods	120.0	119.5	119.7	120.1	120.4	121.1	122.1	123.3	124.1	125.4	126.5	128.2	130.2	132.4
Toothpaste, standard dentifrice	109.8	109.4	109.1	109.3	110.2	110.5	110.1	109.3	108.3	108.7	110.1	111.7	112.6	113.8
Toilet soap, hard milled	128.8	127.8	128.0	128.4	129.9	130.2	136.3	141.2	145.4	148.2	150.5	155.6	163.1	172.3
Hand lotions, liquid	126.6	125.6	125.5	127.0	126.7	126.9	126.5	126.9	127.1	127.8	129.7	130.3	131.4	133.3
Shaving cream, aerosol	108.7	108.8	108.8	108.7	108.8	109.3	109.2	109.1	108.5	109.4	109.3	109.6	109.0	109.9
Face powder, pressed	145.6	146.2	146.6	148.2	148.4	149.4	149.8	150.0	150.0	150.5	150.8	152.6	153.0	154.0
Deodorants, aerosol	104.8	104.7	104.9	105.2	104.7	105.1	105.4	105.0	105.2	105.4	106.0	106.5	104.9	103.4
Cleansing tissues	126.0	124.1	125.0	124.7	124.5	127.8	129.4	133.9	136.4	140.7	142.6	146.6	151.9	154.6
Home permanent wave sets	109.5	109.4	109.5	109.3	109.3	109.4	109.2	109.3	109.5	109.8	110.3	109.5	110.9	111.9
Personal care services	130.6	130.6	131.1	131.6	132.6	133.9	134.4	135.3	135.8	136.6	137.4	138.3	139.9	140.8
Men's haircuts	132.9	133.1	133.8	133.9	135.3	136.8	136.9	138.0	138.7	139.4	139.9	140.8	142.1	143.5
Beauty shop services	128.1	128.9	129.3	130.0	130.8	131.9	133.4	133.4	133.8	134.6	135.6	136.6	138.3	138.8
Reading and recreation	125.9	125.9	126.2	126.1	126.8	127.2	127.5	127.6	128.3	128.9	129.5	130.4	132.0	133.5
Recreational goods	109.2	109.1	109.4	109.5	109.7	110.1	110.2	110.3	110.9	111.4	112.3	112.9	113.7	114.3
TV sets, portable and console	98.0	97.8	97.6	97.4	97.8	97.9	97.9	97.8	97.8	97.9	98.0	98.1	98.3	98.5
TV replacement tubes	134.7	134.6	134.8	134.8	135.6	135.4	135.4	135.3	135.5	136.0	137.1	138.1	139.1	139.6
Radios, portable and table model	99.4	99.3	99.5	99.4	99.6	100.2	99.8	99.8	99.6	100.2	100.7	101.3	101.4	101.5
Tape recorders, portable	93.4	93.2	93.4	93.8	93.9	94.7	94.4	94.2	94.2	94.6	94.9	94.9	95.2	95.1
Phonograph records, stereophonic	108.5	108.5	108.0	108.3	108.5	108.7	108.8	109.0	109.8	110.0	110.3	110.7	110.7	111.3
Movie cameras, Super 8, zoom lens	89.5	88.7	89.9	90.2	90.5	90.6	90.7	90.7	91.0	91.2	90.9	91.4	91.6	91.6
Film, 35mm, color	107.8	107.3	107.6	107.5	107.8	107.6	107.6	107.6	108.4	108.7	108.7	109.5	111.3	112.7
Bicycle, boys'	122.2	122.4	122.8	124.2	124.1	124.7	125.1	125.2	125.2	125.7	128.7	129.9	132.3	133.0
Tricycles	115.6	115.4	116.2	116.1	116.5	116.9	116.9	117.3	118.0	119.6	120.6	121.1	121.9	123.6
Recreational services	132.3	132.7	133.2	132.9	133.2	133.4	134.2	134.1	134.6	135.3	135.7	136.6	139.7	140.3
Indoor movie admissions	147.3	148.5	148.5	148.8	149.3	149.2	149.5	149.0	149.8	150.3	151.3	152.2	160.4	157.8
Drive-in movie admissions, adult	150.0	150.9	152.9	151.3	150.5	150.3	151.1	151.4	151.8	154.0	153.7	155.5	157.8	164.1
Bowling fees, evening	123.9	123.0	123.2	122.4	123.3	125.4	127.7	127.9	128.4	129.1	129.3	129.9	129.4	129.2
Golf greens fees [1]	136.6	137.7	137.9	138.0	138.4	137.6	----	----	----	----	----	----	145.8	147.3
TV repairs, picture tube replacement	99.9	100.0	100.2	100.4	100.8	100.6	100.3	100.4	100.5	10.04	100.5	100.6	101.1	101.5
Film developing, color	116.0	115.6	116.2	116.1	116.2	115.6	115.9	115.5	115.8	115.7	116.4	116.0	117.2	117.7
Reading and education:														
Newspapers, street sale and delivery	135.8	136.4	136.4	136.4	136.4	136.6	137.2	137.9	140.8	142.5	144.1	147.0	150.2	157.4
Piano lessons, beginner	126.9	125.6	126.2	126.4	128.4	129.0	129.7	129.9	130.9	131.4	131.7	132.2	132.2	132.7
OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES	129.0	129.0	129.5	129.4	129.9	130.3	130.8	131.3	131.8	132.3	132.8	133.6	134.4	135.8
Tobacco products	137.0	137.3	137.8	137.8	138.0	138.2	138.3	138.5	138.7	139.0	139.4	139.6	140.6	142.8
Cigarettes, nonfilter tip, regular size	138.7	138.9	139.3	139.5	139.7	139.9	140.0	140.1	140.3	140.5	140.9	141.1	142.3	144.8
Cigarettes, filter, king	139.1	139.6	140.0	140.1	140.2	140.4	140.5	140.5	140.8	141.0	141.3	141.5	142.4	144.5
Cigars, domestic, regular	112.9	113.0	113.5	113.2	113.2	113.6	114.4	115.3	116.1	116.7	117.6	118.1	118.7	119.4
Alcoholic beverages	122.5	122.3	122.8	122.4	123.2	123.7	124.3	125.3	125.9	126.6	127.1	128.3	129.1	130.0
Beer	115.6	115.2	116.0	115.1	116.2	116.5	117.1	117.7	118.2	119.4	120.1	121.6	123.6	124.6
Whiskey, spirit blended and straight bourbon	109.2	108.9	109.0	109.0	109.5	109.5	109.4	109.5	109.6	109.7	109.8	109.8	109.7	109.7
Wine, dessert and table	135.2	136.5	136.8	136.9	137.3	138.7	140.6	141.8	143.4	144.4	145.0	145.8	146.1	146.6
Beer, away from home	135.2	134.8	135.2	135.1	135.6	136.5	137.2	139.0	139.8	140.1	140.5	142.1	142.1	143.6
Financial and miscellaneous personal expenses:														
Funeral services, adult	126.4	126.1	126.4	127.6	128.5	128.9	129.5	129.8	130.3	131.9	132.9	133.5	134.0	134.9
Bank service charges, checking accounts	106.3	107.4	107.0	107.0	107.0	104.7	104.7	104.8	105.2	105.2	103.7	103.3	103.3	103.2
Legal services, will	161.8	159.4	163.3	163.4	164.6	168.1	168.8	168.9	168.4	168.8	172.7	173.1	173.5	175.5

[1] Priced only in season.
[2] March 1970=100.
[3] June 1970=100.
[4] December 1971=100.
[5] Discontinued.
[6] January 1972=100.

NOTE: For a description of the general method of computing the monthly Consumer Price Index, see **BLS Handbook of Methods for Surveys and Studies** (BLS Bulletin 1711, 1971), chapter 10.

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26. Consumer Price Index, by population size and by region

1967=100]

Population size group and region		Annual average		1971			1972				1973				1974
		1972	1973	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.
POPULATION SIZE GROUP [1]															
All items:															
3.5 million or more	(A–1)	127.5	135.6	123.2	124.2	124.8	126.3	127.1	128.9	129.6	132.4	134.9	138.0	141.1	145.9
1.4 to 3.5 million	(A–2)	125.5	133.0	121.7	122.6	123.5	124.2	125.1	126.4	127.6	130.0	132.1	135.4	138.0	142.3
250,000–1.4 million	(B)	124.7	132.4	120.9	121.6	122.7	123.4	124.5	125.5	126.7	129.2	131.7	134.8	137.6	141.9
50,000–250,000	(C)	123.9	131.7	120.5	120.8	121.8	122.6	123.8	124.6	125.7	128.2	131.3	134.1	137.1	141.8
2,500–50,000	(D)	122.9	130.7	119.9	120.1	121.0	121.9	122.8	123.5	124.7	127.0	130.0	133.1	136.6	141.2
Food:															
3.5 million or more	(A–1)	125.6	143.1	121.1	121.1	122.0	124.4	125.1	126.9	128.0	136.3	141.5	150.1	153.0	160.7
1.4 to 3.5 million	(A–2)	123.2	141.1	119.0	118.6	120.2	121.9	122.4	124.7	125.8	134.3	139.5	148.0	150.8	158.2
250,000–1.4 million	(B)	122.7	140.4	118.1	118.0	119.5	121.6	122.1	123.9	125.3	133.8	139.0	147.0	150.1	158.1
50,000–250,000	(C)	122.3	140.4	117.9	117.8	119.0	121.4	121.4	123.6	124.6	133.5	138.9	147.7	150.1	158.1
2,500–50,000	(D)	122.0	140.1	118.1	117.8	119.0	120.8	121.7	122.9	124.5	132.8	138.5	147.2	150.8	158.8
Housing:															
3.5 million or more	(A–1)	131.4	137.8	125.4	127.2	128.3	129.9	131.2	132.8	133.8	135.1	136.9	138.9	143.6	148.4
1.4 to 3.5 million	(A–2)	128.9	134.2	123.5	125.7	126.8	127.5	128.7	129.8	131.2	132.2	132.6	135.7	138.6	142.8
250,000–1.4 million	(B)	128.9	134.6	124.1	125.5	127.2	127.9	128.5	129.7	130.8	131.9	133.2	136.6	139.7	143.2
50,000–250,000	(C)	127.7	133.9	122.9	123.9	125.2	126.1	127.9	128.6	129.6	130.8	133.3	135.4	139.3	144.1
2,500–50,000	(D)	126.5	132.1	122.4	123.1	124.2	125.5	126.3	127.2	128.2	129.2	130.9	133.6	138.2	142.6
Apparel and upkeep:															
3.5 million or more	(A–1)	121.3	126.2	119.3	121.3	120.9	121.6	120.4	123.8	123.8	124.8	125.2	127.8	128.5	131.5
1.4 to 3.5 million	(A–2)	123.3	127.9	120.8	121.3	123.3	122.2	122.7	123.5	125.4	125.0	127.4	129.1	132.2	133.3
250,000–1.4 million	(B)	123.0	128.6	120.0	120.4	122.0	121.1	123.0	122.8	126.4	126.2	128.2	129.6	132.1	133.5
50,000–250,000	(C)	123.0	127.7	120.9	120.1	122.1	120.6	123.6	123.1	126.2	124.5	128.2	128.3	131.7	132.4
2,500–50,000	(D)	121.8	125.7	120.3	119.1	121.7	120.6	122.2	121.3	123.8	122.4	126.3	126.6	129.5	130.1
Transportation:															
3.5 million or more	(A–1)	125.5	129.4	124.0	123.4	123.3	124.1	124.9	126.7	127.3	127.3	130.2	129.5	132.3	136.8
1.4 to 3.5 million	(A–2)	121.1	124.2	121.1	120.1	120.3	119.6	120.8	122.2	122.5	122.5	124.9	124.4	126.4	131.5
250,000–1.4 million	(B)	117.4	121.4	116.9	116.1	116.3	115.5	117.6	118.6	118.8	119.0	122.4	121.6	124.4	130.0
50,000–250,000	(C)	116.4	119.8	117.6	115.8	115.6	115.3	116.5	117.0	117.2	117.4	120.8	119.9	123.0	128.8
2,500–50,000	(D)	116.1	120.1	116.7	115.4	115.0	114.7	116.0	117.0	117.3	117.5	120.9	120.5	123.4	129.3
Health and recreation:															
3.5 million or more	(A–1)	128.2	132.6	123.9	125.1	125.4	126.8	128.2	129.1	129.7	131.0	132.3	133.5	135.6	138.3
1.4 to 3.5 million	(A–2)	126.4	130.4	122.6	124.1	124.3	125.3	126.3	127.2	128.1	129.0	130.2	131.2	132.8	135.1
250,000–1.4 million	(B)	125.9	130.0	121.6	123.4	123.8	124.9	125.9	126.5	127.3	128.4	130.0	130.8	132.8	135.3
50,000–250,000	(C)	125.2	128.9	121.3	123.3	123.7	124.2	125.1	125.7	126.6	127.2	128.6	129.9	131.4	133.6
2,500–50,000	(D)	123.3	127.1	120.0	121.4	121.7	122.7	123.3	123.8	124.4	125.4	126.8	128.1	130.1	132.0
REGION [2]															
All items:															
Northeast		128.5	136.7	124.1	124.9	125.8	127.2	128.2	129.7	130.7	133.4	136.1	138.9	142.5	147.4
North Central		124.0	131.5	120.6	121.2	122.0	122.9	123.9	124.8	125.8	128.2	130.9	134.0	136.6	141.2
South		124.8	133.0	121.5	121.8	122.9	123.5	124.6	125.6	126.6	129.3	132.1	135.8	138.8	143.5
West		122.1	129.3	118.3	119.2	119.9	120.8	121.7	123.0	124.2	126.3	128.7	131.4	134.0	137.7
Food:															
Northeast		125.8	143.0	121.7	121.7	122.8	124.8	125.0	127.1	128.2	136.6	141.3	149.3	152.9	161.1
North Central		122.8	141.2	118.5	118.2	119.0	121.8	122.6	123.5	125.2	133.8	139.5	148.7	151.5	159.7
South		123.6	142.9	118.9	118.9	120.2	122.4	122.6	125.3	126.2	135.4	141.0	151.1	153.1	160.8
West		120.4	136.7	115.6	115.4	117.4	118.8	120.1	121.6	123.0	130.4	136.0	142.3	145.6	152.0
Housing:															
Northeast		133.2	140.4	126.7	128.4	129.7	131.5	133.0	134.5	135.9	137.3	139.5	141.5	146.9	152.1
North Central		126.0	130.4	121.4	123.0	124.3	125.1	125.9	126.7	127.4	128.1	129.5	131.8	134.4	138.6
South		129.4	135.6	125.3	125.8	127.4	128.1	129.2	130.3	131.3	132.4	134.0	137.7	141.8	146.4
West		127.1	133.0	122.2	124.1	124.9	125.9	126.7	128.0	129.3	130.6	131.6	134.6	138.2	140.7
Apparel and upkeep:															
Northeast		123.6	127.9	120.9	121.8	122.7	122.6	122.4	124.4	125.9	125.8	127.3	129.1	131.2	133.7
North Central		122.4	127.1	119.8	120.4	121.7	120.9	121.9	122.7	125.1	124.7	126.6	128.3	130.4	131.2
South		122.3	127.7	120.0	120.1	121.4	120.5	122.5	122.5	125.1	125.0	127.9	128.6	131.5	132.6
West		120.9	124.6	118.5	118.8	120.1	120.1	120.7	121.1	122.5	122.4	124.5	125.8	127.1	129.4
Transportation:															
Northeast		125.5	128.6	124.4	123.2	123.5	124.1	125.6	126.5	126.7	126.8	129.3	128.4	131.4	135.4
North Central		119.4	123.7	119.7	119.0	118.5	117.7	119.5	120.5	120.6	121.3	124.7	124.0	127.1	132.4
South		116.4	120.0	117.0	115.3	116.0	115.0	116.8	116.8	117.2	117.5	120.9	120.2	123.5	129.7
West		116.1	120.2	114.7	114.5	113.6	114.3	115.2	117.7	118.7	117.8	121.3	120.8	122.1	123.8
Health and recreation:															
Northeast		129.4	133.6	124.7	126.4	126.8	128.1	129.6	130.4	131.1	132.1	133.5	134.4	136.2	138.7
North Central		126.4	130.6	122.5	123.8	124.1	125.4	126.4	127.1	127.9	128.9	130.4	131.5	133.6	136.3
South		125.7	129.8	122.1	124.0	124.1	124.8	125.8	126.3	126.9	128.1	129.5	130.8	132.9	135.3
West		120.1	124.1	117.0	118.3	118.5	119.3	120.0	120.7	121.5	122.6	123.7	125.1	126.6	128.5

[1] Based on 1960 Census of Population.
[2] Regional data exclude Anchorage (Alaska) and Honolulu (Hawaii).

NOTE: Methods of calculating indexes by population-size group (and areas included) are outlined in the **Monthly Labor Review** for August 1972 (pp. 3–8). For explanation of regional indexes, see MLR Reprint 2920.

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27. Consumer Price Index [1]—U.S. city average, and selected areas

[1967 = 100 unless otherwise specified]

Area [2]	Annual average 1973	1973							1974					
		June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
All items														
U.S. city average [3]	133.1	132.4	132.7	135.1	135.5	136.6	137.6	138.5	139.7	141.5	143.1	144.0	145.6	147.1
Atlanta, Ga	133.7	132.6	(4)	(4)	137.0	(4)	(4)	138.9	(4)	(4)	144.1	(4)	(4)	147.5
Baltimore, Md	134.9	133.6	(4)	(4)	137.5	(4)	(4)	140.7	(4)	(4)	147.3	(4)	(4)	151.7
Boston, Mass	134.7	(4)	134.1	(4)	(4)	138.7	(4)	(4)	142.0	(4)	(4)	145.3	(4)	(4)
Buffalo, N.Y	134.8	(4)	(4)	136.6	(4)	(4)	138.6	(4)	(4)	144.2	(4)	(4)	147.7	(4)
Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern Ind	132.0	131.7	131.4	134.5	134.6	135.7	136.1	136.8	138.7	140.6	142.1	143.0	144.1	145.9
Cincinnati, Ohio-Kentucky	132.1	130.9	(4)	(4)	134.4	(4)	(4)	136.6	(4)	(4)	141.3	(4)	(4)	146.1
Cleveland, Ohio	134.1	(4)	(4)	135.9	(4)	(4)	137.5	(4)	(4)	142.1	(4)	(4)	146.2	(4)
Dallas, Tex	132.0	(4)	(4)	133.7	(4)	(4)	135.6	(4)	(4)	139.6	(4)	(4)	143.3	(4)
Detroit, Mich	134.5	133.7	133.8	136.8	137.3	137.9	139.0	140.0	141.5	143.8	144.9	145.5	146.6	148.7
Honolulu, Hawaii	128.3	127.5	(4)	(4)	129.6	(4)	(4)	132.8	(4)	(4)	137.7	(4)	(4)	141.4
Houston, Tex	132.3	(4)	131.5	(4)	(4)	136.2	(4)	(4)	139.1	(4)	(4)	143.1	(4)	(4)
Kansas City, Mo.-Kansas	130.3	129.8	(4)	(4)	132.5	(4)	(4)	134.4	(4)	(4)	138.6	(4)	(4)	143.6
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif	129.2	128.5	129.1	130.9	131.2	132.3	133.6	134.1	135.2	136.2	137.6	139.2	140.6	141.8
Milwaukee, Wis	131.5	(4)	(4)	133.2	(4)	(4)	135.7	(4)	(4)	139.0	(4)	(4)	142.1	(4)
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn	133.0	(4)	133.1	(4)	(4)	136.3	(4)	(4)	140.3	(4)	(4)	145.2	(4)	(4)
New York, N.Y.-Northeastern N.J	139.7	139.1	139.2	141.7	142.3	143.1	144.4	145.9	146.8	149.0	150.8	150.9	152.5	153.8
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J	135.5	134.7	134.8	137.1	138.1	139.4	140.5	141.4	142.8	144.9	147.0	148.2	149.5	151.1
Pittsburgh, Pa	132.9	(4)	132.6	(4)	(4)	136.6	(4)	(4)	139.3	(4)	(4)	144.2	(4)	(4)
Portland, Oreg.-Wash. [5]	127.3	(4)	127.1	(4)	(4)	130.8	(4)	(4)	133.9	(4)	(4)	139.2	(4)	(4)
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill	129.3	128.1	(4)	(4)	132.3	(4)	(4)	133.8	(4)	(4)	138.2	(4)	(4)	141.4
San Diego, Calif	132.5	(4)	(4)	134.4	(4)	(4)	136.5	(4)	(4)	140.2	(4)	(4)	145.3	(4)
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif	131.5	130.7	(4)	(4)	134.5	(4)	(4)	135.2	(4)	(4)	139.2	(4)	(4)	144.1
Scranton, Pa. [5]	134.7	(4)	(4)	136.3	(4)	(4)	139.7	(4)	(4)	143.5	(4)	(4)	148.1	(4)
Seattle, Wash	127.5	(4)	(4)	128.8	(4)	(4)	131.4	(4)	(4)	135.8	(4)	(4)	139.5	(4)
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va	135.0	(4)	(4)	136.4	(4)	(4)	139.4	(4)	(4)	144.0	(4)	(4)	147.7	(4)
Food														
U.S. city average [3]	141.4	139.8	140.9	149.4	148.3	148.4	150.0	151.3	153.7	157.6	159.1	158.6	159.7	160.3
Atlanta, Ga	144.0	142.4	143.9	152.9	151.2	152.5	152.7	154.1	156.1	160.2	162.8	162.0	162.7	162.5
Baltimore, Md	143.8	141.7	143.1	151.3	151.6	151.4	153.8	155.2	156.6	158.8	161.4	161.6	162.2	161.9
Boston, Mass	140.1	138.5	139.4	146.4	145.4	147.9	149.5	150.4	153.2	156.7	157.9	157.3	158.9	159.8
Buffalo, N.Y	141.0	140.2	140.3	149.1	147.1	147.3	149.1	149.4	151.8	156.4	157.8	157.4	159.7	159.8
Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern Ind	142.7	141.4	142.0	152.8	149.9	151.1	150.8	152.0	155.3	159.2	159.4	158.4	158.8	160.1
Cincinnati, Ohio-Kentucky	142.9	142.5	143.2	152.1	150.2	149.9	150.6	151.9	152.8	158.0	160.0	159.7	161.7	162.1
Cleveland, Ohio	142.1	140.4	142.0	152.0	150.1	147.8	149.2	151.7	153.6	158.7	158.2	156.8	159.9	158.8
Dallas, Tex	140.1	139.1	140.0	149.2	148.2	144.9	146.8	148.2	150.7	154.7	155.7	154.1	155.4	155.4
Detroit, Mich	143.6	141.3	142.7	154.6	152.9	152.1	153.3	154.3	158.2	162.5	163.2	161.8	162.4	162.8
Honolulu, Hawaii	135.2	133.4	134.0	136.1	138.9	141.6	144.4	146.1	147.7	152.5	155.4	156.1	156.3	156.6
Houston, Tex	143.3	140.3	141.7	151.8	151.3	151.8	152.1	153.3	155.6	160.6	161.4	161.1	161.5	161.4
Kansas City, Mo.-Kansas	141.4	139.8	141.2	149.5	148.9	149.1	149.9	151.8	153.3	157.4	159.6	159.8	160.6	160.4
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif	136.5	135.5	136.1	141.9	142.5	141.9	144.7	146.4	149.7	151.1	151.8	153.0	154.2	155.3
Milwaukee, Wis	138.4	136.1	137.5	145.8	144.8	145.6	147.7	148.8	151.0	154.5	156.1	154.8	156.2	156.2
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn	142.0	139.9	141.7	149.1	148.7	149.1	150.1	151.9	154.1	158.3	160.8	160.3	161.5	162.1
New York, N.Y.-Northeastern N.J	145.4	143.7	145.0	152.7	152.1	152.1	154.1	155.3	157.9	162.3	163.1	162.5	162.8	164.3
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J	142.7	140.7	141.8	150.5	149.3	149.5	152.1	153.1	156.7	160.8	163.0	162.4	163.0	163.2
Pittsburgh, Pa	141.7	139.7	141.4	150.9	149.6	149.4	151.4	152.0	155:1	160.4	162.7	161.1	162.7	162.8
Portland, Oreg.-Wash. [5]	133.7	------	133.8	------	------	139.5	------	------	143.8	------	------	152.2	------	------
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill	140.2	138.7	140.4	149.8	148.1	147.4	148.5	150.1	152.6	156.3	158.5	156.8	157.9	157.7
San Diego, Calif	139.6	138.2	138.9	146.2	146.4	144.1	146.5	147.7	151.1	154.2	154.0	153.2	157.4	158.3
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif	138.0	137.5	138.3	144.4	144.9	143.0	143.6	145.6	146.8	150.5	151.6	152.3	153.6	154.9
Scranton, Pa. [5]	141.9	------	------	149.7	------	------	150.5	------	------	157.4	------	------	159.3	------
Seattle, Wash	136.3	135.3	136.2	142.5	140.0	141.1	143.4	145.4	146.8	150.9	153.5	152.5	155.1	155.4
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va	145.5	143.7	145.6	152.6	151.6	153.8	155.3	156.8	160.5	163.3	163.3	163.5	164.2	163.9

[1] See table 25. 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 (old market basket components).

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28. Wholesale Price Index,[1] by group and subgroup of commodities

[1967 = 100 unless otherwise specified]

Code	Commodity group	Annual average 1973	1973							1974					
			June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
	All commodities	134.7	136.0	134.3	142.1	139.7	138.7	139.2	141.8	146.6	149.5	151.4	152.7	155.0	155.7
	All commodities (1957–59=100)	142.9	144.3	142.5	150.8	148.2	147.2	147.7	150.4	155.5	158.6	160.6	162.0	164.5	165.2
	Farm products and processed foods and feeds	159.1	163.6	156.9	184.5	173.5	166.8	164.4	168.0	177.8	180.6	176.2	169.6	167.4	161.7
	Industrial commodities	125.9	126.0	126.1	126.7	127.4	128.5	130.1	132.2	135.3	138.2	142.4	146.6	150.5	153.6
	FARM PRODUCTS AND PROCESSED FOODS AND FEEDS														
01	**Farm products**	176.3	182.3	173.3	213.3	200.4	188.4	184.0	187.2	202.6	205.6	197.0	186.2	180.8	168.6
01-1	Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables	168.1	197.5	187.8	162.2	149.0	162.1	168.2	171.6	184.5	214.5	210.6	226.9	236.8	204.4
01-2	Grains	183.6	178.6	157.2	266.4	231.5	229.0	220.8	248.7	270.8	278.1	263.0	213.0	210.4	224.3
01-3	Livestock	190.4	193.8	199.3	243.3	207.4	185.5	180.0	171.0	197.3	195.1	181.0	169.0	159.1	137.8
01-4	Live poultry	179.5	184.5	189.5	269.7	226.5	189.2	154.4	144.5	143.2	179.8	166.1	146.0	146.9	132.8
01-5	Plant and animal fibers	197.8	177.7	186.4	228.5	267.9	266.5	234.0	259.3	274.7	240.1	219.4	209.1	196.3	195.4
01-6	Fluid milk	145.0	133.3	133.3	143.4	158.7	168.2	177.2	177.2	184.6	186.2	185.8	184.6	178.5	164.7
01-7	Eggs	165.7	159.4	155.2	209.6	191.5	177.7	181.2	190.6	197.8	186.8	167.8	158.7	126.0	124.7
01-8	Hay, hayseeds, and oilseeds	220.1	299.9	187.4	293.6	304.5	211.1	194.3	210.5	216.9	218.2	218.9	196.4	194.4	191.2
01-9	Other farm products	147.4	148.1	151.9	150.4	153.2	154.7	152.6	149.1	153.4	155.7	159.3	164.1	166.8	163.4
02	**Processed foods and feeds**	148.1	151.8	146.5	166.2	156.3	153.1	151.9	155.7	162.1	164.7	163.0	159.1	158.9	157.4
02-1	Cereal and bakery products	134.4	125.9	125.5	136.2	147.7	150.5	156.2	160.1	166.3	169.5	172.3	167.1	167.1	166.0
02-2	Meats, poultry, and fish	167.5	164.9	169.7	198.3	187.3	170.2	165.0	164.9	177.8	179.7	165.5	157.6	153.4	141.8
02-3	Dairy products	131.1	127.5	127.1	131.3	137.2	139.6	139.9	142.3	145.1	147.6	151.2	154.1	146.9	142.9
02-4	Processed fruits and vegetables	129.6	127.9	127.7	129.3	130.0	135.0	136.3	137.8	139.3	140.7	141.2	142.8	145.2	148.3
02-5	Sugar and confectionery	132.3	131.0	131.1	135.7	136.9	139.8	143.8	142.0	151.8	167.1	190.2	189.8	215.8	240.7
02-6	Beverages and beverage materials	121.7	121.4	121.1	121.2	121.6	123.0	123.8	124.4	125.6	126.0	129.3	132.3	134.5	138.4
02-71	Animal fats and oils	230.4	221.3	227.4	428.9	264.7	308.8	247.8	264.8	277.5	317.1	314.1	281.6	264.1	242.1
02-72	Crude vegetable oils	174.6	168.8	169.7	284.6	195.2	223.0	164.7	232.5	227.5	287.8	246.0	235.2	259.6	257.7
02-73	Refined vegetable oils	154.4	164.8	164.8	164.8	164.8	180.5	159.1	208.6	225.8	267.2	236.5	225.1	248.3	245.8
02-74	Vegetable oil end products	143.6	137.4	137.2	161.6	160.1	167.6	164.8	168.7	177.2	192.8	206.1	192.2	210.8	210.6
02-8	Miscellaneous processed foods	123.3	119.9	123.4	128.5	128.1	129.3	129.4	130.7	134.3	139.8	146.9	149.5	152.8	156.6
02-9	Manufactured animal feeds	198.7	257.8	197.0	261.8	190.1	184.5	183.3	201.0	203.3	190.8	181.1	166.2	155.2	152.5
	INDUSTRIAL COMMODITIES														
03	**Textile products and apparel**	123.8	123.7	124.2	125.2	126.8	128.5	130.0	131.4	133.8	135.2	136.1	137.5	139.1	141.7
03-1	Cotton products	143.6	141.3	144.6	147.3	153.1	155.5	161.2	165.3	171.5	173.0	173.7	175.1	174.9	181.8
03-2	Wool products	128.2	131.3	132.1	134.9	133.7	130.2	128.9	128.7	128.6	129.7	127.9	121.1	121.1	119.6
03-3	Manmade fiber textile products	121.8	122.9	123.1	123.7	126.7	127.7	128.6	129.7	130.7	132.8	133.6	135.2	138.1	140.7
03-5	Apparel	119.0	118.8	118.8	119.3	119.5	121.5	121.9	122.2	123.7	124.6	125.2	127.0	128.0	129.7
03-6	Textile housefurnishings	113.3	111.5	111.5	112.2	112.3	115.2	119.1	126.4	133.0	133.5	135.2	136.7	143.6	145.6
03-7	Miscellaneous textile products	124.7	126.0	124.2	124.3	121.4	127.0	132.0	131.9	139.0	148.4	163.5	176.3	187.1	187.2
04	**Hides, skins, leather, and related products**	143.1	140.9	141.4	143.0	143.8	143.8	143.0	141.9	142.6	143.4	143.4	145.4	146.3	146.0
04-1	Hides and skins	253.9	241.6	246.3	261.6	257.3	256.3	239.8	227.3	220.9	222.0	201.7	211.2	218.6	207.2
04-2	Leather	160.1	156.4	156.8	157.5	162.8	160.7	160.4	156.1	155.7	155.1	156.7	158.4	159.3	156.6
04-3	Footwear	130.5	129.3	129.5	129.7	130.3	131.0	131.9	132.5	134.0	134.9	135.9	138.1	138.7	139.5
04-4	Other leather and related products	129.8	129.0	129.2	130.6	130.4	130.5	130.1	130.3	131.9	133.1	135.5	135.4	135.0	136.8
05	**Fuels and related products and power**	134.3	133.4	134.7	135.2	137.4	139.3	144.1	151.5	162.5	177.4	189.0	197.9	204.3	210.5
05-1	Coal	218.1	215.1	214.0	214.4	222.6	224.1	239.0	240.7	249.3	252.9	259.3	303.7	307.7	321.5
05-2	Coke	166.6	167.2	167.2	167.2	167.3	167.3	167.3	170.0	174.1	173.7	184.9	215.3	241.9	248.9
05-3	Gas fuels	126.7	128.0	128.7	130.4	132.2	133.4	133.1	137.6	137.1	146.4	148.6	149.0	150.0	151.4
05-4	Electric power	129.3	128.4	129.0	129.1	130.9	132.1	133.5	135.9	137.5	142.2	148.9	153.4	159.7	164.7
05-61	Crude petroleum	126.0	125.3	125.8	125.8	133.3	133.3	139.3	146.2	178.4	201.7	201.7	201.7	201.7	201.7
05-7	Petroleum products, refined	128.7	127.6	129.9	130.3	131.2	134.0	140.3	151.7	166.4	187.8	206.3	215.8	224.4	232.2
06	**Chemicals and allied products**	110.0	110.4	110.8	111.0	111.5	112.7	113.5	115.6	118.2	120.2	127.3	132.3	137.0	142.8
06-1	Industrial chemicals	103.4	103.0	103.4	103.5	104.3	105.3	105.4	105.9	108.1	110.2	122.0	130.9	138.2	146.9
06-21	Prepared paint	122.2	121.0	121.0	121.0	121.2	126.0	128.1	128.6	130.1	130.1	132.5	135.4	136.0	146.5
06-22	Paint materials	113.2	113.0	114.9	115.7	116.2	116.8	117.1	123.6	128.7	132.6	139.5	145.9	147.5	147.4
06-3	Drugs and pharmaceuticals	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.3	104.7	104.7	104.9	105.1	105.3	105.7	106.2	107.6	109.1	111.3
06-4	Fats and oils, inedible	228.3	263.6	263.2	273.2	279.5	273.0	241.8	286.0	298.0	335.7	372.4	385.4	359.3	361.3
06-5	Agricultural chemicals and chemical products	96.6	95.0	96.7	95.9	95.9	95.9	104.9	106.1	112.3	113.1	118.1	118.2	118.3	120.2
06-6	Plastic resins and materials	92.1	92.7	93.1	93.3	93.1	92.4	93.1	93.0	93.7	96.3	116.0	123.9	128.0	140.8
06-7	Other chemicals and allied products	118.1	118.0	118.1	118.2	118.3	121.2	122.1	124.6	127.1	127.3	128.2	131.5	141.2	144.8
07	**Rubber and plastic products**	112.4	112.6	112.9	113.1	112.8	114.0	114.8	116.5	117.7	119.8	123.8	129.4	133.7	135.6
07-1	Rubber and rubber products	118.1	118.0	118.5	118.9	118.4	120.2	121.2	123.5	124.7	127.1	131.4	133.2	135.7	136.9
07-11	Crude rubber	111.9	112.8	115.8	118.1	113.4	111.4	113.9	125.8	126.9	127.0	131.6	132.8	144.5	145.5
07-12	Tires and tubes	111.4	110.4	110.4	110.4	110.4	115.1	116.3	116.3	118.0	121.2	128.8	129.6	129.9	131.0
07-13	Miscellaneous rubber products	124.8	125.2	125.4	125.4	125.8	126.4	126.8	128.2	129.0	131.3	133.0	135.7	137.4	138.6
07-21	Plastic construction products [2]	94.1	93.9	93.8	94.0	94.0	94.7	94.4	94.8	95.4	96.5	100.6	110.7	118.8	120.3
07-22	Unsupported plastic film and sheeting [3]	100.3	101.1	100.8	100.8	100.9	101.1	101.4	102.2	104.1	105.9	109.4	120.7	128.9	131.6
07-23	Laminated plastic sheets, high pressure [3]	97.8	97.7	98.7	98.1	98.5	97.7	99.5	99.9	99.3	101.0	102.0	112.7	112.5	117.6
08	**Lumber and wood products**	177.2	183.1	177.8	178.8	181.9	180.3	184.7	186.1	183.7	184.1	191.3	200.2	198.0	192.2
08-1	Lumber	205.2	214.8	209.6	210.8	216.9	214.5	211.1	214.8	213.3	212.6	221.4	230.9	227.3	220.2
08-2	Millwork	144.2	147.7	148.3	148.3	149.0	149.4	149.5	150.4	151.4	151.6	153.4	156.8	160.7	163.0
08-3	Plywood	155.2	154.9	138.0	140.1	138.2	134.6	169.9	166.0	154.8	157.8	170.9	189.1	179.5	162.9
08-4	Other wood products	149.7	151.9	152.9	153.2	155.9	158.2	159.0	159.1	159.2	161.8	163.5	164.2	167.3	168.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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28. Continued—Wholesale Price Index,[1] by group and subgroup of commodities

Code	Commodity group	Annual average 1973	1973							1974					
			June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
	INDUSTRIAL COMMODITIES—Continued														
09	**Pulp, paper, and allied products**	122.1	122.0	122.3	123.3	124.4	125.8	127.6	128.7	131.8	132.9	137.2	144.4	146.6	147.5
09-1	Pulp, paper, and products, excluding building paper and board	122.5	122.4	122.7	123.7	124.8	126.1	127.9	129.1	132.2	133.3	137.7	145.2	147.4	148.4
09-11	Woodpulp	128.3	122.4	130.8	133.3	133.3	145.7	146.2	149.3	150.0	150.0	177.7	196.8	200.4	205.7
09-12	Wastepaper	197.4	187.6	187.6	187.6	230.5	252.9	293.2	304.9	314.2	330.4	336.8	328.7	284.9	274.8
09-13	Paper	121.4	122.5	121.8	121.5	121.7	122.3	124.7	125.2	126.8	127.7	132.6	140.1	141.9	143.0
09-14	Paperboard	115.1	116.7	116.7	116.7	116.7	118.0	119.7	120.7	127.0	131.0	133.9	145.1	148.0	148.9
09-15	Converted paper and paperboard products	121.6	121.5	121.5	123.2	123.8	123.8	124.4	125.3	128.6	129.1	131.0	137.0	140.5	141.3
09-2	Building paper and board	112.8	111.7	112.2	112.8	115.9	117.7	118.8	120.1	121.7	121.8	123.4	123.7	125.4	124.9
10	**Metals and metal products**	132.8	132.5	132.8	133.7	134.4	135.9	138.5	141.8	145.0	148.0	154.7	161.2	168.7	174.0
10-1	Iron and steel	136.2	135.9	135.9	136.0	136.5	138.6	141.6	142.4	144.7	148.9	157.7	164.9	169.1	177.9
10-13	Steel mill products	134.1	134.3	134.3	134.3	134.3	135.3	135.3	135.3	138.1	139.0	146.6	150.5	162.4	169.8
10-2	Nonferrous metals	135.1	135.0	135.9	137.9	138.5	140.7	144.9	155.6	161.1	165.0	176.3	186.5	200.4	200.5
10-3	Metal containers	134.7	135.7	135.6	135.5	135.6	134.8	134.8	134.8	138.7	139.0	139.6	146.9	151.9	165.3
10-4	Hardware	124.7	124.0	124.5	124.5	126.8	127.7	128.2	129.1	130.2	130.9	131.4	132.1	135.5	138.0
10-5	Plumbing fixtures and brass fittings	125.8	126.2	126.3	126.4	127.2	127.8	129.1	130.2	133.5	134.7	136.0	140.6	145.4	148.1
10-6	Heating equipment	120.4	120.7	120.9	120.7	120.7	120.8	121.1	121.6	122.9	123.7	124.4	127.5	130.0	132.7
10-7	Fabricated structural metal products	127.4	126.9	127.1	127.8	128.7	129.6	130.9	131.8	135.4	136.8	140.3	144.0	151.8	158.8
10-8	Miscellaneous metal products	129.5	128.7	129.1	130.9	131.4	132.2	133.8	134.7	136.9	138.7	139.8	143.2	150.3	154.0
11	**Machinery and equipment**	121.7	121.9	122.0	122.3	122.6	123.1	123.8	124.6	126.0	127.0	129.0	130.8	134.1	137.2
11-1	Agricultural machinery and equipment	125.9	125.4	125.5	125.5	125.6	127.5	128.9	129.4	130.9	131.2	132.6	133.4	137.8	141.1
11-2	Construction machinery and equipment	130.7	131.3	131.3	131.4	131.4	132.5	132.7	134.1	135.9	137.0	138.6	140.1	145.1	148.9
11-3	Metalworking machinery and equipment	125.5	125.6	125.8	125.8	126.6	127.5	128.0	128.9	131.2	132.1	134.3	136.6	140.9	144.6
11-4	General purpose machinery and equipment	127.0	127.2	127.4	127.4	127.6	128.4	130.3	130.7	132.5	133.6	136.0	139.4	144.5	149.2
11-6	Special industry machinery and equipment	130.1	130.0	130.2	131.7	132.6	132.9	133.3	134.9	136.0	138.2	141.8	143.4	147.0	148.9
11-7	Electrical machinery and equipment	112.4	112.7	112.7	112.7	112.8	113.0	113.3	114.0	115.1	115.7	116.9	118.5	120.6	123.4
11-9	Miscellaneous machinery	124.0	124.4	124.4	124.7	125.0	125.2	125.6	126.3	127.8	128.5	130.8	132.4	134.3	137.0
12	**Furniture and household durables**	115.2	115.2	115.2	115.9	116.0	116.6	117.2	117.5	119.0	120.2	121.3	122.9	124.5	126.1
12-1	Household furniture	123.0	123.3	123.2	123.6	124.4	125.2	126.6	127.1	128.9	129.8	130.3	132.8	134.9	135.5
12-2	Commercial furniture	129.4	130.6	130.6	132.2	132.8	133.6	133.9	134.0	136.3	139.1	140.6	141.6	144.2	147.3
12-3	Floor coverings	102.2	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.6	103.3	103.4	103.6	106.1	106.8	107.7	110.5	111.2	114.4
12-4	Household appliances	108.5	107.4	107.7	109.0	109.0	109.1	109.5	109.8	111.3	111.6	112.5	113.2	114.0	115.4
12-5	Home electronic equipment	91.9	91.6	91.6	92.0	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.1	91.3	91.4	92.2	92.2	92.5	93.1
12-6	Other household durable goods	130.4	131.0	130.8	130.8	130.5	131.3	132.0	132.9	133.9	136.6	139.3	142.4	145.3	146.9
13	**Nonmetallic mineral products**	130.2	131.1	130.0	130.0	129.9	130.9	131.5	132.6	138.7	142.1	144.2	146.7	150.7	152.3
13-11	Flat glass	121.4	122.2	117.9	117.9	118.2	118.2	120.6	123.6	124.6	124.6	124.6	124.6	125.3	128.0
13-2	Concrete ingredients	131.2	131.6	131.7	131.7	131.7	131.9	132.0	132.1	138.9	139.9	146.2	143.3	145.2	146.0
13-3	Concrete products	131.7	132.3	132.3	132.3	132.5	133.6	134.1	134.5	139.8	142.3	144.7	145.3	147.7	149.9
13-4	Structural clay products excluding refractories	123.3	123.8	123.8	123.9	123.9	124.6	124.6	124.8	127.2	128.3	130.8	131.5	132.7	134.2
13-5	Refractories	136.3	136.3	136.3	136.3	136.3	136.3	136.3	136.3	136.3	136.3	136.3	136.3	136.3	136.3
13-6	Asphalt roofing	135.5	136.6	136.3	136.3	136.3	136.8	139.7	139.7	150.3	159.9	171.5	192.0	200.1	202.2
13-7	Gypsum products	120.9	124.1	122.9	122.5	122.0	122.4	122.0	123.3	127.9	130.0	129.6	132.7	133.3	137.6
13-8	Glass containers	138.9	141.6	137.1	137.4	137.1	143.5	143.5	143.5	143.5	143.5	145.6	146.8	157.3	157.7
13-9	Other nonmetallic minerals	128.4	129.5	128.1	128.0	127.3	127.3	127.7	131.7	150.7	167.0	171.0	177.1	189.2	190.6
14	**Transportation equipment**[4]	115.1	115.0	115.0	115.1	114.5	115.9	116.1	117.3	118.6	118.9	119.1	119.4	121.4	122.8
14-1	Motor vehicles and equipment	119.2	118.9	119.0	119.0	118.3	120.0	120.1	121.4	122.9	123.1	123.2	123.3	124.9	126.1
14-4	Railroad equipment	134.7	134.8	134.8	135.2	136.1	136.2	136.7	138.6	140.2	141.0	144.7	148.5	153.7	163.7
15	**Miscellaneous products**	119.7	120.2	120.9	121.0	121.1	121.0	121.3	121.6	123.5	124.6	125.8	128.2	133.2	134.3
15-1	Toys, sporting goods, small arms, ammunition	117.9	117.5	117.6	117.8	118.3	119.2	119.9	120.0	124.4	126.3	127.3	128.1	129.3	130.7
15-2	Tobacco products	121.9	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.7	122.8	123.0	123.0	123.4	123.6	123.8	133.2	134.8
15-3	Notions	114.3	114.5	113.1	113.6	113.6	115.5	117.1	118.0	118.9	118.9	121.9	126.0	137.0	141.1
15-4	Photographic equipment and supplies	108.4	108.4	108.5	108.5	108.6	108.6	108.7	109.2	109.2	110.1	110.6	110.6	117.0	117.0
15-9	Other miscellaneous products	125.4	127.0	129.5	129.5	129.5	127.8	128.2	128.5	132.1	133.4	136.2	143.4	144.3	145.1

[1] As of January 1967, the index incorporated a revised weighting structure reflecting 1963 values of shipments. Changes also were made in the classification structure, and titles and composition of some indexes were changed. Titles and indexes in this table conform with the revised classification structure, and may differ from data previously published. See Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes, January 1967 (final) and February 1967 (final) for a description of the changes.

[2] December 1969 = 100.

[3] December 1970 = 100.

[4] December 1968 = 100.

NOTE: For a description of the general method of computing the monthly Wholesale Price Index, see **BLS Handbook of Methods** (BLS Bulletin 1711, 1971), chapter 11.

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29. Wholesale Price Index for special commodity groupings [1]

[1967 = 100 unless otherwise specified]

Commodity group	Annual average 1973	1973							1974					
		June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
All commodities—less farm products	129.9	130.6	129.8	133.8	132.6	132.9	134.0	136.4	140.1	142.9	146.1	148.8	151.9	154.2
All foods	146.9	146.0	146.7	160.2	156.4	154.1	153.4	156.0	163.9	170.4	168.7	166.9	167.7	163.4
Processed foods	144.4	141.0	142.8	158.4	155.9	152.5	151.1	153.5	160.9	165.9	164.9	161.8	163.0	161.0
Textile products, excluding hard and bast fiber products	128.7	128.6	129.8	131.4	134.5	135.6	138.2	140.8	144.0	145.6	146.2	146.8	148.9	152.4
Hosiery	96.4	96.4	96.3	96.2	96.4	96.5	96.7	97.6	98.9	99.4	100.2	100.0	102.2	102.4
Underwear and nightwear	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.6	114.3	115.1	116.2	116.2	124.3	125.7	126.3	126.9	130.1	131.7
Chemicals and allied products, including synthetic rubber and manmade fibers and yarns [2]	106.9	106.5	106.9	106.9	107.2	108.5	109.8	110.9	113.1	114.4	112.6	117.0	121.8	135.5
Pharmaceutical preparations	104.3	104.6	104.6	104.5	104.4	104.4	104.7	104.7	104.9	105.4	105.7	105.6	107.3	109.0
Lumber and wood products, excluding millwork and other wood products [3]	192.5	199.6	191.4	192.8	197.0	194.3	200.6	202.4	198.5	198.6	208.5	220.2	215.1	205.6
Special metals and metal products [4]	128.2	127.9	128.1	128.7	128.9	130.5	132.3	134.8	137.4	139.5	143.8	148.1	153.6	157.5
Fabricated metal products [5]	128.2	127.8	128.0	128.9	129.7	130.4	131.5	132.3	135.0	136.4	138.2	141.7	148.2	153.7
Copper and copper products [6]	140.2	140.7	141.6	145.3	145.3	147.7	153.5	158.4	161.1	162.8	176.3	184.8	204.2	202.7
Machinery and motive products	121.1	121.2	121.2	121.4	121.4	122.3	122.7	123.7	125.1	125.8	127.2	128.5	131.3	133.7
Machinery and equipment, except electrical	127.1	127.3	127.4	127.8	128.2	128.9	129.7	130.6	132.3	133.5	135.9	137.9	141.9	145.2
Agricultural machinery, including tractors	126.3	125.8	125.9	125.9	125.9	128.0	129.4	129.9	131.3	131.6	133.3	133.9	138.0	142.1
Metalworking machinery	128.3	128.4	128.6	128.6	129.9	131.1	131.7	133.0	136.0	137.2	140.1	143.0	147.7	149.4
Numerically controlled machine tools (Dec. 1971 =100)	109.8	109.8	109.7	109.7	110.6	111.0	111.4	113.5	116.1	118.3	122.1	123.4	128.7	131.4
Total tractors	129.1	128.9	128.9	128.9	128.9	130.7	131.6	132.8	134.4	135.2	136.3	136.9	141.9	146.5
Agricultural machinery and equipment less parts [7]	125.9	125.4	125.5	125.5	125.6	127.5	128.9	129.4	131.1	131.5	133.0	133.7	137.7	141.6
Farm and garden tractors less parts [8]	125.9	125.4	125.4	125.4	125.5	127.4	128.7	129.2	130.5	130.6	132.2	132.5	135.6	141.0
Agricultural machinery excluding tractors less parts [9]	126.6	126.1	126.1	126.3	126.2	128.4	130.0	130.4	132.3	132.6	134.0	135.0	139.7	142.8
Industrial valves	126.9	126.4	127.8	127.2	127.7	129.4	132.3	132.6	136.2	138.7	144.9	155.1	161.5	164.7
Industrial fittings	127.4	127.3	127.3	127.3	127.3	129.5	132.5	132.5	136.6	140.9	141.4	145 7	151.9	161.5
Abrasive grinding wheels	127.8	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.9	128.8	128.9	132.2	132.2	135.6	135.6	135.6	145.9
Construction materials	138.5	140.1	138.6	138.9	140.1	140.4	142.4	143.5	145.7	143.0	151.7	156.8	160.7	163.1

[1] As of January 1967, the index incorporated a revised weighting structure reflecting 1963 values of shipments. Changes were also made in the classification structure, and titles and composition of some indexes were changed. Titles and indexes in this table conform with the revised classification structure, and may differ from data previously published. See **Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes, January 1967** (final) and February 1967 (final) for a description of the changes.

[2] Introduced in February 1971.

[3] Formerly titled "Lumber and wood products, excluding millwork."

[4] Metals and metal products, agricultural machinery and equipment, and motor vehicles and equipment.

[5] Introduced in July 1972. See **Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes, July 1972** for a description.

[6] Formerly titled "Copper and copper base metals."

[7] Formerly WPI code 11–1.

[8] Formerly WPI code 11–11.

[9] Formerly WPI code 11–12.

30. Wholesale Price Index,[1] by durability of product

[1967 = 100]

Commodity group	Annual average 1973	1973							1974					
		June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
All commodities	134.7	136.0	134.3	142.1	139.7	138.7	139.2	141.8	146.6	149.5	151.4	152.7	155.0	155.7
Total durable goods	127.9	128.2	128.0	128.5	128.9	129.7	131.1	132.7	134.8	136.5	139.8	143.4	147.3	150.0
Total nondurable goods	139.9	141.9	139.1	152.3	147.8	145.5	145.4	148.6	155.5	159.3	160.1	159.7	160.8	160.1
Total manufactures	129.2	130.1	129.1	133.4	131.8	132.0	132.8	135.1	138.6	140.9	143.6	146.0	149.3	151.5
Durable	127.4	127.8	127.6	128.0	128.3	129.0	130.1	131.6	133.8	135.0	137.9	141.1	145 6	148.4
Nondurable	131.0	132.4	130.7	138.8	135.3	135.0	135.5	138.6	143.4	146.8	149.4	150.9	153.1	154.5
Total raw or slightly processed goods	162.5	165.6	160.3	185.9	178.9	172.2	171.5	174.8	186.5	192.4	190.1	185.9	182.9	176.6
Durable	149.4	146.7	146.8	151.1	153.2	162.5	178.2	183.3	181.8	203.6	229.7	250.3	225.8	223.8
Nondurable	163.2	166.6	161.0	187.8	180.3	172.7	171.1	174.3	186.7	191.8	187.9	182.3	180.5	174.0

[1] As of January 1967, the index incorporated a revised weighting structure reflecting 1963 values of shipments. Changes were also made in the classification structure, and titles and composition of some indexes were changed. Titles and indexes in this table conform with the revised classification structure and may differ from data previously published. See **Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes,** January 1967 (final) and February 1967 (final) for a description of the changes.

NOTE: For a description of the series by durability of product and data beginning with 1947, see **Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes, 1957** (BLS Bulletin 1235, 1958).

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31. Wholesale Price Index,[1] by stage of processing

[1967 = 100]

Commodity group	Annual average 1973	1973							1974					
		June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
All commodities	134.7	136.0	134.3	142.1	139.7	138.7	139.2	141.8	146.6	149.5	151.4	152.7	155.0	155.7
RAW MATERIALS														
Crude materials for further processing	173.9	177.5	170.9	207.5	197.1	185.7	182.7	186.4	201.3	205.6	200.6	192.9	186.5	178.5
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	179.9	185.4	177.7	226.2	205.2	189.2	184.2	185.3	203.2	207.2	197.6	182.6	176.9	164.6
Nonfood materials except fuel	161.5	161.8	155.9	172.7	184.7	180.8	180.8	190.5	201.4	206.8	210.4	214.1	203.7	202.3
Manufacturing	165.4	165.8	159.3	177.7	190.9	186.7	186.7	197.3	209.1	215.1	218.9	222.9	211.0	209.4
Construction	124.9	125.3	125.3	125.3	125.4	125.4	125.4	125.8	128.0	128.4	129.1	130.9	134.4	135.5
Crude fuel	164.5	162.6	163.0	164.4	169.2	169.9	175.0	179.5	182.4	186.3	190.3	205.4	207.4	213.6
Manufacturing industries	153.2	151.6	152.1	153.8	157.8	158.3	161.5	166.6	168.3	172.3	175.9	186.0	187.8	192.5
Nonmanufacturing industries	179.4	177.2	177.2	178.4	184.3	185.2	192.7	196.5	201.0	204.9	209.4	231.0	233.3	241.3
INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS														
Intermediate materials, supplies and components	131.6	134.0	131.7	135.8	133.7	134.3	135.4	138.5	142.0	144.6	149.1	152.8	157.6	160.9
Materials and components for manufacturing	127.7	127.7	128.1	130.6	130.7	131.7	132.6	135.4	138.9	141.6	146.8	150.9	156.6	160.7
Materials for food manufacturing	146.0	142.6	143.3	163.5	157.6	158.7	156.0	162.6	173.5	184.0	186.4	180.4	187.0	191.5
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	121.2	121.7	122.5	123.4	124.9	126.0	127.0	129.3	132.6	135.0	140.8	146.4	150.2	154.1
Materials for durable manufacturing	133.7	134.3	134.1	134.5	135.0	135.9	137.8	141.7	144.7	146.5	154.0	161.1	169.6	174.7
Components for manufacturing	121.4	121.3	121.6	122.0	122.3	122.9	123.8	124.5	126.1	127.2	129.4	131.1	135.2	138.2
Materials and components for construction	136.7	137.9	136.7	137.3	138.3	138.7	140.7	142.0	145.0	147.0	151.1	156.0	160.7	163.0
Processed fuels and lubricants	131.5	130.8	132.2	132.2	133.7	136.3	139.2	146.4	153.8	168.8	181.4	188.9	197.5	202.1
Manufacturing industries	131.3	130.8	131.5	131.3	133.0	134.8	136.2	140.4	143.2	151.5	160.6	166.1	173.7	176.4
Nonmanufacturing industries	130.6	129.6	131.9	131.9	133.1	136.6	141.1	151.4	163.5	185.3	201.4	210.9	220.5	227.0
Containers	129.2	129.9	129.0	130.3	130.6	131.4	131.5	132.0	134.8	135.1	136.8	141.8	146.7	150.9
Supplies	140.6	154.7	139.8	156.3	140.3	139.2	139.7	144.2	146.3	144.7	144.4	143.4	143.6	144.3
Manufacturing industries	121.1	121.2	121.2	122.1	122.7	123.1	123.6	124.3	126.5	127.4	129.5	133.6	137.6	139.5
Nonmanufacturing industries	150.7	172.1	149.4	174.0	149.3	147.4	148.2	154.5	156.5	153.6	152.1	148.5	146.8	146.9
Manufactured animal feeds	201.5	263.2	199.8	266.9	193.0	187.3	185.6	201.7	203.5	192.3	184.1	168.2	156.6	153.1
Other supplies	123.7	124.6	122.7	125.6	126.0	126.1	128.0	129.3	131.5	132.6	134.4	136.8	140.0	141.8
FINISHED GOODS														
Finished goods (including raw foods and fuels)	127.9	127.4	127.7	131.9	131.2	131.2	132.0	133.6	137.4	140.1	141.0	142.1	143.8	144.0
Consumer goods	129.2	128.6	128.9	134.2	133.2	133.0	133.8	135.5	139.9	143.2	143.8	144.7	146.0	145.4
Foods	146.4	145.0	145.4	158.6	156.1	153.6	153.7	155.7	162.7	167.0	164.6	163.1	162.4	157.0
Crude	160.2	166.0	162.0	165.2	164.2	170.6	178.0	180.5	188.7	199.3	193.5	198.8	193.9	175.0
Processed	143.9	141.3	142.4	157.4	154.9	150.6	149.3	151.3	158.1	161.2	159.4	156.6	156.7	153.8
Other nondurable goods	120.5	120.2	120.5	120.9	121.2	122.6	124.4	126.6	130.2	134.0	137.8	141.2	144.3	147.7
Durable goods	115.8	115.9	116.1	116.3	115.8	116.7	117.0	117.9	119.6	120.2	120.9	122.0	123.7	125.0
Producer finished goods	123.5	123.4	123.5	123.9	124.2	125.1	125.7	126.7	128.3	129.3	130.9	132.4	135.9	138.7
Manufacturing industries	125.0	125.0	125.2	125.8	126.5	127.1	127.7	128.8	130.4	131.8	134.2	136.0	139.7	142.5
Nonmanufacturing industries	122.3	122.2	122.2	122.4	122.5	123.6	124.1	125.2	126.9	127.5	128.6	129.8	133.1	135.9
SPECIAL GROUPINGS														
Crude materials for further processing, excluding crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs, plant and animal fibers, oilseeds, and leaf tobacco	155.2	152.8	153.5	156.0	161.0	164.7	174.2	179.8	188.2	202.7	212.2	224.8	216.5	217.5
Intermediate materials, supplies and components, excluding intermediate materials for food manufacturing and manufactured animal feeds	128.1	128.6	128.5	129.3	130.1	131.0	132.4	134.8	137.9	140.6	145.8	150.8	156.1	159.6
Consumer finished goods, excluding consumer foods	118.6	118.4	118.7	119.0	119.0	120.2	121.4	123.1	125.6	128.4	131.0	133.5	136.0	138.6

[1] As of January 1967, the index incorporated a revised weighting structure reflecting 1963 values of shipments. Changes were also made in the classification structure, and titles and composition of some indexes were changed. Titles and indexes in this table conform with the revised classification structure, and may differ from data previously published. See **Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes,** January 1967 (final) and February 1967 (final) for a description of the changes.

NOTE: For a description of the series by stage of processing see **Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes,** January 1967 (final) and February 1967 (final).

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32. Price indexes for the output of selected SIC industries [1]

[1967 = 100 unless otherwise specified]

1963 SIC code	Industry	Annual average 1973	1973								1974				
			May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
	MINING														
1111	Anthracite	166.8	163.4	163.4	164.5	170.4	172.6	172.6	175.1	178.8	178.8	188.2	188.2	211.0	211.0
1211	Bituminous coal	222.5	218.5	219.5	218.1	218.1	226.8	228.4	244.3	245.9	255.2	258.4	265.2	311.4	315.9
1311	Crude petroleum and natural gas	127.2	123.6	126.4	127.0	127.5	133.9	133.9	138.5	145.3	170.5	189.7	190.3	190.4	190.7
1421	Crushed and broken stone	122.7	122.7	123.0	123.0	123.0	123.0	123.0	123.1	123.1	126.3	126.5	126.6	129.4	132.9
1442	Construction sand and gravel	127.6	127.8	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.3	128.3	128.3	129.1	130.6	131.6	133.3	134.0	137.5
	MANUFACTURING														
2011	Meat slaughtering plants	168.0	163.6	168.2	171.7	201.4	185.1	169.4	162.7	165.2	184.9	182.5	167.5	159.4	155.6
2013	Meat processing plants	169.5	158.8	162.6	164.2	219.1	192.2	179.8	176.6	173.7	176.9	178.4	164.1	155.1	144.2
2015	Poultry dressing plants	175.6	174.5	179.2	182.7	246.1	213.9	184.1	155.2	149.2	147.9	177.1	165.9	144.2	149.6
2021	Creamery butter	131.7	120.6	121.1	121.3	132.3	151.4	152.7	139.1	141.4	139.0	139.4	144.4	154.4	136.3
2022	Natural and processed cheese (12/72=100)	112.3	104.1	106.7	104.8	112.3	121.8	128.3	131.3	132.5	135.7	137.6	138.7	137.9	121.2
2024	Ice cream and frozen desserts (12/72=100)	103.3	100.8	101.2	101.2	102.7	106.0	108.1	108.6	109.1	109.7	110.4	111.1	114.4	116.0
2026	Fluid milk (12/73=100)									100.0	102.5	104.4	106.5	107.2	107.0
2031	Canned and cured seafoods (12/73=100)									100.0	103.5	107.4	106.9	107.3	106.5
2033	Canned fruits and vegetables	123.6	121.3	121.5	121.5	123.5	124.1	128.8	130.1	131.0	132.6	134.5	136.0	137.2	139.6
2034	Dried and dehydrated fruits and vegetables (12/73=100)									100.0	100.5	101.3	101.6	104.4	106.5
2036	Fresh or frozen packaged fish	200.2	193.0	185.7	194.7	204.6	221.3	220.5	236.2	237.5	225.0	229.0	214.6	223.6	208.5
2041	Flour mills (12/71=100)	140.5	123.9	128.8	126.0	160.9	156.6	159.4	166.7	176.6	192.0	194.2	190.6	165.0	155.1
2042	Prepared animal feeds (12/71=100)	162.2	154.8	182.9	170.5	189.1	164.4	166.6	163.2	170.0	180.8	178.2	172.8	163.1	153.8
2044	Rice milling	207.0	174.0	174.0	174.0	193.6	216.5	261.3	333.2	339.8	339.8	339.8	339.8	339.8	339.8
2051	Bread and related products (12/73=100)									100.0	100.8	103.0	106.5	107.6	108.4
2052	Biscuits, crackers and cookies	129.7	125.8	126.3	126.3	128.0	134.8	138.0	138.1	141.2	144.8	147.3	152.4	154.4	163.8
2061	Raw cane sugar	140.5	137.7	141.1	137.8	147.3	149.2	152.2	151.9	153.1	168.2	211.9	265.6	246.1	310.2
2062	Cane sugar refining	136.1	131.9	132.9	134.5	140.1	141.3	144.8	150.0	138.3	150.2	171.4	206.2	210.7	248.5
2063	Beet sugar	128.9	123.9	125.1	126.0	128.4	129.7	139.6	144.3	140.0	145.7	170.8	208.8	212.0	260.9
2073	Chewing gum	126.2	126.1	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.4	126.4	126.4	126.5
2082	Malt liquors	111.6	111.1	111.5	111.4	111.4	111.9	112.3	112.6	113.1	115.0	115.1	116.2	118.7	117.7
2083	Malt	121.3	108.3	108.3	108.3	[2]	123.7	150.9	150.9	163.2	163.2	171.4	177.2	190.6	204.2
2084	Wines and brandy	133.5	131.7	133.3	133.3	133.9	133.9	139.3	139.3	140.2	140.2	145.2	145.3	145.7	146.1
2086	Bottled and canned soft drinks (12/73=100)									100.0	100.2	100.3	101.8	106.1	108.1
2091	Cottonseed oil mills	177.4	195.8	219.8	155.9	218.2	186.3	164.5	164.7	203.6	199.5	185.0	175.1	168.4	177.6
2092	Soybean oil mills	258.1	303.2	394.5	238.6	412.9	239.8	230.3	200.4	246.6	230.3	244.7	213.8	182.7	182.8
2094	Animal and marine fats and oils	271.8	298.5	356.2	302.3	362.2	284.4	258.4	240.8	310.3	331.3	308.6	289.5	283.9	265.1
2095	Roasted coffee (12/72=100)	104.7	105.4	105.5	105.8	106.0	105.8	106.2	107.3	108.2	109.5	109.7	117.7	118.5	121.7
2096	Shortening and cooking oils	147.1	135.1	142.4	141.5	169.3	163.6	171.8	167.0	174.6	182.2	199.4	211.2	198.2	214.7
2098	Macaroni and noodle products	126.6	114.8	114.8	114.8	123.9	144.5	153.2	152.1	152.2	152.2	152.3	171.7	173.3	173.4
2111	Cigarettes	122.9	123.4	123.4	123.4	123.5	123.5	123.5	123.5	123.5	123.5	124.1	124.1	124.2	135.2
2121	Cigars	111.6	111.3	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.9	114.2	115.6	115.6	115.6	116.4	116.9	116.9
2131	Chewing and smoking tobacco	129.4	129.5	129.7	129.7	131.0	131.0	132.8	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.8	132.7	134.9	136.1
2211	Weaving mills, cotton (12/72=100)	110.0	106.3	108.9	110.8	111.6	113.7	115.3	118.8	122.4	126.1	127.0	128.1	129.7	132.1
2254	Knit underwear mills	113.8	113.5	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.4	114.7	115.2	115.3	123.9	124.1	124.9	125.0	129.6
2272	Tufted carpets and rugs	100.5	101.0	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.7	101.9	104.2	104.5	105.6	108.2	108.9
2281	Yarn mills, except wool (12/71=100)	124.8	116.2	119.7	121.4	128.0	141.2	143.3	146.2	147.6	155.9	157.3	157.6	158.1	158.2
2297	Scouring and combing plants (12/73=100)									100.0	100.1	104.8	104.6	80.8	80.8
2311	Men's and boys' suits and coats	139.2	137.6	139.5	139.5	140.1	140.8	142.9	142.9	143.7	145.2	145.2	145.3	147.0	147.8
2321	Men's dress shirts and nightwear	119.3	117.7	118.5	118.2	118.7	119.1	123.9	124.1	124.3	128.4	130.0	132.0	133.2	134.0
2322	Men's and boys' underwear	119.7	119.4	119.9	120.0	120.0	120.0	124.5	124.6	124.7	133.5	141.9	142.4	142.5	145.7
2327	Men's and boys' separate trousers	110.1	110.8	109.1	109.1	111.6	111.6	112.2	112.4	112.5	114.0	114.5	114.7	115.7	121.2
2328	Work clothing	124.2	124.0	123.9	123.9	125.2	125.4	125.8	128.8	129.5	131.0	137.7	140.7	155.1	156.6
2337	Women's suits, coats and skirts (12/71=100)	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.4	101.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6
2341	Women's and children's underwear (12/72=100)	102.7	102.2	102.7	102.6	102.7	103.3	105.3	106.2	106.2	108.9	109.1	109.4	113.2	113.9
2381	Fabric dress and work gloves	134.8	134.5	134.7	134.7	134.7	135.3	139.2	141.3	141.3	151.5	159.4	159.5	164.6	173.8
2421	Sawmills and planing mills (12/71=100)	142.8	151.0	150.2	146.0	145.9	150.4	148.7	146.7	149.0	147.9	146.9	153.8	161.1	158.4
2426	Hardwood dimension and flooring	168.3	164.7	166.7	166.8	182.2	185.4	186.4	188.3	189.5	189.9	190.5	186.5	186.8	185.9
2431	Millwork plants (12/71=100)	116.1	117.7	118.9	119.5	119.6	120.2	120.7	121.0	121.1	121.7	122.0	124.1	127.5	129.9
2432	Veneer and plywood plants (12/71=100)	136.8	160.1	136.7	120.0	121.9	120.4	116.9	149.2	145.9	134.8	137.3	149.4	168.0	158.3
2442	Wirebound boxes and crates (12/67=100)	143.7	139.8	143.3	142.8	142.8	148.8	155.1	156.3	156.3	156.3	160.9	164.6	166.5	172.3
2511	Wood furniture, not upholstered (12/71=100)	107.7	107.1	108.6	108.4	108.9	109.6	110.1	110.9	111.2	112.9	113.9	114.4	116.3	118.5
2512	Wood furniture upholstered (12/71=100)	105.8	105.4	106.2	106.2	106.6	106.8	107.2	109.2	109.2	110.2	110.4	110.8	113.9	116.4
2515	Mattresses and bedsprings	114.4	114.3	114.3	114.2	114.3	114.5	114.9	115.4	116.7	120.1	120.2	120.3	120.7	122.7
2521	Wood office furniture	126.1	124.9	124.9	124.9	126.0	127.8	129.5	130.1	130.5	132.3	135.1	138.4	138.9	141.5
2611	Pulp mills (12/73=100)									100.0	100.8	100.9	117.0	129.3	132.3
2647	Sanitary paper products	124.7	124.8	125.4	125.4	124.8	125.2	125.2	127.7	128.4	132.3	133.0	134.4	143.8	149.7
2652	Set-up paperboard boxes (12/72=100)	107.6	106.1	106.1	106.1	107.3	109.8	110.5	113.6	114.2	116.9	120.6	120.9	128.1	130.6
2654	Sanitary food containers	110.2	109.8	111.1	110.5	110.6	110.9	111.5	111.8	112.6	113.8	114.8	118.0	122.5	125.1
2812	Alkalies and chlorine (12/73=100)									100.0	101.0	102.2	106.2	109.9	113.9
2819	Inorganic chemicals, n.e.c. (12/73=100)									100.0	103.4	104.4	107.5	109.6	111.5
2822	Synthetic rubber	100.8	100.7	100.8	100.9	100.9	100.9	101.3	101.4	101.7	102.4	102.6	113.1	119.2	133.9
2823	Cellulosic man-made fibers	109.0	108.7	108.7	108.8	109.4	109.4	110.1	110.1	110.7	112.7	117.9	118.4	123.6	124.5
2824	Organic fibers, noncellulosic	97.9	97.9	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.1	98.6	99.2	100.1	100.5
2834	Pharmaceutical preparations (12/71=100)	101.9	101.7	102.2	102.2	102.1	102.1	102.2	102.5	102.8	103.1	103.6	104.3	104.6	106.2
2841	Soap and other detergents (12/71=100)	103.0	102.2	102.7	102.8	103.3	103.4	105.1	106.3	106.7	106.8	107.3	109.2	111.7	119.3
2844	Perfumes, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations (12/71=100)	98.7	98.7	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.9	99.3	99.3	99.5	99.9	100.9	102.2	103.2
2871	Fertilizers	96.0	93.9	94.0	94.2	94.1	94.1	94.2	107.8	109.7	112.1	113.3	114.7	115.1	115.3
2872	Fertilizers, mixing only	114.0	109.7	109.8	109.8	109.8	109.8	109.9	138.2	141.9	145.5	147.7	149.8	150.1	150.3
2892	Explosives	119.5	117.7	117.7	117.8	117.7	117.7	123.3	125.3	126.7	135.2	135.5	136.3	139.7	143.6
3011	Tires and inner tubes (12/73=100)									100.0	101.3	103.9	110.0	110.9	111.6
3021	Rubber footwear (12/71=100)	113.6	112.0	113.0	113.0	113.1	115.4	115.4	115.5	120.5	120.5	124.3	124.5	125.3	125.3
3031	Reclaimed rubber (12/73=100)									100.0	100.9	101.1	102.6	110.9	117.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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32. Continued—Price indexes for the output of selected SIC industries [1]

1963 SIC code	Industry	Annual average 1973	1973								1974				
			May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
	MANUFACTURING—Continued														
3121	Industrial leather belting and packing	145.3	146.0	146.0	146.1	145.7	146.0	146.7	148.2	147.9	149.0	151.5	153.6	154.6	152.7
3141	Shoes, except rubber (12/71=100)	111.4	110.3	110.3	110.4	110.5	111.2	111.7	112.5	112.9	114.0	114.7	115.6	117.5	118.0
3211	Flat glass (12/71=100)	99.8	100.8	100.0	98.3	98.3	98.5	98.5	101.0	102.6	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.4
3221	Glass containers	138.9	136.7	141.6	137.1	137.4	137.1	143.5	143.5	143.5	143.5	143.5	145.6	146.7	157.3
3241	Cement, hydraulic	137.2	137.6	137.6	137.9	137.9	137.9	138.2	138.3	138.3	149.5	151.2	151.7	155.5	155.8
3251	Brick and structural clay tile	131.9	131.7	132.1	132.1	132.2	132.2	133.5	133.5	133.8	136.0	137.6	140.3	141.8	142.4
3255	Clay refractories	138.6	138.6	138.6	138.6	138.6	138.6	138.6	138.6	138.6	138.7	138.7	138.7	138.7	138.7
3259	Structural clay products n.e.c.	112.4	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	113.0	113.2	113.2	113.4	116.5	117.7	122.4	123.1	126.8
3261	Vitreous plumbing fixtures	121.0	121.7	121.7	121.9	121.8	121.8	122.0	122.0	122.2	124.2	124.3	124.7	127.5	132.9
3262	Vitreous china food utensils	146.9	148.3	148.3	148.3	148.3	148.3	148.3	148.3	152.6	153.7	155.4	155.4	155.4	170.1
3263	Fine earthenware food utensils	143.2	143.7	143.7	143.7	143.7	143.7	143.7	143.7	143.9	146.6	147.9	147.9	147.9	148.7
3271	Concrete block and brick	135.1	134.4	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.1	137.9	138.7	139.3	142.7	143.3	145.9	145.9	151.0
3273	Ready mixed concrete	133.0	132.8	133.7	133.7	133.6	133.8	135.0	135.4	135.6	141.5	144.2	145.8	146.7	149.0
3275	Gypsum products	120.9	120.4	124.1	122.9	122.5	122.0	122.4	122.0	123.3	127.9	130.2	129.7	132.7	133.5
3291	Abrasive products (12/71=100)	104.7	104.2	104.9	105.0	105.0	105.4	106.0	106.4	106.5	108.7	108.6	111.4	112.5	113.7
3312	Blast furnace and steel mills	134.3	134.3	134.5	134.5	134.5	134.6	135.5	135.7	135.9	138.3	139.1	146.7	151.7	163.8
3315	Steel wire drawing, etc	135.7	136.1	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.7	136.8	136.8	136.8	142.2	145.7	153.6	160.1	178.5
3316	Cold finishing of steel shapes	132.3	132.0	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	134.0	134.0	134.0	135.9	136.5	140.9	144.5	155.7
3317	Steel pipe and tube	134.5	134.9	135.1	135.1	135.1	135.1	135.1	135.2	135.2	138.1	140.1	146.5	155.1	168.1
3321	Gray iron foundries (12/68=100)	125.9	125.3	125.9	125.9	126.0	126.2	128.3	132.1	133.5	134.3	134.9	136.3	142.1	146.9
3322	Malleable iron foundries (12/73=100)									100.0	102.4	102.5	103.9	110.1	111.7
3333	Primary zinc	150.1	144.0	146.4	144.7	150.5	150.4	153.2	156.6	214.6	228.7	226.0	226.4	246.3	252.4
3334	Primary aluminum	101.3	99.7	99.6	98.5	98.5	102.9	105.8	109.8	114.4	118.9	118.9	139.5	147.8	149.3
3339	Primary nonferrous metals, n.e.c.	164.4	167.8	170.9	177.8	166.6	168.6	173.4	173.8	188.8	206.2	260.8	263.8	266.2	308.9
3341	Secondary nonferrous metals (12/71=100)	126.5	121.5	123.3	126.3	134.3	134.5	136.7	141.2	152.9	161.4	167.5	180.0	203.9	214.7
3351	Copper rolling and drawing	141.0	141.1	141.2	141.1	140.6	143.2	145.6	152.4	158.1	162.9	163.3	176.1	186.5	198.8
3352	Aluminum rolling and drawing (12/68=100)	109.2	108.3	108.7	108.8	109.0	109.7	110.2	111.1	113.6	118.7	119.9	125.5	134.8	137.8
3356	Rolling, drawing, and extruding of metals, excluding copper, aluminum (12/71=100)	110.0	110.2	111.0	110.8	111.1	111.6	112.0	112.6	116.4	118.5	119.6	121.7	124.1	133.8
3411	Metal cans	135.6	136.8	136.8	136.9	136.9	136.9	135.8	135.8	135.9	140.5	140.5	140.7	148.8	153.0
3423	Hand and edge tools (12/67=100)	131.6	131.2	131.8	131.8	131.6	132.9	133.5	134.1	134.8	137.4	138.1	139.5	140.1	145.4
3425	Hand saws and saw blades (12/72=100)	100.9	100.4	101.1	101.1	101.1	101.6	101.6	101.9	102.4	103.2	103.8	105.8	106.1	108.8
3431	Metal plumbing fixtures	125.2	124.6	125.9	126.0	126.1	126.2	126.3	126.8	128.9	129.5	131.6	134.1	138.6	141.4
3452	Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers (12/73=100)									100.0	100.1	101.8	102.4	107.8	116.0
3491	Metal barrels, drums, and pails (12/73=100)									100.0	100.1	101.5	103.9	106.0	113.4
3493	Steelsprings	121.5	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.9	122.9	124.2	124.2	125.0	125.9	126.3	129.7	130.9	131.3
3494	Valves and pipe fittings (12/71=100)	104.9	104.0	104.7	105.2	105.0	105.2	106.6	108.7	109.0	111.8	113.8	117.1	122.4	127.2
3496	Collapsible tubes	127.0	126.1	126.2	127.1	127.1	127.3	127.7	130.3	131.0	132.4	135.0	134.9	140.0	142.2
3498	Fabricated pipe and fittings	143.5	140.5	142.7	142.7	146.7	146.7	146.7	148.2	149.2	149.2	149.4	152.9	157.0	165.5
3519	Internal combustion engines	124.0	123.5	123.5	123.5	124.2	124.2	125.6	126.8	127.0	128.7	129.6	131.3	131.9	135.1
3532	Mining machinery and equipment (12/72=100)	102.7	102.0	102.1	102.5	103.9	104.2	104.7	104.7	105.0	109.2	110.9	112.5	114.5	117.3
3533	Oil field machinery and equipment	133.4	133.4	133.9	134.3	134.4	134.4	134.5	134.6	136.3	138.4	138.9	141.8	147.8	153.2
3534	Elevators and moving stairways	123.5	123.3	123.3	123.3	123.3	123.3	124.7	124.7	124.8	124.6	124.6	127.4	128.2	129.1
3535	Conveyors and conveying equipment (12/71=100)	104.3	104.2	104.2	104.3	104.3	104.5	104.7	105.6	106.1	107.0	107.2	107.4	111.8	112.3
3537	Industrial trucks and tractors	128.0	128.0	128.4	128.5	128.9	128.9	129.4	129.7	130.9	131.2	131.5	132.9	134.2	141.2
3541	Metal-cutting machine tools (12/71=100)	108.5	108.0	108.3	108.7	108.8	109.8	111.1	111.9	113.2	115.1	116.5	118.6	120.8	124.9
3542	Metal-forming machine tools (12/71=100)	108.5	108.6	108.7	108.7	108.7	110.3	111.6	111.8	112.6	116.1	116.7	120.4	123.0	126.7
3552	Textile machinery (12/69=100)	116.0	116.1	116.7	116.8	116.6	116.7	116.8	118.5	118.9	120.7	120.9	121.7	122.3	125.8
3553	Woodworking machinery (12/72=100)	101.9	101.2	102.2	102.3	102.3	102.4	103.1	103.8	104.2	104.9	106.1	107.4	108.2	110.9
3555	Printing trades machinery and equipment (12/72=100)	103.6	103.3	103.9	103.9	105.4	105.5	105.8	105.9	105.9	106.0	108.5	110.7	111.8	113.1
3562	Ball and roller bearings	120.8	121.6	121.9	121.9	121.9	121.9	121.9	122.1	122.7	125.1	125.2	125.8	126.1	134.0
3572	Typewriters	106.3	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.8	106.8	106.8	107.7	107.9	108.1	109.1	109.1	109.3
3576	Scales and balances	121.7	121.1	121.9	121.9	122.0	122.0	123.5	123.6	124.5	126.6	126.6	126.5	128.8	129.1
3611	Electric measuring instruments and test equipment (12/71=100)	100.7	100.4	100.4	100.3	100.6	100.6	100.6	101.0	101.0	101.7	102.4	104.6	104.4	104.6
3612	Transformers	98.5	98.3	98.8	98.8	99.1	99.9	99.2	99.7	100.8	103.8	104.0	106.3	108.2	110.3
3613	Switchgear and switchboards	114.1	114.3	114.4	114.0	114.0	114.8	115.0	115.6	116.4	118.6	119.6	121.2	124.3	130.5
3623	Electric welding apparatus (12/72=100)	103.6	103.2	104.4	104.2	104.2	104.3	105.7	106.2	107.7	109.4	109.7	109.7	113.5	119.1
3624	Carbon and graphite products (12/67=100)	119.4	119.9	119.9	119.9	119.9	120.0	120.0	120.0	120.1	120.1	120.1	124.7	128.5	132.4
3633	Household laundry equipment (12/73=100)									100.0	100.7	100.8	101.1	102.1	102.2
3634	Electric housewares and fans (12/71=100)	100.1	100.6	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.4	101.1	101.5	103.1	103.8	104.5
3635	Household vacuum cleaners	100.6	103.5	98.6	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.7	99.0	99.1	99.9	99.9	101.9	103.2	106.3
3641	Electric lamps	120.2	119.8	121.9	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	122.1	123.8	124.1	124.5	124.5	124.8	125.0
3642	Lighting fixtures (12/71=100)	103.8	103.3	103.7	103.7	104.2	104.3	104.8	105.2	105.5	109.8	109.9	111.2	112.7	116.7
3644	Noncurrent carrying devices (12/72=100)	103.0	103.3	103.4	103.4	103.3	103.4	104.8	105.3	105.9	109.3	110.9	112.8	119.7	125.6
3652	Phonograph records	115.2	115.4	115.4	115.4	115.4	115.4	115.4	115.4	115.4	115.4	115.4	116.6	116.6	116.6
3671	Electron tubes, receiving type	144.2	144.2	144.2	144.2	144.2	144.2	144.3	144.3	144.3	144.4	144.4	146.5	147.4	147.5
3672	Cathode ray picture tubes	84.2	84.2	84.3	84.3	84.3	84.3	84.3	84.3	84.4	84.6	84.6	85.0	85.0	85.3
3673	Electron tubes, transmitting	115.6	115.6	116.2	116.2	116.2	116.0	116.3	116.3	116.6	117.9	118.0	118.2	118.3	118.7
3674	Semiconductors	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.9	92.5	92.6	92.6	92.7	95.8	95.6	95.7	95.8	96.0	96.2
3692	Primary batteries, dry and wet	123.9	123.9	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.3	124.3	124.5	125.2	125.2
3693	X-ray equipment, apparatus and tubes (12/67=100)	129.8	129.4	129.4	128.0	128.3	128.6	129.4	132.4	132.4	136.1	136.2	136.2	136.3	136.9
3717	Motor vehicles and parts	121.2	120.9	120.7	121.1	121.4	120.8	122.0	122.4	123.2	124.3	125.1	125.7	126.0	128.0
3861	Photographic equipment (12/71=100)	102.2	102.1	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.4	102.5	102.6	103.0	103.1	103.9	104.4	104.7	110.5
3941	Games and toys	118.4	118.3	118.3	118.4	118.4	118.4	119.6	119.6	119.9	129.0	132.2	133.7	134.6	135.4

[1] For a description of the series, see **BLS Handbook of Methods** (BLS Bulletin 1711, 1971), chapter 12. See also "Industry and Sector Price Indexes," in the **Monthly Labor Review,** August 1965, pp. 974–82.

Not available because the price coverage did not meet publication standards.

NOTE: Beginning in January 1967, index weights and classifications are based on the 1963 Censuses of Manufactures and Minerals. They were formerly based on the 1958 Industrial Censuses.

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33. Work stoppages, 1946 to date

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
1946	4,985		4,600		116,000	1.04
1947	3,693		2,170		34,600	.30
1948	3,419		1,960		34,100	.28
1949	3,606		3,030		50,500	.44
1950	4,843		2,410		38,800	.33
1951	4,737		2,220		22,900	.18
1952	5,117		3,540		59,100	.48
1953	5,091		2,400		28,300	.22
1954	3,468		1,530		22,600	.18
1955	4,320		2,650		28,200	.22
1956	3,825		1,900		33,100	.24
1957	3,673		1,390		16,500	.12
1958	3,694		2,060		23,900	.18
1959	3,708		1,880		69,000	.50
1960	3,333		1,320		19,100	.14
1961	3,367		1,450		16,300	.11
1962	3,614		1,230		18,600	.13
1963	3,362		941		16,100	.11
1964	3,655		1,640		22,900	.15
1965	3,963		1,550		23,300	.15
1966	4,405		1,960		25,400	.15
1967	4,595		2,870		42,100	.25
1968	5,045		2,649		49,018	.28
1969	5,700		2,481		42,869	.24
1970	5,716		3,305		66,414	.37
1971	5,138		3,280		47,589	.26
1972	5,010		1,714		27,066	.15
1973 p	5,600		2,200		27,000	.14
1972: January	427	643	80	195	2,530	.17
February	419	675	86	183	1,849	.13
March	421	727	162	220	1,830	.11
April	498	759	187	257	2,258	.15
May	541	860	155	249	2,604	.16
June	491	818	311	413	3,606	.22
July	404	706	130	384	3,437	.23
August	485	790	168	270	2,840	.17
September	444	733	143	260	2,403	.16
October	395	665	173	277	1,342	.09
November	327	595	85	202	1,351	.08
December	158	411	35	162	1,018	.07
1973: p January	310	480	118	145	1,433	.09
February	380	590	141	200	1,281	.09
March	410	670	110	156	1,330	.08
April	470	710	146	167	1,890	.12
May	580	860	155	253	2,483	.15
June	520	840	238	299	2,173	.13
July	500	830	253	377	2,510	.16
August	530	890	167	341	2,698	.15
September	500	850	259	360	2,696	.18
October	420	740	164	261	2,421	.15
November	380	650	213	354	2,729	.17
December	250	460	78	145	1,849	.12
1974: p January	310	480	132	244	1,305	.08
February	350	560	102	134	1,142	.08
March	480	710	163	237	1,973	.12
April	550	840	211	331	3,542	.21
May	740	1,060	391	638	6,267	.36

p=preliminary.

NOTE: 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.

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34. Indexes of output per man-hour, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices, private economy, seasonally adjusted

[1967 = 100]

Item	Annual average		Quarterly indexes										
			1971		1972				1973				1974
	1972	1973	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Total private:													
Output per man-hour	112.8	115.6	109.3	110.1	110.7	112.5	113.3	114.8	116.4	116.1	116.2	115.9	114.0
Output	118.1	126.6	111.1	113.1	114.5	117.4	119.1	121.5	124.2	125.0	126.1	126.6	124.3
Man-hours	104.7	109.6	101.7	102.7	103.5	104.4	105.1	105.9	106.7	107.7	108.6	109.2	109.0
Compensation per man-hour [1]	142.4	151.6	134.7	136.1	139.4	141.4	143.1	145.7	149.6	151.9	154.6	157.7	159.5
Real compensation per man-hour [2]	113.7	113.9	110.4	111.0	112.7	113.4	113.8	114.8	116.2	115.6	115.1	114.6	112.8
Unit labor costs	126.2	131.2	123.3	123.6	125.9	125.7	126.3	126.9	128.5	130.9	133.1	136.0	139.9
Unit nonlabor payments [3]	114.8	118.2	112.4	112.5	112.6	114.1	115.4	117.0	118.9	121.1	123.4	125.9	129.4
Implicit price deflator [4]	121.8	126.3	119.1	119.3	120.7	121.2	122.0	123.1	124.8	127.1	129.3	132.0	135.8
Private nonfarm:													
Output per man-hour	112.1	114.8	108.1	109.1	109.8	111.3	112.9	114.2	115.6	115.3	115.9	115.3	114.0
Output	118.7	126.6	111.2	113.3	114.9	117.9	119.9	122.3	125.1	126.3	127.6	127.6	125.4
Man-hours	106.0	110.3	102.9	103.8	104.6	105.9	106.2	107.1	108.2	109.5	110.2	110.7	110.0
Compensation per man-hour [1]	140.9	151.4	133.1	134.6	137.8	139.5	141.8	144.2	147.9	149.8	152.7	155.8	158.4
Real compensation per man-hour [2]	112.4	113.7	109.0	109.7	111.4	111.9	112.7	113.6	114.9	113.9	113.6	113.2	112.0
Unit labor costs	125.7	131.9	123.1	123.3	125.5	125.3	125.6	126.2	127.9	129.8	131.8	135.1	138.9
Unit nonlabor payments [3]	114.0	119.3	113.0	112.6	112.5	113.5	114.5	115.8	116.4	118.0	118.6	119.6	122.7
Implicit price deflator [4]	121.3	126.3	119.3	119.3	120.6	120.8	121.4	122.3	123.6	125.4	126.8	129.2	132.8
Manufacturing:													
Output per man-hour	121.8	127.6	116.4	116.4	118.6	120.7	123.2	124.9	126.1	127.3	128.9	127.8	127.3
Output [5]	118.6	130.2	109.0	109.8	113.0	117.1	120.3	124.4	127.5	129.9	131.5	131.9	129.7
Man-hours	97.4	102.1	93.6	94.4	95.3	97.0	97.6	99.6	101.1	102.0	102.0	103.2	101.9
Compensation per man-hour [1]	139.0	150.0	131.7	132.9	136.4	138.1	139.6	141.9	145.6	148.5	151.8	153.8	155.7
Real compensation per man-hour [2]	110.9	112.7	108.0	108.3	110.3	110.7	110.9	111.8	113.1	112.9	113.0	111.8	110.1
Unit labor costs	114.1	117.6	113.1	114.2	115.1	114.4	113.3	113.6	115.4	116.6	117.8	120.4	122.3
Nonfinancial corporations:													
Output per man-hour	117.9	122.0	114.3	115.3	116.6	117.3	118.3	119.3	121.4	121.7	123.1	122.1	120.1
Output	121.9	131.2	113.7	115.9	118.5	120.9	122.4	125.5	129.0	130.6	132.5	132.7	129.7
Man-hours	103.4	107.5	99.5	100.6	101.6	103.1	103.5	105.2	106.2	107.3	107.7	108.7	108.0
Compensation per man-hour [1]	141.3	152.1	133.9	135.1	138.8	140.2	142.3	144.0	148.2	150.5	153.8	156.1	158.6
Real compensation per man-hour [2]	112.8	114.2	109.7	110.1	112.2	112.5	113.1	113.5	115.1	114.5	114.4	113.4	112.2
Total unit costs	121.6	125.2	119.7	119.8	120.8	121.5	121.8	122.1	123.0	124.4	125.4	128.2	132.5
Unit labor costs	119.9	124.6	117.1	117.2	119.1	119.6	120.2	120.7	122.0	123.7	124.9	127.8	132.0
Unit nonlabor costs [6]	126.7	127.2	127.6	127.6	126.3	127.3	126.5	126.6	125.9	126.5	126.7	129.3	134.0
Unit profits [7]	84.8	92.5	81.0	80.0	83.0	82.6	84.9	89.0	91.4	92.7	94.8	90.9	84.6
Implicit price deflator [4]	116.0	120.3	113.9	113.8	115.1	115.6	116.2	117.1	118.2	119.6	120.7	122.6	125.3

[1] Wages and salaries of employees plus employers' contributions for social insurance and private benefit plans. Except for nonfinancial corporations, where there are no self-employed, data also include an estimate of wages, salaries, and supplemental payments for the self-employed.

[2] Compensation per man-hour adjusted for changes in the Consumer Price Index.

[3] Nonlabor payments include profits, depreciation, interest, rental income, and indirect taxes.

[4] Current dollar gross product divided by constant dollar gross product.

[5] Quarterly measures adjusted to annual estimates of output (gross product originating) from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

[6] Include depreciation, interest, and indirect taxes.

[7] Includes corporate profits before taxes and inventory valuation adjustment.

NOTE: Manufacturing data have been revised beginning in the 1st quarter of 1972 to reflect revisions in the Federal Reserve Board Index of Industrial Production.

SOURCE: Output data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, and the Federal Reserve Board. Compensation and man-hour data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

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35. Percent change from preceding quarter and year in output per man-hour, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices, private economy, seasonally adjusted at annual rate [1]

[1967=100]

Item	Quarterly percent change at annual rate						Percent change from same quarter a year ago					
	III to IV 1972	IV 1972 to I 1973	I to II 1973	II to III 1973	III to IV 1973	IV 1973 to I 1974	IV 1971 to IV 1972	I 1972 to I 1973	II 1972 to II 1973	III 1972 to III 1973	IV 1972 to IV 1973	I 1973 to I 1974
Total private:												
Output per man-hour	5.2	5.8	−1.2	0.4	−0.8	−6.4	4.2	5.2	3.2	2.5	1.0	r−2.0
Output	8.4	9.3	2.6	3.6	1.5	−7.1	7.5	8.5	6.5	5.9	4.2	0.0
Man-hours	3.0	3.3	3.8	3.2	2.3	−.7	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	2.1
Compensation per man-hour [2]	7.4	11.3	6.3	7.3	8.1	r4.9	7.0	7.3	7.4	8.0	8.2	6.6
Real compensation per man-hour [3]	3.6	5.2	−2.3	−1.7	−1.6	r−5.9	3.5	3.2	1.9	1.1	−.2	−2.9
Unit labor costs	2.0	5.2	7.6	6.9	8.9	12.0	2.6	2.1	4.1	5.4	7.2	8.8
Unit nonlabor payments [4]	6.0	6.6	7.4	7.9	8.2	11.7	4.1	5.6	6.1	7.0	7.5	8.8
Implicit price deflator [5]	3.5	5.7	7.5	7.3	8.6	11.9	3.2	3.4	4.9	6.0	7.3	8.8
Private nonfarm:												
Output per man-hour	4.7	5.0	−.8	1.8	−1.9	r−4.4	4.6	5.3	3.6	2.6	1.0	−1.4
Output	8.3	9.2	3.9	4.4	−.1	−6.7	8.0	8.9	7.1	6.4	4.3	.3
Man-hours	3.4	4.0	4.8	2.6	1.9	−2.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.3	1.7
Compensation per man-hour [2]	6.8	10.7	5.3	8.0	8.4	r6.9	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.7	8.1	7.1
Real compensation per man-hour [3]	3.1	4.6	−3.3	−1.1	−1.3	r−4.1	3.6	3.2	1.8	.8	−.3	−2.5
Unit labor costs	2.0	5.4	6.2	6.1	10.5	11.8	2.4	1.9	3.6	4.9	7.0	8.6
Unit nonlabor payments [4]	4.4	2.4	5.4	2.2	3.4	10.7	2.8	3.5	3.9	3.6	3.3	5.3
Implicit price deflator [5]	2.9	4.3	5.9	4.7	7.9	11.4	2.5	2.5	3.7	4.4	5.7	7.4
Manufacturing:												
Output per man-hour	5.7	3.9	3.8	5.0	−3.4	−1.5	7.4	6.4	5.5	4.6	2.3	.9
Output [6]	14.3	10.3	7.7	5.0	1.2	−6.5	13.3	12.8	10.9	9.3	6.0	1.7
Man-hours	8.2	6.2	3.8	−0.0	4.8	−5.1	5.5	6.1	5.2	4.5	3.7	.8
Compensation per man-hour [2]	6.8	10.8	8.2	9.3	5.3	5.1	6.8	6.7	7.5	8.8	8.4	7.0
Real compensation per man-hour [3]	3.2	4.7	−.7	.2	−4.1	−5.8	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.8	−0.0	−2.6
Unit labor costs	1.1	6.6	4.2	4.1	9.0	6.6	−.5	.3	1.9	4.0	6.0	6.0
Nonfinancial corporations:												
Output per man-hour	3.4	7.3	1.0	4.6	−3.3	−6.2	3.5	4.2	3.8	4.0	2.3	−1.1
Output	10.4	11.6	5.0	6.1	.5	−8.7	8.3	8.9	8.0	8.2	5.7	.5
Man-hours	6.8	4.0	4.0	1.5	3.9	−2.7	4.6	4.5	4.0	4.0	3.3	1.6
Compensation per man-hour [2]	4.9	12.1	6.6	9.0	6.0	6.7	6.6	6.7	7.3	8.1	8.4	7.0
Real compensation per man-hour [3]	1.3	5.9	−2.1	−.2	−3.4	−4.3	3.1	2.6	1.8	1.2	−0.0	−2.5
Total unit costs	1.1	2.8	4.6	3.3	9.4	14.2	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.9	5.0	7.8
Unit labor costs	1.4	4.4	5.5	4.2	9.7	13.8	3.0	2.5	3.4	3.9	5.9	8.2
Unit nonlabor costs [5]	.3	−2.0	1.7	.6	8.4	15.5	−.8	−.3	−.6	.2	2.1	6.4
Unit profits [7]	20.4	11.6	5.5	9.4	−15.6	−25.0	11.2	10.2	12.3	11.6	2.1	−7.5
Implicit price deflator [8]	3.2	3.8	4.7	4.0	6.1	9.2	2.9	2.7	3.4	3.9	4.6	6.0

[1] Computed from seasonally adjusted original data.

[2] Wages and salaries of employees plus employers' contributions for social insurance and private benefit plans. Except for nonfinancial corporations where there are no self-employed, data also include an estimate of wages, salaries, and supplemental payments for the self-employed.

[3] Compensation per man-hour adjusted for changes in the Consumer Price Index.

[4] Nonlabor payments include profits, depreciation, interest, rental income, and indirect taxes.

[5] Current dollar gross product divided by constant dollar gross product.

[6] Quarterly measures adjusted to annual estimates of output (gross product originating) from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

[7] Include depreciation, interest, and indirect taxes.

[8] Includes corporate profits before taxes and inventory valuation adjustment.

r = revised.

NOTE: Manufacturing data have been revised beginning in the 1st quarter of 1972 to reflect revisions in the Federal Reserve Board Index of Industrial Production.

SOURCE: Output data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, and the Federal Reserve Board. Compensation and man-hours data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

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