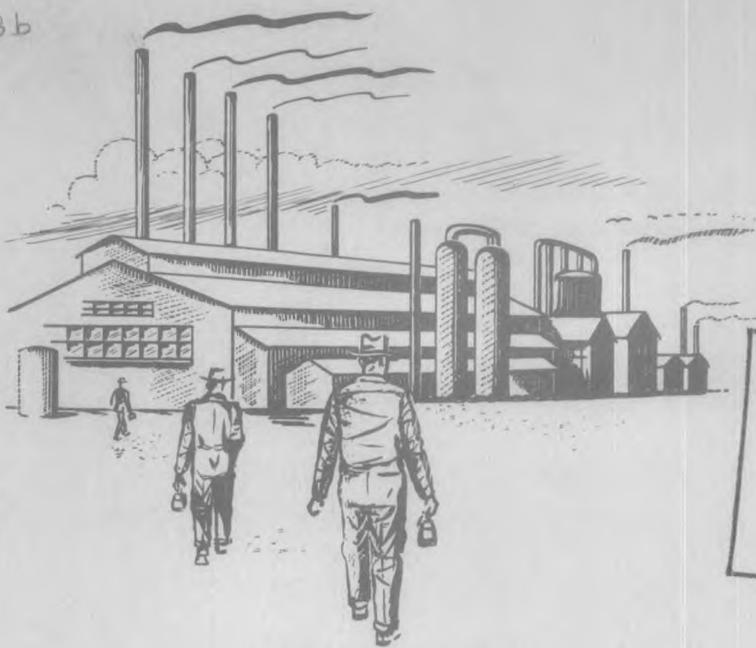


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Factory Workers' Earnings in Selected Manufacturing Industries

June 1959

Distribution of Nonsupervisory Workers in
Selected Manufacturing Industries by
Straight-Time Hourly Earnings

Bulletin No. 1275
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
James P. Mitchell, Secretary
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague, Commissioner



**Factory Workers' Earnings in Selected
Manufacturing Industries
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Preface

The Bureau of Labor Statistics provides in this bulletin the basic results of a nationwide survey of straight-time hourly earnings (exclusive of premium pay for overtime and work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts) of nonsupervisory workers in selected manufacturing industries. The data reflect a June 1959 payroll period.

The survey was part of a broad program of studies initiated by the U. S. Department of Labor for continuing appraisal of Federal minimum wage legislation. The Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions participated in the planning of the survey and provided the necessary funds.

This bulletin was prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations by Herbert Schaffer under the direction of Norman J. Samuels.

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Factory Workers' Earnings in Selected Manufacturing Industries, June 1959

Summary

Approximately 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ million nonsupervisory workers were employed in the selected manufacturing industries surveyed in June 1959.¹ The economic importance of these industries may be measured by the value of goods shipped, which totaled over \$20 billion in 1957.² These industries were concentrated, for the most part, in the South and Northeast regions, each accounting for about two-fifths of the workers. The employment of women was of major significance in most of the industries studied, representing approximately half of the total employment.³ The proportion of women in the work force was particularly high in the apparel industries, where they constituted about 85 percent of the employees. The use of incentive pay systems varied widely among the industries studied. In seven of the industries, half or more of the production workers were paid by this method; in five other industries, from one-fifth to three-tenths of such workers were paid on an incentive basis.

The manufacturing industries studied were all relatively low-wage industries. The highest average hourly wage recorded in June 1959 was \$1.84 at straight-time rates (excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends and late shifts) for nonsupervisory workers in the vegetable and animal oils and fats industry (table 1). The level of straight-time earnings in none of the other industry averages exceeded \$1.65, and was less than \$1.50 in nine industries. The lowest average hourly earnings were \$1.25 paid to nonsupervisory workers in men's seamless hosiery mills. In contrast, the straight-time average (exclusive of premium pay for overtime work) for production workers in all manufacturing industries combined, was \$2.16 an hour in June 1959.⁴

The 59-cent range in average wage levels among these low-wage industries reflects substantial differences in pay structures. Even among those industries studied in the apparel group (men's furnishings, women's under garments, children's outerwear, miscellaneous apparel, and fabricated textile products), the level of earnings varied by as much as 27 cents.

Individual earnings, for the most part, were clustered at or near the \$1 Federal minimum wage (table 2). Most of the workers, therefore, earned less than the industry averages. About a fifth of the nonsupervisory workers in all industries combined earned from \$1 to \$1.05 an hour.⁵ The lower paid

¹ Two of the industries, sawmills and wooden containers, were surveyed in the South only.

² 1957 Annual Survey of Manufactures, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Series MAS-57-2, October 1959. Value of shipments for 1957 are shown separately for each of the industries subsequently discussed in this bulletin. Data for 1958 were not available at the time this bulletin was written.

³ Employment and Earnings, U. S. Department of Labor, Vol. 6, No. 5, November 1959, table B-6. Estimates of the representation of women in the work force are presented separately for each of the industries subsequently discussed in this bulletin. This information relates to July 1959.

⁴ Employment and Earnings, U. S. Department of Labor, Vol. 6, No. 2, August 1959, table C-3.

⁵ For ease of reading, in this and subsequent discussion of tabulations, the limits of the class intervals are designated as \$1 to \$1.05, or between \$1 and \$1.05, instead of using the more precise terminology of "\$1 and under \$1.05."

industries included in the survey generally had the largest concentrations of workers at that wage interval. For example, in men's seamless hosiery, men's shirts, and men's furnishings (industries with average earnings of \$1.25, \$1.27, and \$1.29, respectively), from about a fourth to three-tenths of the nonsupervisory workers had earnings between \$1 and \$1.05 an hour. Even the highest paid industry studied, vegetable and animal oils and fats, had a fifth of its workers at that wage interval.

Average earnings for nonsupervisory workers in the South were substantially below those for the rest of the country. Differences in pay levels were as much as 87 cents an hour in the vegetable and animal oils and fats industries.⁶ In 6 of the 11 remaining industries where comparisons were possible, average earnings in the South were lower by from 30 to 48 cents. The smallest difference was 15 cents in the men's seamless hosiery industry. Industry averages were also less widely dispersed in the South than in the country as a whole. Average hourly earnings ranged from \$1.12 in southern sawmills to \$1.34 in southern knitting mills and household furniture plants. Thus, the 22-cent range of average earnings among the industries studied in the South was about 2.5 times smaller than the interindustry variation in the country. Among the southern apparel industries, the greatest difference in average earnings was 13 cents, about half as large as the nationwide difference among the same apparel industries.

Another distinct characteristic of the industry pay structures studied in the South was the significantly large proportions of nonsupervisory workers clustered at or just above the Federal minimum wage of \$1. More than a third of the southern nonsupervisory workers in all of the industries combined had earnings of between \$1 and \$1.05 an hour. Seven of every 10 workers earning from \$1 to \$1.05 were employed in the South. As many as 56 percent of the sawmill workers were concentrated in the \$1 to \$1.05 wage interval. Eight of the 14 industries studied in the South had at least 38 percent of their workers earning from \$1 to \$1.05, and 4 of the remaining industries had from 26 to 29 percent earning these wages.

In addition to geographic wage differences, pay levels in the urban areas generally differed from those in less urbanized communities (table 3). In all but one of the industries studied on a nationwide basis in June 1959, average earnings in metropolitan areas exceeded those in nonmetropolitan areas by amounts ranging from 3 cents in men's seamless hosiery to 69 cents in vegetable and animal oils and fats. In the United States, the majority of nonsupervisory workers in 9 of the 14 industries (where data were available for both types of areas) were employed in metropolitan areas. In the South, on the other hand, most of the workers in all but one of the industries studied were employed in nonmetropolitan areas. Although metropolitan area averages in the South were also generally higher than nonmetropolitan area averages, pay differences were smaller. For example, differences in average hourly earnings by metropolitan area status in 10 industries in the South did not exceed 19 cents, whereas on a nationwide basis, wage differences in 9 industries were 20 cents or more.

Production workers accounted for more than nine-tenths of the nonsupervisory workers in the vast majority of the industries studied (table 4). Consequently, distributions of individual earnings for production workers were generally not markedly different from those of all nonsupervisory workers. Earnings,

⁶ These differences were computed by subtracting the aggregate earnings and employment for the South from those for the United States. The remaining aggregate provided an average for the United States minus the South; the average for the South was then subtracted from the average for the rest of the country.

however, were lower for production than for all nonsupervisory workers as reflected by the averages. Wage differences ranged from 1 to 3 cents, inclusive, in 11 industries, from 5 to 6 cents, inclusive, in 3 industries, and 12 cents in 1 industry. In the South, production workers also averaged less than all nonsupervisory workers, but the differences were generally not as great as in the country as a whole.

Wage Changes—April 1954 to June 1959

The June 1959 data collected in 13 of the 15 manufacturing industries surveyed in the United States and in 10 of the 14 in the South permitted comparisons of wage levels and distributions of production workers with those obtained from two earlier surveys in April 1954 and May 1958. In addition, data for 9 of these industries in the United States and 8 in the South were available from a study conducted in April 1956 (tables 6 and 7).

Nationwide employment of production workers in the industries studied generally increased or remained relatively constant during the period from April 1954 to April 1956. Employment conditions in May 1958 reflected the 1957-58 recession; the number of workers decreased between April 1956 and May 1958 in all but one of the industries studied in both periods. As a result, 1958 employment levels in eight industries were below their 1954 levels. Between May 1958 and June 1959, employment increased in all but one of the industries where data were available. However, these employment gains were insufficient in four industries (miscellaneous apparel, costume jewelry, handbags, and vegetable and animal oils and fats) to offset previous decreases. Employment levels between 1954 and 1958 rose from 4 to 17 percent in 8 of the 13 industries, and declined from 5 to 10 percent in the others.

In the South, employment of production workers in the industries studied between April 1954 and June 1959 showed a greater percentage increase than in the country as a whole. Employment levels rose in all but one of the industries studied in the South by from 14 to 33 percent; the gain in a majority of the cases amounted to at least 25 percent. Between April 1956 and May 1958, which includes the recession period, employment did not fall as markedly in the southern industries studied as in the Nation as a whole. The number of workers in the South decreased in three industries, remained the same in three others, and increased in another.

Average pay levels of production workers among the industries studied on a nationwide basis rose by at least 13 cents an hour and by as much as 32 cents between April 1954 and June 1959. On a percentage basis, the increases varied from 10 to 25 percent, of which more than half were between 10 and 14 percent. There appeared to be no correlation between the level of average hourly earnings and the amount of increase. For example, the lowest two averages in April 1954 were \$1.11 in men's and boys' furnishings and \$1.20 in handbags, and the highest two were \$1.40 in vegetable and animal oils and fats and \$1.45 in household furniture. Average earnings by June 1959 had increased by 14 and 20 percent, respectively, in the lower paid industries, and by 23 and 12 percent, respectively, in the higher paid group. In four of eight industries (confectionery, men's and boys' furnishings, miscellaneous fabricated textile products, and handbags) where data were available for four payroll periods, the increase in average earnings was greater in the period from 1954 to 1956 than the total increases recorded between 1956 and 1959; in miscellaneous apparel and in household furniture, the increase in average earnings was greater in the period from 1956 to 1958 than in the other two periods; and in the other two industries (knitting mills and girls' and children's outerwear), earnings increased by approximately the same amounts in each of the three periods studied.

The rise in average hourly earnings between April 1954 and June 1959 was accompanied by marked changes in the distribution of individual earnings. In April 1954, the proportion of production workers earning less than \$1 an hour ranged from 18 percent in the highest paid industry to 49 percent in the lowest paid industry. A majority of the other industries had at least three-tenths of their workers earning less than \$1 at that time. More than half of the workers in all but three of the industries studied earned less than \$1.25. In April 1956, about 1 month after the \$1 Federal minimum wage became effective, fewer than 3 percent of the workers in any of the industries studied earned less than \$1 an hour. This period further reflected the early effects of the new legal minimum by the concentration of earnings at or near \$1. In April 1954, no more than an eighth of the workers were earning between \$1 and \$1.05 an hour. In April 1956, as many as two-fifths of the workers earned from \$1 to \$1.05 and at least a fifth were at that interval in most of the industries. The upward swing of earnings during that 2-year period was not, however, solely confined to movement around the \$1 level in all of the industries. For example, the proportion of workers earning \$1.25 or more increased from 43 percent in April 1954 to 68 percent in April 1956 in the confectionery industry, from 44 to 54 percent in miscellaneous fabricated textile products, from 30 to 39 percent in the handbag industry, and by lesser amounts in each of the other industries.

Between April 1956 and May 1958, the concentrations of workers in the \$1 to \$1.05 wage interval had lessened in most of the industries studied. This decline continued through June 1959 in most of the industries, although the degree of change was somewhat smaller than in the previous period. However, at least 14 percent of the workers earned from \$1 to \$1.05 in 9 of the 13 industries studied during that period. More than half of the workers in all but two industries earned at least \$1.25 in June 1959.

Industry wage levels were substantially lower in the South than in the rest of the country. In April 1954, average hourly earnings ranged from 86 cents for production workers in girls' and children's outerwear to \$1.21 in knitting mills. Four of 10 industries studied in the South paid on the average less than \$1 an hour at that time. The proportion of workers earning less than \$1 varied from three-tenths in miscellaneous wood products to more than four-fifths in girls' and children's outerwear. More than two-thirds of the workers earned less than \$1.25 in each of the industries studied. With the establishment of the \$1 Federal minimum wage on March 1, 1956, wage levels and distributions of southern production workers changed strikingly. In six of eight industries, where data were available in April 1954 and April 1956, average hourly earnings increased by 10 to 27 percent. No more than 5 percent of the workers in any of the industries studied in the South in April 1956 earned less than the \$1 minimum wage. Moreover, fewer than 15 percent of the workers in any one of these eight industries earned between \$1 and \$1.05 in April 1954, whereas the lowest proportion at that pay interval in April 1956 was 26 percent. Six of the eight industries in the latter period had from 35 to 60 percent of their workers earning between \$1 and \$1.05. Except for the confectionery and household furniture industries, little change occurred in the proportions of workers earning \$1.25 or more during the 2-year period.

Subsequent increases in average earnings in the South between April 1956 and May 1958, and between May 1958 and June 1959 were substantially smaller than in the previous period, and were generally smaller than those recorded in the country as a whole. In general, the proportion of production workers concentrated in the \$1 to \$1.05 wage interval decreased somewhat by May 1958 and the proportion was reduced again by June 1959. However, the \$1 minimum apparently continued to influence wages in the South; from about two-fifths to a

half of the production workers in five industries, and from about a fourth to three-tenths in three other industries earned between \$1 to \$1.05 in June 1959. Although the proportion of workers earning at least \$1.25 an hour had increased by 12 to 24 percentage points in most of the industries in the South between April 1954 and June 1959, fewer than a third in 8 of 10 industries had those earnings in June 1959.

In comparing the rise in average hourly earnings in the United States and in the South during the period from April 1954 to June 1959, it can be noted that increases on a cents-per-hour basis were greater for the country as a whole in 6 of 10 industries where such data were available. On a percentage basis, increases in average pay levels were greater in the Nation in four industries, approximately the same in two industries, and greater in the South in four industries. Overall absolute and relative increases in the South were most noteworthy in the men's furnishings, children's outerwear, and household furniture industries.

The following portion of this report summarizes the wage levels and distributions in the United States and the South for each of the industries studied. Differences in earnings between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas and between production and all nonsupervisory workers are also discussed briefly. In addition, characteristics of the industry are noted wherever possible to provide some background information on the nature of the industry pay structure.

Confectionery and Related Products

Candy and related products accounted for the major portion of the confectionery industry's production. Value of candy shipments in 1957 amounted to over \$1 billion. Chocolate and cocoa products and chewing gum added \$626.6 million to value of shipments in the industry. The industry employed 62,000 nonsupervisory workers at the time of the survey in June 1959, almost half of them in the Northeast region. Women constituted about half of the work force. Incentive pay systems prevailed for about three-tenths of the production workers.

Nonsupervisory workers in the Nation's confectionery industry averaged \$1.60 an hour at straight-time rates in June 1959 (table 1). About a fourth of the workers within the scope of the survey earned less than \$1.30 and nearly the same proportion earned at least \$1.90 an hour. Fewer than a tenth of these workers received less than \$1.10 (table 2).

Thirteen percent of the nonsupervisory workers included in the confectionery industry survey were employed in the South, where average earnings of \$1.24 were 42 cents below the combined average for the rest of the country. All but a tenth of the southern workers had earnings of less than \$1.60; more than two-thirds earned between \$1 and \$1.30; and over a fourth were concentrated in the \$1 to \$1.05 wage interval.

Average hourly earnings for production workers in this industry were 3 cents below the level for all nonsupervisory workers both in the United States and in the South (table 4). Few differences existed between the overall distribution of individual earnings for nonsupervisory workers and for production workers.

Vegetable and Animal Oils and Fats

The vegetable and animal oils and fats industry includes mills which manufacture cottonseed, soybean, and other vegetable oils, and establishments engaged in rendering inedible grease and tallow, and manufacturing oils from other animals, such as fish. Shipments of cottonseed oil and grease and tallow

products exceed those of the other products in terms of value which, in 1957, amounted to \$458.6 million and \$427.6 million, respectively. Employment in the industry numbered 30,000 nonsupervisory workers in June 1959. The South accounted for two-fifths of these workers, and the North Central States, a third. Women accounted for fewer than a tenth of the work force. Incentive pay was of minor importance in the industry. All but about 5 percent of the production workers were paid on a time basis.

Nonsupervisory workers in the industry averaged \$1.84 an hour in June 1959 (table 1). Earnings for about the middle third of these workers ranged from \$1.40 to \$2.10 an hour; a fifth were concentrated in the \$1 to \$1.05 wage interval and a similar proportion earned \$2.30 or more (table 2).

In the South, nonsupervisory workers averaged \$1.33—87 cents below the combined average for the other regions of the United States. Of the approximately 6,000 nonsupervisory workers in the vegetable and animal oils and fats industry earning less than \$1.05, more than nine-tenths were employed in the South. Fewer than a fourth of the southern workers earned \$1.60 or more and over half earned less than \$1.10 an hour.

More than three-fifths of the country's nonsupervisory workers included in the industry study were employed in metropolitan areas. Their average earnings of \$2.09 exceeded the average for those in nonmetropolitan areas by 69 cents (table 3). These wage levels reflect the differences in the distribution of individual earnings. Fewer than a tenth of the nonsupervisory workers in metropolitan areas had earnings between \$1 and \$1.05 an hour, compared with more than two-fifths in nonmetropolitan areas. More than half of those in the former group earned at least \$2 an hour, whereas fewer than a fifth had these wages in the latter group.

Nearly three-fifths of the industry's work force in the South was employed in nonmetropolitan areas; these workers averaged \$1.18 an hour, compared with \$1.56 for those employed in metropolitan areas. This 38-cent difference was substantially less than the 69-cent difference between the averages in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas in the United States. Nearly three-fifths of the industry's southern workers in nonmetropolitan areas earned less than \$1.05 an hour, about twice the proportion in metropolitan areas.

Average hourly earnings for production workers in this industry were 12 cents below the average for all nonsupervisory workers in the United States and 8 cents below the level in the South (table 4). Production workers in metropolitan areas averaged \$1.96 an hour, 13 cents below the all nonsupervisory average, whereas the \$1.34 average for production workers in nonmetropolitan areas was only 6 cents below the Nation's average in these areas (table 5). In the South, the differences in pay levels between production and all nonsupervisory workers in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas were 9 and 8 cents, respectively.

Knitting Mills

Three types of operations are found in the knitting industry: (1) The "integrated" mill which purchases materials, produces textiles and related products, and performs the selling function; (2) the "contract" or "commission" mill which processes material owned by others; and (3) establishments commonly known as jobbers or converters of knit goods which perform the entrepreneurial functions of a manufacturing company such as buying the raw material, designing and preparing samples, and assigning yarns to others for knitting products on their

account. The products manufactured in knitting mills include full-fashioned hosiery, seamless hosiery, outerwear, underwear, tubular or flat fabric, gloves, and other related goods. In terms of value of shipment, knitted outerwear ranked highest with \$771.9 million of goods shipped in 1957. Seamless hosiery added almost \$554.8 million to the value of shipments for the industry and knit fabrics, \$445.1 million. In June 1959, employment in the industry totaled 219,000 non-supervisory workers; more than half were employed in the South and two-fifths in the Northeast. The bulk of the industry's production work force (almost two-thirds) was paid on an incentive basis; individual piece-rate system was the most typical. Women represented almost seven-tenths of the workers.

Average hourly earnings were \$1.44 for nonsupervisory workers included in the nationwide survey of knitting mills in June 1959 (table 1). Earnings for nine-tenths of these workers ranged from \$1 to \$2; slightly more than two-fifths earned less than \$1.25, and nearly two-thirds, less than \$1.50 an hour (table 2). The largest single concentration of workers at any one pay interval was represented by the 30,678 workers (14 percent) who earned from \$1 to \$1.05 an hour.

Average earnings of \$1.34 in the South were 21 cents below the combined average for the other sections of the country. Half of the southern workers earned less than \$1.25 an hour, and a fifth were concentrated in the \$1 to \$1.05 wage interval. Nearly a fourth of the southern workers earned at least \$1.50 an hour.

A majority of the nonsupervisory workers in knitting mills were employed in the nonmetropolitan areas of the United States. These workers averaged \$1.35, 20 cents less than those in metropolitan areas (table 3). In the former areas, 18 percent of the workers earned less than \$1.05 and 6 percent earned \$2 or more, compared with 10 and 16 percent, respectively, in the latter areas.

The proportion of knitting mill workers in the nonmetropolitan areas of the South was greater than that in the country as a whole, and the difference in pay levels between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas was smaller. Average hourly earnings in the South were \$1.39 in metropolitan areas and \$1.32 in nonmetropolitan areas. A difference of only 5 percentage points existed between the proportions of workers earning less than \$1.25 in the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas of the South.

Wage levels and distributions for knitting mill workers in production jobs varied but slightly from the overall levels and distributions (tables 4 and 5).

Men's Seamless Hosiery Mills

Workers employed in knitting, dyeing, or finishing men's seamless hosiery numbered 33,000 in June 1959, and accounted for 15 percent of the employment in the Nation's knitting mills. The industry was highly concentrated in the South where all but about a tenth of the workers were employed. Women were predominant in the work force, accounting for almost three-fourths of the workers. The incentive method of wage payment was widespread in these mills; two-thirds of the workers were paid on this basis. Men's seamless hosiery accounted for about two-fifths of the value of all seamless hosiery shipped in 1957.

Average earnings of \$1.25 at straight-time rates in men's seamless hosiery mills were 19 cents below the average in all types of knitting mills in June 1959 (table 1). Southern nonsupervisory workers in the industry averaged

\$1.23, 15 cents less than the combined average for the rest of the Nation. The distribution of earnings in the South varied only slightly from the overall distribution. Earnings for more than half of the southern workers fell below \$1.15 an hour and three-tenths were clustered in the \$1 to \$1.05 wage interval (table 2). Fewer than a tenth of the nonsupervisory work force in the South earned \$1.60 or more.

All but 5,000 of the 29,000 nonsupervisory workers in the men's seamless hosiery mills in the South were employed in nonmetropolitan areas. Earnings averaged \$1.22 in these areas compared with \$1.25 in metropolitan areas (table 3). The major difference in the distribution of individual earnings between the two areas was at the \$1 to \$1.05 wage interval; about a fourth of the metropolitan area workers and three-tenths of the nonmetropolitan area workers earned these wages.

The wage structure for production workers in men's seamless hosiery mills closely approximated that for all nonsupervisory workers. Average earnings for production workers in the United States were 2 cents below those for all nonsupervisory workers and only 1 cent in the South (table 4).

Men's, Youths', and Boys' Furnishings, Work Clothing, and Allied Garments

Included in the men's and boys' furnishings industry were manufacturers of dress and sport shirts, nightwear, underwear, neckwear, trousers, and work clothing. The value of shipments of shirts and nightwear was nearly \$828 million in 1957; underwear, \$259.9 million; neckwear, \$109.7 million; trousers, \$423.1 million; work shirts, \$88.4 million; and miscellaneous clothing, \$709.1 million. Manufacturers of men's and boys' furnishings are divided into three types as are most manufacturers of apparel. The division is similar to that found in the knitted goods industry and consists of (1) regular or inside factories which perform all of the manufacturing functions within the plant, (2) contractors who manufacture apparel from materials owned by others, and (3) jobbers who perform all of the functions except for production.

Nonsupervisory employees totaled 328,000 in June 1959; nearly half were employed in the South, more than a third in the Northeast, and about an eighth in the North Central area. Women accounted for 85 percent of the work force and most of them were employed as sewing-machine operators. Wage incentive systems are widely used in the industry. About seven-tenths of the production workers were paid by this method, and most of them were paid on a piece-rate basis.

Nonsupervisory workers in the industry earned an average of \$1.29 an hour in June 1959 (table 1). Earnings for almost three-tenths of these workers were concentrated in the \$1 to \$1.05 wage interval. Three-fifths of the nonsupervisory workers earned less than \$1.25 and four-fifths less than \$1.50 (table 2).

In the South, average earnings were \$1.14, 27 cents below the combined average for the rest of the country. More than three-fourths of the southern workers had hourly earnings of less than \$1.25 and approximately two-fifths earned between \$1 and \$1.05 an hour.

Average earnings in the nonmetropolitan areas of the country, where the majority of the industry's workers were located, were \$1.17. Earnings in metropolitan areas averaged \$1.44 (table 3). The differences in the distributions of earnings between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas were largely found in the lower and upper wage intervals. More than two-fifths of the workers in the small

city areas earned less than \$1.05 an hour, more than twice the proportion in the metropolitan areas. On the other hand, approximately a third of the workers in the latter areas earned at least \$1.50, more than three times the proportion in the former areas.

In the South, all but about a fifth of the nonsupervisory workers in the industry were employed in nonmetropolitan areas. Although average earnings in these areas were substantially lower than in the metropolitan areas, the difference was not as marked as in the country as a whole. Southern workers averaged \$1.12 in nonmetropolitan areas and \$1.24 in metropolitan areas, a difference of 12 cents compared with 27 cents for the Nation. The major difference in the distribution of earnings between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas in the South was the greater concentration of workers (45 percent as against 28 percent) earning between \$1 and \$1.05 in the latter areas.

Differences in wage levels and distributions between production workers and all nonsupervisory workers were relatively minor (tables 4 and 5). Average earnings for production workers were 2 cents lower than those for all nonsupervisory workers in the country as a whole and were identical in the South.

Men's, Youths', and Boys' Shirts(except Work Shirts), Collars, and Nightwear

The popularity of sport shirts has grown during the last 11 years, but not without some adverse effect on dress shirts. For example, 164.1 million men's and boys' dress shirts and 73.5 million men's and boys' sport shirts were cut in 1947, compared with 82.7 million dress shirts and 164.8 million sport shirts in 1958.⁷

Manufacturers of men's and boys' shirts employed 90,000 nonsupervisory workers in June 1959. These workers constituted more than a fourth of the men's furnishings industry. More than half of the industry's work force was located in the South and nearly two-fifths in the Northeast. The occupational structure of the industry is characterized by the large number of women workers engaged in sewing-machine operations—more than half of all production workers. Women, in fact, represented about nine-tenths of the industry's work force. Incentive pay—in the form of piecework—was widely used in the industry.

Nationwide earnings in the shirt industry averaged \$1.27 in June 1959, 2 cents less than the level for workers producing all types of men's and boys' furnishings (table 1). In the South, average earnings of \$1.15 in the shirt industry exceeded the average for southern workers in the larger industry group by 1 cent. Little difference existed in the distribution of earnings between nonsupervisory workers in the men's shirt industry and those in men's furnishings (table 2). Levels and distributions of earnings were also similar in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas (table 3).

Women's, Misses', Children's, and Infants' Under Garments

The value of shipments of women's and children's underwear totaled \$895.8 million in 1957, and that of corsets and allied garments amounted to \$397.4 million. The manufacture of women's under garments was concentrated in the Northeast, where more than two-thirds of the 114,000 workers included

⁷ 1947 Census of Manufacturers, Vol. 11, and Facts for Industry, Series MC23A-08, October 1959, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

in the survey were employed. Most of the jobs in the industry were filled by women who constituted almost nine-tenths of the workers. The incentive method of pay prevailed for slightly more than half of the production workers.

The Nation's producers of under garments for women, misses, children, and infants paid an average of \$1.38 an hour in June 1959 (table 1). Earnings for nine-tenths of the nonsupervisory workers ranged from \$1 to \$1.90 an hour (table 2). More than a fifth of the workers earned less than \$1.10; about half, less than \$1.25; and four-fifths, less than \$1.60.

Average earnings in the South were \$1.24, 17 cents less than the combined average for the other sections of the country. Although workers in the South represented about one-fifth of the industry's work force, they accounted for approximately two-fifths of all workers earning less than \$1.05 an hour. Almost half of the southern workers earned less than \$1.15 and all but a tenth less than \$1.60.

Approximately three-fifths of the workers in the industry were employed in the metropolitan areas of the United States. Their average earnings of \$1.43 exceeded the pay level in the nonmetropolitan areas by 15 cents (table 3). In the South, on the other hand, about a fourth of the workers were located in metropolitan areas where they averaged \$1.26, only 3 cents more than those in nonmetropolitan areas. In the Nation, the proportion of workers in nonmetropolitan areas earning \$1 to \$1.05 was higher than those in metropolitan areas by 7 percentage points, while the proportion in the latter areas earning \$2 or more was higher than those in the former areas by 8 percentage points. Corresponding differences between the proportions of southern workers in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas were 1 and 3 percentage points, respectively.

Average earnings for production workers in this industry were 2 to 3 cents lower than for all nonsupervisory workers for the various wage characteristics studied. Differences in wage distributions were relatively minor (tables 4 and 5).

Girls', Children's, and Infants' Outerwear

The major products in the children's outerwear industry in terms of dollar value of shipments in 1957 were dresses, blouses, waists, and skirts—about \$269.5 million. The shipment of children's coats amounted to \$162.2 million and miscellaneous outerwear, \$229.9 million. About 73,000 nonsupervisory workers were employed in the industry at the time of the survey in June 1959. The major area of employment was in the Northeast, which accounted for almost three-fourths of the work force. Women were predominant in the work force, accounting for 85 percent of the workers. Almost half of the production workers in the industry were paid on an incentive basis, mostly piece rates.

Nonsupervisory workers in the girls', children's, and infants' outerwear industry averaged \$1.47 at straight-time hourly rates in June 1959 (table 1). Earnings for about nine-tenths of the Nation's workers within the scope of the survey ranged from \$1 to \$2.20 an hour (table 2). The largest single concentration in any one wage interval was represented by the 11,689 workers (16 percent) who earned from \$1 to \$1.05 an hour. A third of the workers received less than \$1.15 and a like proportion earned at least \$1.50.

The South accounted for 15 percent of the industry's nonsupervisory workers. Average earnings of \$1.18 in the South were 34 cents below the combined average for the rest of the country. Almost two-fifths of the southern

workers were concentrated in the \$1 to \$1.05 wage interval, accounting for more than a third of the Nation's workers in that pay interval. All but a fourth of the workers in the South earned less than \$1.25 an hour.

More than seven-tenths of the workers in the outerwear industry (girls', children's, and infants') were employed in the metropolitan areas of the country. These workers averaged \$1.54 an hour, 24 cents more than those in nonmetropolitan areas (table 3). Thirty-two percent of the workers in the smaller communities earned less than \$1.05 and 7 percent earned \$2 or more, whereas in larger communities, 11 percent were at the lower rates and 17 percent at the higher rates.

In the South, employment was not only greater in the nonmetropolitan areas, but average hourly earnings of \$1.19 exceeded those in metropolitan areas by 2 cents. The major difference in the distribution of individual earnings occurred in the \$1 to \$1.05 pay interval; 45 percent in metropolitan areas compared with 36 percent in nonmetropolitan areas had those earnings.

Differences in pay levels between production and all nonsupervisory workers did not exceed 3 cents and, in most instances, production workers averaged 2 cents less. The distribution of individual earnings for production workers, for the most part, paralleled those for all nonsupervisory workers (tables 4 and 5).

Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories

Miscellaneous apparel included a variety of products such as dress and work gloves, robes and dressing gowns, raincoats, leather and sheeplined clothing, belts, suspenders, garters, handkerchiefs, etc. The value of shipments in 1957 was highest for raincoats (\$119.9 million), belts (\$90 million), and work gloves (\$79.6 million). Nonsupervisory employment in the industry totaled 58,000 in June 1959. More than three-fifths of the workers were located in the Northeast and almost a fifth in the North Central States. Nearly four-fifths of the work force were women. About half of the production workers were paid on an incentive basis.

Nonsupervisory workers in the United States engaged in manufacturing miscellaneous apparel and accessories averaged \$1.54 an hour in June 1959 (table 1). More than half of the workers, however, earned less than \$1.35 and about a fifth, less than \$1.10 (table 2). On the other hand, a fifth of the workers earned at least \$1.90 an hour and a tenth, \$2.30 or more.

Southern manufacturers of miscellaneous apparel and accessories paid an average of \$1.17 an hour, 43 cents less than the composite wage level in the other regions of the United States. Earnings for nine-tenths of the 8,000 workers in the South fell below \$1.40 an hour; three-fourths earned less than \$1.25; and more than half, less than \$1.10. Almost two-fifths of the workers were concentrated in the \$1 to \$1.05 wage interval.

Metropolitan areas accounted for more than seven-tenths of the industry's work force in the Nation and average earnings of \$1.64 exceeded those in nonmetropolitan areas by 36 cents (table 3). Fewer than a tenth of the metropolitan area workers earned less than \$1.05, whereas more than a fourth had these earnings in nonmetropolitan areas. At the other end of the pay scale, more than a fifth of the workers in metropolitan areas earned at least \$2 an hour, compared with fewer than 5 percent of the workers in nonmetropolitan areas.

The difference in wage levels between the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas of the South was 4 cents (\$1.19 and \$1.15, respectively). A majority of southern workers were employed in nonmetropolitan areas. Although the distribution of earnings varied somewhat between the two areas, the difference was small when compared with the distribution in the country as a whole. The largest difference in the proportions of workers at any one wage interval was 10 percentage points.

The industry's production workers averaged 3 cents less than all non-supervisory workers in the United States; the difference was 2 cents in the South (table 4). The wage differential between production workers in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas was almost identical with that for all nonsupervisory workers (table 5).

Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products

Manufacturers of housefurnishings, such as bedspreads, sheets, and towels recorded the highest value of shipments among the component industries in 1957—\$868 million. Other important segments of the miscellaneous fabricated textile products industry were the miscellaneous group (\$266 million), curtains and draperies (\$189.4 million), textile bags (\$187.9 million), and canvas products (\$104.4 million). Industry employment totaled 124,000 in June 1959. The Northeast employed more than half of the work force, the South about a fifth, and the North Central slightly less than a fifth. The work force was composed of almost two-thirds women. Fewer than a fourth of the production workers in the industry were paid incentive wages.

Straight-time average hourly earnings in the industry were \$1.51 in June 1959 (table 1). Earnings for nine-tenths of the workers included in the survey ranged from \$1 to \$2.30 an hour and were distributed in much the same manner as those in miscellaneous apparel and accessories (table 2). For example, 51 percent of the workers in both industry groups earned less than \$1.35 an hour and about 19 percent earned less than \$1.10.

In the South, however, workers in this industry averaged \$1.27, 10 cents above the pay level of miscellaneous apparel workers in the South, but still 30 cents below the combined average for fabricated textile workers in the rest of the United States. Earnings for half of the 25,000 southern workers in miscellaneous fabricated textiles were less than \$1.15, and about three-tenths were concentrated in the \$1 to \$1.05 pay interval. Almost a fifth of the workers earned at least \$1.50.

More than four-fifths of the workers were employed in the metropolitan areas of the United States. These workers averaged \$1.54, compared with \$1.32 for those in nonmetropolitan areas (table 3). In the latter areas, 34 percent earned less than \$1.10, about twice the proportion in the former areas. Conversely, nearly a fifth of the workers in the larger communities earned \$2 or more, about twice the proportion in the smaller communities.

Among the various industries studied where data were available for the South, miscellaneous fabricated textile products was the only one with a majority of its workers in metropolitan areas. Their average earnings of \$1.34 were 18 cents higher than those in nonmetropolitan areas. The most noteworthy difference in the distribution of earnings was in the \$1 to \$1.05 wage interval; 23 percent of the nonsupervisory workers in the metropolitan areas of the South had these earnings compared with 35 percent in the nonmetropolitan areas.

Average hourly earnings for production workers in this industry were 6 cents below the pay levels for all nonsupervisory workers in the United States and in the South (table 4). The pay advantage of all nonsupervisory workers over production workers was greater in the metropolitan areas, 6 cents in the United States and 8 cents in the South, compared with 4 and 2 cents, respectively, in nonmetropolitan areas (table 5).

Sawmills and Planing Mills, General

Timber tracts as well as the average yield per log are relatively small in the South, particularly in comparison with western lumber. This condition requires many southern sawmills to transport both labor and equipment to the raw material. In a survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1957,⁸ 51 percent of the southern mills were found to be of the portable type. Another characteristic of southern sawmills was the predominance of small mills, which, in the aggregate, account for the major portion of the output. It has been estimated that 95 percent of the southern sawmills each produce less than 3 million board-feet annually, but their combined output amounts to about two-thirds of the annual production of all southern lumber.⁹ In terms of employment, however, 3 percent of the mills each employing more than 100 workers, accounted for 29 percent of all the workers within scope of the 1957 survey of southern sawmills.

Employment in southern sawmills totaled 148,000 in 1959¹⁰ and virtually all of the workers were men. Practically all of the production workers were paid by the hour.

Average straight-time hourly earnings in the southern sawmill industry was \$1.12 in July 1959 (table 1).¹¹ Earnings for 56 percent of the workers were within a 5-cent range from \$1 to \$1.05 (table 2). All but a tenth of these workers earned less than \$1.40 an hour.

About four-fifths of the southern sawmill workers were employed in nonmetropolitan areas. Their average earnings were identical with the overall average and individual earnings were distributed similarly (table 3). Although average earnings for sawmill workers were 5 cents higher in the metropolitan than in the nonmetropolitan areas of the South, the distribution of earnings did not vary to any great extent.

Southern sawmill workers in production jobs averaged \$1.11, 1 cent less than all nonsupervisory workers (table 4). Their influence on the wage structure was significant, as they represented all but 2 percent of the total nonsupervisory work force.

⁸ See BLS Report 130, *Effects of the \$1 Minimum Wage, Southern Sawmills*, April 1957.

⁹ Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, *Monthly Review*, November 1955.

¹⁰ Employment in southern sawmills, as shown by the 1957 BLS survey, was about 20,000 less than the 1959 level. This difference is primarily attributable to the exclusion in the earlier survey of sawmills employing fewer than 8 workers, and of independent planing mills.

¹¹ Data for the sawmill industry were collected in the South only.

Wooden Containers

Wooden containers include such items as baskets for shipping fruits and vegetables, rattan and willow for laundry hampers and clothes baskets, cigar boxes, wooden boxes (nailed or wire bound) for industrial users, and various kinds of cooperage. The value of wooden container shipments remained fairly stable between 1954 and 1957 (except wooden boxes) although the dollar value had declined by 13 percent between 1947 and 1954. Possible factors contributing to this decline were the competition from the paperboard industry, and the growth in the practice of transporting goods in bulk form.¹²

Although wooden container plants are found in all sections of the United States, they generally tend to locate close to their major consumers, such as industrial users in the North Central States and vegetable and fruit growers in the South. A plentiful supply of lumber in the South contributes to the concentration of wooden container plants in that area. Southern manufacturers of wooden containers employed 22,000 nonsupervisory workers in June 1959. Men comprised slightly more than three-fourths of the work force. More than four-fifths of the production workers were paid on an hourly basis.

Southern manufacturers of wooden containers¹³ within the scope of the survey paid an average of \$1.22 an hour at straight-time rates in July 1959 (table 1). More than two-fifths of these workers had earnings between \$1 and \$1.05, and more than three-fourths earned less than \$1.25 (table 2).

Average earnings for wooden container workers were \$1.33 in southern metropolitan areas and \$1.18 in nonmetropolitan areas (table 3). More than seven-tenths of the workers were employed in the latter areas. Forty-six percent of the nonmetropolitan area workers earned between \$1 and \$1.05 an hour, compared with 30 percent in metropolitan areas. Earnings of \$2 or more were received by 12 percent of those in metropolitan areas and 3 percent in nonmetropolitan areas.

Production workers in the southern wooden container industry averaged \$1.19 an hour, 3 cents less than the pay level for all nonsupervisory workers (table 4). Differences in the distribution of individual earnings were slight. For example, 79 percent of the production workers and 76 percent of all nonsupervisory workers earned less than \$1.25 an hour.

Miscellaneous Wood Products

A wide variety of products are classified under miscellaneous wood products including wooden bowls and boards, straw baskets, bulletin boards, cane chairs, clothespins, bottle corks, flag poles, handles, knobs, ladders, and rolling pins. Wood preserving is also included in the industry and primarily involves the treating of wood with creosote or other preservatives to prevent decay and to protect against fire and insects. The value of treated wood shipments was \$248.4 million in 1957 and the value of miscellaneous wood products totaled \$424.6 million. Employment of 54,000 nonsupervisory workers in the industry was distributed as follows: Fewer than a third of the workers were in the Northeast; more than three-tenths in the South; almost a fourth in the North Central;

¹² See BLS Report 126, Effects of the \$1 Minimum Wage, Wooden Containers, April 1957.

¹³ Data for the wooden container industry were collected in the South only.

and more than a tenth in the West. Men constituted four-fifths of the work force. Wages were paid on an hourly basis to almost nine-tenths of the production workers.

Average straight-time earnings for nonsupervisory workers in the industry were \$1.46 an hour in June 1959 (table 1). Earnings for almost nine-tenths of the workers within the scope of the survey ranged from \$1 to \$2.10 an hour (table 2). About a fifth of the workers were concentrated within the \$1 to \$1.05 wage interval; two-fifths earned less than \$1.25; three-fifths, less than \$1.45; and four-fifths, less than \$1.80.

Earnings in the southern region averaged \$1.23, 34 cents below the combined average for the other regions. All but a tenth of the southern workers earned less than \$1.60 and nearly two-fifths were clustered within the \$1 to \$1.05 wage interval.

Approximately three-fifths of the nonsupervisory workers in the Nation's miscellaneous wood product industry were located in nonmetropolitan areas. Average earnings of \$1.31 for these workers were 36 cents less than those in metropolitan areas (table 3). This difference in wage levels reflects the differences in the distribution of individual earnings. Fewer than a tenth of the workers in metropolitan areas earned from \$1 to \$1.05 an hour and about a fourth earned at least \$2. In nonmetropolitan areas, about a fourth of the workers were at the lower wage interval and fewer than a tenth were at the higher wage levels.

Of the 17,000 workers in the South, 12,000 were employed in nonmetropolitan areas. Average hourly earnings were \$1.16 in nonmetropolitan areas and \$1.41 in metropolitan areas. In nonmetropolitan areas, half of the nonsupervisory workers earned from \$1 to \$1.05, compared with a tenth in the metropolitan areas. Little difference existed between the proportion of workers earning \$2 or more, but more than a third of those in the latter areas had earnings from \$1.50 to \$2, compared with fewer than a tenth in the former areas.

Average earnings for all nonsupervisory workers in the industry did not exceed those for production workers by more than 3 cents in the United States, the South, or in metropolitan or nonmetropolitan areas (tables 4 and 5).

Household Furniture

Manufacturers of household furniture employed 260,000 nonsupervisory workers at the time of the survey in June 1959. Thirty-six percent of the work force was located in the South, 30 percent in the North Central, 25 percent in the Northeast, and 9 percent in the West. Men constituted more than four-fifths of the work force. A fourth of the production workers were paid on an incentive basis. Value of shipments of wood furniture exceeded \$1¹/₄ billion in 1957, and was followed by upholstered furniture at about \$920 million, metal furniture at \$498.7 million, and mattress and bedsprings at \$391.9 million.

Workers in the manufacture of household furniture were paid an average of \$1.65 an hour at straight-time rates (table 1). About a fourth of the workers earned less than \$1.25 and another fourth earned at least \$2 an hour (table 2).

Average hourly earnings of \$1.34 in the South were 48 cents below the combined average for the rest of the country. In contrast with the United States as a whole, half of the workers in the South earned less than \$1.25, twice the proportion in the Nation.

Almost three-fifths of the Nation's nonsupervisory workers in the household furniture industry were located in metropolitan areas where they averaged \$1.81 an hour, 39 cents above the pay level in nonmetropolitan areas (table 3). Individual earnings were distributed differently in the two areas. Two-thirds of the workers in the nonmetropolitan areas earned less than \$1.50 and more than two-fifths, less than \$1.25. In metropolitan areas, two-thirds of the workers earned at least \$1.50, and more than a third earned \$2 or more.

In the South, three-fifths of the nonsupervisory workers were employed in nonmetropolitan areas. Their average earnings of \$1.27 were 19 cents below those in metropolitan areas. Three-fifths of the workers in nonmetropolitan areas earned less than \$1.25 and a sixth earned \$1.50 or more, compared with two-fifths and one-third, respectively, in metropolitan areas.

Average hourly earnings of production workers fell below those of all nonsupervisory workers by 2 cents in the country as a whole and by 1 cent in the South (table 4).

Handbags and Other Personal Leather Goods

Nonsupervisory employment in establishments manufacturing leather handbags and other personal leather goods numbered 27,000 in June 1959. The industry was highly concentrated in the Northeast region, which accounted for nearly nine-tenths of the workers. More than two-thirds of the industry's work force were women. Production workers paid on an hourly basis represented 85 percent of the work force. Shipments of women's leather handbags were valued at \$203.3 million in 1957 and billfolds, wallets, and key cases, at \$66.3 million.

Nonsupervisory workers in the industry averaged \$1.49 an hour in June 1959 (tables 1). Although individual earnings for about nine-tenths of the workers included in the survey ranged from \$1 to \$2.20, almost half earned less than \$1.30, and more than a fourth earned less than \$1.15 (table 2).

Nationally, almost four-fifths of the nonsupervisory workers were employed in metropolitan areas. Average earnings of \$1.51 for these workers exceeded those in nonmetropolitan areas by 6 cents (table 3). About the same proportions of workers in each area, two-fifths, had earnings of less than \$1.25. The proportion of workers in metropolitan areas earning \$2 or more, however, was 16 percent, 7 percentage points greater than in nonmetropolitan areas.

Workers employed in production jobs averaged \$1.44 an hour, 5 cents less than all nonsupervisory workers (table 4). The difference in pay levels between production workers in metropolitan areas and nonmetropolitan areas was 3 cents (table 5).

Toys, Amusement, Sporting and Athletic Goods

More than half of the 81,000 nonsupervisory workers in plants engaged in manufacturing toys, amusement, sporting and athletic goods were employed in the Northeast States and three-tenths in the North Central States. The remaining workers were about equally divided between the South and the West. Nearly half of the industry's work force was composed of women. The incentive method of pay applied to about a fourth of the production workers. The major items among the various products manufactured in the industry were games and toys (except dolls and children's vehicles) with a shipment value of \$457.5 million in 1957, and sporting and athletic goods with a shipment value of \$424.8 million.

Average straight-time hourly earnings were \$1.57 in June 1959 (table 1). Half of the workers within the scope of the survey earned at least \$1.50 and more than a fifth received \$1.90 or more (table 2). Another fifth of the work force earned between \$1 and \$1.15 an hour.

In the metropolitan areas of the Nation, where four-fifths of the industry's workers were employed, average earnings were \$1.60 an hour, compared with \$1.48 in nonmetropolitan areas (table 3). Twenty-nine percent of the workers in the former areas earned less than \$1.25 and 19 percent earned \$2 or more, whereas 35 percent in the latter areas were at the lower level of pay and 9 percent at the upper level.

Average hourly earnings of \$1.54 for production workers in the industry were 3 cents below the pay level for all nonsupervisory workers (table 4). Production workers averaged \$1.56 in metropolitan areas and \$1.45 in nonmetropolitan areas. This 11-cent differential was 1 cent less than the differential between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas for all nonsupervisory workers (tables 5).

Costume Jewelry, Costume Novelties, Buttons, and Miscellaneous Notions, except Precious Metals

The value of needles, pins, fasteners, and similar notions shipped in 1957 amounted to \$218.6 million; costume jewelry and notions totaled \$213.1 million. Button shipments in that year were valued at approximately \$54.9 million. The industry employed 55,000 nonsupervisory workers in June 1959, almost nine-tenths of whom were located in the Northeast region. About half of the work force consisted of women. More than four-fifths of the industry's production workers were paid time rates.

Average straight-time hourly earnings were \$1.48 an hour for the nonsupervisory workers included in the survey in June 1959 (table 1). Individual earnings for approximately the middle half of the workers ranged from \$1.15 to \$1.70 an hour. The largest single concentration of workers at any one wage interval was an eighth who earned from \$1 to \$1.05 an hour (table 2).

Almost nine-tenths of the industry's work force were employed in metropolitan areas. Contrary to the usual pattern, average earnings of \$1.45 for these workers were 24 cents below the level in nonmetropolitan areas (table 3). More than two-fifths of the metropolitan area workers earned less than \$1.25, nearly twice the proportion in nonmetropolitan areas. At the other end of the pay scale, almost a fourth of those in the latter areas earned at least \$2, about twice the proportion in the metropolitan areas.

Production workers in this industry averaged \$1.42 an hour, 6 cents less than the average for all nonsupervisory workers (table 4). Average earnings for production workers in metropolitan areas were 7 cents an hour below the average for all nonsupervisory workers in these areas, but earnings averaged the same in nonmetropolitan areas. The difference in average earnings between production workers in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas amounted to 31 cents (table 5).

Table 1. Number and average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of all nonsupervisory workers in selected manufacturing industries by selected characteristics, United States and South,² June 1959

S. I. C. code ³	Item	United States		South		S. I. C. code ³	Item	United States		South	
		Number of workers (000 's)	Average hourly earnings ¹	Number of workers (000 's)	Average hourly earnings ¹			Number of workers (000 's)	Average hourly earnings ¹	Number of workers (000 's)	Average hourly earnings ¹
207	Confectionery and related products ---	62	\$1.60	8	\$1.24	239	Miscellaneous fabricated textile products -----	124	\$1.51	25	\$1.27
	Metropolitan areas ⁴ -----	-	-	-	-		Metropolitan areas -----	103	1.54	16	1.34
	Nonmetropolitan areas -----	-	-	-	-		Nonmetropolitan areas -----	21	1.32	10	1.16
2091-5	Vegetable and animal oils and fats ---	30	1.84	12	1.33	2421	Sawmills and planing mills, general ⁵ -----	-	-	148	1.12
	Metropolitan areas -----	19	2.09	5	1.56		Metropolitan areas -----	-	-	23	1.17
	Nonmetropolitan areas -----	11	1.40	7	1.18		Nonmetropolitan areas -----	-	-	125	1.12
225	Knitting mills -----	219	1.44	114	1.34	244	Wooden containers ⁵ -----	-	-	22	1.22
	Metropolitan areas -----	190	1.55	28	1.39		Metropolitan areas -----	-	-	6	1.33
	Nonmetropolitan areas -----	118	1.35	87	1.32		Nonmetropolitan areas -----	-	-	16	1.18
2252	Seamless hosiery mills (men's) -----	33	1.25	29	1.23	249	Miscellaneous wood products -----	54	1.46	17	1.23
	Metropolitan areas -----	6	1.27	5	1.25		Metropolitan areas -----	23	1.67	5	1.41
	Nonmetropolitan areas -----	27	1.24	24	1.22		Nonmetropolitan areas -----	32	1.31	12	1.16
232	Men's, youths', and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments -----	328	1.29	154	1.14	251	Household furniture -----	260	1.65	95	1.34
	Metropolitan areas -----	145	1.44	28	1.24		Metropolitan areas -----	153	1.81	37	1.46
	Nonmetropolitan areas -----	184	1.17	126	1.12		Nonmetropolitan areas -----	108	1.42	57	1.27
2321	Men's, youths', and boys' shirts (except work shirts), collars, and nightwear -----	90	1.27	50	1.15	317	Handbags and other personal leather goods -----	27	1.49	-	-
	Metropolitan areas -----	31	1.43	8	1.26		Metropolitan areas -----	21	1.51	-	-
	Nonmetropolitan areas -----	59	1.17	42	1.13		Nonmetropolitan areas -----	6	1.45	-	-
234	Women's, misses', children's, and infants' under garments -----	114	1.38	22	1.24	394	Toys, amusement, sporting and athletic goods -----	81	1.57	-	-
	Metropolitan areas -----	74	1.43	6	1.26		Metropolitan areas -----	65	1.60	-	-
	Nonmetropolitan areas -----	40	1.28	16	1.23		Nonmetropolitan areas -----	16	1.48	-	-
236	Girls', children's, and infants' outerwear -----	73	1.47	11	1.18	396	Costume jewelry, costume novelties, buttons, and miscellaneous notions, except precious metal -----	55	1.48	-	-
	Metropolitan areas -----	53	1.54	4	1.17		Metropolitan areas -----	48	1.45	-	-
	Nonmetropolitan areas -----	20	1.30	7	1.19		Nonmetropolitan areas -----	7	1.69	-	-
238	Miscellaneous apparel and accessories -----	58	1.54	8	1.17						
	Metropolitan areas -----	42	1.64	3	1.19						
	Nonmetropolitan areas -----	16	1.28	5	1.15						

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

² The Southern States include Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

³ The scope of the industry groups studied is defined in the 1957 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.

⁴ Standard metropolitan areas, as defined by the Bureau of the Budget, are areas containing at least 1 central city of 50,000 population and including additional areas around such cities if they meet certain criteria of being metropolitan in character and economically integrated with the central city.

⁵ Data were collected in the South only.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal total.

Table 2. Percentage distribution of all nonsupervisory workers in selected manufacturing industries by average straight-time hourly earnings,¹ United States and South, June 1959

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	Confectionery and related products				Vegetable and animal oils and fats				Knitting mills			
	United States		South		United States		South		United States		South	
	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers
Under 100 -----	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.3
100 and under 105 -----	6.1	6.4	25.6	26.9	19.8	20.4	44.5	45.8	14.0	14.9	18.3	19.5
105 and under 110 -----	2.2	8.6	8.8	35.7	3.0	23.4	6.6	52.4	6.1	20.9	8.1	27.6
110 and under 115 -----	3.0	11.6	7.3	43.0	3.0	26.4	5.4	57.8	7.3	28.2	8.7	36.3
115 and under 120 -----	4.3	15.9	14.1	57.1	1.6	28.0	3.6	61.4	7.1	35.3	7.3	43.6
120 and under 125 -----	3.8	19.6	8.2	65.3	1.3	29.4	2.2	63.5	5.7	41.0	6.3	49.9
125 and under 130 -----	6.6	26.2	4.4	69.6	2.1	31.5	3.0	66.5	6.7	47.7	7.2	57.1
130 and under 135 -----	5.5	31.7	3.5	73.1	.7	32.2	1.3	67.9	5.2	52.9	5.4	62.5
135 and under 140 -----	7.4	39.1	4.5	77.6	1.6	33.8	2.3	70.2	5.2	58.1	5.7	68.2
140 and under 145 -----	4.8	43.9	4.4	82.0	1.0	34.8	1.0	71.2	4.6	62.7	4.7	72.9
145 and under 150 -----	5.6	49.5	2.0	84.0	1.0	35.8	1.5	72.6	3.6	66.3	3.2	76.1
150 and under 160 -----	9.7	59.2	6.8	90.8	4.7	40.5	3.1	75.7	7.4	73.7	6.3	82.4
160 and under 170 -----	6.7	65.9	2.3	93.1	3.7	44.2	2.3	78.0	5.4	79.1	3.9	86.3
170 and under 180 -----	5.3	71.2	2.2	95.3	3.8	48.1	3.9	82.0	5.1	84.2	3.5	89.8
180 and under 190 -----	6.4	77.5	1.5	96.8	4.3	52.3	3.6	85.6	3.1	87.4	2.8	92.7
190 and under 200 -----	5.2	82.7	1.0	97.9	6.6	58.9	2.5	88.1	2.0	89.4	1.6	94.3
200 and under 210 -----	4.0	86.7	1.0	98.9	8.3	67.2	2.9	91.0	2.3	91.7	1.3	95.6
210 and under 220 -----	3.4	90.2	.4	99.2	5.3	72.6	2.3	93.3	1.6	93.3	1.1	96.7
220 and under 230 -----	1.9	92.0	.2	99.4	6.2	78.7	2.1	95.4	1.4	94.7	.9	97.6
230 and under 240 -----	2.0	94.0	.1	99.6	3.5	82.3	1.3	96.7	.9	95.6	.7	98.2
240 and under 250 -----	1.2	95.2	(²)	99.6	3.1	85.4	.6	97.3	.8	96.4	.5	98.8
250 and under 260 -----	1.4	96.7	.1	99.7	4.4	89.7	.7	98.0	.9	97.3	.4	99.2
260 and under 270 -----	.7	97.4	(²)	99.7	2.1	91.9	.3	98.2	.4	97.8	.2	99.4
270 and under 280 -----	.4	97.8	(²)	99.7	2.1	94.0	.4	98.7	.4	98.1	.1	99.5
280 and under 290 -----	.4	98.2	-	99.7	1.0	95.0	.5	99.1	.3	98.5	.2	99.7
290 and under 300 -----	.3	98.5	-	99.7	.5	95.5	(²)	99.2	.1	98.6	(²)	99.7
300 and over -----	1.5	100.0	.3	100.0	4.5	100.0	.8	100.0	1.4	100.0	.3	100.0
Total -----	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
Number of workers (in thousands) -----	62		8		30		12		219		114	
Average hourly earnings ¹ -----	\$ 1.60		\$ 1.24		\$ 1.84		\$ 1.33		\$ 1.44		\$ 1.34	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Percentage distribution of all nonsupervisory workers in selected manufacturing industries by average straight-time hourly earnings,¹ United States and South, June 1959—Continued

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	Seamless hosiery mills (men's)				Men's, youths', and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments				Men's, youths', and boys' shirts (except work shirts), collars, and nightwear			
	United States		South		United States		South		United States		South	
	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers
Under 100 -----	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.7	2.7	4.7	4.7	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.6
100 and under 105 -----	27.3	28.6	29.1	30.4	28.8	31.6	41.7	46.4	29.1	31.2	44.0	46.6
105 and under 110 -----	9.8	38.4	10.2	40.7	6.4	38.0	8.6	54.9	6.9	38.0	8.5	55.1
110 and under 115 -----	10.6	49.0	10.9	51.6	9.5	47.6	9.5	64.4	10.6	48.6	10.2	65.2
115 and under 120 -----	7.6	56.5	7.5	59.1	6.5	54.0	6.4	70.8	6.4	55.0	6.2	71.4
120 and under 125 -----	6.8	63.4	6.9	66.0	5.8	59.8	5.8	76.6	5.9	60.9	5.3	76.8
125 and under 130 -----	6.7	70.1	6.4	72.5	6.3	66.1	5.5	82.1	6.2	67.1	5.9	82.6
130 and under 135 -----	4.6	74.7	4.4	76.9	4.5	70.6	4.0	86.1	4.4	71.5	3.1	85.8
135 and under 140 -----	4.2	78.9	4.2	81.2	4.0	74.5	2.9	89.0	4.1	75.5	2.8	88.6
140 and under 145 -----	3.4	82.3	3.3	84.5	3.2	77.7	2.1	91.1	3.4	79.0	2.5	91.0
145 and under 150 -----	2.4	84.7	2.2	86.7	2.5	80.2	1.4	92.5	2.8	81.8	1.5	92.5
150 and under 160 -----	4.4	89.1	3.9	90.6	5.1	85.3	2.6	95.1	5.0	86.8	2.4	94.9
160 and under 170 -----	3.0	92.0	2.5	93.1	3.0	88.3	1.5	96.6	3.3	90.1	1.6	96.5
170 and under 180 -----	3.0	95.0	2.8	95.9	2.4	90.7	1.2	97.8	2.3	92.4	1.1	97.6
180 and under 190 -----	1.5	96.5	1.3	97.2	1.7	92.4	.8	98.6	2.1	94.4	.8	98.4
190 and under 200 -----	1.0	97.5	.8	98.0	1.1	93.5	.4	98.9	1.1	95.6	.3	98.8
200 and under 210 -----	.7	98.3	.5	98.5	1.6	95.1	.4	99.3	1.3	96.8	.4	99.1
210 and under 220 -----	.3	98.6	.2	98.7	.8	95.9	.2	99.4	.7	97.6	.2	99.3
220 and under 230 -----	.3	98.9	.3	99.0	1.0	96.9	.2	99.6	.6	98.2	.3	99.6
230 and under 240 -----	.2	99.1	.1	99.1	.4	97.3	.1	99.7	.3	98.5	.1	99.7
240 and under 250 -----	.1	99.2	.1	99.3	.3	97.6	(²)	99.7	.2	98.7	.1	99.7
250 and under 260 -----	.3	99.5	.3	99.6	.6	98.2	.1	99.8	.3	99.0	.1	99.8
260 and under 270 -----	.1	99.6	.1	99.7	.3	98.5	(²)	99.8	.2	99.2	(²)	99.8
270 and under 280 -----	.1	99.7	(²)	99.7	.3	98.8	(²)	99.8	.1	99.3	(²)	99.9
280 and under 290 -----	.1	99.7	(²)	99.8	.3	99.1	(²)	99.9	.2	99.5	(²)	99.9
290 and under 300 -----	(²)	99.8	(²)	99.8	.1	99.2	(²)	99.9	(²)	99.5	(²)	99.9
300 and over -----	.2	100.0	.2	100.0	.8	100.0	.1	100.0	.5	100.0	.1	100.0
Total -----	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
Number of workers (in thousands) -----	33		29		328		154		90		50	
Average hourly earnings ¹ -----	\$ 1.25		\$ 1.23		\$ 1.29		\$ 1.14		\$ 1.27		\$ 1.15	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Percentage distribution of all nonsupervisory workers in selected manufacturing industries by average straight-time hourly earnings, ¹ United States and South, June 1959—Continued

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	Women's, misses', children's, and infants' under garments				Girls', children's, and infants' outerwear				Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			
	United States		South		United States		South		United States		South	
	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers
Under 100 -----	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.5
100 and under 105 -----	14.4	15.4	26.8	28.7	15.9	17.1	39.4	40.6	13.3	14.0	39.2	40.7
105 and under 110 -----	6.8	22.2	9.2	37.9	5.1	22.2	13.2	53.8	5.0	19.0	11.0	51.8
110 and under 115 -----	10.3	32.5	10.3	48.2	10.5	32.7	6.4	60.2	7.1	26.1	11.7	63.4
115 and under 120 -----	8.6	41.1	8.3	56.5	6.1	38.8	6.6	67.0	6.8	32.9	6.6	70.1
120 and under 125 -----	8.0	49.2	6.5	63.0	6.7	45.5	8.1	75.2	7.0	39.9	4.4	74.5
125 and under 130 -----	7.3	56.5	7.2	70.2	6.6	52.2	6.7	81.9	5.6	45.5	5.1	79.6
130 and under 135 -----	5.0	61.5	4.5	74.8	3.8	56.0	2.4	84.3	5.4	51.0	7.7	87.3
135 and under 140 -----	5.0	66.5	4.2	79.0	3.7	59.6	2.0	86.3	3.6	54.6	2.2	89.5
140 and under 145 -----	4.3	70.7	3.1	82.1	3.5	63.1	1.6	87.9	4.7	59.3	1.8	91.3
145 and under 150 -----	3.1	73.8	2.4	84.6	2.4	65.5	2.9	90.8	2.4	61.7	.9	92.2
150 and under 160 -----	6.1	79.9	5.0	89.6	6.3	71.9	3.0	93.8	6.5	68.2	1.8	94.0
160 and under 170 -----	4.2	84.1	2.9	92.5	4.2	76.1	1.5	95.3	4.5	72.6	1.2	95.2
170 and under 180 -----	3.9	88.0	2.2	94.7	4.6	80.7	.7	96.0	5.0	77.6	2.5	97.8
180 and under 190 -----	2.5	90.5	1.5	96.3	3.3	84.0	.7	96.8	3.2	80.8	.6	98.3
190 and under 200 -----	1.5	92.0	.8	97.1	1.8	85.8	.4	97.2	2.2	83.0	.2	98.6
200 and under 210 -----	1.6	93.6	.8	97.9	2.7	88.5	.5	97.7	3.6	86.6	.3	98.8
210 and under 220 -----	1.2	94.8	.4	98.3	1.7	90.3	.4	98.1	2.3	88.9	.1	98.9
220 and under 230 -----	1.1	95.9	.5	98.8	1.2	91.4	.4	98.5	1.3	90.2	.3	99.2
230 and under 240 -----	.6	96.5	.3	99.0	1.0	92.4	.1	98.6	1.7	91.9	.1	99.3
240 and under 250 -----	.3	96.8	.1	99.2	2.1	94.4	.2	98.7	.8	92.6	(²)	99.3
250 and under 260 -----	.5	97.3	.2	99.4	1.1	95.6	.5	99.2	1.6	94.2	.2	99.5
260 and under 270 -----	.4	97.7	.2	99.5	.5	96.0	(²)	99.2	1.0	95.2	.1	99.6
270 and under 280 -----	.3	98.0	.3	99.8	.3	96.4	.1	99.3	.7	95.9	(²)	99.6
280 and under 290 -----	.6	98.5	.1	99.9	.5	96.9	.1	99.4	.5	96.4	(²)	99.6
290 and under 300 -----	(²)	98.6	-	99.9	.1	97.0	-	99.4	.5	96.9	(²)	99.6
300 and over -----	1.4	100.0	.1	100.0	3.0	100.0	.6	100.0	3.1	100.0	.4	100.0
Total -----	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
Number of workers (in thousands) -----	114		22		73		11		58		8	
Average hourly earnings ¹ -----	\$ 1.38		\$ 1.24		\$ 1.47		\$ 1.18		\$ 1.54		\$ 1.17	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Percentage distribution of all nonsupervisory workers in selected manufacturing industries by average straight-time hourly earnings,¹ United States and South, June 1959—Continued

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	Miscellaneous fabricated textile products				Sawmills and planing mills, general		Wooden containers		Miscellaneous wood products			
	United States		South		South		South		United States		South	
	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers
Under 100 -----	0.1	0.1	(²)	(²)	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	-	-
100 and under 105 -----	13.4	13.4	27.6	27.7	56.4	56.9	41.9	41.9	19.2	19.7	37.9	37.9
105 and under 110 -----	6.1	19.5	9.8	37.5	8.4	65.4	13.5	55.4	5.7	25.3	10.2	48.1
110 and under 115 -----	9.2	28.7	13.1	50.6	10.3	75.7	10.2	65.7	5.5	30.8	6.9	55.1
115 and under 120 -----	5.7	34.3	5.5	56.1	3.5	79.2	6.2	71.8	4.7	35.6	3.9	58.9
120 and under 125 -----	5.5	39.8	7.1	63.2	2.2	81.4	4.3	76.1	5.7	41.3	4.8	63.7
125 and under 130 -----	7.0	46.8	5.7	68.9	6.5	87.9	2.8	78.9	6.2	47.5	6.3	70.0
130 and under 135 -----	4.4	51.2	4.2	73.0	1.1	89.0	2.2	81.1	4.5	52.0	2.7	72.7
135 and under 140 -----	4.2	55.4	3.7	76.8	1.2	90.2	1.1	82.2	4.3	56.4	2.1	74.8
140 and under 145 -----	3.2	58.6	2.8	79.6	.9	91.1	2.0	84.2	4.2	60.5	3.5	78.7
145 and under 150 -----	2.8	61.5	2.4	82.0	.6	91.7	1.4	85.6	2.4	62.9	2.9	81.6
150 and under 160 -----	7.4	68.9	5.9	87.9	3.1	94.8	1.9	87.4	8.1	71.0	8.4	90.0
160 and under 170 -----	4.7	73.6	2.8	90.7	.8	95.6	1.2	88.7	4.3	75.3	2.2	92.2
170 and under 180 -----	4.8	78.4	3.1	93.8	1.2	96.8	2.6	91.3	4.0	79.4	1.9	94.1
180 and under 190 -----	2.7	81.1	.9	94.7	.7	97.5	1.5	92.8	3.3	82.6	1.8	95.9
190 and under 200 -----	1.2	82.3	.8	95.5	.3	97.8	2.0	94.8	3.0	85.7	1.4	97.3
200 and under 210 -----	3.2	85.5	.9	96.4	.8	98.6	2.0	96.9	3.3	88.9	.9	98.2
210 and under 220 -----	1.8	87.2	.9	97.3	.3	98.9	.6	97.4	2.4	91.4	.4	98.6
220 and under 230 -----	2.3	89.5	.7	98.0	.4	99.3	.7	98.2	1.7	93.0	.4	99.0
230 and under 240 -----	3.3	92.8	.2	98.2	.1	99.4	.5	98.7	1.9	94.9	.1	99.1
240 and under 250 -----	1.2	94.0	.2	98.4	(²)	99.5	.3	99.0	1.2	96.1	.1	99.2
250 and under 260 -----	1.7	95.7	.2	98.6	.2	99.7	.3	99.3	.9	97.0	.2	99.4
260 and under 270 -----	.3	96.1	.1	98.7	.1	99.8	(²)	99.3	.4	97.4	.1	99.5
270 and under 280 -----	.7	96.8	.1	98.8	(²)	99.8	.3	99.6	.8	98.2	.1	99.7
280 and under 290 -----	.5	97.3	.1	98.9	(²)	99.8	.1	99.7	.3	98.5	(²)	99.7
290 and under 300 -----	.2	97.5	(²)	98.9	(²)	99.8	(²)	99.7	.1	98.6	(²)	99.7
300 and over -----	2.5	100.0	1.1	100.0	.2	100.0	.3	100.0	1.4	100.0	.3	100.0
Total -----	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
Number of workers (in thousands) -----	124		25		148		22		54		17	
Average hourly earnings ¹ -----	\$ 1.51		\$ 1.27		\$ 1.12		\$ 1.22		\$ 1.46		\$ 1.23	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Percentage distribution of all nonsupervisory workers in selected manufacturing industries by average straight-time hourly earnings, ¹ United States and South, June 1959—Continued

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	Household furniture				Handbags and other personal leather goods		Toys, amusement, sporting and athletic goods		Costume jewelry, costume novelties, buttons, and miscellaneous notions, except precious metal	
	United States		South		United States		United States		United States	
	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers
Under 100 -----	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(²)	(²)
100 and under 105 -----	5.9	6.2	11.5	11.8	9.5	9.6	9.1	9.1	12.8	12.8
105 and under 110 -----	3.4	9.6	7.2	19.0	7.4	16.9	3.8	13.0	6.4	19.2
110 and under 115 -----	6.3	15.8	13.4	32.4	9.4	26.3	6.9	19.9	7.2	26.4
115 and under 120 -----	5.0	20.8	10.3	42.7	8.4	34.7	5.8	25.7	7.5	33.9
120 and under 125 -----	4.5	25.3	8.0	50.7	6.3	41.0	4.5	30.2	5.8	39.7
125 and under 130 -----	5.6	30.9	8.5	59.3	7.9	48.9	5.4	35.6	8.7	48.4
130 and under 135 -----	4.5	35.4	5.5	64.8	4.5	53.4	4.0	39.5	3.8	52.1
135 and under 140 -----	4.3	39.7	4.8	69.6	3.6	57.0	4.1	43.7	4.3	56.4
140 and under 145 -----	3.7	43.4	4.2	73.7	3.9	60.9	3.3	47.0	3.7	60.2
145 and under 150 -----	3.9	47.3	3.9	77.6	2.8	63.7	3.2	50.2	2.6	62.8
150 and under 160 -----	7.6	54.9	5.9	83.6	5.5	69.3	9.1	59.3	6.5	69.3
160 and under 170 -----	6.1	60.9	4.1	87.6	6.3	75.5	8.0	67.3	5.5	74.8
170 and under 180 -----	6.0	66.9	2.4	90.0	4.5	80.0	6.2	73.5	5.3	80.1
180 and under 190 -----	4.8	71.7	1.7	91.7	4.0	84.0	5.2	78.7	3.8	83.9
190 and under 200 -----	4.1	75.8	1.5	93.2	1.3	85.3	4.2	83.0	2.4	86.4
200 and under 210 -----	4.9	80.6	1.6	94.8	2.7	88.1	4.1	87.1	2.8	89.2
210 and under 220 -----	3.8	84.4	.9	95.7	1.4	89.4	2.6	89.7	1.9	91.1
220 and under 230 -----	3.1	87.5	.7	96.5	2.8	92.2	1.9	91.6	1.2	92.2
230 and under 240 -----	2.7	90.2	.7	97.2	1.1	93.4	1.5	93.1	1.2	93.4
240 and under 250 -----	2.0	92.2	.7	97.9	.9	94.2	1.4	94.5	.9	94.4
250 and under 260 -----	2.0	94.2	.4	98.3	1.8	96.0	1.2	95.7	1.5	95.9
260 and under 270 -----	1.6	95.8	.4	98.7	.7	96.8	.8	96.5	.9	96.8
270 and under 280 -----	1.1	96.9	.3	99.0	.5	97.3	.6	97.1	.7	97.5
280 and under 290 -----	.8	97.6	.2	99.1	.2	97.6	.4	97.6	.7	98.1
290 and under 300 -----	.5	98.1	.1	99.2	.1	97.6	.5	98.0	.1	98.2
300 and over -----	1.9	100.0	.8	100.0	2.4	100.0	2.0	100.0	1.8	100.0
Total -----	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
Number of workers (in thousands) -----	260		95		27		81		55	
Average hourly earnings ¹ -----	\$ 1.65		\$ 1.34		\$ 1.49		\$ 1.57		\$ 1.48	

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

² Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 3. Percentage distribution of all nonsupervisory workers in selected manufacturing industries by average straight-time hourly earnings¹ for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas,² United States and South, June 1959

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	Vegetable and animal oils and fats				Knitting mills				Seamless hosiery mills (men's)			
	United States		South		United States		South		United States		South	
	Metropolitan	Nonmetropolitan	Metropolitan	Nonmetropolitan	Metropolitan	Nonmetropolitan	Metropolitan	Nonmetropolitan	Metropolitan	Nonmetropolitan	Metropolitan	Nonmetropolitan
Under 100	(³)	1.6	0.1	1.9	0.7	0.9	2.1	1.0	2.5	1.0	2.9	1.0
100 and under 105	7.7	41.2	27.5	55.7	9.7	17.7	16.2	19.0	22.2	28.4	25.0	29.9
105 and under 110	1.1	6.4	4.0	8.3	4.5	7.4	7.3	8.3	10.0	9.8	10.2	10.2
110 and under 115	1.9	5.0	4.3	6.0	6.1	8.4	7.8	9.0	9.5	10.8	8.9	11.3
115 and under 120	.9	2.9	3.0	4.0	7.6	6.7	7.2	7.3	6.7	7.8	6.6	7.7
120 and under 125	.6	2.7	1.1	2.9	5.0	6.2	5.6	6.6	6.2	6.9	6.1	7.1
125 and under 130	1.7	2.9	1.7	3.9	6.2	7.2	6.2	7.5	7.3	6.6	6.7	6.4
130 and under 135	.6	.8	1.7	1.1	4.7	5.6	3.9	5.9	4.5	4.6	4.1	4.5
135 and under 140	1.5	1.8	4.1	1.1	4.2	6.1	4.4	6.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3
140 and under 145	1.2	.7	1.4	.7	4.8	4.5	4.8	4.6	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.3
145 and under 150	1.0	1.1	1.8	1.2	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.5	2.1	3.6	1.9
150 and under 160	5.4	3.5	4.2	2.4	8.4	6.6	7.3	6.0	5.7	4.1	5.6	3.6
160 and under 170	4.3	2.6	3.8	1.4	5.3	5.5	4.4	3.7	3.6	2.9	3.6	2.3
170 and under 180	4.9	1.9	7.7	1.4	6.3	4.1	4.8	3.1	3.4	2.8	3.1	2.7
180 and under 190	4.7	3.5	6.9	1.4	4.2	2.2	5.5	2.0	2.3	1.3	2.3	1.1
190 and under 200	8.7	2.9	4.7	1.1	2.8	1.4	2.3	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	.8
200 and under 210	10.5	4.4	5.4	1.3	3.5	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.4	.6	1.0	.4
210 and under 220	6.7	3.0	4.0	1.1	2.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	.5	.2	.5	.2
220 and under 230	6.9	4.9	3.9	.9	1.8	1.1	1.1	.8	.5	.3	.4	.2
230 and under 240	4.5	1.9	2.4	.6	1.2	.7	.6	.7	.3	.2	.2	.1
240 and under 250	4.2	1.2	1.3	.1	1.1	.6	.5	.6	.1	.1	.1	.2
250 and under 260	6.3	1.0	1.3	.3	1.3	.6	.3	.4	.2	.3	.1	.4
260 and under 270	3.1	.4	.6	(³)	.6	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1
270 and under 280	3.2	.3	1.1	(³)	.6	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	-	(³)
280 and under 290	1.4	.2	.8	.2	.6	.1	.6	.1	.1	.1	-	.1
290 and under 300	.8	.1	.1	-	.2	(³)	(³)	(³)	.1	(³)	-	(³)
300 and over	6.2	1.4	1.2	.7	2.7	.3	.7	.2	.2	.2	(³)	.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers (in thousands)	19	11	5	7	100	118	28	87	6	27	5	24
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$2.09	\$1.40	\$1.56	\$1.18	\$1.55	\$1.35	\$1.39	\$1.32	\$1.27	\$1.24	\$1.25	\$1.22

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Percentage distribution of all nonsupervisory workers in selected manufacturing industries by average straight-time hourly earnings¹ for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas,² United States and South, June 1959—Continued

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	Men's, youths', and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments				Men's, youths', and boys' shirts (except work shirts), collars, and nightwear				Women's, misses', children's, and infants' under garments			
	United States		South		United States		South		United States		South	
	Metro- politan	Nonmetro- politan	Metro- politan	Nonmetro- politan	Metro- politan	Nonmetro- politan	Metro- politan	Nonmetro- politan	Metro- politan	Nonmetro- politan	Metro- politan	Nonmetro- politan
Under 100 -----	0.9	4.2	1.7	5.3	1.0	2.6	0.6	3.0	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.0
100 and under 105 -----	16.9	38.2	27.5	44.8	12.4	39.2	28.1	47.1	11.8	19.2	27.2	26.6
105 and under 110 -----	4.8	7.7	7.1	8.9	4.5	8.3	6.3	8.9	7.1	6.3	11.3	8.4
110 and under 115 -----	8.3	10.5	11.3	9.1	9.7	11.1	12.5	9.7	9.7	11.4	12.6	9.5
115 and under 120 -----	5.2	7.5	6.0	6.5	5.1	7.1	3.8	6.6	7.5	10.5	5.9	9.1
120 and under 125 -----	5.8	5.7	7.3	5.4	6.3	5.7	5.8	5.2	8.2	7.8	4.5	7.3
125 and under 130 -----	7.5	5.3	8.6	4.8	8.3	4.9	12.4	4.6	7.2	7.7	6.9	7.3
130 and under 135 -----	4.9	4.2	5.0	3.8	5.1	3.9	3.1	3.1	4.3	6.2	3.5	4.9
135 and under 140 -----	5.0	3.1	4.4	2.6	5.6	3.1	4.4	2.5	4.9	5.2	2.8	4.8
140 and under 145 -----	4.0	2.5	3.5	1.8	4.7	2.7	4.7	2.0	4.8	3.4	3.0	3.2
145 and under 150 -----	3.4	1.7	2.4	1.2	4.3	2.0	2.8	1.2	2.7	3.7	1.9	2.6
150 and under 160 -----	7.4	3.3	4.4	2.2	7.9	3.2	3.8	2.1	6.3	5.8	4.9	5.0
160 and under 170 -----	4.5	1.8	2.7	1.2	5.6	1.9	2.9	1.3	4.7	3.2	3.0	2.9
170 and under 180 -----	3.9	1.2	3.0	.8	4.0	1.3	2.7	.8	4.4	2.8	2.3	2.2
180 and under 190 -----	2.6	1.0	1.7	.6	3.8	1.0	2.5	.5	2.9	1.7	1.9	1.4
190 and under 200 -----	1.8	.5	.8	.3	2.3	.4	.9	.2	1.6	1.2	1.2	.7
200 and under 210 -----	3.1	.5	.8	.3	2.6	.5	.6	.3	2.1	.8	1.3	.6
210 and under 220 -----	1.5	.3	.3	.1	1.7	.2	.5	.1	1.6	.4	.8	.3
220 and under 230 -----	2.0	.2	.6	.1	1.4	.1	1.1	.1	1.4	.6	.7	.4
230 and under 240 -----	.8	.1	.1	(³)	.7	.1	(³)	.1	.8	.2	.3	.2
240 and under 250 -----	.5	.1	(³)	(³)	.4	.1	.1	.1	.4	.1	.2	.1
250 and under 260 -----	1.3	.1	.1	(³)	.5	.1	.1	.1	.7	.1	.3	.2
260 and under 270 -----	.6	.1	(³)	(³)	.5	(³)	(³)	(³)	.5	.3	.3	.1
270 and under 280 -----	.6	.1	.1	(³)	.3	(³)	(³)	(³)	.4	.1	1.0	(³)
280 and under 290 -----	.5	.1	(³)	(³)	.5	.1	(³)	(³)	.9	(³)	.2	(³)
290 and under 300 -----	.3	(³)	(³)	(³)	.1	(³)	-	(³)	.1	-	-	-
300 and over -----	1.5	.2	.4	.1	1.0	.2	.2	.1	2.1	.1	.2	.1
Total -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers (in thousands) -----	145	184	28	126	31	59	8	42	74	40	6	16
Average hourly earnings ¹ -----	\$1.44	\$1.17	\$1.24	\$1.12	\$1.43	\$1.17	\$1.26	\$1.13	\$1.43	\$1.28	\$1.26	\$1.23

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Percentage distribution of all nonsupervisory workers in selected manufacturing industries by average straight-time hourly earnings¹ for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas,² United States and South, June 1959—Continued

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	Girls ¹ , children's, and infants' outerwear				Miscellaneous apparel and accessories				Miscellaneous fabricated textile products			
	United States		South		United States		South		United States		South	
	Metro- politan	Nonmetro- politan	Metro- politan	Nonmetro- politan	Metro- politan	Nonmetro- politan	Metro- politan	Nonmetro- politan	Metro- politan	Nonmetro- politan	Metro- politan	Nonmetro- politan
Under 100 -----	0.7	2.6	0.6	1.6	0.2	1.9	(³)	2.3	0.1	-	0.1	-
100 and under 105 -----	10.7	29.6	45.2	36.0	9.0	24.5	35.0	41.6	11.1	24.4	23.0	35.0
105 and under 110 -----	4.0	8.1	11.2	14.4	3.0	10.1	13.4	9.7	5.4	9.3	7.1	14.2
110 and under 115 -----	11.0	8.9	6.5	6.4	6.1	9.7	10.6	12.2	8.4	13.1	9.1	19.4
115 and under 120 -----	6.1	6.2	4.1	8.4	6.1	8.6	8.0	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.5
120 and under 125 -----	6.9	6.3	7.2	8.7	7.0	7.0	3.8	4.8	5.1	7.6	8.1	5.6
125 and under 130 -----	7.3	5.0	9.1	5.3	5.0	7.2	3.4	6.1	7.2	5.8	6.8	3.9
130 and under 135 -----	4.3	2.5	1.8	2.8	4.7	7.4	14.3	4.0	4.6	3.4	5.0	2.8
135 and under 140 -----	3.9	3.1	1.7	2.2	4.0	2.6	1.2	2.7	4.3	4.0	4.5	2.5
140 and under 145 -----	3.9	2.5	.9	2.0	3.8	7.1	.3	2.6	3.3	2.6	3.9	1.2
145 and under 150 -----	2.7	1.9	3.7	2.4	2.7	1.6	.1	1.4	3.0	1.8	3.2	1.1
150 and under 160 -----	6.8	5.1	2.0	3.5	7.4	4.0	.8	2.4	7.9	5.3	7.8	2.8
160 and under 170 -----	4.4	3.8	1.7	1.4	5.5	1.8	1.0	1.4	4.9	3.5	3.2	2.2
170 and under 180 -----	5.1	3.3	.5	.8	6.5	1.0	5.8	.7	5.3	2.4	4.3	1.2
180 and under 190 -----	3.5	2.9	.8	.7	4.2	.7	.4	.7	3.0	1.4	1.2	.5
190 and under 200 -----	1.9	1.8	.6	.3	2.9	.3	.2	.2	1.2	1.0	.9	.6
200 and under 210 -----	3.2	1.5	.6	.4	4.8	.6	.3	.3	3.5	1.9	1.2	.5
210 and under 220 -----	2.0	1.1	.4	.5	3.0	.3	(³)	.1	1.9	1.0	1.2	.3
220 and under 230 -----	1.4	.7	.2	.5	1.7	.4	.3	.3	2.6	.8	1.0	.1
230 and under 240 -----	1.3	.2	.2	(³)	2.1	.5	.1	.1	3.5	2.4	.2	.2
240 and under 250 -----	2.7	.4	-	.3	1.0	.2	(³)	-	1.4	.2	.2	(³)
250 and under 260 -----	1.2	.8	.4	.5	2.1	.4	.3	.1	1.9	.9	.3	(³)
260 and under 270 -----	.6	.2	-	(³)	1.3	.2	.1	.1	.4	.2	.1	(³)
270 and under 280 -----	.4	.2	.1	(³)	.9	.2	-	(³)	.8	.2	.2	-
280 and under 290 -----	.6	.2	(³)	.2	.6	.1	.1	-	.6	.1	.2	.1
290 and under 300 -----	.1	.1	-	-	.6	.1	(³)	-	.2	(³)	(³)	(³)
300 and over -----	3.7	1.3	.6	.6	3.7	1.4	.3	.4	2.8	.9	1.6	.3
Total -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers (in thousands) -----	53	20	4	7	42	16	3	5	103	21	16	10
Average hourly earnings ¹ -----	\$1.54	\$1.30	\$1.17	\$1.19	\$1.64	\$1.28	\$1.19	\$1.15	\$1.54	\$1.32	\$1.34	\$1.16

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Percentage distribution of all nonsupervisory workers in selected manufacturing industries by average straight-time hourly earnings¹ for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas,² United States and South, June 1959—Continued

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	Sawmills and planing mills, general		Wooden containers		Miscellaneous wood products			
	South		South		United States		South	
	Metro-politan	Nonmetro-politan	Metro-politan	Nonmetro-politan	Metro-politan	Nonmetro-politan	Metro-politan	Nonmetro-politan
Under 100 -----	(³)	0.6	(³)	0.1	0.8	0.3	-	-
100 and under 105 -----	55.3	56.6	29.7	46.0	8.8	26.6	9.5	49.9
105 and under 110 -----	8.3	8.5	7.2	15.6	2.9	7.7	5.2	12.3
110 and under 115 -----	6.8	11.0	13.3	9.2	3.6	6.9	4.6	7.9
115 and under 120 -----	2.8	3.6	9.2	5.1	2.4	6.4	2.5	4.4
120 and under 125 -----	2.9	2.1	6.2	3.7	4.0	6.9	8.1	3.4
125 and under 130 -----	5.5	6.6	3.9	2.5	4.6	7.4	7.9	5.7
130 and under 135 -----	1.9	1.0	2.3	2.2	4.0	4.9	4.5	1.9
135 and under 140 -----	1.3	1.1	1.7	.8	3.5	4.9	3.9	1.4
140 and under 145 -----	1.3	.9	2.7	1.8	5.2	3.4	9.3	1.6
145 and under 150 -----	.2	.7	2.4	1.0	2.4	2.4	5.3	1.8
150 and under 160 -----	5.4	2.7	1.5	2.0	11.1	6.0	22.3	2.5
160 and under 170 -----	1.2	.8	2.0	1.0	5.6	3.3	4.5	1.3
170 and under 180 -----	.5	1.3	2.0	2.8	6.2	2.5	2.8	1.5
180 and under 190 -----	1.4	.5	2.0	1.4	5.1	2.0	3.1	1.2
190 and under 200 -----	1.0	.2	1.8	2.1	5.4	1.3	3.5	.5
200 and under 210 -----	1.6	.6	3.4	1.5	5.5	1.7	.8	.9
210 and under 220 -----	.7	.3	2.4	(³)	3.1	2.0	.5	.3
220 and under 230 -----	.8	.3	1.7	.4	2.8	.9	.8	.2
230 and under 240 -----	.1	.2	1.5	.2	3.7	.6	.2	.1
240 and under 250 -----	(³)	(³)	1.0	.1	2.4	.3	-	.1
250 and under 260 -----	.6	.1	.5	.2	1.5	.5	.3	.2
260 and under 270 -----	.3	(³)	.1	(³)	.8	.1	.4	(³)
270 and under 280 -----	(³)	(³)	.9	.1	1.5	.3	.1	.1
280 and under 290 -----	(³)	(³)	.3	(³)	.4	.1	-	(³)
290 and under 300 -----	(³)	(³)	.1	(³)	.2	.1	(³)	(³)
300 and over -----	.3	.2	.2	.3	2.6	.6	(³)	.4
Total -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers (in thousands) -----	23	125	6	16	23	32	5	12
Average hourly earnings¹ -----	\$1.17	\$1.12	\$1.33	\$1.18	\$1.67	\$1.31	\$1.41	\$1.16

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Percentage distribution of all nonsupervisory workers in selected manufacturing industries by average straight-time hourly earnings¹ for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas,² United States and South, June 1959—Continued

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	Household furniture				Handbags and other personal leather goods		Toys, amusement, sporting and athletic goods		Costume jewelry, costume novelties, buttons, and miscellaneous notions, except precious metal	
	United States		South		United States		United States		United States	
	Metro-politan	Nonmetro-politan	Metro-politan	Nonmetro-politan	Metro-politan	Nonmetro-politan	Metro-politan	Nonmetro-politan	Metro-politan	Nonmetro-politan
Under 100	0.2	0.2	0.7	(³)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	(³)	-
100 and under 105	3.1	9.9	9.6	12.7	10.2	6.9	8.1	13.1	13.6	7.0
105 and under 110	1.5	6.1	4.3	9.1	7.2	8.0	3.6	4.7	7.1	1.8
110 and under 115	3.2	10.6	8.3	16.7	9.8	7.9	7.1	6.0	7.8	2.9
115 and under 120	2.8	8.1	8.4	11.6	8.2	9.3	5.5	7.0	7.7	6.2
120 and under 125	2.7	6.9	7.1	8.6	5.9	7.9	4.5	4.3	6.1	3.9
125 and under 130	4.7	6.9	9.3	8.0	7.4	9.6	5.5	5.0	9.5	3.2
130 and under 135	3.7	5.7	5.3	5.7	4.4	4.7	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.4
135 and under 140	3.7	5.1	4.8	4.8	3.5	3.9	3.7	5.8	4.3	4.0
140 and under 145	3.3	4.4	4.4	4.0	3.5	5.3	3.2	3.7	3.9	2.4
145 and under 150	4.1	3.6	4.7	3.4	2.8	2.9	2.8	5.0	2.0	6.8
150 and under 160	7.9	7.1	7.1	5.1	5.2	6.7	8.9	9.9	6.5	6.6
160 and under 170	6.3	5.7	5.3	3.3	6.3	6.2	7.7	9.4	5.2	7.1
170 and under 180	7.4	4.0	3.4	1.6	4.3	5.3	6.0	7.2	5.0	7.3
180 and under 190	6.1	3.0	2.7	1.1	3.9	4.2	5.5	3.9	3.5	6.4
190 and under 200	5.2	2.5	2.3	1.0	1.2	1.7	4.8	2.0	1.7	7.5
200 and under 210	6.1	3.1	3.1	.7	3.0	1.6	4.6	2.3	2.5	5.0
210 and under 220	5.0	2.0	1.7	.4	1.4	1.2	3.0	.9	1.7	3.2
220 and under 230	4.3	1.4	1.3	.4	3.4	.6	2.2	.7	1.0	2.2
230 and under 240	3.9	1.1	1.2	.4	1.2	.9	1.8	.6	1.1	1.8
240 and under 250	2.8	.8	.8	.6	.9	.8	1.6	.6	.8	1.5
250 and under 260	3.0	.5	.7	.2	1.9	1.3	1.4	.5	1.5	1.8
260 and under 270	2.5	.4	.6	.2	.8	.3	1.0	.2	.7	2.2
270 and under 280	1.6	.3	.7	(³)	.6	.1	.7	.3	.5	1.7
280 and under 290	1.2	.2	.4	(³)	.2	.2	.5	.2	.4	2.6
290 and under 300	.7	.1	.2	(³)	.1	.1	.5	.3	.1	.3
300 and over	3.0	.4	1.7	.1	2.5	2.0	1.9	2.4	1.9	.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers (in thousands)	153	108	37	57	21	6	65	16	48	7
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$1.81	\$1.42	\$1.46	\$1.27	\$1.51	\$1.45	\$1.60	\$1.48	\$1.45	\$1.69

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
² See footnote 1, table 1 for definition of metropolitan area.
³ Less than 0.05 percent.
 NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 4. Percentage distribution of all production workers in selected manufacturing industries by average straight-time hourly earnings, ¹ United States and South, June 1959

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	Confectionery and related products				Vegetable and animal oils and fats				Knitting mills			
	United States		South		United States		South		United States		South	
	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers
Under 100 -----	0.2	0.2	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.3
100 and under 105 -----	6.4	6.6	26.6	28.0	23.4	24.0	51.4	52.6	14.6	15.4	18.6	19.9
105 and under 110 -----	2.4	9.0	9.4	37.4	3.5	27.6	7.6	60.1	6.3	21.7	8.2	28.2
110 and under 115 -----	3.2	12.2	7.5	44.9	3.2	30.8	5.6	65.7	7.4	29.2	8.8	36.9
115 and under 120 -----	4.6	16.9	15.0	59.9	1.7	32.5	3.9	69.6	7.2	36.4	7.2	44.1
120 and under 125 -----	4.0	20.9	8.6	68.5	1.4	33.9	2.1	71.7	5.8	42.1	6.3	50.5
125 and under 130 -----	7.0	27.9	4.0	72.5	1.4	35.3	2.5	74.2	6.6	48.7	7.0	57.5
130 and under 135 -----	5.8	33.7	3.2	75.7	.5	35.8	1.2	75.3	5.2	53.9	5.3	62.9
135 and under 140 -----	7.9	41.7	4.4	80.1	1.7	37.5	2.5	77.8	5.2	59.2	5.7	68.6
140 and under 145 -----	4.9	46.6	4.1	84.2	.8	38.3	.6	78.4	4.6	63.7	4.7	73.3
145 and under 150 -----	5.8	52.4	2.1	86.4	.7	39.1	1.2	79.6	3.6	67.3	3.2	76.5
150 and under 160 -----	9.7	62.1	6.2	92.6	4.3	43.4	2.1	81.7	7.2	74.6	6.2	82.7
160 and under 170 -----	6.2	68.3	2.0	94.5	3.3	46.7	1.6	83.3	5.4	80.0	3.8	86.5
170 and under 180 -----	5.1	73.4	1.8	96.4	3.2	49.9	3.3	86.5	5.1	85.1	3.5	90.1
180 and under 190 -----	6.2	79.6	1.3	97.7	4.1	54.0	3.2	89.8	3.0	88.1	2.8	92.9
190 and under 200 -----	5.1	84.7	1.0	98.7	7.0	61.0	2.0	91.7	2.0	90.1	1.6	94.5
200 and under 210 -----	3.8	88.5	.7	99.4	8.3	69.3	2.1	93.9	1.9	92.0	1.3	95.8
210 and under 220 -----	3.3	91.8	.3	99.7	5.6	74.9	1.9	95.8	1.6	93.6	1.0	96.8
220 and under 230 -----	1.5	93.3	.2	99.8	6.7	81.6	1.6	97.4	1.4	95.0	.9	97.7
230 and under 240 -----	1.9	95.2	(²)	99.9	3.6	85.2	1.0	98.3	.9	96.0	.7	98.4
240 and under 250 -----	1.2	96.4	(²)	99.9	3.4	88.6	.4	98.8	.8	96.7	.5	98.9
250 and under 260 -----	1.1	97.5	(²)	99.9	4.3	92.9	.4	99.2	.8	97.6	.3	99.2
260 and under 270 -----	.7	98.1	(²)	99.9	2.0	94.9	.1	99.3	.4	98.0	.2	99.4
270 and under 280 -----	.4	98.5	(²)	99.9	2.0	96.9	.2	99.4	.3	98.3	.1	99.5
280 and under 290 -----	.3	98.9	-	99.9	.7	97.9	.3	99.7	.3	98.6	.2	99.7
290 and under 300 -----	.3	99.2	-	99.9	.5	98.1	(²)	99.8	.1	98.7	(²)	99.8
300 and over -----	.8	100.0	(²)	100.0	1.9	100.0	.2	100.0	1.3	100.0	.3	100.0
Total -----	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
Number of workers (in thousands) -----	56		8		25		11		205		110	
Average hourly earnings ¹ -----	\$ 1.57		\$ 1.21		\$ 1.72		\$ 1.25		\$ 1.43		\$ 1.33	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Percentage distribution of all production workers in selected manufacturing industries by average straight-time hourly earnings, ¹ United States and South, June 1959—Continued

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	Seamless hosiery mills (men's)				Men's, youths', and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments				Men's, youths', and boys' shirts (except work shirts), collars, and nightwear			
	United States		South		United States		South		United States		South	
	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers
Under 100 -----	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.9	2.9	4.8	4.8	2.1	2.1	2.7	2.7
100 and under 105 -----	27.8	29.2	29.5	30.9	30.1	33.0	42.7	47.6	30.5	32.6	44.9	47.5
105 and under 110 -----	10.2	39.3	10.5	41.4	6.6	39.6	8.5	56.1	7.1	39.7	8.5	56.1
110 and under 115 -----	10.7	50.1	11.0	52.4	9.7	49.2	9.4	65.5	10.9	50.6	10.2	66.3
115 and under 120 -----	7.4	57.5	7.4	59.9	6.5	55.8	6.4	71.9	6.5	56.9	6.2	72.5
120 and under 125 -----	6.9	64.4	7.0	66.9	5.8	61.6	5.6	77.6	5.9	62.8	5.3	77.8
125 and under 130 -----	6.5	70.9	6.2	73.1	6.2	67.8	5.2	82.8	6.1	68.9	5.5	83.3
130 and under 135 -----	4.6	75.4	4.5	77.5	4.5	72.3	4.0	86.8	4.4	73.3	3.1	86.4
135 and under 140 -----	4.1	79.5	4.1	81.6	3.9	76.2	2.7	89.5	3.9	77.2	2.6	88.9
140 and under 145 -----	3.4	83.0	3.4	85.0	3.2	79.3	2.1	91.6	3.5	80.6	2.5	91.4
145 and under 150 -----	2.4	85.4	2.2	87.2	2.5	81.8	1.4	93.0	2.8	83.4	1.4	92.8
150 and under 160 -----	4.3	89.7	3.9	91.0	4.8	86.6	2.4	95.4	4.8	88.2	2.3	95.1
160 and under 170 -----	2.9	92.5	2.5	93.5	2.9	89.5	1.4	96.8	3.2	91.5	1.6	96.7
170 and under 180 -----	2.9	95.4	2.8	96.3	2.3	91.8	1.2	98.0	2.2	93.6	1.1	97.8
180 and under 190 -----	1.5	96.9	1.3	97.6	1.5	93.4	.7	98.7	1.9	95.6	.8	98.6
190 and under 200 -----	1.0	98.0	.8	98.4	1.0	94.4	.4	99.1	1.1	96.6	.3	98.9
200 and under 210 -----	.7	98.7	.4	98.9	1.4	95.7	.3	99.4	1.0	97.7	.3	99.3
210 and under 220 -----	.2	98.9	.2	99.1	.7	96.4	.1	99.5	.6	98.3	.2	99.4
220 and under 230 -----	.3	99.2	.2	99.3	.9	97.3	.2	99.7	.5	98.8	.3	99.7
230 and under 240 -----	.2	99.4	.1	99.4	.4	97.7	(²)	99.7	.3	99.1	(²)	99.8
240 and under 250 -----	.1	99.5	.1	99.5	.2	97.9	(²)	99.8	.1	99.2	.1	99.8
250 and under 260 -----	.2	99.6	.2	99.7	.6	98.5	(²)	99.8	.2	99.4	(²)	99.9
260 and under 270 -----	.1	99.7	.1	99.8	.2	98.7	(²)	99.8	.1	99.5	(²)	99.9
270 and under 280 -----	(²)	99.8	(²)	99.8	.3	99.0	(²)	99.9	.1	99.6	(²)	99.9
280 and under 290 -----	.1	99.9	.1	99.9	.2	99.2	(²)	99.9	.1	99.7	(²)	99.9
290 and under 300 -----	(²)	99.9	(²)	99.9	.2	99.3	(²)	99.9	(²)	99.7	(²)	99.9
300 and over -----	.1	100.0	.1	100.0	.7	100.0	.1	100.0	.3	100.0	.1	100.0
Total -----	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
Number of workers (in thousands) -----	32		28		310		148		85		48	
Average hourly earnings ¹ -----	\$ 1.23		\$ 1.22		\$ 1.27		\$ 1.14		\$ 1.25		\$ 1.14	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Percentage distribution of all production workers in selected manufacturing industries by average straight-time hourly earnings, ¹ United States and South, June 1959—Continued

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	Women's, misses', children's, and infants' under garments				Girls', children's, and infants' outerwear				Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			
	United States		South		United States		South		United States		South	
	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers
Under 100 -----	1.1	1.1	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.6
100 and under 105 -----	15.4	16.5	28.5	30.6	16.6	17.9	40.8	42.0	13.9	14.7	39.4	41.0
105 and under 110 -----	7.2	23.7	9.5	40.0	5.2	23.1	13.5	55.5	5.3	19.9	11.3	52.3
110 and under 115 -----	10.7	34.4	10.5	50.5	11.0	34.1	6.5	62.0	7.3	27.3	11.9	64.2
115 and under 120 -----	8.9	43.3	8.4	59.0	6.3	40.4	6.7	68.7	7.1	34.4	6.7	70.9
120 and under 125 -----	8.1	51.5	6.7	65.6	7.0	47.4	8.4	77.1	7.3	41.7	4.4	75.3
125 and under 130 -----	7.4	58.9	7.0	72.6	6.8	54.2	6.7	83.8	5.7	47.4	4.9	80.2
130 and under 135 -----	5.1	63.9	4.6	77.3	3.9	58.1	2.4	86.2	5.6	53.0	8.0	88.2
135 and under 140 -----	4.9	68.8	4.0	81.2	3.6	61.7	1.9	88.1	3.6	56.7	2.2	90.4
140 and under 145 -----	4.2	73.0	3.1	84.3	3.5	65.2	1.4	89.5	4.7	61.4	1.8	92.1
145 and under 150 -----	3.0	76.0	2.4	86.7	2.4	67.6	2.5	92.0	2.3	63.7	.9	93.1
150 and under 160 -----	5.6	81.6	4.4	91.1	6.4	74.0	2.9	94.8	6.4	70.1	1.8	94.8
160 and under 170 -----	4.1	85.6	2.7	93.7	4.2	78.2	1.5	96.3	4.2	74.3	1.1	95.9
170 and under 180 -----	3.6	89.3	2.1	95.8	4.2	82.4	.7	97.1	4.5	78.8	2.5	98.4
180 and under 190 -----	2.4	91.6	1.2	97.0	2.7	85.1	.7	97.8	3.1	81.9	.5	98.9
190 and under 200 -----	1.4	93.0	.8	97.8	1.9	87.0	.5	98.2	2.0	84.0	.2	99.1
200 and under 210 -----	1.5	94.5	.7	98.5	2.5	89.5	.5	98.7	3.3	87.3	.2	99.3
210 and under 220 -----	1.0	95.5	.3	98.8	1.7	91.2	.4	99.0	2.3	89.6	.1	99.3
220 and under 230 -----	1.1	96.6	.4	99.2	1.0	92.2	.4	99.4	1.4	90.9	.3	99.6
230 and under 240 -----	.5	97.2	.2	99.4	1.0	93.2	.1	99.5	1.7	92.6	.1	99.7
240 and under 250 -----	.3	97.5	.1	99.6	2.1	95.3	(²)	99.5	.7	93.4	(²)	99.8
250 and under 260 -----	.4	97.8	.1	99.7	.8	96.1	.1	99.6	1.3	94.6	(²)	99.8
260 and under 270 -----	.4	98.2	.1	99.9	.3	96.3	-	99.6	1.0	95.6	.1	99.9
270 and under 280 -----	.2	98.4	(²)	99.9	.3	96.7	(²)	99.6	.7	96.3	(²)	99.9
280 and under 290 -----	.4	98.7	.1	99.9	.4	97.1	.1	99.9	.5	96.8	(²)	99.9
290 and under 300 -----	(²)	98.8	-	99.9	.1	97.2	-	99.8	.5	97.3	-	99.9
300 and over -----	1.2	100.0	(²)	100.0	2.8	100.0	.3	100.0	2.7	100.0	.1	100.0
Total -----	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
Number of workers (in thousands) -----	105		21		69		10		54		8	
Average hourly earnings ¹ -----	\$ 1.35		\$ 1.22		\$ 1.45		\$ 1.16		\$ 1.51		\$ 1.15	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Percentage distribution of all production workers in selected manufacturing industries by average straight-time hourly earnings, ¹ United States and South, June 1959—Continued

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	Miscellaneous fabricated textile products				Sawmills and planing mills, general		Wooden containers	
	United States		South		South		South	
	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers
Under 100 -----	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	0.5	0.5	(^a)	(^a)
100 and under 105 -----	14.6	14.7	30.1	30.1	57.2	57.7	43.5	43.5
105 and under 110 -----	6.6	21.3	10.6	40.7	8.6	66.3	14.1	57.7
110 and under 115 -----	9.9	31.1	13.9	54.7	10.4	76.7	10.5	68.2
115 and under 120 -----	6.0	37.1	5.6	60.3	3.6	80.3	6.4	74.6
120 and under 125 -----	5.9	43.1	7.6	67.9	2.2	82.5	4.5	79.0
125 and under 130 -----	7.1	50.2	5.4	73.2	6.4	88.9	2.9	81.9
130 and under 135 -----	4.6	54.8	4.2	77.4	1.1	90.0	2.2	84.1
135 and under 140 -----	4.0	59.2	3.7	81.1	1.2	91.2	.9	85.0
140 and under 145 -----	3.2	62.4	2.4	83.5	.8	92.0	1.9	86.9
145 and under 150 -----	3.0	65.4	2.4	85.9	.6	92.6	1.4	88.3
150 and under 160 -----	7.5	72.9	5.3	91.2	2.9	95.5	1.5	89.8
160 and under 170 -----	4.5	77.4	2.6	93.9	.8	96.3	.7	90.5
170 and under 180 -----	4.5	82.0	2.2	96.0	1.2	97.4	2.6	93.1
180 and under 190 -----	2.5	84.4	.7	96.8	.5	97.9	1.0	94.1
190 and under 200 -----	1.2	85.6	.7	97.5	.3	98.2	2.0	96.1
200 and under 210 -----	2.7	88.3	.6	98.1	.7	98.9	1.6	97.7
210 and under 220 -----	1.5	89.8	.7	98.8	.3	99.2	.6	98.2
220 and under 230 -----	1.9	91.7	.5	99.3	.3	99.5	.6	98.8
230 and under 240 -----	3.3	95.0	.2	99.5	.1	99.6	.3	99.1
240 and under 250 -----	1.2	96.2	.1	99.6	(^a)	99.7	.3	99.4
250 and under 260 -----	1.3	97.5	.1	99.6	.1	99.8	.1	99.5
260 and under 270 -----	.2	97.7	.1	99.7	.1	99.9	(^a)	99.6
270 and under 280 -----	.6	98.3	(^a)	99.8	(^a)	99.9	.2	99.8
280 and under 290 -----	.4	98.7	.1	99.9	(^a)	99.9	(^a)	99.8
290 and under 300 -----	.2	99.0	(^a)	99.9	(^a)	99.9	(^a)	99.8
300 and over -----	1.0	100.0	.1	100.0	.1	100.0	.2	100.0
Total -----	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
Number of workers (in thousands) -----	111		23		145		21	
Average hourly earnings ¹ -----	\$1.45		\$1.21		\$1.11		\$1.19	

^aSee footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Percentage distribution of all production workers in selected manufacturing industries by average straight-time hourly earnings, ¹ United States and South, June 1959—Continued

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	Miscellaneous wood products				Household furniture			
	United States		South		United States		South	
	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers
Under 100 -----	0.5	0.5	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
100 and under 105 -----	20.2	20.7	40.1	40.1	6.2	6.4	11.6	11.9
105 and under 110 -----	6.0	26.7	10.7	50.8	3.6	10.0	7.4	19.3
110 and under 115 -----	5.8	32.5	7.3	58.0	6.6	16.6	13.9	33.2
115 and under 120 -----	4.8	37.4	4.0	62.1	5.2	21.7	10.6	43.9
120 and under 125 -----	6.0	43.4	4.9	67.0	4.7	26.5	8.3	52.2
125 and under 130 -----	6.2	49.5	5.9	72.9	5.5	32.0	8.2	60.4
130 and under 135 -----	4.5	54.1	2.5	75.4	4.6	36.6	5.5	65.9
135 and under 140 -----	4.4	58.5	2.1	77.6	4.3	40.9	4.9	70.8
140 and under 145 -----	4.2	62.7	3.8	81.3	3.9	44.8	4.2	74.9
145 and under 150 -----	2.3	65.0	2.7	84.1	4.0	48.7	4.0	79.0
150 and under 160 -----	7.7	72.7	8.0	92.1	7.6	56.3	5.8	84.8
160 and under 170 -----	4.2	76.9	2.1	94.2	6.0	62.3	4.1	88.9
170 and under 180 -----	3.8	80.7	1.5	95.7	5.8	68.1	2.2	91.2
180 and under 190 -----	3.1	83.8	1.4	97.1	4.5	72.6	1.4	92.6
190 and under 200 -----	2.9	86.7	1.4	98.5	4.1	76.7	1.4	94.0
200 and under 210 -----	3.1	89.8	.5	99.0	4.7	81.4	1.4	95.4
210 and under 220 -----	2.4	92.2	.2	99.2	3.7	85.1	.9	96.3
220 and under 230 -----	1.6	93.7	.2	99.4	3.0	88.1	.7	97.0
230 and under 240 -----	1.9	95.6	.1	99.5	2.6	90.7	.7	97.7
240 and under 250 -----	1.1	96.7	(²)	99.5	2.0	92.7	.5	98.2
250 and under 260 -----	.8	97.6	.1	99.6	2.0	94.7	.4	98.6
260 and under 270 -----	.4	98.0	.1	99.8	1.6	96.3	.3	98.9
270 and under 280 -----	.8	98.7	.1	99.8	1.1	97.4	.3	99.2
280 and under 290 -----	.2	98.9	(²)	99.8	.7	98.1	.1	99.3
290 and under 300 -----	.1	99.0	(²)	99.9	.4	98.6	.1	99.4
300 and over -----	1.0	100.0	.1	100.0	1.4	100.0	.6	100.0
Total -----	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
Number of workers (in thousands) -----	50		16		238		89	
Average hourly earnings ¹ -----	\$ 1.43		\$ 1.20		\$ 1.63		\$ 1.33	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Percentage distribution of all production workers in selected manufacturing industries by average straight-time hourly earnings, ¹ United States and South, June 1959—Continued

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	Handbags and other personal leather goods		Toys, amusement, sporting and athletic goods		Costume jewelry, costume novelties, buttons, and miscellaneous notions, except precious metal	
	United States		United States		United States	
	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers	Percent of workers	Cumulative percent of workers
Under 100 -----	0.1	0.1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
100 and under 105 -----	10.1	10.1	9.9	9.9	14.5	14.5
105 and under 110 -----	8.0	18.1	4.1	14.0	7.0	21.5
110 and under 115 -----	10.1	28.2	7.2	21.2	7.7	29.2
115 and under 120 -----	9.1	37.3	6.4	27.5	8.4	37.5
120 and under 125 -----	6.8	44.1	4.8	32.4	6.3	43.9
125 and under 130 -----	8.2	52.3	5.7	38.1	9.3	53.2
130 and under 135 -----	4.6	56.9	4.1	42.2	3.8	56.9
135 and under 140 -----	3.6	60.5	4.0	46.2	4.6	61.5
140 and under 145 -----	4.1	64.6	3.3	49.6	3.5	65.0
145 and under 150 -----	2.9	67.6	3.2	52.8	2.5	67.6
150 and under 160 -----	5.7	73.3	9.2	62.0	6.5	74.1
160 and under 170 -----	5.8	79.0	7.8	69.8	5.2	79.3
170 and under 180 -----	4.2	83.2	6.0	75.9	5.1	84.4
180 and under 190 -----	3.4	86.6	4.8	80.7	2.7	87.0
190 and under 200 -----	1.3	87.9	4.3	85.0	2.2	89.2
200 and under 210 -----	2.2	90.1	3.8	88.8	1.9	91.2
210 and under 220 -----	1.2	91.3	2.3	91.1	1.6	92.8
220 and under 230 -----	2.3	93.6	1.7	92.8	.9	93.7
230 and under 240 -----	1.1	94.7	1.5	94.3	1.3	95.5
240 and under 250 -----	.7	95.4	1.3	95.6	.7	95.7
250 and under 260 -----	1.6	97.0	1.0	96.6	1.3	97.0
260 and under 270 -----	.6	97.6	.7	97.3	.7	97.7
270 and under 280 -----	.5	98.1	.6	97.9	.6	98.3
280 and under 290 -----	.2	98.3	.4	98.3	.6	98.9
290 and under 300 -----	(²)	98.3	.3	98.7	.1	99.0
300 and over -----	1.7	100.0	1.3	100.0	1.0	100.0
Total -----	100.0		100.0		100.0	
Number of workers (in thousands) -----	25		73		48	
Average hourly earnings ¹ -----	\$ 1.44		\$ 1.54		\$ 1.42	

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

² Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 5. Percentage distribution of all production workers in selected manufacturing industries by average straight-time hourly earnings¹ for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas,² United States and South, June 1959

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	Vegetable and animal oils and fats				Knitting mills				Seamless hosiery mills (men's)			
	United States		South		United States		South		United States		South	
	Metro- politan	Nonmetro- politan	Metro- politan	Nonmetro- politan	Metro- politan	Nonmetro- politan	Metro- politan	Nonmetro- politan	Metro- politan	Nonmetro- politan	Metro- politan	Nonmetro- politan
Under 100 -----	-	1.6	-	1.9	0.8	0.8	2.1	1.0	2.7	1.0	3.0	1.1
100 and under 105 -----	9.1	46.9	32.7	63.5	10.2	18.2	16.7	19.2	23.1	28.9	25.8	30.5
105 and under 110 -----	1.3	7.2	4.6	9.5	4.6	7.6	7.5	8.5	10.5	10.1	10.6	10.5
110 and under 115 -----	2.0	5.3	4.1	6.5	6.2	8.5	7.9	9.0	9.6	11.0	8.9	11.5
115 and under 120 -----	1.0	2.8	3.6	4.0	7.9	6.6	7.0	7.3	6.4	7.6	6.3	7.7
120 and under 125 -----	.6	2.7	1.0	2.8	5.1	6.3	5.5	6.6	6.3	7.1	6.1	7.2
125 and under 130 -----	1.0	2.2	1.9	2.9	5.9	7.1	5.8	7.4	7.2	6.3	6.6	6.1
130 and under 135 -----	.6	.5	1.9	.7	4.8	5.6	3.7	5.8	4.4	4.6	4.1	4.5
135 and under 140 -----	1.5	1.9	4.4	1.2	4.2	6.1	4.3	6.2	3.9	4.1	3.8	4.2
140 and under 145 -----	1.1	.3	1.1	.3	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.7	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.3
145 and under 150 -----	.8	.7	1.6	.9	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.5	2.1	3.6	1.9
150 and under 160 -----	5.6	2.2	3.9	1.0	8.2	6.4	7.4	5.8	5.6	4.0	5.6	3.5
160 and under 170 -----	4.3	1.8	3.0	.7	5.2	5.6	4.3	3.7	3.5	2.7	3.6	2.3
170 and under 180 -----	4.4	1.1	7.3	.7	6.4	4.0	4.9	3.1	3.5	2.8	3.2	2.7
180 and under 190 -----	4.7	3.0	7.0	.7	4.2	2.1	5.5	1.9	2.3	1.3	2.3	1.1
190 and under 200 -----	9.7	2.6	4.5	.3	2.8	1.3	2.4	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	.8
200 and under 210 -----	10.8	4.2	4.5	.6	2.8	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.2	.6	.9	.3
210 and under 220 -----	7.3	2.9	3.7	.7	2.4	1.0	1.2	1.0	.4	.2	.3	.2
220 and under 230 -----	7.8	4.9	3.4	.5	1.8	1.1	1.1	.8	.5	.3	.4	.2
230 and under 240 -----	4.8	1.8	2.1	.3	1.3	.7	.7	.7	.2	.2	.2	.1
240 and under 250 -----	4.8	1.1	1.0	(³)	1.1	.6	.5	.6	.1	.1	.1	.1
250 and under 260 -----	6.4	.8	.8	.2	1.3	.4	.2	.3	.1	.2	.1	.2
260 and under 270 -----	3.0	.4	.2	-	.6	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1
270 and under 280 -----	3.1	.2	.4	-	.6	.1	.1	.1	.1	(³)	-	(³)
280 and under 290 -----	1.1	.1	.5	.2	.6	.1	.7	.1	(³)	.1	-	.1
290 and under 300 -----	.8	.1	.1	-	.2	(³)	(³)	(³)	.1	(³)	-	(³)
300 and over -----	2.6	.7	.5	.1	2.6	.2	.7	.1	.1	.1	(³)	.1
Total -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers (in thousands) -----	15	10	4	6	92	113	26	84	6	26	5	23
Average hourly earnings ¹ -----	\$1.96	\$1.34	\$1.47	\$1.10	\$1.53	\$1.34	\$1.38	\$1.31	\$1.26	\$1.22	\$1.24	\$1.21

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Percentage distribution of all production workers in selected manufacturing industries by average straight-time hourly earnings¹ for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas,² United States and South, June 1959—Continued

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	Men's, youths', and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments				Men's, youths', and boys' shirts (except work shirts), collars, and nightwear				Women's, misses', children's, and infants' under, garments			
	United States		South		United States		South		United States		South	
	Metro- politan	Nonmetro- politan	Metro- politan	Nonmetro- politan	Metro- politan	Nonmetro- politan	Metro- politan	Nonmetro- politan	Metro- politan	Nonmetro- politan	Metro- politan	Nonmetro- politan
Under 100 -----	0.9	4.4	1.8	5.5	1.1	2.7	0.6	3.1	1.0	1.3	1.9	2.2
100 and under 105 -----	18.0	39.2	28.7	45.6	13.5	40.0	29.9	47.6	12.7	20.3	29.0	28.3
105 and under 110 -----	5.1	7.7	7.0	8.8	4.7	8.3	6.1	9.0	7.6	6.5	11.8	8.6
110 and under 115 -----	8.6	10.5	11.6	9.0	10.4	11.2	13.0	9.7	10.1	11.8	12.8	9.7
115 and under 120 -----	5.4	7.4	6.0	6.5	5.3	6.8	3.8	6.7	7.9	10.8	6.0	9.3
120 and under 125 -----	6.0	5.6	7.2	5.3	6.6	5.6	5.6	5.2	8.3	7.9	4.5	7.4
125 and under 130 -----	7.5	5.2	8.0	4.7	8.3	4.9	11.1	4.5	7.4	7.3	6.8	7.1
130 and under 135 -----	5.1	4.1	5.1	3.7	5.3	3.8	3.3	3.1	4.4	6.3	3.5	5.1
135 and under 140 -----	5.0	3.0	4.1	2.4	5.4	3.1	3.5	2.4	4.7	5.1	2.6	4.4
140 and under 145 -----	4.1	2.4	3.5	1.8	4.9	2.7	4.9	2.0	4.5	3.5	3.2	3.1
145 and under 150 -----	3.5	1.7	2.4	1.2	4.3	2.0	2.8	1.2	2.6	3.7	1.9	2.6
150 and under 160 -----	7.3	3.0	4.3	2.0	7.8	3.2	3.5	2.0	5.9	5.1	4.6	4.3
160 and under 170 -----	4.4	1.8	2.6	1.1	5.6	1.9	2.9	1.3	4.6	3.1	2.8	2.6
170 and under 180 -----	3.8	1.2	3.0	.8	3.8	1.3	2.8	.8	4.2	2.5	2.4	2.0
180 and under 190 -----	2.3	.9	1.7	.5	3.7	1.0	2.6	.5	2.8	1.7	1.3	1.2
190 and under 200 -----	1.7	.5	.8	.3	2.2	.4	.9	.2	1.7	.8	1.2	.6
200 and under 210 -----	2.6	.4	.7	.3	2.0	.5	.6	.3	1.9	.7	1.2	.5
210 and under 220 -----	1.3	.2	.2	.1	1.5	.2	.5	.1	1.4	.4	.7	.1
220 and under 230 -----	1.9	.2	.6	.1	1.2	.1	1.2	.1	1.4	.5	.6	.3
230 and under 240 -----	.8	.1	.1	(³)	.6	.1	(³)	(³)	.8	.1	.3	.2
240 and under 250 -----	.4	.1	.1	(³)	.3	.1	.1	.1	.4	.1	.3	.1
250 and under 260 -----	1.2	.1	.1	(³)	.4	.1	.1	(³)	.5	.1	.2	.1
260 and under 270 -----	.5	.1	(³)	(³)	.2	(³)	(³)	(³)	.5	.1	.2	.1
270 and under 280 -----	.5	.1	(³)	(³)	.2	(³)	(³)	(³)	.2	.1	.1	(³)
280 and under 290 -----	.4	(³)	(³)	(³)	.2	(³)	(³)	(³)	.5	(³)	.1	(³)
290 and under 300 -----	.3	(³)	(³)	(³)	.1	(³)	-	(³)	.1	-	-	-
300 and over -----	1.3	.1	.3	.1	.6	.1	.1	.1	1.8	.1	.1	(³)
Total -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers (in thousands) -----	133	177	26	122	28	57	8	41	68	37	5	15
Average hourly earnings ¹ -----	\$1.41	\$1.16	\$1.23	\$1.12	\$1.39	\$1.16	\$1.25	\$1.12	\$1.41	\$1.26	\$1.23	\$1.21

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Percentage distribution of all production workers in selected manufacturing industries by average straight-time hourly earnings¹ for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas,² United States and South, June 1959—Continued

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	Girls', children's, and infants' outerwear				Miscellaneous apparel and accessories				Miscellaneous fabricated textile products			
	United States		South		United States		South		United States		South	
	Metro- politan	Nonmetro- politan	Metro- politan	Nonmetro- politan	Metro- politan	Nonmetro- politan	Metro- politan	Nonmetro- politan	Metro- politan	Nonmetro- politan	Metro- politan	Nonmetro- politan
Under 100 -----	0.7	2.6	0.5	1.5	0.3	2.0	(³)	2.4	(³)	-	(³)	-
100 and under 105 -----	11.2	30.4	46.6	37.5	9.4	25.0	33.5	42.6	12.3	26.2	25.6	36.7
105 and under 110 -----	4.0	8.3	11.1	14.9	3.3	10.2	14.3	9.7	5.9	10.0	7.8	14.9
110 and under 115 -----	11.7	9.3	6.4	6.5	6.4	9.8	11.1	12.3	9.1	13.7	9.8	20.0
115 and under 120 -----	6.3	6.1	3.9	8.3	6.4	8.8	8.3	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.5
120 and under 125 -----	7.3	6.4	7.3	9.0	7.3	7.1	4.0	4.7	5.6	7.7	9.1	5.4
125 and under 130 -----	7.6	4.8	9.3	5.1	5.1	7.1	3.0	5.9	7.5	5.1	6.8	3.3
130 and under 135 -----	4.5	2.4	1.9	2.7	4.8	7.6	15.3	4.0	4.9	3.4	5.4	2.5
135 and under 140 -----	3.8	3.1	1.4	2.3	4.1	2.4	1.2	2.8	4.5	4.0	4.7	2.2
140 and under 145 -----	3.9	2.4	.9	1.7	3.7	7.2	.2	2.6	3.3	2.5	3.2	1.1
145 and under 150 -----	2.7	1.5	3.8	1.7	2.6	1.6	.1	1.3	3.3	1.8	3.4	1.0
150 and under 160 -----	7.0	5.1	1.6	3.6	7.4	3.9	.7	2.3	8.1	4.6	7.1	2.6
160 and under 170 -----	4.4	3.6	1.6	1.4	5.2	1.8	.6	1.3	4.8	3.4	2.9	2.2
170 and under 180 -----	4.5	3.3	.5	.9	5.9	1.0	6.0	.6	5.0	2.3	2.9	1.1
180 and under 190 -----	2.7	2.8	.6	.7	4.1	.6	.4	.6	2.7	1.4	.9	.4
190 and under 200 -----	1.9	1.9	.6	.4	2.7	.3	.1	.2	1.2	1.0	.9	.4
200 and under 210 -----	2.9	1.5	.6	.4	4.5	.5	.2	.3	2.9	1.3	.9	.2
210 and under 220 -----	2.0	1.0	.4	.3	3.1	.2	(³)	.1	1.7	.7	.9	.3
220 and under 230 -----	1.1	.7	.1	.5	1.8	.4	.3	.3	2.1	.8	.9	(³)
230 and under 240 -----	1.3	.2	.2	(³)	2.2	.5	.1	.1	3.4	2.6	.2	.2
240 and under 250 -----	2.8	.3	-	(³)	.9	.2	(³)	-	1.4	.2	.2	(³)
250 and under 260 -----	.9	.4	.2	(³)	1.7	.2	.1	(³)	1.4	.9	.1	-
260 and under 270 -----	.3	.2	-	-	1.3	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2	(³)
270 and under 280 -----	.4	.1	.1	(³)	.9	.2	-	(³)	.7	(³)	.1	-
280 and under 290 -----	.5	.3	-	.2	.7	.1	.1	-	.5	(³)	.1	.1
290 and under 300 -----	.1	.1	-	-	.6	.1	-	-	.3	-	(³)	-
300 and over -----	3.5	1.1	.2	.3	3.4	1.0	.2	-	1.2	.3	.2	(³)
Total -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers (in thousands) -----	49	19	4	6	39	16	3	5	92	19	14	9
Average hourly earnings ¹ -----	\$1.51	\$1.28	\$1.15	\$1.16	\$1.61	\$1.26	\$1.18	\$1.14	\$1.48	\$1.28	\$1.26	\$1.14

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Percentage distribution of all production workers in selected manufacturing industries by average straight-time hourly earnings¹ for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas,² United States and South, June 1959—Continued

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	Sawmills and planing mills, general		Wooden containers		Miscellaneous wood products			
	South		South		United States		South	
	Metro- politan	Nonmetro- politan	Metro- politan	Nonmetro- politan	Metro- politan	Nonmetro- politan	Metro- politan	Nonmetro- politan
Under 100 -----	-	0.6	(³)	(³)	0.9	0.3	-	-
100 and under 105 -----	58.1	57.1	31.1	47.6	9.3	27.7	10.0	52.4
105 and under 110 -----	8.7	8.5	7.7	16.3	3.0	8.1	5.6	12.7
110 and under 115 -----	7.2	11.0	13.7	9.5	3.9	7.2	4.9	8.3
115 and under 120 -----	2.9	3.7	9.9	5.2	2.6	6.4	2.7	4.6
120 and under 125 -----	3.0	2.1	6.6	3.8	4.4	7.1	8.7	3.4
125 and under 130 -----	5.5	6.6	4.2	2.4	4.6	7.2	7.1	5.4
130 and under 135 -----	1.8	1.0	2.4	2.1	4.1	4.8	4.1	1.9
135 and under 140 -----	1.4	1.1	1.7	.6	3.5	5.1	3.9	1.4
140 and under 145 -----	.9	.8	2.6	1.6	5.2	3.5	9.3	1.5
145 and under 150 -----	.2	.7	2.4	1.0	2.4	2.3	5.5	1.6
150 and under 160 -----	4.2	2.6	1.4	1.6	10.5	5.7	22.8	2.0
160 and under 170 -----	1.1	.7	1.0	.6	5.7	3.1	4.7	1.0
170 and under 180 -----	.4	1.3	2.0	2.8	6.0	2.3	2.7	1.0
180 and under 190 -----	.6	.5	1.3	.9	5.1	1.8	2.0	1.1
190 and under 200 -----	.8	.2	1.7	2.1	5.4	1.2	3.7	.5
200 and under 210 -----	1.4	.5	2.6	1.2	5.4	1.5	.5	.5
210 and under 220 -----	.4	.3	2.2	(³)	3.2	1.9	.2	.2
220 and under 230 -----	.7	.3	1.7	.2	2.7	.8	.3	.1
230 and under 240 -----	.1	.1	1.2	.1	3.8	.5	.1	(³)
240 and under 250 -----	-	(³)	.9	(³)	2.4	.3	-	(³)
250 and under 260 -----	.2	.1	.2	.1	1.4	.4	.4	.1
260 and under 270 -----	.4	(³)	.1	(³)	.8	.1	.4	(³)
270 and under 280 -----	(³)	(³)	.9	(³)	1.5	.2	(³)	.1
280 and under 290 -----	-	(³)	.1	-	.4	.1	-	(³)
290 and under 300 -----	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	.1	(³)	(³)	(³)
300 and over -----	.1	.1	.1	.2	2.0	.3	(³)	.2
Total -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers (in thousands) -----	22	123	5	16	20	30	5	11
Average hourly earnings ¹ -----	\$1.14	\$1.11	\$1.29	\$1.15	\$1.64	\$1.29	\$1.40	\$1.13

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Percentage distribution of all production workers in selected manufacturing industries by average straight-time hourly earnings¹ for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas,² United States and South, June 1959—Continued

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	Household furniture				Handbags and other personal leather goods		Toys, amusement, sporting and athletic goods		Costume jewelry, costume novelties, buttons, and miscellaneous notions, except precious metal	
	United States		South		United States		United States		United States	
	Metro-politan	Nonmetro-politan	Metro-politan	Nonmetro-politan	Metro-politan	Nonmetro-politan	Metro-politan	Nonmetro-politan	Metro-politan	Nonmetro-politan
Under 100 -----	0.2	0.3	0.8	(³)	0.1	-	(³)	0.1	(³)	-
100 and under 105 -----	3.3	10.0	9.9	12.6	11.0	6.8	8.9	13.8	15.5	7.9
105 and under 110 -----	1.5	6.3	4.3	9.4	7.9	8.2	3.9	5.0	7.7	1.8
110 and under 115 -----	3.4	10.8	8.7	17.1	10.6	8.2	7.5	5.8	8.4	3.0
115 and under 120 -----	2.9	8.1	8.8	11.8	9.0	9.5	6.1	7.4	8.7	6.0
120 and under 125 -----	2.9	7.1	7.5	8.8	6.3	8.3	4.9	4.6	6.7	4.1
125 and under 130 -----	4.5	6.7	8.9	7.8	7.7	9.8	5.8	5.1	10.2	3.1
130 and under 135 -----	3.9	5.6	5.3	5.6	4.6	4.8	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.2
135 and under 140 -----	3.7	5.1	5.0	4.8	3.6	3.9	3.6	5.8	4.7	3.5
140 and under 145 -----	3.5	4.3	4.6	3.9	3.7	5.6	3.3	3.5	3.7	2.1
145 and under 150 -----	4.3	3.6	4.9	3.5	2.9	3.0	2.8	4.9	1.8	7.3
150 and under 160 -----	7.9	7.1	6.9	5.2	5.3	7.0	9.1	9.7	6.5	6.1
160 and under 170 -----	6.3	5.7	5.5	3.2	5.7	6.0	7.4	9.5	4.9	7.0
170 and under 180 -----	7.1	4.1	3.3	1.6	3.9	5.3	5.7	7.3	4.8	7.0
180 and under 190 -----	5.7	2.9	2.2	1.0	3.1	4.2	5.1	3.8	2.1	6.6
190 and under 200 -----	5.4	2.5	2.2	.9	1.2	1.3	4.8	2.0	1.4	7.3
200 and under 210 -----	5.9	3.1	2.6	.6	2.4	1.5	4.2	2.2	1.5	5.1
210 and under 220 -----	5.0	2.0	1.6	.4	1.3	.8	2.7	.6	1.3	3.2
220 and under 230 -----	4.2	1.5	1.3	.4	2.8	.5	2.0	.5	.8	2.1
230 and under 240 -----	3.8	1.1	1.2	.4	1.2	.9	1.7	.6	1.2	1.8
240 and under 250 -----	3.0	.6	.8	.2	.7	.7	1.5	.5	.6	1.6
250 and under 260 -----	3.1	.5	.7	.2	1.7	1.3	1.2	.4	1.3	1.7
260 and under 270 -----	2.6	.4	.6	.2	.7	.2	.9	.2	.4	2.5
270 and under 280 -----	1.7	.2	.7	(³)	.7	.1	.7	.2	.4	1.9
280 and under 290 -----	1.2	.2	.3	(³)	.2	.2	.5	.1	.3	2.8
290 and under 300 -----	.7	.1	.2	(³)	(³)	-	.3	.3	.1	.3
300 and over -----	2.3	.2	1.3	.1	1.7	1.5	1.2	2.0	1.0	.9
Total -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers (in thousands) -----	135	103	34	55	19	5	58	14	42	6
Average hourly earnings ¹ -----	\$1.79	\$1.41	\$1.44	\$1.26	\$1.45	\$1.42	\$1.56	\$1.45	\$1.38	\$1.69

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

² See footnote 4, table 1 for definition of metropolitan area.

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 6. Average straight-time hourly earnings¹ and percent of production workers earning less than specified amounts of pay in selected manufacturing industries, United States, April 1954, April 1956, May 1958, and June 1959

Industry group and date	United States									
	Number of workers (000's)	Average hourly earnings ¹	Percent of workers earning less than—							
			\$1.00	\$1.05	\$1.10	\$1.15	\$1.20	\$1.25	\$1.35	\$1.50
Confectionery and related products:										
April 1954 -----	62	\$1.26	22.2	28.2	33.3	41.2	49.4	57.0	69.0	79.7
April 1956 -----	61	1.46	.5	14.9	20.1	26.1	28.9	32.0	45.3	60.1
May 1958 -----	57	1.55	1.4	11.0	15.0	21.4	25.6	30.8	37.8	51.2
June 1959 -----	56	1.57	.2	6.6	9.0	12.2	16.9	20.9	33.7	52.4
Vegetable and animal oils and fats:										
April 1954 -----	28	1.40	26.9	29.5	29.7	29.9	36.3	37.6	40.5	54.1
May 1958 -----	23	1.59	1.0	16.1	24.1	29.3	32.6	33.4	38.9	45.7
June 1959 -----	25	1.72	.6	24.0	27.6	30.8	32.5	33.9	35.8	39.1
Knitting mills:										
April 1954 -----	192	1.26	30.4	37.7	43.4	49.3	54.6	59.7	67.7	76.1
April 1956 -----	200	1.32	1.5	23.8	33.3	42.9	49.8	56.6	67.0	76.9
May 1958 -----	183	1.39	.8	17.8	25.3	33.2	40.4	46.9	59.4	71.4
June 1959 -----	205	1.43	.8	15.4	21.7	29.2	36.4	42.1	53.9	67.3
Men's, youths', and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments:										
April 1954 -----	268	1.11	49.2	56.3	61.2	66.3	70.4	74.3	81.4	87.4
April 1956 -----	291	1.25	2.9	39.4	47.0	54.8	60.8	66.7	75.4	82.6
May 1958 -----	277	1.27	1.5	29.6	37.2	48.0	54.5	61.1	71.6	81.3
June 1959 -----	310	1.27	2.9	33.0	39.6	49.2	55.8	61.6	72.3	81.8
Women's, misses', children's, and infants' under garments:										
April 1954 -----	101	1.22	33.6	42.7	48.5	54.6	59.4	64.4	72.1	80.2
April 1956 -----	113	1.30	1.5	31.0	41.5	50.4	55.0	60.4	68.8	77.4
June 1959 -----	105	1.35	1.1	16.5	23.7	34.4	43.3	51.5	63.9	76.0
Girls', children's, and infants' outerwear:										
April 1954 -----	63	1.31	32.0	42.2	47.4	53.8	58.2	61.7	67.4	73.9
April 1956 -----	62	1.35	.6	32.5	40.2	49.7	52.4	55.8	63.5	70.7
May 1958 -----	62	1.40	.6	17.2	25.8	38.3	44.5	50.8	64.9	74.1
June 1959 -----	69	1.45	1.3	17.9	23.1	34.1	40.4	47.4	58.1	67.6
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories:										
April 1954 -----	57	1.28	33.6	41.6	45.7	52.0	55.7	59.2	67.0	74.1
April 1956 -----	55	1.33	1.0	33.8	42.9	49.9	53.9	58.0	66.1	75.8
May 1958 -----	48	1.45	.4	17.2	22.2	32.4	40.1	44.9	55.2	66.2
June 1959 -----	54	1.51	.8	14.7	19.9	27.3	34.4	41.7	53.0	63.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Average straight-time hourly earnings¹ and percent of production workers earning less than specified amounts of pay in selected manufacturing industries, United States, April 1954, April 1956, May 1958, and June 1959—Continued

Industry group and date	United States—Continued									
	Number of workers (000's)	Average hourly earnings ¹	Percent of workers earning less than—							
			\$1.00	\$1.05	\$1.10	\$1.15	\$1.20	\$1.25	\$1.35	\$1.50
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products:										
April 1954 -----	96	\$1.29	28.5	36.5	41.9	47.5	52.6	55.9	65.7	74.8
April 1956 -----	105	1.39	.5	25.0	30.9	37.9	41.2	46.2	55.4	67.2
May 1958 -----	97	1.45	.5	16.2	21.3	30.6	35.4	41.0	51.2	62.9
June 1959 -----	111	1.45	(²)	14.7	21.3	31.1	37.1	43.1	54.8	65.4
Miscellaneous wood products:										
April 1954 -----	48	1.30	21.2	29.5	35.5	43.9	47.8	53.1	62.9	74.2
May 1958 -----	45	1.40	.8	17.2	26.3	35.9	41.2	45.8	55.4	67.4
June 1959 -----	50	1.43	.5	20.7	26.7	32.5	37.4	43.4	54.1	65.0
Household furniture:										
April 1954 -----	204	1.45	17.9	23.2	27.0	31.4	35.2	39.6	48.4	58.8
April 1956 -----	225	1.51	.1	13.7	19.5	25.5	30.1	34.7	45.4	56.6
May 1958 -----	208	1.64	.2	7.9	12.9	18.9	23.3	27.7	36.9	47.7
June 1959 -----	238	1.63	.2	6.4	10.0	16.6	21.7	26.5	36.6	48.7
Handbags and other personal leather goods:										
April 1954 -----	27	1.20	44.2	56.2	59.9	62.7	66.0	69.8	75.9	81.0
April 1956 -----	25	1.34	.7	40.3	46.7	53.3	56.9	61.3	68.8	74.3
May 1958 -----	21	1.38	(²)	14.6	24.5	39.8	49.6	56.1	67.1	75.4
June 1959 -----	25	1.44	.1	10.1	18.1	28.2	37.3	44.1	56.9	67.6
Toys, amusement, sporting and athletic goods:										
April 1954 -----	67	1.37	19.7	24.9	29.0	33.5	37.8	42.2	53.3	66.4
May 1958 -----	67	1.50	(²)	10.0	16.5	24.6	30.2	35.3	47.1	57.6
June 1959 -----	73	1.54	(²)	9.9	14.0	21.2	27.5	32.4	42.2	52.8
Costume jewelry, costume novelties, buttons, and miscellaneous notions, except precious metal:										
April 1954 -----	51	1.22	37.3	46.3	51.7	56.3	60.6	62.9	71.0	78.5
May 1958 -----	42	1.41	.4	19.7	28.0	37.4	43.2	48.1	59.8	68.4
June 1959 -----	48	1.42	(²)	14.5	21.5	29.2	37.5	43.9	56.9	67.6

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

² Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7. Average straight-time hourly earnings¹ and percent of production workers earning less than specified amounts of pay in selected manufacturing industries, South, April 1954, April 1956, May 1958, and June 1959

Industry group and date	South									
	Number of workers (000's)	Average hourly earnings ¹	Percent of workers earning less than—							
			\$1.00	\$1.05	\$1.10	\$1.15	\$1.20	\$1.25	\$1.35	\$1.50
Confectionery and related products:										
April 1954	7	\$0.97	72.2	79.3	82.2	85.3	88.4	90.6	94.2	97.1
April 1956	8	1.19	-	44.2	45.7	52.4	53.2	53.7	80.8	89.0
May 1958	8	1.14	8.0	38.1	47.9	64.5	72.1	75.4	81.8	89.0
June 1959	8	1.21	1.4	28.0	37.4	44.9	59.9	68.5	75.7	86.4
Vegetable and animal oils and fats:										
April 1954	12	1.01	61.7	67.7	67.8	68.1	82.6	84.0	87.8	92.5
May 1958	10	1.28	2.2	34.7	52.0	57.9	63.3	65.2	69.7	76.4
June 1959	11	1.25	1.2	52.6	60.1	65.7	69.6	71.7	75.3	79.6
Knitting mills:										
April 1954	95	1.21	38.9	46.2	52.2	58.0	62.8	67.1	74.2	80.9
April 1956	106	1.26	1.7	27.2	38.2	46.9	54.7	62.1	73.1	81.9
May 1958	98	1.32	1.2	21.9	29.9	38.5	46.0	53.1	65.3	77.1
June 1959	110	1.33	1.3	19.9	28.2	36.9	44.1	50.5	62.9	76.5
Men's, youths', and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments:										
April 1954	118	.94	71.4	78.1	82.3	85.8	88.9	91.2	94.7	97.2
April 1956	140	1.11	3.6	50.1	60.4	70.3	77.8	83.4	90.5	95.1
May 1958	132	1.14	2.3	44.7	54.8	67.2	74.3	80.1	87.9	93.7
June 1959	148	1.14	4.8	47.6	56.1	65.5	71.9	77.6	86.8	93.0
Women's, misses', children's, and infants' under garments:										
April 1954	18	1.14	37.7	51.9	58.6	64.9	68.6	72.7	79.6	85.8
April 1956	25	1.21	.8	38.7	50.5	57.4	62.8	68.4	76.6	86.8
June 1959	21	1.22	2.1	30.6	40.0	50.5	59.0	65.6	77.3	86.7
Girls', children's, and infants' outerwear:										
April 1954	8	.86	83.7	87.8	88.9	91.1	93.0	94.1	95.5	96.7
April 1956	9	1.09	1.7	62.0	73.3	85.6	86.9	88.1	91.8	94.4
May 1958	9	1.14	.8	43.6	58.4	66.5	75.2	79.8	88.6	93.4
June 1959	10	1.16	1.1	42.0	55.5	62.0	68.7	77.1	86.2	92.0
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories:										
April 1954	6	.92	63.9	77.9	81.3	84.2	88.5	89.0	96.0	97.2
April 1956	7	1.07	4.8	59.9	70.3	80.8	86.6	89.8	96.0	98.5
May 1958	7	1.12	1.4	48.8	59.2	70.9	78.7	84.0	90.6	96.0
June 1959	8	1.15	1.6	41.0	52.3	64.2	70.9	75.3	88.2	93.1
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products:										
April 1954	18	1.08	52.4	57.3	60.4	65.5	71.1	73.7	80.4	88.8
April 1956	19	1.19	-	35.0	45.9	55.4	63.3	68.8	81.1	89.1
May 1958	20	1.22	1.0	38.5	46.5	54.8	61.3	66.9	76.9	86.9
June 1959	23	1.21	(²)	30.1	40.7	54.7	60.3	67.9	77.4	85.9
Miscellaneous wood products:										
April 1954	14	1.14	29.7	41.7	50.4	57.8	62.0	68.7	76.7	87.2
May 1958	15	1.19	2.3	37.7	50.0	62.3	68.0	71.6	81.2	87.1
June 1959	16	1.20	-	40.1	50.8	58.0	62.1	67.0	75.4	84.1
Household furniture:										
April 1954	71	1.12	42.2	52.2	59.2	66.0	71.3	76.0	84.0	89.4
April 1956	83	1.25	.2	28.3	37.9	48.3	55.1	61.5	73.4	83.9
May 1958	78	1.31	.5	17.5	28.4	39.5	48.1	55.9	68.0	79.9
June 1959	89	1.33	.3	11.9	19.3	33.2	43.9	52.2	65.9	79.0

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.² Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Appendix A: Scope and Method of Survey

Scope of Survey

The June 1959 survey of employee earnings in selected manufacturing industries represented all establishments having one or more paid employees. The study was limited to establishments in 17 manufacturing industry groups, as defined in the 1957 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, prepared by the Bureau of the Budget. The SIC codes and industries studied are shown in table 1. Included in the survey were central administrative offices and other auxiliary units, such as laboratories, warehouses, and powerplants affiliated with and servicing the processing establishments. Apparel jobbers who, prior to the 1957 revision in the SIC manual were classified in trade, are included with the manufacturers in this survey. These jobbers perform the entrepreneurial functions of a manufacturing company such as buying raw materials, designing and preparing samples, arranging for the manufacture of the garments from their materials, and selling the finished product.

The earnings data on which this report is based relate to all nonsupervisory workers, of whom production workers formed the largest group. Production and other nonsupervisory employee groups are defined in the questionnaire form (item IV) Appendix B, and are repeated under "Definition of Terms."

Survey coverage extended to 48 States and the District of Columbia (Alaska and Hawaii were excluded) for all but two of the industry groups studied. The wooden container, and sawmill and planing mill industries were surveyed only in the Southern States. (See footnote 2 to table 1 for a list of States included in the South.)

Wage data relate to a representative payroll period ending nearest June 15, 1959.

Collection of Data

Primary data used in preparing the estimates for this study were obtained by mail questionnaires in most cases. Personal visits were generally confined to larger establishments, and to a sample of all nonrespondents to the two mail requests.

Sampling Procedure

The study was conducted on the basis of a stratified probability sample. The lists of establishments from which the sample was selected were obtained from State agencies which administer the unemployment insurance laws. These lists show the employment, industry classification, and location of all manufacturing establishments covered by those laws in each State. Since a number of States do not include under such laws establishments with fewer than four employees, the sample did not include any such units. (See "Method of Estimation" for treatment of employment in such establishments.)

Within each industry-regional grouping, the sample was so selected as to yield the most accurate estimates possible with the resources available. This was done by including in the sample a greater proportion of large than of small establishments—in general, an establishment's chance of inclusion depended on its employment size.

The initial solicitation included 5,101 establishments. Replies were received from 2,890 of which 448 were excluded from the tabulations. These latter were either in industries other than those selected for study and hence out of the scope of the survey, out of business, or unusable. Of the 2,211 nonrespondents, 305 were contacted in person by Bureau field economists. Thus, the tabulations are based on data from about 2,747 establishments.

Method of Estimation

Data collected for each establishment were weighted in accordance with the probability of selection of that establishment. For example, where 1 out of 10 establishments was selected in a regional-size-industry class, it was considered as representing itself and the 9 other establishments, i.e., was given a weight of 10. Thus, if the establishment had 1 worker at \$1.89 an hour, the final estimate for that establishment would include 10 workers at \$1.89 an hour.

All estimated totals derived from such weighting processes were further adjusted to the industry employment levels for June 1959, as reported in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' monthly series for manufacturing. As no totals of non-supervisory employment are available, the ratio of nonsupervisory to total employment developed in the sample was applied to the totals of all employees shown for June 1959 in the BLS monthly series. Materials from the 1954 Census of Manufacturers were used to isolate totals for the South from the United States totals for an industry as shown in this bulletin.

Data for establishments with from 1 to 3 employees, which were not included in the sample, were imputed to the establishments with from 4 to 19 employees in the same industry regions class. The former data include about 3.5 percent of employment in the selected manufacturing industries studied.

No assumption has been made that the nonrespondents were similar to the respondents in their wage structure. In order to minimize the bias of nonresponse, the sample returns obtained by personal visit from the nonrespondents to the mail query were weighted to represent all other nonrespondents in the same industry-regional-size classes.

Criteria for Publication of Estimate

Since the data were collected on a sample basis, the results may differ from the findings that would have been obtained from a complete census. As a rule, the published estimates are based on a sample of at least 50 establishments, to minimize the possibility of excessive sampling error. Where certain important segments of the industry were not represented in the sample, estimates were not shown separately, even though the sample appeared to be numerically large enough.

Definition of Terms

Establishment.—Data were reported for individual establishments rather than companies. An establishment is generally defined as a single physical location where business is conducted. Where two or more activities were carried on at a single establishment, the entire establishment was classified on the basis of its major activity in terms of sales. All data for such an establishment were included in that classification.

Data for auxiliary units of manufacturing establishments, such as separate offices, and laboratories, were included in this report and classified on the basis of the major activity of the manufacturing serviced.

Nonsupervisory Workers.—Included in this group are production workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, trucking, hauling, maintenance, repair, janitorial, watchmen services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e. g., powerplant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operation, including working foremen, leadmen, and trainees. Also included in this group are other nonsupervisory workers, such as office and clerical workers, cafeteria employees, routemen, workers engaged in the installation and servicing of products made in the establishment, and force-account construction employees engaged in construction of major additions or alterations who are utilized as a separate work force.

Earnings Data.—For purposes of this study, earnings data relate to straight-time earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime work, and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Cost-of-living bonuses and production bonuses are considered part of earnings, but nonproduction bonuses are not.

Individual average hourly earnings for employees not paid by the hour were obtained by dividing total straight-time earnings reported by the number of hours paid for in the corresponding period.

Group average hourly earnings published in this report were obtained by dividing the sum of the hourly earnings by the number of individuals represented in the group total.

Metropolitan Areas.—The term "metropolitan area" used in this report refers to the standard metropolitan areas established under the sponsorship of the Bureau of the Budget. As of the period covered, 188 such areas in the country met certain criteria as to population size, degree of urbanization, contiguity, and population density. These areas include all major cities and their contiguous suburban areas. They include all areas containing at least one central city of 50,000 or more, and include certain areas around such cities if they meet certain criteria of being metropolitan in character and economically integrated with the central city.

Industry Groups and Industries

The definitions of the manufacturing industries and industry groups used in this report are completely defined in the 1957 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.

Appendix B: Questionnaire

BLS 2385
(Rev. '59)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Budget Bureau No. 44-B1006.4
Approval expires June 30, 1960

Your report will be held in confidence

DISTRIBUTION OF STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

I. COMPANY IDENTIFICATION:

Location of establishment for which data are desired if different from mailing address

II. MAJOR PRODUCTS OR SERVICES:

(List separately all products or services for this establishment. The products listed should account for a total of 80 percent or more of last annual sales. Include in sales all receipts from nonmanufacturing activities, if any.)

Product or service	Approximate percent of sales	Product or service	Approximate percent of sales

III. PAYROLL PERIOD:

The data reported should be for payroll period ending nearest June 15, 1959

Payroll period covered: From _____ 19__ to _____ 19__
(date) (date)

IV. EMPLOYMENT:

Total -----

Enter total number of employees (full-time and part-time) who received pay for payroll period covered.

Nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors -----

Enter number of nonsupervisory workers, full-time and part-time (including working supervisors) who worked or received pay for any part of the payroll period reported. Include persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, paid vacations, and other paid leave. Exclude executive, professional, and supervisory employees above the working foreman level.

(a) Production and related workers (plant workers) -----

Enter total number of nonsupervisory workers (full-time and part-time) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, trucking, hauling, maintenance, repair, janitorial, watchmen services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e. g., power-plant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operation. Include working foremen, leadmen, and trainees.

(b) Other nonsupervisory workers -----

Enter number of other nonsupervisory employees, full-time and part-time, such as office and clerical workers, cafeteria employees, routemen, workers engaged in the installation and servicing of products made in the establishment, and force-account construction employees engaged in construction of major additions or alterations who are utilized as a separate work force.

V. Do you have a piecework, bonus, or other type of incentive plan? Yes No

If yes, how many of the production (plant) workers are included in such plans? _____

VI. How many production workers were paid a shift differential during the payroll period covered? _____

VII. Do you want a copy of the Bureau's report on this survey? Yes No

Name and title of person furnishing data _____

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Schedule number	Area	Reg.	State	City size	SIC code	Est. size	Weight	Special charac.

