

Monthly Labor Review

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OCTOBER 1958 VOL. 81 NO.

10

Labor Recruitment in a Depressed Rural Area

Recent Reports on Job Discrimination

Two Decades of the Fair Labor Standards Act

Wages for Army-Air Force Blue-Collar Workers

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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

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

Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor-in-Chief*
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The Labor Month in Review

THE ANXIOUS ATTENTION directed to negotiations and settlements in the automobile industry in mid-September and early October tended to eclipse several important rulings of the National Labor Relations Board. On October 2, the NLRB announced new standards for determining its jurisdiction over cases, in the hope "that more individuals, labor organizations, and employers may invoke the rights and protections" afforded by the Taft-Hartley Act. The desired effect was to shrink part of what the Supreme Court had called "a vast no-man's land [of jurisdiction in labor relations cases] subject to regulation by no agency or court." In general, the Board reduced the minimum volume of business activity necessary to bring a firm under its aegis. Most striking reductions were noted in retail trade, public utilities and transit systems (where minimums were reduced from \$3 million to \$250,000), and newspapers and communications systems.

In late September and early October, the Board issued rulings relating to representation elections. One stipulated that a union holding a contract is liable to a representation challenge by another union at the end of 2 years, even if the contract runs for a longer period. Previously, a tradition of long-term contracts shielded the union. Moreover, an improperly drawn union-security clause would invalidate the contract and subject the union to a representation election at any time.

Unions petitioning for a Board election may not file earlier than 150 days prior to a contract expiration (or the 2-year anniversary date), nor after 60 days prior to the expiration date.

Where a schism exists in a union, a new representation election may be held. The Board defined a schism as "a basic intraunion conflict at the highest level of an international union . . . which results in a disruption of existing intraunion relationships."

With contracts secured in the major segment of the auto industry, public interest in collective bargaining situations had shifted, by mid-October,

to the negotiations between the General Electric Co. and the International Union of Electrical Workers. A provision in the existing contract allows a reopening on employment security matters. The union demands include a supplemental unemployment benefit plan, and its negotiators had threatened to strike for it. The company rejected the proposal and countered with an investment savings plan to which both worker and company would contribute. It is conditioned upon deferring and decreasing contractual wage increases payable in September of 1958 and 1959. The union turned down the plan, and the first increase became effective for IUE-represented workers. Reluctance of the larger General Electric locals of the union to strike (several of them voted against striking) has obviously handicapped the bargaining position of the union. Negotiations were broken off on October 9.

Ford, Chrysler, and General Motors, in the 2-week period ending October 2, in that order concluded new 3-year agreements with the United Automobile Workers. All important economic features of the agreements were identical. The contracts renewed, with some retroactivity, the cost-of-living escalator and annual improvement factor clauses of the old contracts, which had expired last spring. Skilled workers received a direct wage-rate increase (8 cents an hour). Duration of supplemental unemployment benefits and the percentage of take-home pay that benefits constitute, as well as some other items relating to this type of payment, were improved without increasing the present 5-cent-per-hour contribution. Pension credits for both retired and active workers were increased. There were improvements in certain other fringe benefits. A new feature of the contract was severance pay (financed from the supplemental unemployment benefit fund) for permanent layoff of workers with at least 2 years' seniority; amounts ranged from 40 to 1,200 hours' pay, provided the SUB balance is fully funded, less any SUB payments received since final layoff.

All three companies experienced strikes of varying magnitude before and after settlement, but in the case of General Motors all of its plants were struck for several days—and many for longer periods—following agreement on the national contract because of unresolved local issues.

ATLANTIC AND GULF COAST shipping of American merchant and passenger lines was tied up for over a week early in October by a strike of the Masters, Mates and Pilots over penalty pay for certain types of work and length of vacations. The union sought to increase vacations of captains to a total of 90 days and of other officers to 60. Respective prestrike vacations were 49 and 28 days. Resumption of service followed entry of AFL-CIO President George Meany in the case in the surprising role of arbitrator.

Eighteen railroad unions, including operating and nonoperating organizations representing about 800,000 employees, jointly presented demands to American railroads for rules changes. In general, they seek time limits on grievance settlements, uniform hiring practices and hiring preferences to laid-off employees, broadened employer liability for work injuries (in addition to existing laws), and improved sanitation in work places.

On September 16, a 37-day trucking strike in 11 western States ended with a 3-year agreement covering 30,000 drivers represented by the Teamsters. Pay increases of 20 cents an hour were granted to local drivers outside the San Francisco area, with future increases to raise them to the San Francisco level. Over-the-road drivers are to receive 3 annual raises of 10 cents per hour each (or 0.25 cent a mile). On the same day, a Presidential Emergency Board recommended that about 20,000 ground employees of 6 major airlines (Capital, Eastern, National, Northeast, Northwest, and Trans World) receive a 9-percent pay increase, parts of it retroactive to October 1957 and April 1958. The carriers accepted the proposal, but the employees, represented by the Machinists union, rejected it.

In Canada, a number of important labor developments reached a climax during the last 2 weeks in September. Employees of the International Nickel Co., represented by the Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers (Ind.), struck on September 24 for an 8-percent wage increase retroactive to June 1, idling 14,000. On the same day, 1,500 longshoremen, members of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (Ind.), ended a month-long strike at British Columbia ports. Settlement included wage increases aggregating 21 cents an hour to be received at intervals

over a 2-year span, plus a noncontributory pension plan. A Seafarers' International Union arrangement resulted in the return to Canadian registry of eight vessels which had been registered under the Cuban flag and manned by Cuban crews at rates lower than those paid Canadian seamen. The union has been on strike against Canadian National Steamships, original owners.

THE TWO LARGE ELECTRICAL UNIONS held conventions in late September and early October. Holding its biennial meeting in the midst of negotiations with General Electric, the 400,000-member IUE voted to reduce to a simple majority the vote required in a bargaining conference to authorize a strike. At the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers quadrennial convention, a 100,000-member growth since 1954 was reported and the delegates voted to emphasize organization work in atomic-energy plants.

Conventions of other unions in basic industries included that of the United Steelworkers of America, which was apparently united behind the incumbent leadership (considerable opposition had been evident 2 years ago). The convention emphasized that 1959 bargaining demands would be substantial. Merger with the International Chemical Workers inched a bit nearer at the September convention of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union when the ICW president appeared and endorsed such a move. The ICW also endorsed merger at its convention which began October 6. Reduced hours of work with maintenance of present wage levels became a bargaining goal approved by the United Rubber Workers convention. Jurisdictional and organizational matters occupied a substantial portion of the Sheet Metal Workers convention agenda, with considerable criticism voiced against the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO in relation to invasion of craft jurisdiction (The OCAW had also complained of craft invasion). The SMW voted to extend its organizational activity to work with plastics and other materials used in lieu of sheet metal and to materials manufacturing plants as well as fabricating shops. Race restrictions on membership, in effect since 1911, were eliminated by a convention vote of the Postal Transport Association.

Two Decades of the Fair Labor Standards Act

HARRY S. KANTOR*

THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT of 1938 is sometimes referred to as a "depression born" measure because the period immediately prior to its enactment was one of depression, and because many advocates of such a law used arguments current at the time that it would bolster the economy. The law is thought of nowadays in terms of its continuing value as a support for the wage structure in times of recession and, in prosperous times, as a protection to the worker caught in a pocket of low wages as well as to the competitors of his employer.

The act, which has been in effect since October 24, 1938, sets standards for a minimum wage, overtime pay, and the protection of child labor for employees engaged in or producing goods for interstate commerce. Currently, it applies to 24 million employees in 900,000 establishments, in all 49 States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Canal Zone, American Samoa, Wake Island, Guam, and the Outer Continental Shelf. It is administered by the Department of Labor through the Department's Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions. It is enforced in the courts by civil actions brought by the Solicitor for the Secretary of Labor and criminal actions brought by the Department of Justice. Employees may also bring actions in court through private counsel to recover wages due under the act.

Most employers try to comply with the law; to aid them, the Divisions maintain an active program of publicizing its requirements in the Federal Register and through all types of informational mediums. The substantial acceptance of the law's present basic provisions by employers who

are affected by it is noteworthy because 20 years ago it was the subject of heated controversy.

Vigorous and conscientious enforcement is nevertheless necessary on a continuing basis to secure and maintain uniform application of the law and compliance with it. Throughout the years, efforts have been made to direct investigations into those plants in areas, industries, and categories of establishments in which violations are considered likely to be found. There is good evidence that these efforts have been substantially effective, and continuing reappraisal of the investigation program is leading to further improvement. In any recent year, some 90 percent of the employees in the establishments investigated have been paid in full compliance with the law.

Investigations have secured the benefits of the act's provisions for millions of adult employees and many thousands of minors. As a result of several hundred thousand investigations to secure compliance with the act's provisions, employers have paid back wages amounting to more than \$180 million to 4 million employees in 20 years. In the fiscal year 1958, employers paid nearly \$11 million in back wages to 117,000 employees as a result of investigation and enforcement action. These employers, as well as those found to be violating provisions of the act not requiring the payment of back wages, usually came into voluntary future compliance.

When the employer is brought into compliance, the employees receive, in addition to back wages, continuing benefits in accordance with the requirements of the law. Employees whose wages are brought up to the minimum continue to benefit, week after week and year after year, as do the employees who are given time and one-half for overtime hours. Minors illegally employed resume the activities normal to their age and helpful to their health, education, and development. And employers who comply with the law are relieved of unfair economic pressure from noncomplying competitors.

Millions of other adults and minors have benefited from voluntary compliance with the act's requirements. This has resulted indirectly from enforcement operations, directly from information programs, and from the general knowledge that the act is being effectuated.

*Assistant Administrator, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Historical Background

The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 was signed on June 25, to take effect October 24, 1938. Its enactment was the product of many years of urging by individuals and groups interested in correcting substandard labor conditions and in providing basic minimum labor standards. As long ago as 1892, a congressional committee that investigated sweatshops in several large cities recommended a Federal law regulating sweatshops, and pointed out that "so long as interstate commerce in this regard is left free, the stamping out of the sweating system in any particular State is of practically no effect, except to impose peculiar hardship upon the manufacturers of that State."¹

By 1938, 24 States had enacted laws to regulate minimum wages and hours of work for women. In 1937, the U. S. Supreme Court reversed previous rulings and held² that a State minimum wage law was constitutional. But the problem raised by the 1892 investigation remained: goods made in a State without any minimum labor standards competed with products made in States that had such standards. A Presidential message to the Congress on May 24, 1937, recommended enactment of minimum labor standards legislation: "Congress cannot interfere with local affairs, but when goods pass through the channels of commerce from one State to another they become subject to the power of the Congress . . . we propose that only goods which have been produced under conditions which meet the minimum standards of free labor shall be admitted to interstate commerce."

Enactment was also a product of the depression of the thirties. An attempt to set minimum labor standards was made under the National Industrial Recovery Act, passed in 1933, but that act was found to be unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court in 1935.³ The Public Contracts Act of 1936 established minimum labor standards, but only for employers who supplied goods on Federal Government contracts in excess of \$10,000. The pressures were strong for a Federal law of broader application. In 1938, economic conditions had taken a sharp turn for the worse: there were fears of another downward spiral of wages and prices and there were more than 10 million unemployed, or about one-fifth of the labor force. There was demand for a law to cut the workweek so that more workers could share the available work. There

was also some fear of minors displacing adults at lower wages. Against this background, the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 became law, but only after lengthy Congressional hearings in which many diverse viewpoints were presented, and after prolonged debate of the many issues involved.⁴

The act, as passed, applied to employees engaged in interstate commerce, or in the production of goods for interstate commerce, including any process or occupation necessary to the production thereof. The definitions of "produce," "employ," "goods," and other terms in the act were in broad language. Provision was made for enforcement operations. Minimum standards were set for wages, hours of work, and child labor. A number of exemptions were set forth. Special provisions were included for dealing with the problems of handicapped workers, apprentices, learners, and messengers, in order to prevent curtailment of their opportunities for employment as a result of the standards established.

The U. S. Supreme Court on February 3, 1941, upheld the constitutionality of the act in the case of *United States v. F. W. Darby Lumber Co.*,⁵ specifically reversing its 1918 ruling in *Hammer v. Dagenhart*.⁶ In the *Dagenhart* case, the Supreme Court had held unconstitutional, as outside the commerce power of the Congress, a Federal law prohibiting shipment in interstate commerce of products of mines or factories where children under specified ages had been employed. The majority viewed the law as a regulation of production, which they considered a local matter. Justice Holmes and three other Justices had dissented. On the same day as the *Darby* decision, the Supreme Court held that the industry committee procedure for issuing wage orders was a constitutional delegation of power, in the case of *Opp Cotton Mills v. Administrator*.⁷ Industry committee procedure, now used only in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa, was

¹ Report of the Committee on Manufactures on the Sweating System (U. S. House of Representatives, 52d Cong., 2d sess., Report 2309, 1893), p. XXIV.

² *West Coast Hotel Co. v. Parrish*, 300 U. S. 379; see Monthly Labor Review, May 1937, pp. 1202-1205.

³ *Schechter Corp. v. United States*, 295 U. S. 495 (1935); see Monthly Labor Review, June 1935, pp. 1466-1483.

⁴ Congressional consideration of a minimum fair labor standards law began in the spring of 1937, and continued through the first session of the 75th Congress, the special session, and the next session, until the enactment on June 14, 1938.

⁵ 312 U. S. 100 (1941); see Monthly Labor Review, February 1941, p. 423.

⁶ 247 U. S. 251 (1918); see Monthly Labor Review, July 1918, pp. 171-177.

⁷ 61 Sup. Ct. 524; see Monthly Labor Review, February 1941, p. 423.

used at that time for industries in the continental United States.

Amendments to 1955

Since 1938, bills to clarify, improve, or otherwise amend the act have been introduced in every Congress. Review of the act in the light of changes in World War II received the attention of the 79th, 80th, and 81st congresses, which went into detailed examination of the law and its application. In 1950 and again in 1956, substantial increases in the minimum wage went into effect following congressional action. Of the 10 congresses since 1938, 5 have enacted significant amendments to the act and a sixth concurred in a reorganization plan affecting its administration.

During these 20 years, a large body of court decisions has been built up on many aspects of the law and its application. Also, numerous administrative actions have been taken under authority of the statute that have modified its application to meet changed conditions. While the basic structure of the statute has remained the same, a number of significant changes have taken place in the act and its application.

Industry Committees. The earliest substantial amendment was the provision for special industry committees for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, enacted June 26, 1940. The act as passed in 1938 applied to all the States, the District of Columbia, and all territories or possessions of the United States. The initial minimum wage was 25 cents an hour, which was to be increased to 30 cents at the end of 1 year, and to 40 cents in 1945. Industry committees were authorized to recommend rates above 30 but not above 40 cents, so that some industries could reach 40 cents in less than 7 years. The 40-cent rate was to apply to all employment subject to the minimum wage on October 24, 1945, unless the Administrator issued an order, through the industry committee procedure, establishing or continuing a rate between 30 and 40 cents, in order to prevent substantial curtailment of employment in the industry.

This approach allowed generally for due consideration of the objective of raising the minimum

within the defined range as rapidly as feasible without substantial curtailment of employment. It seemed to allow for contingencies, and for the mainland it did. But the economies of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands were in line with the low level then prevailing in the Caribbean area, and the statutory rates of 25 and 30 cents were too high. Substantial unemployment developed, especially in the needle trades which had the largest employment among the Puerto Rican industries subject to the act. The solution was to remove the statutory lower limit on rates which industry committees could set; the 76th Congress, in Public Resolution No. 88, retained the upper limit and provided, as in the case of mainland industries, that wage orders could be set at any level that met the dual test of being the highest minimum rate that could be set without substantial curtailment of employment. The industry committees for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands were prohibited, in addition, from recommending a minimum wage rate that would give any native industry a competitive advantage over its counterpart in the United States.

Hours of Work. In 1947, the Congress dealt with a problem as to what constitutes hours worked under the act. This particular problem came to the attention of the Congress as a result of a series of decisions by the U. S. Supreme Court.

In 1944, the Court had before it the case of *Tennessee Coal, Iron & RR. Co. v. Muscoda Local 123*.⁸ The issue was whether the time spent by miners in underground metal mines traveling from the portal to the working face and the return trip at the end of the day constituted working time compensable under the act. The employer's practice under the union agreement was to count only time spent at the working face. The Court's decision described the travel as hazardous, in overcrowded cars, through foul-smelling areas, on the employer's premises, and subject to his control; it expressed the view that the union had been dominated by the company and concluded that the travel time was hours worked.

In 1945, the Supreme Court made the same ruling with respect to travel time of coal miners, in the case of *Jewell Ridge Coal Corp. v. United Mine Workers*.⁹ In this case, the same practice of counting time only at the working face was specified in the union agreement. The travel

⁸ 321 U. S. 590 (1944); see Monthly Labor Review, May 1944, pp. 1021-1023.

⁹ 325 U. S. 161 (1945); see Monthly Labor Review, July 1945, pp. 99-100.

here also was described as underground, on the employer's premises, and subject to his control. The Court held the travel time to be time worked, referring to its decision in the *Tennessee Coal* case as precedent.

In June 1946, the Court ruled again on travel time, in the case of *Anderson v. Mt. Clemens Pottery Co.*¹⁰ The issue here was whether time necessarily spent by factory employees walking between the time clocks and their working places and time spent in make-ready activities constituted working time under the act. Here also the time was referred to as spent on the employer's premises and subject to his control. The Court ruled that it was hours worked, citing its decisions in the *Tennessee Coal* and *Jewell Ridge* cases.

By the time the 80th Congress convened in January 1947, newspapers were carrying stories of court actions filed by employees, involving several billion dollars alleged to be due under the act, on the basis of the *Mt. Clemens* case. The suits were being filed under section 16 (b) of the act, which allows employees to sue for back wages plus an equal amount as liquidated damages, and which also provides for court costs and attorney's fees if the suit is successful.

To meet this situation, Congress amended the Fair Labor Standards Act by passing the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947. Under this act, activities preliminary and postliminary to the employee's principal activities, but not an integral part of them, are hours worked only if made compensable by the employment agreement or by custom or practice. The Portal Act also set a uniform 2-year statute of limitations for back pay suits, to replace State statutes of limitations, ranging from 1 to 6 years, that had previously been applicable. It further provided "good faith" defenses for employers under certain conditions and canceled all back pay claims under the *Mt. Clemens* ruling which did not rest on contract, custom, or practice. The Portal Act was signed by the President on May 14, 1947.

Regular Rate of Pay. The next amendment dealt with the "regular rate of pay"¹¹ and is also of some interest in showing the interaction of the executive branch of the Federal Government, the judiciary, and the Congress. On June 17, 1948, the Supreme Court handed down its decision in

the cases of *Bay Ridge Operating Co. v. Aaron*,¹² and *Huron Stevedoring Co. v. Blue*.¹³ The issue was the determination of the regular rate of pay of longshoremen under a union contract that designated the hours between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. on weekdays and 8 a. m. and noon on Saturday as straight-time hours, and required payment for any other hours worked to be made at time and a half the rate agreed upon for the straight-time hours. The time and a half was payable regardless of how many hours the employee had worked during the specified daytime periods in the day or week. The Court held that these time and one-half payments had to be included with the pay for straight-time hours in arriving at the "regular rate" on which overtime pay due under the act was to be computed.

The 81st Congress considered this problem when it convened the next year. Various proponents of the bill that finally passed argued that the union agreement provisions involved dated back many years before the passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act; that their purpose was to regularize the work of longshoremen, who had in the past typically worked for more than 1 employer in a week, had been subject to calls for as much as 20 or 22 hours of work at a stretch to get a ship unloaded and out of port, and sometimes had such work calls twice or more in a week from 2 or more employers; that before World War II, these union agreement provisions had substantially moved the work into the "straight-time" hours; that the work involved in the lawsuits involved full weeks for the same employer because, during World War II, the Maritime Commission had urged avoiding lost time through the movement of longshoremen from one employer to another; and that similar "clock overtime" provisions had come into use in other industries for the purpose of regularizing the employees' work shifts. The Congress passed the so-called Overtime On Overtime Act, which was later incorporated in the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1949, to clarify the matter, and the President

¹⁰ 328 U. S. 680 (1946); see Monthly Labor Review, August 1946, pp. 249-250.

¹¹ Section 7 of the Fair Labor Standards Act prohibits employment "for a workweek longer than 40 hours . . . unless such employee receives compensation for his employment in excess of the hours above specified at a rate not less than one and one-half times the regular rate at which he is employed."

¹² 334 U. S. 4461 (1948); see Monthly Labor Review, August 1948 and February 1949, pp. 165 and 151, respectively.

¹³ 332 U. S. 814 (1948).

signed it on July 20, 1949. This act contained a number of provisions specifying types of payment excluded from the computation of the regular rate; it also canceled liabilities under the Supreme Court's decision in the *Bay Ridge* case.

The 1949 Amendments. The most important change in the FLSA amendments of 1949 was the increase in the minimum wage to 75 cents from 40 cents an hour. Despite the inflation of World War II and the postwar period, the rising level of economic activity had been accompanied by significant gains in real purchasing power of the bulk of employees in the country. The statutory minimum wage of 40 cents, however, no longer afforded significant benefit to the covered workers at the lower end of the wage scale.

The move in Congress to revise the level of the minimum wage had gotten under way late in 1945. In the summer of 1949, the 75-cent rate was enacted, representing a significant improvement in the buying power of the minimum wage. This was another major achievement to benefit low-paid workers. In addition to pay raises resulting from the early statutory rates of 25 and 30 cents and intermediate industry committee actions that set rates below 40 cents, the final industry wage orders establishing the 40-cent rate required wage increases for 1.6 million workers. When the 75-cent rate was enacted, it necessitated pay raises for 1.3 million of the 21 million workers to whom the minimum wage provision then applied.

The amendments of 1949 also significantly strengthened the child labor provisions of the act. The original enactment had prohibited the shipment in interstate commerce of goods produced in an establishment in or about which, during 30 days prior to shipment, oppressive child labor had been employed. The amendment added a direct prohibition of the employment of oppressive child labor in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce. The prohibition of agricultural employment for children who were "legally required to attend school" was changed to permit such employment only "outside of school hours for the school district where such employee is living while so employed." In addition, the prohibition of employment of minors under 18 in occupations found to be hazardous by the Secretary of Labor, was made

applicable to the employment of a minor employed by his parent.

Another significant change made in 1949 was the provision authorizing the Secretary to supervise the payment of wages found due under the act, with the employee's acceptance of such payment constituting a waiver of any rights to an additional equal amount in liquidated damages. The Secretary was also authorized to bring court action for recovery of the underpayment, at the request of the underpaid employee, where no unsettled question of law was involved.

During the deliberations of the three successive congresses that finally led to the amendments of 1949, a number of bills had been introduced that would have extended the boundaries of the act far beyond its original scope. Other bills were, according to their sponsors, intended to curb what they called an extension of the act by interpretation, even though the interpretations had been sustained by the courts. In 1949, the House of Representatives failed to adopt a bill to make a sweeping extension of coverage. The Senate, by agreement of the leaders on this issue, refused to consider the extension of coverage. The bill as passed by the Congress contained some features tending in the other direction. Chief among them were a rewriting of the exemption for retail or service establishments and the replacement of coverage of activities "necessary to" the production of goods for commerce with coverage only if such activities are "closely related" and "directly essential" to such production.

Other changes included the following: (a) elimination of the minimum wage exemption for employees of seafood canneries and airlines; (b) broadening of the minimum wage and overtime exemption for small newspapers and small public telephone exchanges; and (c) addition of a new minimum wage and overtime exemption for logging operations with no more than 12 employees.

Adoption of the \$1 Rate and Other Changes

A sharp price rise followed the outbreak of the Korean conflict in June 1950. Again the buying power of the minimum suffered erosion, not on the scale of World War II, but nevertheless a serious diminution in the standard. By 1955, there was a strong demand for another review of

the minimum wage, and proponents of expansion again urged their views. The Congress acted on the level of the wage, but again deferred the coverage question.

At hearings held by the labor committees of the 84th Congress, many arguments used for or against an increase were reminiscent of the 1937-38 debates on the minimum wage; many others were patterned on those used in the discussions that preceded the increase to 75 cents an hour in 1949. There was a good deal of discussion of wages in major industries and industry groups, economic trends (national income, purchasing power, and productivity), and family budget studies.

The Department of Labor brought into the discussion an additional way of looking at the problem, based partly on some studies of the short-run effects of the minimum wage increase to 75 cents in 1950. The Department's testimony directed the attention of the committees to a consideration of the impact of proposed minimum wage rates in the industries and branches of industry where wages would have to be increased substantially.¹⁴ The added attention to the low-wage segments helped put the discussion in focus and pointed the way to better insight into the problem. The Congress adopted a \$1 minimum in the summer of 1955, setting March 1, 1956, as the effective date. In addition, section 4 (d) of the act was amended to require annual reports by the Secretary of Labor, evaluating and appraising minimum wages under the act.

In the same enactment, the provision dealing with wage orders for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands was amended to speed up the program by requiring industry committee review of *all* wage orders on an annual basis. The following year, the Congress extended the wage order procedure used for Puerto Rico to American Samoa, with some modifications. This enactment, the American Samoa Labor Standards Amendments of 1956 (Public Law 1023, 84th Cong.), was signed August 8, 1956.

The 85th Congress held hearings on the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act, beginning in February 1957. This subject has been considered many times. In 1939 and 1940, a considerable number of bills introduced in the Congress would have restricted the application of the act, principally by broadening exemption provisions or adding new ones. The only action

taken at that time was to provide an exemption for small public telephone exchanges. Similar proposals have been introduced in each Congress since then, but no additional exemptions have been adopted except in 1949, as noted earlier.

On the other hand, proposals for substantially total coverage of employees of businesses, with application of the standards limited for all practical purposes only where a specific exemption is provided, have been introduced in every Congress since 1945 without being enacted.

The Secretary of Labor in the spring of 1957 proposed changes in the coverage and exemption provisions which would extend the minimum wage to some 2½ million additional employees, mostly in larger enterprises which are substantially engaged in interstate commerce. Under the Secretary's proposal, extension of coverage and additional application of the minimum wage would, for all practical purposes, coincide: except for executive group positions and outside salesmen, the minimum wage would apply generally to all the newly covered employees.

None of these proposals to extend coverage or to narrow exemptions were approved by Congress. While the basic statutory outline of coverage is the same now as in 1938, the number of times the Congress has reviewed the act and the number of changes enacted give evidence of the vitality of this social legislation and of the continued interest in adjusting it to major changes in economic conditions so as to avoid impairment of its effectiveness.

The 85th Congress, however, acted in 1957 on a troublesome question dealing with the geographic scope of the act. The act as passed in 1938 provided for its application in the United States, the District of Columbia, and territories and possessions of the United States, as previously noted. On December 6, 1948, the Supreme Court had held, in *Vermilya-Brown Co. v. Connell*,¹⁵ that land in Bermuda leased to the

¹⁴ The Department's testimony was based partly on a report entitled "Results of the Minimum Wage Increase of 1950," which included the results of wage surveys in selected low-wage industries which had been conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics early in 1950. For a summary of the report, see *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1955, pp. 307-311. The industry studies, which covered southern sawmilling and the fertilizer, men's dress shirts and nightwear, men's seamless hosiery, and wood furniture (except upholstered) industries, were summarized in the following issues of the *Review*: September 1950, pp. 313-317; January 1951, pp. 33-37; August 1951, pp. 166-170; and June 1951, pp. 674-676 and 672-674, respectively.

¹⁵ 335 U. S. 377 (1948); see *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1949, p. 151.

United States for establishment of a military base was a possession of the United States within the meaning of the act, and that the act applied to work performed there in interstate commerce or the production of goods for commerce. This decision raised perplexing questions not only with regard to military bases maintained by the United States within the boundaries of other countries with highly diverse economies, but also with regard to outlying areas of the United States in which no action had previously been taken to apply the act. To clarify this matter, the Congress passed the Overseas Amendments (Public Law 85-231, 85th Cong.), which designated the places in which the act was to apply thereafter, eliminated all liabilities under the act in any other place, and eliminated any liabilities in Guam, Wake Island, and the Canal Zone prior to the effective date of the amendment.

Toward the close of its 2d session, the 85th Congress amended the provisions of the act dealing with industry committee action in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa. This amendment authorizes biennial instead of annual review of minimum wage orders, while permitting an additional review in any biennial period at the discretion of the Secretary of Labor. It states clearly that the requirement of biennial review does not apply to wage orders that have reached the statutory minimum.

Revision of Regulations

The statute specifies a number of matters for administrative definition and finding, to fill in gaps within the boundaries of the law. In this dynamic and growing economy, there is a continuous development of changes in methods of manufacture, in products made, in channels of processing and distribution, and in industrial relations. Administration of the act involves a continuing obligation to ascertain how the act and regulations issued under its authority apply in changing fact situations. Regulations and interpretations are stated on the basis of the facts of an economic activity or an employer-employee arrangement. When the facts change materially, the statement needs reexamination.

In 20 years, many such changes have taken place. For example, for purposes of applying the statutory exemption from minimum wage and overtime for certain operations in the assembly and processing of agricultural products, the Administrator originally had defined the "area of production" in terms which depended in part on the number of employees in the establishment which performed these operations. At the time the issue was tested in the courts, establishments with more than 10 employees were ineligible for the exemption under the regulations. The Supreme Court, in the case of *Addison v. Holly Hill Fruit Products, Inc.*,¹⁶ said the definition contemplated by Congress was a geographical concept, involving a distinction between urban-industrial and rural-agricultural zones, and not a definition based on size of establishment. The Administrator issued a revised definition in December 1946 which established as criteria the location of the establishment in open country or a rural community (determined by its population) and the radius within which the establishment receives the farm products that it handles or processes. The U. S. Supreme Court sustained the present definition 10 years later, in *Mitchell v. Budd*.¹⁷

Another illustration of change through administrative regulation is found in the regulations defining and delimiting (for purposes of exemption from the minimum wage and overtime provisions) bona fide executive, administrative, and professional employees, which the Administrator is authorized to do under section 13 (a) (1) of the act. For the exemption to apply, an employee must meet a salary test, in addition to tests of duties and responsibilities. After hearings and studies, the salary tests issued in 1940 were revised in January 1950 in order to take account of the substantial changes in prevailing salary levels during and after World War II. Currently, the Administrator is considering another revision, in view of similar changes which have occurred since 1950.

Other changes in regulations have been made; for example, determinations with respect to the seasonality of particular industries for purposes of applying a limited exemption from the overtime provision of the act for industries found to be seasonal in nature. The development of new industrial practices and processes has in certain

¹⁶ 320 U. S. 725 (1944); see *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1944, pp. 378-379

¹⁷ 320 U. S. 473 (1956); see *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1956, p. 691.

instances required a review to determine whether the new operations were seasonal and the industry definition should be changed.

Court Decisions

During the two decades since the act was passed, important interpretations of its meaning have been set forth in a great number of court decisions. In the overwhelming majority of cases, the courts have sustained the views of the Department of Labor. Following the often stated rule that the act is a remedial statute, and that under a remedial statute coverage should be construed broadly and exemptions narrowly, the courts have approved paths of connection which developed, step by step, the application of the act. A few examples will serve to describe this trend.

In the case of *Walling v. McCrady Construction Co.*,¹⁸ a Federal court of appeals held that the act applied to work on roads and streets used to a substantial extent by heavy-duty trucks transporting products to railheads or to other plants for further processing. This work was held to be so closely related to interstate commerce as to be a part of it. The act was also held applicable to the building of a new structure erected on the premises of a large factory, because of the close relationship of such work to the production of goods for interstate commerce where these structures were additions to or replacements of facilities already used on the premises for interstate production. The Supreme Court denied review of this case.

In the case of *Alstate Construction Co. v. Durkin*,¹⁹ the Supreme Court held that "off-the-road" employees engaged in producing road mixes and other materials for use in the same State in the repair and maintenance of instrumentalities of interstate commerce are engaged in the production of goods "for" commerce. The Court thus established that the production of goods for commerce includes the production of goods which facilitate or aid commerce, even though the goods do not move across State lines, by reason of the use of these goods by others in furthering commerce.

Subsequently, the Supreme Court held, in *Mitchell v. Vollmer*,²⁰ that employees constructing a new lock and canal to be used as an alternate route for the Gulf Intercoastal Waterway were covered. The decision in this case is considered

of particular significance because it stated that coverage under the act extends to "new construction" of an instrumentality of commerce intended, when completed, to improve and become part of another instrumentality of commerce. It had been argued that such new construction was not covered because similar construction projects had been held not to be covered by the interstate commerce language of the Federal Employees' Liability Act in prior Supreme Court decisions. The Supreme Court in the *Vollmer* case, however, held that the decisions under the other statute were not controlling. It pointed out that coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act has been given a liberal construction from its inception and that the Federal Employees' Liability Act was an act of another vintage.

Administration of the Act

One of the fields in which marked progress has been made during the past 20 years is in the conduct of investigations to secure compliance with the act. There were serious difficulties involved in getting an investigation program under way as the essential first step in enforcing the law. A staff of investigators had to be hired and trained, and operating procedures developed. Meanwhile, complaints alleging violation of the law piled up. By June 30, 1940, complaints involving about 31,000 establishments had been assigned for investigations, and only about 4,000 investigations had been completed.

Various expedients were adopted to speed up the efforts to secure compliance. "Industry drives," in which a large proportion of the investigative staff was assigned to a particular industry, were made in order to achieve equitable application of the law among competitors. Efforts were also made to reduce the time involved in an investigation. Mailed questionnaires to discover noncompliance were attempted, and experiments were made with other stopgap methods such as "spot check" or abbreviated investigations.

Meanwhile, the fundamental task of building a trained staff was going forward. With this done, the Divisions made over 70,000 investigations in

¹⁸ 156 F. 2d 932 (1946); certiorari denied, 329 U. S. 785; see Monthly Labor Review, November 1946, pp. 764-765.

¹⁹ 345 U. S. 13 (1953); see Monthly Labor Review, May 1953, p. 523.

²⁰ 339 U. S. 427 (1955); see Monthly Labor Review, August 1955, p. 926.

fiscal year 1942. Stoppag devices were dropped. Increased national office control of investigation programming developed. It had been found that equitable application of the law could not be achieved by investigating only on complaints, because of considerable noncompliance found where no complaints had been received. Beginning about 1945, the general program design was to investigate on complaints; to concentrate other investigations in industries which had shown a high degree of noncompliance in previous investigations; and to investigate some establishments in other industries as a spot check on the compliance situation.

The investigation program for 1957 included a sample survey of establishments selected from industries which comprise over two-thirds of all establishments with employees to whom the act applies. The purpose of this survey was to provide a statistical basis for an estimate of the extent of noncompliance, as well as some broad indications of the areas, industries, and types of establishments in which violations were likely to be found on investigation, to be used for program planning. On the basis of the survey results, an estimate was developed of the amount of underpayment, under the minimum wage and overtime pay provisions of the act, that would have been disclosed if all of the establishments in the surveyed industries had been investigated during the year. The underpayments actually disclosed by investigations made in the same industries during fiscal year 1957 amounted to about one-fifth of the estimated total. This compliance survey also provided some general indications of greater likelihood of finding underpayments on investigation in some regions than in others, in nonmetropolitan as compared with

metropolitan areas, and in certain industries and industry groups.

The survey thus provided generalizations but could not pinpoint the many pockets of noncompliance that investigations have discovered. The operation of the investigation program will continue to require the detailed local knowledge of the Divisions' field staff. Added emphasis is now being placed on the contribution to investigation programming by the Divisions' 77 field offices, in addition to that of its regional offices. The value of the Divisions' policy of decentralizing operations was confirmed by the survey findings of more extensive noncompliance outside of metropolitan areas. The Divisions are therefore continuing the move that was already under way, to shift investigators out of field offices to itinerant stations. The number of itinerant stations has increased from 111 in fiscal year 1956 to 213 in fiscal year 1958, with about 40 percent of the investigative staff now assigned to them. This trend is continuing, and in fiscal year 1959, the Divisions plan to bring the investigators operating out of itinerant stations up to about 50 percent of the total investigative staff.

New work is also being done in another phase of the Divisions' responsibility. By January 1959, the Divisions expect to report on a 3-year program of studies of the economic effects of the \$1 minimum.²¹ These studies should throw additional light on the problem of evaluating the effects of an increase in the statutory minimum wage and should be of help to the Executive Branch, the Congress, and others interested in the level of the minimum wage.

These economic studies are the start of a continuing evaluation of minimum wages as a regular function of the Divisions. The importance of such studies under the Fair Labor Standards Act was emphasized by the enactment of the 1955 amendment, previously mentioned, which requires reports on this subject.

Conclusion

In a highly industrialized and diversified economy such as that of the United States, a minimum wage law performs a somewhat narrow but important economic function. The Federal minimum wage, like the other provisions of the act, sets a standard in the labor market, as do

²¹ A number of the individual surveys on which this report will be based were conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The surveys include wage and employment data and background information for plants in 12 industries and in 7 relatively small labor market areas in which a significant effect of the increase in the minimum wage to \$1 was anticipated. The payroll data apply to periods immediately before and shortly after the new minimum went into effect on March 1, 1956, and 1 year later. Results of the industry surveys for the earlier periods were summarized in the following issues of the Monthly Labor Review, March, April, September, and November 1957, pp. 323-328, 441-446, 1087-1091, and 1339-1343, respectively. A summary of the results of the 1957 industry studies appeared in the May 1958 issue, pp. 492-501. The 7 labor-market surveys were summarized in the July 1958 issue, pp. 737-743. A summary of some of the nonwage effects of the increase in the minimum in 8 industries is included in this issue (pp. 1137-1142). Followup studies of individual plants, designed to further explore methods used by employers in adjusting to an increase in the minimum wage, have not yet been published. The report on the full program of studies will include detailed analyses not yet available and an attempt at synthesis and appraisal of the economic effect of the \$1 minimum wage.

State minimum wage laws which apply to types of employment that are outside the scope of the Federal law. Such laws tend to prod establishments that have lagged in management, in technology, and also in wages paid their employees. In a dynamic economy, thousands of establishments are started every year, and thousands go out of business. If an enterprise can stay in business only by paying wages below the legal standard applying equally to its competitors, it is a drag on the industry and a burden on its employees.

When the Congress sets a new minimum wage, it sets the lowest wage that can legally be paid for work to which the law applies. Adjustments must be made so that the work that is done carries that wage. If the payment of the wage means a somewhat higher price for the product, out of the many that the people buy, then that price should be paid, so consumers will not benefit from exploitation of the workers and the industry. If the increased wage is covered by improvements in management or in productivity, society gains, as well as the worker. If an employer can pay the wage with no change in his methods, then he is being brought into line with what the bulk of his competitors are already paying.

The overtime pay requirement for a workweek in excess of the statutory standard was undoubtedly thought of by many as a worksharing device when the act was passed, as well as a benefit to the worker's general well-being. It tends to be looked at now in terms of the time it helps to provide the worker for engaging in his duties as a citizen, for taking part in community activities, and for enjoying leisure pursuits.

The minor seeking work may have been thought of, in a sense, as a threat to an adult's job in 1938. Nowadays, as for many years before the act was passed, the value of the child labor provisions is

thought of in terms of the health and the opportunities for development of the minor.

In this perspective, the act is not a depression cure but an integral part of the economic and social life of the country, with enduring value. It should be reviewed from time to time, as it has been in the past 20 years, to insure that its standards are not obsolete and to see if they are the standards the people still want and can feasibly and properly effectuate in a Federal law. Prevailing standards in hours of work and prevailing views on child labor have not changed sharply in the past 20 years. The wage-rate figure became obsolete because of inflation and the growth of the economy, and had to be adjusted to restore its purchasing power and add to its content.

With respect to all these standards, there may be desires or needs of the people that move in opposite directions and must be balanced. In appraising the workweek standard, consideration should be given to the Nation's needs for production, and the people's desire for income and their desire for leisure. In connection with minimum working age, consideration should be given to the need for education or training, the wide variation in the capacity of individuals for such development, and the desire to start earning soon. In reviewing the level of the minimum wage, consideration should be given to the needs of the worker and the buying power of the minimum wage, to problems of absorption of a minimum wage rate without substantial unemployment or serious inflation, and to problems of pay differentials and incentives for mastering and using higher skills. With review, the standards in the Fair Labor Standards Act can be maintained in reasonable relationship to the level of the economy and the goals of the society, and thus achieve their purpose.

Rate Setting by the Army-Air Force Wage Board

TOIVO P. KANNINEN*

THIS ARTICLE describes in general terms the organization and policies for wage determination applicable to prevailing rate employees of the Army and the Air Force. It covers the characteristics of the labor force; the types of wage schedules maintained; the job classification structure; and the measurement of labor market rates. Wage rates currently in force in various labor markets are presented for selected labor grades. Interregional and intraregional comparisons of job rate levels and skill differentials are made, with particular attention to size of community as a pay determinant. The findings should be viewed in terms of the industrial orientation of the wage surveys on which the rates are based, the particular procedure followed in determining the market wage line, and the interarea differences in timing of wage studies and issuance of wage schedules.¹

Civilian employees of the Federal Government are employed under a multiplicity of pay plans. In terms of pay systems, the principal groups and the proportions they represent of Federal employment are the Classification Act employees (two-fifths), the postal field service (one fifth), and the wage board or prevailing rate group (one third). The Classification Act group consists of those employees whose salaries are fixed by the schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.² Although differing in their rates and other particulars, postal field service schedules are like those of the Classification Act in that they are nationwide schedules prescribed by statute and changed only through legislation. Wage rate determination for the approximately 750,000 wage board employees as of June 1957 is covered by the provision of the Classification Act of 1949 which exempts them

from the salary and classification provisions of the act, stating that their "compensation shall be fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates" (sec. 202 (7)). Also left to administrative action are the determination of specific standards and procedures for rate fixing.

Wage board workers are employed in a wide variety of Government installations and operations such as military bases, ordnance plants, shipyards, hospitals, supply depots, Indian reservations, irrigation systems, printing and coinage plants, laboratories, and the Alaska Railroad. Wage board workers, very largely in blue-collar occupations, are engaged in building maintenance, warehousing and material movement, production, custodianship, service, and related activities. Occupations of wage board workers range from unskilled jobs to supervisors of highly skilled craft activities.

Since each agency has nearly complete authority over wage rates for its prevailing rate employees, pay schedules (reviewed and commonly adjusted annually) are responsive to changes in industry wage levels. Variation in wage rates for the same job among labor markets is, moreover, accompanied by some interagency variation in wage schedules for the individual labor market.³ To a somewhat lesser extent than basic rates, premium pay for overtime, night, and holiday work of wage board employees is also characterized by relative flexibility, and both geographic and interagency variation. Such benefits as leave provisions, insurance plans, and retirement provisions are, however, common to Classification Act and wage board workers.

Some agencies that employ large numbers of wage board employees have highly developed systems for maintaining pay schedules in line with

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¹ The study was made possible through the cooperation and assistance provided by Raymond J. Braitsch, Chief, Technical Staff, Army-Air Force Wage Board.

² For a comprehensive report on organization, employee consultation, and collective bargaining in the wage determination process, see also *The Government's Industrial Employees* (in *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1954, pp. 1-6, and March 1954, pp. 249-256).

³ Current salary schedules for Classification Act employees will be presented in a forthcoming issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*.

⁴ See *A Study of the Prevailing-Rate Pay Systems for Trades, Crafts, and Labor Occupations in the Federal Service*, U. S. Senate, Committee on Post Office and Civil Service (83d Cong., 2d sess., Committee Print), 1954. Coordination of pay policies, practices, and wage rate schedules has been sought, and to a considerable extent achieved, through interagency cooperative efforts.

prevailing rates. Other agencies rely, in part at least, on the major agencies for data or use wage schedules of another agency. The Bureau of Labor Statistics with the agencies coordinates data requirements in labor markets in which it conducts occupational wage studies.

Army-Air Force Wage Board

In May 1958, approximately 360,000 Army and Air Force employees were paid according to schedules established by the Army-Air Force Wage Board (A-AFWB).⁴ These employees were dispersed over 235 labor markets in the United States, with 1 or more wage-setting areas in each of the 48 States and the District of Columbia, and 25 oversea areas. Employment ranged from less than 500 in each of 8 widely scattered States to more than 30,000 in California and Texas. In each of these 2 States and in Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania, A-AFWB wage schedules were maintained for 10 or more separate labor markets. Among the 235 labor markets, wage board employment amounted to less than 100 in about a fourth but exceeded 10,000 in 5 metropolitan areas located in the South and West.⁵

Prior to 1943, the Army Air Force had a nationwide schedule of wage rates whereas, in most instances, installations of the Ground and Service Forces of the War Department set rates for their own "blue collar" employees. A joint system of wage administration was instituted in 1943 by the War Department Wage Administration Agency (1942-45) and maintained through the War Department Wage Coordination Board until the establishment in 1948 of the Department of the Air Force.

By joint agreement in 1948, the Secretaries of the Army and Air Force delegated authority to the Army-Air Force Wage Board to establish wage policies and fix the rates for wage board employees of their respective departments. The A-AFWB, consisting of 3 members from each Department, is concerned solely with policy determination and has delegated administration of wage policy, authorization of wage surveys, and specific rate determinations to its Technical Staff. To carry out prevailing rate policy, wage schedules are based on the application of locality wage levels to a fixed job rate alignment system. Installations have been delegated authority to

evaluate their individual jobs and establish grade levels in accordance with job evaluation standards issued by the Army and Air Force.

Authorized wage surveys are conducted through locality wage survey boards with the chairman normally provided by the Technical Staff and other members appointed from local installations. Wage surveys are usually made in each labor market once a year and not less frequently than once in 2 years. Full-scale surveys involving personal visits to employers to collect earnings data have been alternated with wage change surveys in which information on wage adjustments made since the last full-scale study is secured by telephone from establishments previously studied. Beginning in 1958, the full-scale survey will be followed by two wage change surveys.

Determination of Market Rates

The vast majority of prevailing rate employees of the Army and the Air Force are engaged in maintenance, production, and warehousing activities and are paid from regular wage board schedules. Determination of these schedules is based on wage studies that normally include all major manufacturing, utilities, and transportation establishments having significant numbers of workers in the jobs studied.⁶ Specifically excluded from the measurement of market rates are establishments in wholesale and retail trade, banking and insurance, construction, and job shops.

Wage data are normally secured for 32 "survey key jobs" that provide coverage of a wide range of skills and pay levels. Data are also collected on night-shift employment and differentials for determination of shift-differential policy. Occupational earnings collected exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. In the case of incentive pay related to production, information is obtained on the worker's earnings and hours and on the applicable base rate.

⁴ These employees account for roughly half of the civilian employees of the Army and Air Force. Most of the remainder were paid in accordance with the nationwide salary schedule contained in the Classification Act of 1949, as amended. As of June 30, 1957, the Army and Air Force employed 52 per cent of all Federal employees paid on a prevailing rate basis.

⁵ Areawide employment generally relates to 2 or more installations. It should also be pointed out that these employment figures exclude the very substantial wage board employment by other Federal agencies particularly the Department of the Navy.

⁶ Separate schedules are established for laundry, lithographic and printing, marine, diver, motion picture, and a few other occupations. Wage data are collected from local establishments with comparable occupations.

Locality wage survey boards may make suggestions on geographic definitions of labor markets, and the firms and additional key jobs to be studied; review the data for conformance with policy instructions; and may recommend the elimination of rates substantially out of line with other rates paid for the same job by the same company.

The Technical Staff reviews and makes final decisions on recommendations of the locality wage survey boards. Hourly earned rates for incentive workers are reduced by 15 percent, the reduced rate is compared with the base rate, and whichever is higher is used in the computation of the locality average for the job. Locality averages for each job studied are computed as the arithmetic mean of the individual employees' hourly rates (or earnings). The job averages are plotted against labor grades on a scatter diagram and unusual deviations in the distribution are reviewed for possible deletion. A straight line is fitted by the method of least squares. The averages for each grade, as read off the fitted line, are taken as the second step (or prevailing) rates of the A-AFWB 4-step rate ranges for nonsupervisory jobs. (Computation of other step rates is discussed later.) Where necessary, minor deviations from the straight line are made at the lower and upper ends of the skill range to bring the fitted line into better agreement with existing market rates. Approved wage schedules are issued by the Technical Staff directly to concerned installations.

Wage Schedules

Regular nonsupervisory jobs are currently classified into 28 labor grades through ranking and factor comparison. A revised 15-grade schedule will be put into effect in all localities during a 15-month period starting in the last quarter of 1958.⁷ The relationship between the current and the newly approved grades and typical jobs in each are shown in table 1.

Air Force working leaders currently have a 20-grade schedule and their second-step rates are established at 10 percent (minimum differential of 15 cents) over the second step rate for the nonsupervisory job which they lead. Currently, the

⁷ The changes in number of grades and step rates were made to achieve greater uniformity with other Government agencies, to improve job rate alignment, to facilitate assignment of jobs to grades, and to obtain a closer fit of A-AFWB rates to average rates in industry as developed in surveys.

TABLE 1. *Army-Air Force Wage Board grade structure for regular nonsupervisory jobs, current and approved*¹

Labor grades		Typical jobs ²
Approved ¹	Current	
1-----	1-----	Cleaner, elevator operator, mess attendant.
2-----	2-----	Baggage checker, laborer (light).
3-----	3-----	Laborer (heavy), packer, ward attendant.
4-----	4-----	Munitions handler, service-station operator, warehouse tractor operator.
5-----	5-----	Tire and tube repairman, trades helper.
6-----	6-----	Brazer and solderer, truckdriver (medium).
	7-----	Junior painter, tractor operator.
7-----	8-----	Junior carpenter, parachute packer, sandblaster.
	9-----	Jet-engine assembler, railroad brakemen, truckdriver (heavy).
8-----	10-----	Cook, meatcutter, parachute repairman.
	11-----	Glassblower, painter, pipe coverer.
9-----	12-----	Carpenter, gun-stock maker, roofer.
	13-----	Electroplater, propeller assembler, tailor.
10-----	14-----	Heating-equipment repairer, sheetmetal worker, steamfitter.
	15-----	Aircraft mechanic, automotive mechanic, electrician.
11-----	16-----	Aircraft-parts inspector, bricklayer, crane operator.
	17-----	Aircraft-engine overhaul inspector, machine-tool inspector, machinist (general).
12-----	18-----	Aircraft quality-control inspector, electronic-equipment maintainer.
	19-----	Modelmaker (wood).
13-----	20-----	Modelmaker (metal), patternmaker, tool and die and gagemaker.
	21-----	Instrumentmaker.
14-----	22-----	Tool and gage checker.
	23-24-----	(?)
15-----	25-28-----	(?)

¹ Approved grades will be effected in all localities during a 15-month period starting the last quarter of 1958. Certain jobs may be reevaluated at the time the plan is installed.

² Jobs are listed at their usual present grade. Jobs with these titles may be in higher or lower grade, depending on specific duties at local installations.

³ Jobs are highly specialized.

Army normally pays working leaders on the nonsupervisory schedule three grades above the grade of workers led. The Air Force differential provisions will apply to both the Army and Air Force under the approved 15-grade schedule.

A 17-grade pay schedule will continue to apply to regular supervisory employees pending further study. Second step rates for the first 8 supervisory labor grades are obtained by adding to the second-step rates for the first 8 odd-numbered labor grades in the nonsupervisory schedule a cents-per-hour amount that equals 25 percent of the rate for step 2, grade 15. Rates for the remaining 9 grades are based on varying percentages (125 to 200 percent) of the step-2, grade-17 rate in the nonsupervisory schedule. Modifications of this procedure are made under certain conditions.

The first (entry rate), third, and fourth steps currently in use in the nonsupervisory, leader, and supervisory schedules are set at 95, 105, and 110 percent, respectively, of the second step rates. Employees are normally hired at the first step and advance to the second step after 26 weeks of satisfactory service and conduct. Advancement to

and step 3 requires 78 weeks of satisfactory service conduct in step 2 (minimum of 52 weeks in individual meritorious cases). Advancement from step 3 to step 4 is based on merit review and requires a minimum of 52 weeks in step 3.

Approved new procedures provide 3 steps in place of 4 for nonsupervisory and leader employees. The 5-percent increments between steps will continue, and advancement provisions are to be unchanged except that advancement to step 3 will require 78 weeks' service in all cases and the present fourth step will be abolished. Pending further study, the four-step rate plan is being continued in supervisory schedules. No employee will suffer a reduction in pay in the installation of the new pay plan.

Current Rate Levels

Of the approximately 360,000 prevailing rate employees of Army and Air Force, two-thirds are paid from nonsupervisory regular wage board schedules for 235 labor markets in the United States. With reference to the current 28-grade structure, more than half of the nonsupervisory employees are concentrated in labor grades 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 12, and 15. As shown in table 1, unskilled jobs involving light, repetitive tasks are assigned to grades 1 or 2. Heavy labor and packing jobs are in grade 3, trades helpers in grade 5, and semiskilled and intermediate trades jobs are classified in grades 7 through 10. Grades 12 and 15 are the most heavily populated levels for skilled trade and mechanical work. Less than 1 percent of all nonsupervisory employees are in grades 21 and above.

Examination of market rates (second step) is made in terms of 3 reference points in the pay structure—labor grades 2, 5, and 15. The wage spread thus covers jobs ranging from light labor to skilled trades, e. g., aircraft mechanic, automotive mechanic, and electrician. Because of the method of establishing the wage line, the rates for these jobs as shown in table 2 do not conform exactly to the average rate for each job in the locality as established in wage surveys.

One hundred labor markets were selected to provide broad representation by region, State, and size of community from among those for which schedules were issued during the October 1957–August 1958 period, with preference given

to markets having substantial wage board employment.

Wage rates for the skilled workers in labor grade 15 ranged from \$1.96 an hour in Fayetteville, N. C., to \$2.77 in Detroit—a difference of 41 percent. For labor grade 2 (light labor jobs), the second step rates (market rates) ranged from \$1.21 in Philpott–Danville–South Hill area in southern Virginia to \$2.13 in Detroit—a difference of 76 percent. Among the 100 areas, more than 50 separate rates were in effect within the low-high ranges of 81 cents for grade 15 and 92 cents for grade 2.

Examination of pay rates for a given grade in different population groups by regions revealed a pattern of pay relationships that permits of a few qualified generalizations. As indicated in the following tabulation, median area rates tended to be highest in the West and, except in that region, tended to be highest in large areas and lowest in small areas.

	Median area rates in—		
	Metropolitan areas 250,000 or more population	Less than 250,000 population	Nonmetro- politan communities
Labor grade 15:			
Northeast.....	\$2.52	\$2.22	\$2.16
South.....	2.48	2.34	2.27
North Central.....	2.60	2.34	2.41
West.....	2.57	2.58	2.53
Labor grade 2:			
Northeast.....	1.89	1.71	1.60
South.....	1.71	1.56	1.42
North Central.....	1.94	1.80	1.77
West.....	1.90	1.93	1.92

Regionally, median rates in the South for grade 2 were 15 to 18 cents below comparable area-size averages in the Northeast.⁸ For this grade, the greatest difference in pay can be noted in the small-area group; median rates in the West and South were \$1.92 and \$1.42, respectively—a differential of 35 percent. Rates commanded by skilled workers (grade 15) showed less variation among regions and the southern median was lowest (by 4 cents) only in the large-area group. Among metropolitan areas with less than 250,000 population, the median rate for grade 15 in the South equaled the North Central average and exceeded the Northeast average by 12 cents. The greatest

⁸ Since the 100 areas were not selected to provide proportionate representation to each region and area-size group, average rates (medians) are introduced only on the region-size group level. All-area medians within each region are employed later in the review of absolute and relative differentials between grades.

interregional difference—again in the small-area group—amounted to 37 cents or 17 percent.

Size of community appears to be a pay-influencing factor although pay relationships were somewhat mixed. Median rates for grade 2 in large metropolitan areas in the Northeast, South, and North Central regions exceeded rates for the small areas by 10 percent or more. Median grade 2

rates in the West were closely grouped. For grade 15, large area rates exceeded those for the small areas by slightly smaller margins in the South and North Central but by 17 percent in the Northeast.

It is not to be assumed, however, that the rates are closely clustered around the medians. Within region and area size groups, rates for each grade

TABLE 2. Wage rates ¹ for selected labor grades in regular nonsupervisory schedules issued by Army-Air Force Wage Board, 100 selected labor markets, October 1957–August 1958

Region and area ²	Wage schedule issued	Labor grade ³			Region and area ²	Wage schedule issued	Labor grade ³		
		15	5	2			15	5	2
NORTHEAST				NORTH CENTRAL					
Metropolitan areas with 250,000 or more population:				Metropolitan areas with 250,000 or more population:					
Boston, Mass.	Oct. 1957	\$2.49	\$2.05	\$1.84	Chicago, Ill.	July 1958	\$2.73	\$2.21	\$2.05
Bridgeport, Conn.	Apr. 1958	2.49	1.98	1.83	Columbus, Ohio	Apr. 1958	2.43	2.00	1.84
Buffalo, N. Y.	Jan. 1958	2.55	2.11	1.98	Detroit, Mich.	Jan. 1958	2.77	2.28	2.13
New York, N. Y.—Newark, N. J.	May 1958	2.62	2.15	1.98	Duluth, Minn.	Apr. 1958	2.39	1.98	1.86
Philadelphia, Pa.	Feb. 1958	2.57	2.10	1.95	Indianapolis, Ind.	Nov. 1957	2.60	2.06	1.89
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Apr. 1958	2.65	2.10	1.94	Milwaukee, Wis.	Aug. 1958	2.71	2.19	2.03
Providence-Newport, R. I.—New Bedford, Mass.	June 1958	2.28	1.87	1.72	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	May 1958	2.57	2.10	1.96
Rochester, N. Y.	Feb. 1958	2.47	1.93	1.77	Omaha, Nebr.	Jan. 1958	2.40	1.98	1.85
Metropolitan areas with less than 250,000 population:				Metropolitan areas with less than 250,000 population:					
Binghamton, N. Y.	Feb. 1958	2.21	1.75	1.62	Lansing, Mich.	Dec. 1957	2.57	2.10	1.96
Fitchburg-Lowell-Worcester, Mass.	Feb. 1958	2.33	1.89	1.75	Lima, Ohio	Apr. 1958	2.33	1.92	1.80
Portland, Maine	May 1958	2.18	1.74	1.59	Lincoln, Nebr.	Jan. 1958	2.31	1.84	1.61
Trenton, N. J.	Mar. 1958	2.59	2.11	1.94	Madison, Wis.	Apr. 1958	2.28	1.91	1.79
York, Pa.	Jan. 1958	2.22	1.83	1.71	Rock Island, Ill.	Mar. 1958	2.55	2.11	1.97
Nonmetropolitan communities:				Nonmetropolitan communities:					
Bangor, Maine	Jan. 1958	2.18	1.73	1.59	Sioux City, Iowa	Jan. 1958	2.18	1.85	1.76
Burlington, Vt.	Jan. 1958	2.01	1.55	1.40	South Bend, Ind.	June 1958	2.41	1.96	1.82
Chambersburg, Pa.	Jan. 1958	2.05	1.63	1.50	Wichita, Kans.	June 1958	2.35	1.86	1.72
New London, Conn.	Dec. 1957	2.43	2.00	1.83	Junction City-Manhattan, Kans.				
Portsmouth, N. H.	Nov. 1957	2.19	1.75	1.60	Junction City-Manhattan, Kans.				
Watertown, N. Y.	Feb. 1958	2.13	1.76	1.65	Junction City-Manhattan, Kans.				
SOUTH				WEST					
Metropolitan areas with 250,000 or more population:				Metropolitan areas with 250,000 or more population:					
Atlanta, Ga.	July 1958	2.50	1.83	1.61	Denver, Colo.	Apr. 1958	2.46	2.03	1.88
Baltimore, Md.	Jan. 1958	2.52	2.04	1.89	Los Angeles, Calif.	July 1958	2.71	2.22	2.07
Fort Worth-Dallas, Tex.	Mar. 1958	2.41	1.88	1.71	Phoenix, Ariz.	June 1958	2.61	1.93	1.72
Louisville, Ky.—Jeffersonville, Ind.	Dec. 1947	2.56	2.01	1.82	Portland, Ore.	Aug. 1958	2.70	2.20	2.05
Memphis, Tenn.	Apr. 1958	2.45	1.74	1.53	Sacramento, Calif.	Mar. 1958	2.51	2.04	1.90
Miami, Fla.	Apr. 1958	2.44	1.89	1.69	Salt Lake City, Utah	Dec. 1957	2.44	2.05	1.89
New Orleans, La.	June 1958	2.50	1.88	1.69	San Francisco, Calif.	Nov. 1957	2.66	2.23	2.09
Oklahoma City, Okla.	July 1958	2.30	1.86	1.72	Seattle-Tacoma, Wash.	Jan. 1958	2.53	2.08	1.89
Richmond-Petersburg, Va.	Jan. 1958	2.40	1.78	1.57	Metropolitan areas with less than 250,000 population:				
Washington, D. C.	Mar. 1958	2.48	1.96	1.78	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	July 1958	2.64	1.90	1.60
Wilmington, Del.	Mar. 1958	2.49	2.02	1.88	Lompoc-Santa Barbara, Calif.	Apr. 1958	2.69	2.15	1.98
Metropolitan areas with less than 250,000 population:				Metropolitan areas with less than 250,000 population:					
Charleston, S. C.	Dec. 1957	2.46	1.72	1.42	Pueblo, Colo.	July 1958	2.52	2.06	1.93
El Paso, Tex.	July 1958	2.45	1.79	1.59	Spokane, Wash.	May 1958	2.57	2.11	1.98
Huntington, W. Va.	Feb. 1958	2.44	1.98	1.84	Stockton, Calif.	Mar. 1958	2.54	2.07	1.93
Lexington, Ky.	Nov. 1957	2.15	1.69	1.56	Tucson, Ariz.	June 1958	2.58	2.03	1.87
Macon, Ga.	Nov. 1957	2.22	1.48	1.26	Nonmetropolitan communities:				
Mobile, Ala.	Oct. 1957	2.42	1.87	1.65	Alamogordo, N. Mex.	July 1958	2.64	1.91	1.69
Orlando, Fla.	Apr. 1958	2.28	1.75	1.59	Boise-Mountain Home, Idaho	Oct. 1957	2.26	1.88	1.75
Shreveport, La.	June 1958	2.34	1.75	1.56	Cheyenne, Wyo.	July 1958	2.45	2.06	1.94
Vicksburg-Jackson, Miss.	Dec. 1957	2.20	1.51	1.24	Colorado Springs, Colo.	May 1958	2.27	1.79	1.65
Nonmetropolitan communities:				Nonmetropolitan communities:					
Clarksville, Tenn.	June 1958	2.27	1.72	1.56	Great Falls, Mont.	May 1958	2.44	2.11	2.01
Fayetteville, N. C.	Apr. 1958	1.96	1.40	1.23	Las Vegas, Nev.	May 1958	2.73	2.15	1.98
Frederick, Md.	Jan. 1958	2.06	1.57	1.42	Moses Lake, Wash.	Dec. 1957	2.53	2.08	1.93
Greenville, Miss.	Dec. 1957	2.09	1.42	1.27	Penleton, Ore.	Apr. 1958	2.54	1.98	1.83
Lawton, Okla.	July 1958	2.31	1.82	1.62	Sallinas-Monterey, Calif.	Apr. 1958	2.53	2.09	1.92
Pensacola, Fla.	Jan. 1958	2.59	1.81	1.57	Skull Valley, Utah	Dec. 1957	2.54	2.15	1.99
Philpott-Danville-South Hill, Va.	Oct. 1957	2.22	1.45	1.21	Yuma, Ariz.	May 1958	2.52	2.00	1.84
Texarkana, Tex.	June 1958	2.36	1.63	1.36					
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	May 1958	2.48	1.85	1.65					

¹ Second-step rate (market rate) in current 4-step rate range for regular wage board nonsupervisory employees.

² Army-Air Force Wage Board area boundaries and designations (as shown)

derived from Standard Metropolitan Area definitions used in classifying areas according to 1950 population.

³ Current grade, see table 1 for list of typical jobs in each grade.

were nearly always distributed over a range of 30 cents or more. Furthermore, within each region, rates in one or more of the small, nonmetropolitan areas exceeded those in the lowest rate large metropolitan area. Comparatively high rates are commonly associated with the large West Coast cities and the major centers for production of steel, autos, and other metal products in cities on or near the Great Lakes. This position is reflected in the rate tabulation. Ranking within the top 25 rates for grade 15, however, were such widely separated areas as Trenton, Pensacola, Louisville, Las Vegas, and Lompoc-Santa Barbara.

Explanations for interarea differences in prevailing rates as reflected in A-AFWB wage schedules can involve a variety of factors. Differences in industrial composition and related characteristics such as size of establishment and degree of unionization usually account for interarea differentials in industry, particularly among areas of similar size in the same State or region. It is important also to repeat that the wage schedules are based on wage surveys limited to major manufacturing, utilities, and transportation establishments. Service and trade industries, for example, tend to have their own distinctive pay levels and interarea pay relationships.

Skill Differentials

Differentials in pay between skilled and unskilled workers, as measured in relative terms, have been narrowing in American industry over the past several decades. Increasing interest in the maintenance of appropriate differentials suggested a brief summarization of absolute as well as relative differentials in the 100 labor markets.

Median area differences between rates for grades 15 and 2 were 32 percent in the North Central and West, 35 percent in the Northeast, and 48 percent in the South. Median cents-per-hour differences amounted to 77 cents in the South and 60 cents in the other 3 regions. Differentials tended to be

somewhat greater in the smaller areas—particularly in the South—as shown in the following tabulation:

Percent differentials between the 2d step in labor grades 15 and 2 in—

	<i>Metropolitan areas</i>		<i>Nonmetropolitan communities</i>
	<i>250,000 or more population</i>	<i>Less than 250,000 population</i>	
Northeast-----	34	34	37
South-----	41	50	59
North Central--	32	30	35
West-----	32	34	32

Journeyman electricians, auto mechanics, aircraft mechanics, and other skilled workers in labor grade 15 averaged about 33 percent more than trade helpers (grade 5) in the South and about 22 percent more in other regions. The size of area differentials is shown in the following tabulation:

Percent differentials between the 2d step in labor grades 15 and 5 in—

	<i>Metropolitan areas</i>		<i>Nonmetropolitan communities</i>
	<i>250,000 or more population</i>	<i>Less than 250,000 population</i>	
Northeast-----	22	23	26
South-----	28	34	40
North Central--	22	22	24
West-----	22	24	22

Cents-per-hour differentials between grades 15 and 5 averaged 44 cents in the Northeast, 47 cents in the North Central and West, and 56 cents in the South.

Under the 28-grade plan in current use, the average value of increments between grades 2 and 15 in regions other than the South amounts to 4.6 cents. Computed on the approved 15-grade plan, the average value steps up to 7.5 cents. With consolidation of labor grades starting at the grade 6 level, more meaningful differences in pay between successive grades above the trade helper level will result.

The wide range and diversity of area rates as established earlier clearly have implications for Government and industry in the selection of locations for new facilities. Assuming a knowledge of relative wage levels, other considerations may, however, be overriding in decisionmaking.

Labor Recruitment in a Depressed Rural Area

GERALD SOMERS*

AREAS OF chronically limited employment opportunities have been a source of study and legislative concern for many years. Primary attention has been given to major depressed areas and those with substantial, measurable labor surpluses caused by dramatic declines in such industries as textiles and coal mining. Many smaller rural areas, however, are known to have longstanding problems of unemployment and underemployment, even though they cannot readily be measured or documented. A recent report cited some 500 rural counties in the United States which the Secretary of Agriculture classed as "serious" problem areas.¹

From the standpoint of these depressed communities, the most desirable solution to their unemployment problem is the local attraction of new industry. Because of the available labor surplus, location in such areas may also be considered advantageous for the newly established industries, but two considerations give rise to questions concerning the qualitative adequacy of the labor supply for new manufacturing firms in depressed rural areas. First, the area's rural base cannot be expected to provide many workers with the technical skills required in manufacturing industries; and secondly, outward migration of young, educable workers will undoubtedly have already occurred on a wide scale. Where the industry employs primarily male workers, such as in aluminum, chemical, or steel production, even more serious qualitative problems of labor supply can be expected. Before locating in depressed areas of this type, a prospective manufacturing employer may well wish to know how many suitable workers can be recruited from the ranks of the local unemployed, how many will transfer from other jobs, and whether these sources will provide a sufficient

number of qualified applicants at various skill levels.

The answers to these questions require detailed information about the patterns of employment, mobility, and commuting of workers in depressed rural areas. Such data were provided by analysis of the work force available to a large aluminum rolling mill established by the Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp. in a depressed rural area in Jackson County, W. Va.² Interviews were conducted with 894 of the plant's employees during the summer of 1957; and data from the application forms of these employees were compared with those of a sample of 522 unaccepted applicants.

Hiring Needs and Standards

The adequacy of an area's labor supply is obviously related to employer hiring needs and standards. The aluminum company attempted to follow a prescribed set of selection standards typical of manufacturing concerns.

Personal Characteristics. The company hoped to maintain a minimum hiring age of 18 years. The maximum age depended on the applicant's physical and mental condition, but in no case was it to exceed 65. Preference was to be given to applicants between the ages of 25 and 35, and plans were made to select approximately 55 percent of the plant's employees from within this age category. It was projected that 20 percent of the employees would be in each of the age brackets 18 to 25 years and 25 to 50 years. Less than 5 percent were to exceed 50 years of age.

The company's policy was to deny employment to all applicants with chronic disease or loss of sight. Those with other physical defects were

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¹ Sar A. Levitan, Federal Assistance to Labor Surplus Areas (Committee on Banking and Currency, U. S. House of Representatives, 85th Cong., 1st sess., Committee Print, Apr. 15, 1957), pp. 29-35.

² The sheet and foil rolling mill began production in Ravenswood, Jackson County, W. Va., in 1956. It had 900 employees at the time of the survey and was expected to reach a full employment complement of 4,000 by 1959. Jackson County, located on the Ohio River, had a wholly rural population of 13,900. Its depressed condition prior to the plant's establishment can be seen in the fact that county population declined 16 percent between 1940 and 1956. Jackson and adjoining counties were designated "rural problem areas" by the Secretary of Agriculture (Levitan, op. cit., p. 85). While these counties are predominantly agricultural, neighboring coal-mining areas in West Virginia have also experienced critical levels of unemployment.

to be referred to the employment supervisor for his discretionary action. At the time of the survey, serious physical handicaps precluded employment, but officials of State agencies were discussing with the company the possibilities of increased employment of handicapped persons.

No minimum educational level was prescribed, but a high school education was preferred for hourly rated and clerical employees. The manner in which the application form was completed had, in addition, to demonstrate the applicant's ability to comprehend and follow instructions as well as his accuracy and honesty. A college or university degree was required for almost all technical and professional occupations and, usually, for inclusion in the management training program. No preference was established relative to single and married applicants, except that the hiring of spouses of employees required special approval. A maximum of three applicants could be selected from the same family.

Residence and Experience. Since the plant was located in a rural area several miles from the nearest community, it was anticipated that even local employees would have to commute from considerable distances. It was the company's

initial plan, however, to give distinct preference to applicants whose commuting time from the plant did not exceed 30 minutes.

Preference was given to those whose work history showed a reasonable job stability, together with progression and growth. First preference was accorded applicants with employment experience in aluminum manufacturing and, then, to those with other light manufacturing experience and, finally, to those with heavy industrial experience. Because of the extensive training needs anticipated and the expectation that many of the employees first hired for hourly rated jobs would end up in supervisory positions, the personnel office gave preference to applicants with previous managerial experience or potentiality.

At an early stage in the plant's development, the requirements for professional, managerial, and supervisory employees were disproportionately large. At the time of the survey, employees in these categories constituted 27 percent of the work force, whereas operatives represented only 18 percent of the total. These disproportions resulted from the limited productive capacity of the plant during the construction phase and from the extensive training program required for a relatively inexperienced work force.

TABLE 1. *Percent distribution of employees at the Ravenswood, W. Va., Works of the Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp., by age, education, birthplace, address on application form, and occupational group, summer 1957*

Item	All occupations ¹	Professional, technical, and managerial	Clerical	Foremen	Craftsmen	Operatives	Service ²	Labor	Trainees
Age.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 20 years.....	6	19	4	4	4	4	8	4	4
20-24 years.....	20	18	32	4	26	20	24	44	44
25-34 years.....	48	57	39	42	42	54	55	44	52
35-44 years.....	22	22	9	45	46	15	23	19	19
45-64 years.....	4	3	1	9	12	1	2	5	5
Education ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Elementary school.....	4	1	1	10	4	6	10	10	10
High school.....	49	9	56	43	51	69	74	68	3
College or university.....	30	81	20	39	11	9	8	11	94
Elementary school plus trade school ⁴	1	1	2	4	4	1	1	3	3
High school plus trade school ⁴	12	2	18	8	22	14	12	10	10
College plus trade school ⁴	4	7	3	10	2	3	1	1	1
Birthplace.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ravenswood area ⁵	40	17	52	2	31	54	57	56	9
Other West Virginia locations ⁶	29	18	33	21	43	28	33	31	31
Contiguous State ⁶	13	22	9	20	12	14	8	10	4
Noncontiguous State.....	17	41	6	56	14	4	2	3	52
Foreign.....	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4
Address on application form.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ravenswood area ⁵	48	12	74	3	49	66	76	70	3
Other West Virginia locations ⁶	17	16	16	9	22	16	14	20	38
Contiguous State ⁶	13	13	7	19	17	12	6	8	12
Noncontiguous State.....	22	59	3	69	12	6	4	2	47
Number of employees.....	7 894	174	145	67	103	160	51	156	32

¹ Application forms which lacked data on the items under analysis were omitted from the total in determining percentages.

² Includes watchmen, stores attendants, janitors, etc.

³ Classifications include those who began, but did not necessarily complete, education at the specified level.

⁴ Includes vocational, business, and technical schools.

⁵ Within a 50-mile radius of Ravenswood.

⁶ Beyond a 50-mile radius of Ravenswood.

⁷ Includes 6 employees for whom occupational data were not available.

Adequacy of Labor Supply

In attempting to meet its hiring specifications, the company was able to choose from a large number of applicants. In the depressed areas of Jackson County and the neighboring coal-mining communities, the announcement of the establishment of this large manufacturing facility was headline news in 1954. Job applications began pouring in long before construction and hiring began in 1955 and 1956. The number of daily applications had begun to decline by January 1957, when a feature on the new plant was presented on the company's national television program. In the following weeks, daily applications averaged 200 to 300, and by the summer of 1957, the total applications on file exceeded 25,000.

Location of Applicants. In spite of the enthusiastic local response, the company found that it could not wholly rely on external recruitment of key personnel. Unable to obtain local employees with technical skill and supervisory experience in aluminum manufacture, the company transferred a nucleus of such personnel from its other affiliates, primarily from the West Coast. Seventy-two of the surveyed employees, representing 8 percent of the total, had been employed by the company elsewhere prior to their employment in the Ravenswood Works. Over four-fifths of the transferred employees were in professional, technical, managerial, or supervisory occupations, representing one-fourth of the total employed in these essential classifications.

As can be seen in table 1, there was a sharp contrast between the geographic location of key salaried employees and hourly rated employees³ prior to employment at the Ravenswood plant. Whereas only 3 percent of the foremen and 12 percent of the technical-managerial personnel were within 50 miles of the plant at the time of their application, between 49 and 76 percent of employees in the hourly rated classifications applied from within this area. The company was also able to recruit almost three-fourths of its clerical staff from the local area.

³ Craftsmen, operatives, and workers in the service and labor groups were paid by the hour; all other employees were salaried.

⁴ Operatives were classed as semiskilled and the labor and service groups as unskilled.

⁵ 1950 Census of Population, vol. II, Characteristics of the Population, pt. 49 (West Virginia), (U. S. Bureau of the Census), tables 20 and 42.

A comparison of application address and birthplace of these groups of employees further demonstrates the contrasts in their geographic movement prior to their employment at the aluminum plant. Although over half of the semiskilled and unskilled workers⁴ and clerical employees were born in the Ravenswood area, many who applied from within the area were born elsewhere and migrated at a later date. The native technical-managerial employees, on the other hand, were more likely to have left the area. Thus, the distance from which employees had to be recruited generally increased with their level of training.

Age and Education. On the whole, the company was able to achieve its prescribed standards with regard to the age and education of its employees. The proportion of employees in each of the age categories corresponded generally with that specified as a guide to employment officials. (See table 1.) The most notable exception was found in a somewhat greater reliance on young workers than had been originally intended. The largest proportions of young recruits were concentrated in the clerical and labor classifications. With all but 3 percent of the technical-managerial employees between 20 and 44 years of age, the company was able to come closest to its established age standards in this group of personnel, most of whom were transferred. The most skilled of the hourly rated employees, on the contrary, had a significantly higher concentration in the 45 years and over age bracket.

Only 4 percent of the plant's recruits had ended their formal education in elementary school. The remainder, in keeping with the company's hiring specifications, had at least some high school education, and over one-third of the total had attended college or university. Even 11 percent of the laborers and craftsmen had received some higher education. These educational levels were substantially higher than those attained by a cross-section of the adult population in the county and State.⁵

Industrial and Occupational Background. While the company was generally able to meet the requirements with respect to age and education, problems arose in finding local workers with the desired industrial experience. Only 10 percent of the plant's employees had been primarily engaged

in aluminum manufacturing in the 7 years preceding their move to the plant; and three-fourths of these were professional, technical, managerial, or supervisory personnel. Since 80 percent of the employees with previous aluminum experience had been transferred from other company establishments, it can only be concluded that local resources were highly limited in this regard. Moreover, in addition to those with aluminum experience, only 28 percent of the employees had been primarily engaged in manufacturing industries before they came to the plant. The relatively less skilled employees—operatives and those working in service and labor jobs—were especially lacking in previous aluminum and other manufacturing experience.

Aside from the technical-managerial and supervisory force and craftsmen, over two-thirds of the workers had been primarily employed in nonmanufacturing industries prior to their employment at the Kaiser plant. These were largely trade and service establishments, transportation, government agencies, and public utilities. Significantly, only 2 percent had been primarily employed in agriculture, the area's dominant industry, in the 7 years prior to their Kaiser job. But the importance of agriculture in the background of the plant's work force can be seen in the fact that almost 40 percent of the employees had worked on a farm at some time during their previous employment, and 15 percent were living on a farm while employed at the plant. Those living on a farm included one-third of the operatives and one-fourth of the laborers, but only 2 percent of the technical-managerial and supervisory employees.

Although accurate occupational comparisons are not readily made, it appears that the occupational level of most of the company's hourly rated employees was higher in their previous job. Three-fourths of those assigned to laborer positions in the plant had been in a more highly skilled occupational category just prior to their employment at Kaiser. Similar findings were made for employees in service activities.

It was apparent that the company had a very considerable training program ahead of it. Consequently, stress was placed on the educability of locally recruited employees, as indicated by their age, educational attainment, and test results. During the period of the survey, the principal responsibility for supervision and training was as-

sumed by the crew of experienced company transferees. It was management's intention, however, that many of the initially hired hourly rated employees would be supervisors by the time the full employment complement was reached.

Unaccepted Applicants. In order to gain a fuller picture of the adequacy of the local labor supply, an analysis was made of a sample of 522 application forms⁶ selected from the thousands which the company had chosen not to accept. (See table 2.) The data gained from this analysis indicate that the company will be forced to revise its hiring standards somewhat as it expands employment, but that it can expand substantially without seriously reducing the quality of the work force. In comparison with the selected employees, significantly more of the unaccepted applicants were in the lowest and highest age categories (9 percent and 11 percent, respectively). An especially large proportion of the unskilled applicants were in these two age groups.

The contrast between employees and unaccepted applicants is even more striking with regard to educational attainment. Whereas only 4 percent of the operative employees and 10 percent of the laborers had ended their formal education in elementary school, about one-third of the unaccepted applicants for unskilled and semiskilled jobs were at this level. Another major distinction between employees and unaccepted applicants was in their distance from the plant at the time of application; in every occupational category except the professional-technical-managerial, the proportion of unaccepted applicants applying from within the Ravenswood area was smaller, and the proportion applying from other West Virginia localities was larger than that for employees.

The unaccepted applicants, like the employees (except for the transferees), had had almost no previous experience in aluminum manufacturing. However, the unaccepted applicants were somewhat more heavily represented in agriculture and coal mining than the selected employees.

⁶ The company had filed the unaccepted applications in 5 potential occupational groups. On the basis of estimates made by the company, a 3-percent random sample was drawn from each of the occupational groups except the unskilled. Because of the large number of application forms in this group, a 1-percent random sample was drawn. These forms were verified and coded and compared with the application form data of the employees.

TABLE 2. *Percent distribution of unaccepted applicants for jobs at the Ravenswood, W. Va., Works of the Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp., by age, education, birthplace, address on application form, and occupational group*¹

Item	All occupations	Professional, technical, and managerial	Clerical	Skilled	Semiskilled	Unskilled
Age.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 20 years.....	9	18	2	4	16	16
20-24 years.....	16	4	24	10	16	20
25-34 years.....	39	48	34	42	44	35
35-44 years.....	25	40	18	32	24	18
45-64 years.....	11	8	6	14	12	11
Education ²	100	100	100	100	100	100
Elementary school.....	23	2	2	21	34	33
High school.....	48	21	46	46	50	55
College or university.....	10	52	24	2	4	3
Elementary school plus trade school ³	2	2	2	4	1	1
High school plus trade school ³	15	15	19	26	10	8
College plus trade school ³	2	10	7	1	1	1
Birthplace.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ravenswood area ⁴	29	15	41	15	24	40
Other West Virginia locations ⁵	50	41	42	57	53	49
Contiguous State ⁶	16	23	11	23	19	10
Noncontiguous State.....	5	19	6	5	4	1
Foreign.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Address on application form.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ravenswood area ⁴	37	31	57	33	27	41
Other West Virginia locations ⁵	43	29	30	46	46	48
Contiguous State ⁶	16	29	7	18	23	10
Noncontiguous State.....	4	11	6	3	4	1
Number of unaccepted applicants.....	522	48	67	124	100	183

¹ The occupational groups indicated were adapted from the company classifications used in filing application forms.

² See footnote 3, table 1.

³ See footnote 4, table 1.

⁴ See footnote 5, table 1.

⁵ See footnote 6, table 1.

Motives for Mobility

A full understanding of the sources of labor supply in a depressed rural area calls for knowledge of the motives which prompt employees to accept work in a new industrial plant. The motives are seen to be rooted in the economic facts of employment and income in such an area and in the worker's subjective evaluation of past experience and future prospects.

Unemployment and Underemployment. A significant portion of the labor mobility in the area prior to the plant's establishment stemmed from the lack of alternative employment opportunities. One-fifth of the plant's employees had been totally unemployed at some time in the 3 years preceding their job at the plant. Lengthy periods of cumulative unemployment were especially prevalent among the hourly rated workers and among those who applied from the Ravenswood and other West Virginia areas.

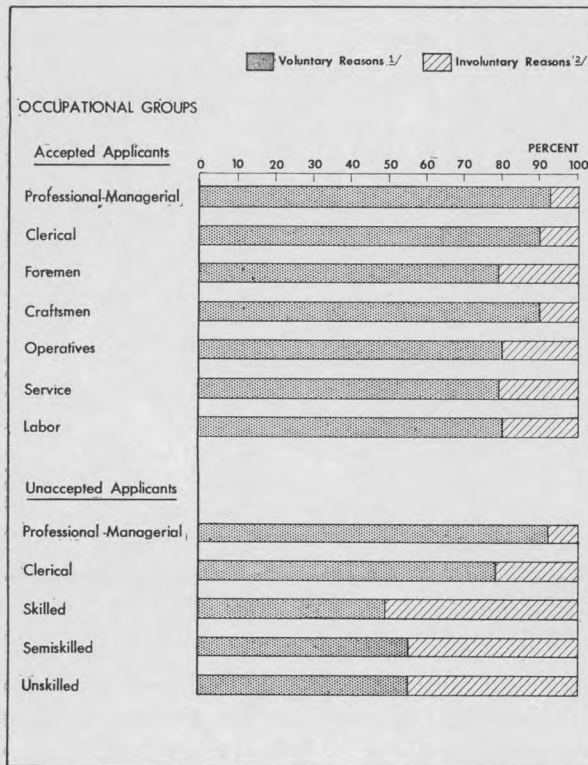
Unemployment and underemployment were serious problems for many of the employees in the year preceding their work at the Kaiser plant. One-fourth of them had worked less than full time during the year; about one-tenth indicated unavailability of work as the reason for

part-time employment. The incidence of underemployment had been heaviest for the unskilled and young workers. Moreover, a relatively large proportion of workers in these categories were totally unemployed immediately prior to their employment in the aluminum plant. One-fifth of those who were placed in the labor classification had been unemployed when they applied.

Further insight into the importance of unemployment as a factor impelling movement can be gained through examination of applicants' reasons for leaving the job prior to their aluminum plant application. As is shown in the accompanying chart, the importance of involuntary movement varied by the occupational group to which accepted applicants were assigned. Approximately one-fifth of the hourly rated employees had been laid off or lost their jobs just prior to their aluminum plant application. A substantially smaller proportion of the professional, managerial, and clerical employees were separated from their previous jobs involuntarily.

It is notable that a much larger percentage of the unaccepted applicants had left their previous jobs involuntarily and were unemployed at the time of their applications. Almost half of the hourly rated applicants were in this category. Since the proportion of unemployed was higher among the

Reasons for Leaving Last Job Prior to Aluminum Plant Application



¹ Includes those who were still employed at the time they applied for jobs at the aluminum plant.

² Includes layoffs, plant shutdowns, discharges, etc.

unaccepted applicants, it is reasonable to assume that unemployed workers were not as likely to meet company hiring standards as those who transferred from their previous jobs voluntarily.

Area Attachment. The lack of employment opportunities, as a factor impelling mobility in a depressed area, becomes more significant when related to workers' attachment to particular geographic areas. In the 5 years prior to their job at the aluminum plant, one-fourth of the employees made at least one change of residence in order to find work. There was a considerable movement out of the Ravenswood area and other West Virginia localities in search of employment. But the pull of the home area was such that a significant number of the plant's employees consisted of returned migrants who wished to take advantage of the new employment opportunities in their native State. Of 66 employees who had once lived in the Ravenswood area but applied

from outside of the area, almost one-half reported that they had left because of a lack of local employment opportunities. Over 85 percent reported that, in addition to their desire to work at the plant, they returned to the Ravenswood area in order to "get closer to home," for family reasons, or because of previous residence in the area and/or a general area preference. The following response of a returned migrant who had been working in Columbus, Ohio, was typical:

I didn't want to leave here in the first place, but there was nothing to do here. I couldn't find work. This is my home State and all my relatives are here.

A maintenance mechanic, born 30 miles from Ravenswood, indicated that he had gone to Alliance, Ohio, in order to work in a steel mill because of lack of local employment. Why did he return to work in the Kaiser plant? "This is my home here. I had to come back to the hills."

In many cases, the force of area attachment had resulted in long-distance commuting prior to the establishment of the aluminum mill—an effort to find work without changing residence. Faced by a chronic shortage of job opportunities, over one-third of the Ravenswood-area employees were commuting 30 miles or more to work, and 23 percent were driving 50 miles or more to their place of employment. The desire to reduce this burdensome travel time undoubtedly induced many employees to move to the aluminum-plant area upon its establishment and contributed significantly to the available labor supply.

For other employees, however, aluminum-plant employment meant continued or increased commuting distances. These were workers who lived in or returned to localities on the periphery of the Ravenswood area and preferred commuting to changing residence. As is shown in table 3, hourly rated employees were much more willing to commute longer distances than the salaried personnel. Since many of the technical-managerial and supervisory employees came into the area from other States, they tended to locate their residences near the plant, while the hourly rated employees already resident in the environs of the area were close enough to permit commuting. With more than 30 percent of its employees traveling over 30 miles to work, the aluminum plant was able to benefit from the desire of some applicants to shorten their previous commuting and the will-

ingness of others to adopt such commuting practices after they were hired.

Improved Earnings. Between 51 and 71 percent of the employees in the hourly rated occupational groups improved their wages by moving to the aluminum plant. In four occupational groups, workers' wages at the plant compared as follows with their wages on their preceding job:

	Wages at the aluminum plant were—		
	Higher	Lower	Unchanged
	(Percent of employees)		
Craftsmen.....	66	33	1
Operatives.....	61	37	2
Service employees.....	71	27	2
Laborers.....	51	46	3

NOTE: Wages at the Kaiser plant were those either upon initial hiring or 3 months later if employees were promoted in the interim.

The opportunity for wage improvement served as an important stimulus of voluntary transfer to the new establishment. Those who suffered a wage reduction were largely among the unemployed at the time of their application. Since most of the professional-managerial employees were transferred by the company, the salary stimulus may have had little relevance for their movement; but it is safe to assume that for many transferees, too, the move meant promotions and improved earnings.

The aluminum plant apparently established occupational wage scales significantly above those prevailing in the Ravenswood area. These reflected the company's national wage policy and a recognition of the need to attract workers from other establishments. While there was some expression of bitterness among other employers concerning their loss of craftsmen and clerical

employees, it was generally appreciated that, given its isolation and staffing requirements, the plant could hardly observe a "no poaching" policy.

The plant's wage differential can also be seen in the fact that many of its employees improved their earnings even though they transferred from more skilled occupational classifications in other area establishments. Some who were assigned labor positions were scheduled for early promotion to higher skill classifications, further enhancing their earnings.

Opportunity for Advancement. When asked why they chose to work at the Kaiser plant, the employees' responses accorded closely with the reasons that emerged from the survey questions. The desire to return to the home area, the achievement of employment security, and the chance to improve earnings were all prominent among the reasons offered. But the most frequent response, given as the foremost reason by one-third of the employees, was the "opportunity for advancement" in a new and progressive company. In the depressed conditions of the Ravenswood area and for employees transferred from other establishments, the new aluminum plant offered an opportunity which could not be defined in single-dimensional terms but evoked a term that embodied a combination of the individual motives noted previously—the notion of advancement, of progress in the world of work.

Conclusions

The findings of the present survey lead to the following conclusions regarding the sources of

TABLE 3. *Commuting distances of employees of the Ravenswood, W. Va., Works of the Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp., by occupational group*

Occupational group	All employees		Percent of employees with commuting distance ¹ of —						
	Number	Percent	Under 5 miles	5-9 miles	10-19 miles	20-29 miles	30-39 miles	40-49 miles	50 miles and over
Professional, technical, and managerial.....	174	100	1	62	7	15	7	5	3
Clerical.....	145	100	3	26	11	27	18	11	4
Foremen.....	67	100	-----	73	6	10	7	2	2
Craftsmen.....	103	100	5	22	16	22	12	13	10
Operatives.....	160	100	3	14	21	25	15	16	6
Service ²	51	100	2	24	24	17	10	17	6
Labor.....	156	100	1	12	16	19	24	16	12
Trainees.....	32	100	3	72	3	22	-----	-----	-----
All occupations.....	³ 894	100	2	33	14	20	14	11	6

¹ Distance, one-way, from residence to plant.

² See footnote 2, table 1.

³ See footnote 7, table 1.

labor supply for a prospective manufacturing plant in a depressed rural area:

1. Since the manufacturer cannot realistically expect to find or attract a sufficient number of professionally trained and managerial personnel in such an area, it is necessary to transfer a number of key employees from other plants. This fact, alone, points up the problems which such an area would present for a single-plant firm.

2. The manufacturer can expect some increase in the local labor force to result from the new demand for labor. In aluminum, chemical, and most heavy manufacturing plants, where female employment is limited, however, he cannot expect women to be a major source of required labor supply. Moreover, men who enter the labor force only because of the plant's establishment are not likely to fulfill the manufacturer's hiring specifications with regard to age, education, experience, or physical fitness. However, the widespread establishment of such plants in remote areas may even serve to lower—at least temporarily—the national labor force participation rates; many wives who worked before their husbands' transfer or attraction to the new plant may be unable to find employment in the limited industrial environment of the depressed area. Of 169 wives who were employed just prior to their husbands' aluminum plant employment, only one-half were still working at the time of the survey.

3. Unemployed and underemployed workers would constitute an important source of labor. Such workers would be plentiful in a depressed area, but this survey indicates that they would not constitute the most important source of labor for a high-wage firm of good reputation and rigorous hiring standards. As can be inferred from the larger proportion of unemployed among the unaccepted applicants than among those hired, the qualifications of many of the unemployed would probably fall below selection specifications.

4. Most of the plant's employees would come to it voluntarily, quitting their previous jobs to do so. Some would transfer from the local non-manufacturing establishments in search of advancement and higher earnings. Others, in outlying sections of the area, would be willing to commute considerable distances in order to improve their employment position. Still others, situated beyond the commuting range, would be

willing to change their residence in order to work at the plant. But comparisons of locations of accepted and unaccepted applicants in the present survey indicates that the disadvantage of a distant application address would have to be offset by high qualifications if the applicant were to be found acceptable by the company.

5. A most significant source of voluntary transfer—the one which clearly reflects the peculiar patterns of mobility in a depressed rural area—would be the movement to the plant motivated by area attachment. Many workers who had been forced out of the area in a search for employment would wish to return to their home town, to their friends and relatives, or to the home they had left behind. And many others whose area attachment was such that they commuted great distances rather than migrate would now be eager to take a job closer to home. Both these returned migrants and long-distance commuters are likely to possess more acceptable skills than those workers who accepted unemployment or lower paying local jobs in depressed areas rather than move.

These survey findings would not hold if the characteristics of mobility surrounding a new plant in a depressed rural area were similar to the characteristics disclosed in studies of labor mobility in metropolitan centers.⁷ If the employment opportunities in the new plant had not been widely known, if the plant had been bound by a "no pirating" agreement, if the workers had been content with the wages, conditions, and geographic locations of jobs they already held, then the principal sources of labor supply for the plant would have been far different and probably not nearly so productive of qualified employees. It is because the labor mobility surrounding a new plant in a depressed rural area has few of the typical imperfections that it becomes an interesting subject for analysis by students of the labor market.⁸

⁷ See, for example, Lloyd G. Reynolds, *The Structure of Labor Markets* (New York, Harper and Brothers, 1951); and similar studies discussed by Herbert S. Parnes, *Research on Labor Mobility* (Social Science Research Council, Bulletin No. 54, 1954).

⁸ In this regard, it is interesting to note that the aluminum plant in this study raised its wage for skilled maintenance craftsmen after finding that the initial wage was insufficient to attract these employees away from plants in nearby cities. It was also felt necessary to set the salary for office workers somewhat above the area average.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Research on the Effects of Industrialization in Rural Areas

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The article which follows was excerpted from a paper presented at a meeting of the Rural Sociological Society held in Pullman, Wash., on August 23, 1958. Minor word and style changes have been made without notation and the points at which portions of the text have been omitted are not indicated.*

IN JANUARY 1954, the President outlined a new program for agriculture, which has come to be known as the Rural Development Program. Since that time, many Federal, State, and local government agencies and private organizations have instituted programs designed to raise levels of health, education, and family welfare in depressed rural areas.

One means of raising levels of living in low-income rural areas is to encourage the location of new industry in these areas. From the point of view of those concerned with rural welfare, the accepted notion is that bringing the factory to the rural community will have two beneficial effects: (1) it will provide employment at relatively high wages for the underemployed rural labor force, and (2) it will thereby reduce the exodus of the rural population from the farms. An appraisal of these and other widely held assumptions on the effects of industrialization has been the object of much research, not only in recent years but from the very beginning of the industrial revolution.¹

This article suggests a general approach to the analysis of rural industrialization, reports on some aspects of current research concerned with rural industrialization, with particular attention to the implications for the Rural Development Program, and points out some of the problems encountered in such research.

This discussion is limited to the consideration of one of the many factors necessary for industrialization in any community, and of particular importance for rural communities: the labor force prerequisites. This factor is important in

making industrialization possible, and it is also important in influencing the changes which occur. This discussion is limited to the consideration of cases of rural industrialization where: (1) The primary considerations in determining the location of industry are economic, and (2) the major share of labor requirements are met by the local area, and only a skeleton administrative and technical staff are imported.² It should be noted that many industries locating in rural areas do not depend exclusively on local labor supply.

Theoretical Aspects

Under these conditions, the type of industrial development which is possible in the short run will be limited by the size, composition, level of skill, and availability of the labor force.³ This last factor may take several different forms: (1) Labor may be recruited from other existing industries by paying higher wages, by offering long-term continuous employment, or by providing superior working conditions or "fringe benefits." (2) A large proportion of the existing labor force in the area may be unemployed and available for work. (3) The labor force may be underemployed; that is, employed only sporadically or seasonally or on a part-time basis. (4) It may be possible to attract persons into the labor force who are not now gainfully employed in the local community, e. g., housewives and retired persons.⁴

Some of the conditions under which labor may be available and which may be desirable from the

¹ See, for example, Karl Polanyi, *The Great Transformation* (New York, Rinehart & Co., 1944), ch. 3, and earlier works by Tawney, Pirenne, Spencer, etc.

² EDITOR'S NOTE.—For a discussion of the recruiting experience of one firm, see *Labor Recruitment in a Depressed Rural Area*, pp. 1113-1120 of this issue.

³ For a summary of the concepts and problems of labor force analyses, see L. J. Ducoff and M. J. Hagood, *Labor Force Definition and Measurement* (New York, Social Science Research Council, 1947); see also Phillip M. Hauser, *The Labor Force as a Field of Interest for the Sociologist*, in *Demographic Analysis*, edited by Joseph J. Spengler and Otis Dudley Duncan (Glencoe, Ill., The Free Press, 1956), pp. 484-491.

⁴ For a detailed discussion of the effect on the labor force of the entry of large numbers of women, see *Womanpower: A Statement by the National Manpower Council* (New York, Columbia University Press, 1957).

point of view of certain types of industry are, at the same time, social problems for the local area. The presence of a potential labor force due to large-scale unemployment or underemployment may be of considerable concern to residents of a local area; but it also may be viewed as a prerequisite to relocation by industrial management. Thus, given two areas where all other location requirements are satisfied, availability of labor may be the determining factor in the selection of the location.

Some attendant characteristics of a rural labor force are also important. Despite the advance of agricultural mechanization, the prior work experience of labor in low-income rural areas is not likely to have produced a very large proportion of industrially skilled or experienced workers. Thus, in many cases, the initial level-of-skill requirements of the industry cannot be more than minimal. Plants relocating in more isolated rural areas have found that locally recruited labor requires a somewhat longer training period than workers recruited in an industrialized area. Once trained, however, such workers are as proficient as workers from industrialized communities.⁵ In the initial stages of industrialization, it is likely that those workers who hold part-time agricultural employment will continue to do so. The worker may find part-time industrial employment very attractive as a means of supplementing returns from part-time farm work. Since seasonality of labor demand is an important factor in agricultural employment, the new industry may have to be geared to the seasonal nature of agricultural employment.

The foregoing suggests the importance of labor force analysis in any study of rural industrialization.⁶ The interest in rural industrialization is, of course, much broader than this, and research is generally concerned with determining the effects of industrialization on the other segments of the population and on the social organizations involved. In the course of such research, some important methodological problems arise.

Methodological Aspects

The question, "What is the impact of industrial development on a rural area and its population?" includes an immense number of variables. Unfortunately—for the sociologist, at least—this

means that it is often very difficult to demonstrate a causal relationship between two events. Closely related to the problem of demonstrating causal relationship is that of devising appropriate and adequate measures of change. One must be on guard against the possibility that the use of a particular measure does not result in a kind of narrow operationalism, in which change is a result of a definition.

Social-psychological orientation, generally exemplified by survey-type research, is characterized by an emphasis on the individual's conception of what has happened to him and what he believes to have caused it. The individual may be a completely unreliable source of information about causal relationships. Certainly, it can be determined that X percent believe that they are better off now than they were before "the plant came in." But this is far different from determining the causes of whatever changes have taken place, or the significance of the change. In addition, the most informed and the least informed have opinions; the determination of these opinions is a legitimate research objective in the area of opinion formation; it is not very helpful if one wishes to learn what change, if any, has taken place and to what the change may be attributed.

Our final comment on method concerns the problem of sampling. On the assumptions that both substantively and statistically significant conclusions are desired, and that funds are limited, we urge that primary consideration be given to obtaining as large a sample as possible. The length of the interview schedule should be limited by the size of the sample (and not the converse). The demonstration of significant conclusions can reduce the ever-present "need for further research," and permit concentration on a small number of variables in further research. Alternative sources of information should be fully exploited, e. g., official records of the plant and community.

AMS—State Experiment Station Surveys

The Agricultural Marketing Service of the United States Department of Agriculture has five

⁵ Richard A. Lester, *Southern Wage Differentials: Developments, Analysis, and Implications* (in *Southern Economic Journal*, Chapel Hill, N. C., April 1947, pp. 386-394).

⁶ For a discussion of some other considerations, see *Industrial Employment and Other Factors in Selecting an Area for Rural Development* (U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, Miscellaneous Publication No. 760, 1958).

cooperative research projects in the area of rural industrialization under way currently. Five State Agricultural Experiment Stations are involved: Louisiana, Mississippi, Ohio, Iowa, and Utah. Survey sites were chosen by the State cooperators. Three requirements governed selection of the survey area. Ideally, it should be (1) a predominantly rural community in which an industrial plant had been established in the recent past; (2) a relatively low-income area; (3) an area with no other industrial establishments with large concentrations of nonfarm employment in the community or within normal commuting distance.

Localities meeting all three requirements were difficult to find. In every case, it was necessary to select study areas which only approximated the requirements of the research design.

The following observations are based, in part, on the preliminary results of surveys of plant employees in Mississippi and Louisiana, and on available data from the Bureau of the Census.⁷

Age. In both areas, plant employees were comparatively young. For example, the median age of plant workers in Louisiana was 35.7; in Mississippi, 28.5, compared with a median age of about 48 for farm operators in both States.

The interpretation of this age difference is based on two types of evidence. One is the well-documented inverse relationship between age and occupational mobility. This, plus the fact that both plants were new establishments, means that the plants were most likely to be able to hire workers who were occupationally mobile or who had no other full-time job. In addition, neither plant required occupations for which long periods of training or apprenticeship are necessary or traditional. A second, and perhaps more persuasive, type of evidence results from an examination of the age distribution characteristics of the specific industries involved: furniture and fixtures in Mississippi, and miscellaneous wood products in Louisiana. Both types of industry exhibit a different and distinct age distribution, which in each State was younger than that of the total labor force. The median age of both the Mississippi

and Louisiana plant employees was closer to that of the specific type of industry than to that of the total labor force or that of all manufacturing employees. Thus, knowledge of the age distribution of the type of industry is a better indication of the age distribution of the plant work force than is knowledge of the age of any other segment of the labor force. This is interpreted as evidence that some process of age selection for employment occurs, influenced both by the requirements of the industry and the length of time that the plant has been in the area.

If this is the general pattern of employment in rural industrial plants, it raises some questions about the direct economic effects of industrialization in low-income rural areas, most of which have high proportions of the middle-aged and elderly. Despite the presence of a large number of older persons who are presumably underemployed, these are not the ones hired by industry. If we are correct in assuming a selection process on the part of those who hire personnel as well as on the part of those who are available for employment, attention must be paid to the patterns of employment found in specific types of industrial establishments. Obviously, age is but one part of the pattern, but it is one which is closely associated with other variables, and one about which data can be readily obtained and analyzed.

Employment Experience. Generally those who took nonfarm employment were those who had held other nonfarm jobs. This may be partly a result of the following factors: (1) The industries were new to the area, and new industrial jobs are probably taken by those already in nonagricultural industries. (2) Those hired were generally considerably younger than the farm operators. (3) In the Mississippi plant surveyed, no Negroes were hired. (4) Prior experience in nonfarm work may be considered an advantage by industry. In addition, there are most certainly important factors concerning communication about, and knowledge of, job opportunities which influence those who do take industrial jobs. The farm operators who worked in the factories were part-time and residential farmers who operated small farms and received low farm incomes. In other words, the degree of attachment to the labor force and to a specific occupation determines those who obtain nonfarm employment.

⁷ Data on the age distribution by industry are from the U. S. Census of Population: 1950, vol. II, Characteristics of the Population, pts. 18 and 24, ch. C; those on the age of farm operators, from the U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1954, vol. IX, General Report, ch. X. The fact that the data compared were collected at different times is not believed to materially affect the conclusions.

Wages. Wages were low and the pattern of wage differentials reflected the social structure of the community. For example, in Louisiana, 85 percent of all workers received less than \$45 a week. While 35 percent of all whites and 20 percent of all males made more than this amount, only 2 percent of Negro employees and none of the women received more than \$44 a week.

Effects on Farm Labor Force. Plant employment had little effect on farm operations, largely because most of the workers were part-time and residential farmers and farm operations generally were small scale. Thus, they were able to combine "full-time" industrial employment with part-time farm work. Whether this is the usual pattern and whether it can be maintained remain to be seen. Half of the farm operators employed were owners of their own farms. In light of the fact that the great majority of southern residential and part-time farmers are owners,⁸ this is another indication that the agricultural workers employed were marginal from the point of view of their status in the agricultural labor force.

Implications for Rural Development

It may be profitable to examine some of the negative aspects of the establishment of industrial plants in rural communities. The industrialization process will probably continue to spread into predominantly rural areas and to change rural communities and rural thought-ways. In some instances, the process may create social problems.

One other point deserves comment. The new employment opportunities made available by industrial plants may turn out to be unstable. Rural workers who gear their level of living to relatively high earnings may face serious financial hardships if the factory is subject to cyclical or other economic downturns.⁹ If the establishment should fail, the whole community may be faced with severe adjustments.

There may be other unforeseen consequences of rural industrialization. For example, industrialization characteristically leads to organization of labor unions which did not exist before. Thus,

there exists the possibility of the formation of a new power structure in the community, the development of new social organizations, and some dislocation of the existing social system.

Although economic considerations are usually primary in decisionmaking with regard to plant location, noneconomic factors may also play a major role. As the circumstances of the Utah study show, it may be desirable to locate an industry with only secondary consideration of economic factors and major emphasis placed on strategic military factors. Thus, requirements of national security may encourage and permit industrial development in areas where development under "normal" conditions would be unfeasible.¹⁰

Plant location may be influenced by personal preferences of management for the "rural way of life." If social-psychological studies are to be made, it is suggested that they be made of officials who make decisions on plant locations. Such studies should provide some valuable insights regarding the balance of market forces and noneconomic considerations involved in such decisions.¹¹

The AMS studies mentioned are all modest in scope, and deal with the establishment of relatively small industries in various types of rural areas. Results of these studies should be valuable not only in determining some of the consequences of industrial development for the rural community, but also in supplying data on some of the problems which must be anticipated in rural development programs. They should also indicate the extent to which some of the theoretical notions apply to actual situations.

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Agricultural Marketing Service

⁸ For the South, 76 percent of all residential and part-time farm operators were full owners; 84 percent were either full or part owners. U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1954, loc. cit.

⁹ For instances of this type of event, see B. L. Kolker and M. R. Levin, *Facts and Illusions in Resource Development* (in *Iowa Business Digest*, Iowa City, July 1956, pp. 1-7) and W. F. Cottrell, *Death by Dieselization* (in *American Sociological Review*, Albany, N. Y., June 1951, pp. 358-365).

¹⁰ For an elaboration of this point, see *Reduction of Urban Vulnerability*, Project East River, pt. V (New York, Associated Universities, Inc., July 1952).

¹¹ See, for example, Schnore's similar comment regarding decisions of realtors to build residential developments in *The Growth of Metropolitan Suburbs* (in *American Sociological Review*, Albany, N. Y., April 1957, pp. 165-173). See also *Industrial Mobility in Michigan* (Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Survey Research Center, 1950).

Two State Reports on Job Discrimination

TRADITION HAS significantly affected the employment of Negroes, Puerto Ricans, and Jews in New York City hotels, and Negroes on New York and New Jersey railroads, the commissions against discrimination in the two States indicated.¹ Relatively few Negroes were employed by the 33 hotels or 19 railroads studied. Negroes, when hired, were assigned primarily to menial tasks. By comparison, Puerto Ricans found more opportunities for hotel work and made greater headway. Jews were employed by the hotels in moderate numbers in white-collar and administrative work, though usually in "back office" jobs. There had not been any great advance since 1945, when the New York State Law Against Discrimination was enacted, with regard to reducing recognized aspects of discrimination in the hotel industry, and there seemed, in the near future, to be no likelihood of any marked change on the railroads.

Recommendations and Commentary

Direct recommendations were offered in three areas. Management was urged, in both reports, to implement its announced policies of nondiscrimination. The New York State Commission recommended that hotel management "advise all those charged with the responsibility of referral, hiring, and evaluation of this announced policy of nondiscrimination in all categories of employment."² The joint report on the 19 railroads urged that management implement a fair employment program—by indicating to the Railroad Retirement Board and to other sources of labor supply that the railroads are interested in employing competent Negroes in categories from which, up to now, they have been excluded.

Job specifications and their relation to discrimination would be studied further by the New York Commission. Its hotel report recommended that management should abandon the use of job specifications which serve to perpetuate existing employment patterns. It cited as an example the limitation by certain "East Side" hotels that only "East Side" hotel experience would be acceptable for employment of dining-room waiters.

Apprenticeship and training programs received specific mention. The report on hotels recommended "that opportunities for apprentice training for higher skills, where such training is available, shall not be restricted by reason of race, color, creed, or national origin." The role of apprenticeship programs in all industries and the slow entry of Negroes into craft jobs have long been of concern to both State commissions, the railroad report stated. It directed attention to the fact that on the 19 railroads there were only 4 Negroes among the 594 apprentices and helpers (on railroads, workers in the latter job category may later attain skilled worker status), and none among the 45 new apprentices hired in the early summer of 1957.

The role of labor organizations in relation to job discrimination was not discussed in the report on the hotel industry, but the New York State Commission reported that it had not underestimated this, and would study it further. Cooperation of the Hotel Trades Council was termed a requisite for success in erasing the vestiges of discrimination in the New York hotel industry. Citing the success of joint labor and management action to insure adequate wages and acceptable employment conditions, the commission remarked, "There is no reason to believe that this method will be less successful in meeting the problem of discrimination because of race, creed, color, and national origin in the hotel industry in the City of New York." The joint report on railroads observed that, "Today, the carriers must deal with a multiplicity of labor unions in almost every phase of their operations and the existence of complex seniority rosters and furlough lists is closely related to employment opportunities and patterns." Historically, "the inevitable consequence of the rise to power of the railroad brotherhoods was the threat to the Negro in the operating jobs he already held and the

¹ This summary is based on the following two reports: *Employment in the Hotel Industry* (New York City, New York State Commission Against Discrimination, 1958); and *Railroad Employment in New York and New Jersey* (New York City, New York State Commission Against Discrimination, and Newark, N. J., New Jersey Department of Education, Division Against Discrimination, 1958). For further details regarding the employment surveys on which most of each report was based, see text footnotes 5 and 7.

² The report on hotels stated that representatives of the hotels did not challenge the employment pattern disclosed by the statistics. Although unwilling to accept the premise that discriminatory hiring policies on the part of management were responsible for what appeared to be a pattern of discrimination, they promised continued cooperation with the commission's efforts and agreed to join with the commission in a public statement affirming the policy of nondiscrimination in all employment categories.

TABLE 1. *Total, Negro, and Puerto Rican employment in 33 major New York City hotels, by occupational group, fall and winter of 1956-57*

Occupational group	All employees	Negroes		Puerto Ricans	
		Number	Percent of all employees	Number	Percent of all employees
All occupations.....	20,966	2,327	11.1	4,431	21.1
Food preparation.....	3,428	223	6.5	1,878	54.8
Food service.....	4,285	77	1.8	951	22.2
Waiters.....	2,601	58	2.2	506	19.5
Busboys.....	582	16	2.7	385	66.2
Other.....	1,102	3	(¹)	60	5.5
Bar.....	465	6	1.3	134	28.8
Front service.....	2,264	282	12.5	341	15.1
White collar and administrative.....	3,776	9	0.2	72	1.9
Maintenance and engineering.....	1,501	71	4.7	131	8.7
Housekeeping.....	4,475	1,496	33.4	538	12.0
Cleaning service.....	334	112	33.5	121	36.2
Laundry and valet.....	422	50	11.8	265	62.8
Miscellaneous.....	16	1	6.3	0	0

¹ Less than 0.1 percent.

erection of almost impenetrable barriers to those areas of employment in which he was not found."³

Competition from other minority groups had worked to the disadvantage of Negroes, according to both reports. On northern railroads, they had had to meet the intense competition of European immigrants during the early days of railroad transportation. Puerto Ricans, despite being late arrivals and speaking a different language, fared better in hotel employment, quantitatively and qualitatively, than the Negroes. The commission predicted that as language barriers were reduced and skills acquired, the Puerto Ricans would find increasing opportunities for better paying jobs.

In both industries, tradition appeared to direct Negroes into certain types of jobs and to bar them from others. The situation on the railroads may not change rapidly, it was believed, because of the long tradition that Negro workers would not be accepted in certain categories on the railroads. This condition is frequently accepted by the Negroes themselves.

New York City Hotel Employment

The volume and occupational distribution of Negro and Puerto Rican workers in 33 leading hotels in New York City⁴ (averaging 946 rooms and 635 employees each) were ascertained in the fall and winter of 1956-57, by an enumeration of all permanent employees in 42 job groups.⁵ The

survey also compiled information on Jewish hotel workers in white-collar and administrative jobs.

Employment Pattern. The 33 hotels surveyed employed a total of 20,966 workers, 11.1 percent of whom were Negro and 21.1 percent Puerto Rican. (See table 1.) Of the 3,776 white-collar and administrative workers, 10.2 percent were Jewish. The proportion of Negro employees varied among individual hotels from less than 2 percent (in 2 hotels) to 57 percent, and was less than 10 percent in 18 hotels. The proportion of Puerto Ricans ranged from 7 to 28 percent; in 22 of the hotels, between 10 and 25 percent of the staff was Puerto Rican.

Negroes were employed to a greater extent in some categories than in others. Only 0.2 percent of the white-collar and administrative employees were Negro, compared with over 33 percent of the housekeeping and cleaning staffs. In food preparation, Negroes were most widely employed as cooks and assistant cooks, and were also extensively hired as kitchen help. Their employment as bartender, busboy, or waiter appeared to be greatly restricted and the promotion of Negro busboys to waiter jobs was rare. Among 2,601 waiters, 58 were Negro, of whom almost half were working in 1 hotel. Fourteen hotels with a food service staff employed no Negro waiters.

³ For discussion of the effect of the railroad brotherhoods on Negro employment, the report referred to these studies: Sterling D. Spero and Abram L. Harris, *The Black Worker* (New York, Columbia University Press, 1931); Herbert R. Northrup, *Organized Labor and the Negro* (New York, Harper & Brothers, 1944); Horace R. Cayton and George S. Mitchell, *Black Workers and the New Unions* (Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press 1939); and Charles S. Johnson, *Negroes in the Railway Industry* (in *Phylon*, Atlanta, Ga., January-April 1942, pp. 5-14 and 196-205).

⁴ The commission indicated that New York State (in 1954) ranked first among the States in hotel receipts, payroll, and number of employees. New York City hotels accounted for less than one-fourth of the hotels in the State, but for two-thirds of its hotel receipts, three-fourths of its hotel workers, and nearly three-fourths of its annual hotel payroll.

⁵ In the spring of 1955, the commission invited the Hotel Association of New York City, the Hotel Trades Council, and the New York State Employment Service (NYSES) Hotel Placement Office to reexamine and reappraise, in conference, the pattern of employment in New York City hotels, particularly in 35 which had been included in a 1953-55 survey. To obtain a clear picture of the actual pattern, a technical committee was appointed which formulated a plan for a joint survey, accepted by both the Hotel Association and the Hotel Trades Council, and approved by the commission, with the NYSES agreeing to assist in various phases.

In early 1956, a pilot study in 1 hotel was conducted by shop stewards under the direction of the Hotel Trades Council. Following completion of the pilot study, the Hotel Trades Council advised the commission that the council could not continue with its commitments under the proposed plan. The commission thereupon requested the Hotel Association of New York City to consider whether the hotels could collect the required data. The proposal was presented by the association to the individual hotels and an agreement obtained to comply. In the fall of 1956, the full-scale survey was under way and final completed forms were returned to the commission in February 1957.

In comparison, Puerto Ricans found extensive employment in both skilled and unskilled jobs. Some were dining-room managers and, also, bartenders. The 506 Puerto Ricans working as waiters in all but one hotel were about one-fifth of all waiters. More than half of the hotel food preparation employees were Puerto Rican, and nearly two-thirds of laundry and valet service employees. Among the white-collar and administrative workers, only 1.9 percent were Puerto Rican. They were found in almost all types of jobs offered by the hotels, and had made some headway in the most desirable and competitive positions.

Of the 3,776 white-collar and administrative employees, 387 or 10.2 percent were Jewish. The commission stated that the differences among job subgroups were not great enough to be conclusive of discrimination, "but the relatively fewer Jewish persons who work as floor clerks, room clerks, reservation and desk clerks, and front office cashiers—64, or 7 percent—was suggestive." In the "back office" jobs (clerical workers, typists, stenographers, secretaries, auditors, and bookkeepers), 195 Jewish persons were employed, or 15.5 percent of all workers in such jobs.

In white-collar and administrative jobs, Jews were present in larger numbers than the two other groups. In general, Negroes, Puerto Ricans, and Jews were more often found in behind-the-scene jobs than in jobs which involved direct contact with the public and hotel guests.

Hotel Placement Office Experience. In 1951, the New York State Employment Service had opened a Hotel Placement Office. Both unions and management had suggested in the early 1950's that a central placement agency might help to eliminate recognized aspects of discrimination in some New York City hotels. However, study of the experience of this office subsequently indicated that its establishment had not brought about the anticipated change in the general employment pattern, particularly in the waiter category where the discriminatory aspect was most pronounced.

At the request of the commission against discrimination, the NYSES had reviewed its experience from June 1951 to March 1952 and provided overall data to the commission for analysis. Nonwhites were 23 percent of the 20,576 referrals in that period and 22 percent of

the 12,959 job placements. Analysis of the records showed that the majority of all referrals and placements in the 9-month period was in housekeeping, laundry, and maintenance jobs. Almost 2 out of 3 nonwhites were referred to and placed in such jobs, whereas white applicants were referred to and placed in a greater diversity of jobs. Sixty-five percent of the whites referred were accepted by the hotels, compared with 58 percent of the nonwhites. A higher proportion of white referrals was accepted in each of four major job groups (front office and uniformed staff; housekeeping, laundry, and maintenance;

TABLE 2. *New York and New Jersey employees on 19 railroads, June 1957, total and Negro, by job group or category*

Job group or category	Total employees	Negro employees	
		Number	Percent
Total.....	83,809	8,909	10.6
Office and general.....	16,836	627	3.7
Operating transportation.....	20,099	118	.6
Transportation exclusive of operating.....	17,302	5,118	29.6
Inspectors, transportation and dining service.....	90	5	5.6
Stewards, dining car supervisors, restaurant and lodging managers.....	122	12	9.8
Chefs and cooks.....	353	345	97.7
Waiters, kitchen helpers, camp cooks.....	721	657	91.1
Train attendants.....	168	153	91.1
Train dispatchers and directors.....	297	0	-----
Station masters and agents, major stations.....	862	0	-----
Station agents, smaller stations.....	494	2	.4
Telegraphers and telephoners, chief.....	43	0	-----
Telegraphers, telephoners and towermen, other.....	1,438	2	.1
Baggage agents, supervising.....	31	9	29.0
Baggage agents and assistants.....	86	33	38.4
Baggage, parcel, and station attendants.....	2,342	1,248	53.3
Callers, loaders, scalers, freight inspectors.....	2,142	929	43.4
Truckers.....	2,272	822	36.2
Foremen, general.....	87	0	-----
Foremen, assistant general.....	36	5	13.9
Foremen, gang.....	450	29	6.4
Foremen, laundry and laundry workers.....	71	11	15.5
Laborers, coal, ore and grain.....	194	23	11.9
Laborers, common.....	1,135	622	54.8
Bridge operators and helpers.....	148	20	13.5
Bridge and crossing flagmen and gatemen.....	849	155	18.3
Marine and waterfront workers.....	2,871	36	1.3
Maintenance (way and structures, equipment and stores).....	29,572	3,046	10.3
Inspectors.....	232	0	-----
Foremen, general, department, and skilled labor.....	2,059	2	.1
Foremen, other.....	1,196	34	2.8
Electrical workers.....	2,166	4	.2
Machinists.....	2,094	17	.8
Boilermakers and blacksmiths.....	493	1	.2
Sheet-metal workers.....	753	5	.7
Carpenters and ironworkers.....	751	36	4.8
Painters, masons, bricklayers, plumbers, plasterers.....	430	2	.5
Portable and pump equipment operators and helpers.....	530	33	6.2
Stationary engineers, oilers, firemen, coal passers, water tenders.....	248	27	10.9
Skilled trades helpers (equipment and stores).....	1,885	128	6.8
Apprentices, regular (equipment and stores).....	240	2	.8
Apprentices and helpers, other.....	354	2	.6
Signal workers.....	1,360	0	-----
Linesmen and groundsmen.....	381	2	.5
Carmen.....	5,175	238	4.6
Coach cleaners.....	1,640	700	42.7
Laborers including extra gang and section men.....	7,585	1,813	23.9

TABLE 3. *Persons hired by 19 New York and New Jersey railroads during March 15–June 14, 1957, total and Negro, by major job group*

Major job group	Total new hires	Negro hires	
		Number	Percent
Total.....	2, 222	446	20. 1
Office and general.....	344	14	1. 2
Operating transportation.....	291	0	0
Transportation exclusive of operating.....	385	117	30. 4
Maintenance (way and structures, equipment and stores).....	1, 202	325	27. 0

¹ Two hired as stenographers or typists, 1 as a motor vehicle operator, and 1 as a janitor.

² All of these were hired in the kinds of relatively unskilled jobs in which substantial numbers of Negroes were already engaged.

³ All were hired in the unskilled jobs of laborer and coach cleaner.

food service; and food preparation); the greatest discrepancy was in food service—71 percent of white applicant referrals were placed, as compared with 56 percent of nonwhite applicant referrals.

Slightly more than half of the referrals had been made to 35 major hotels selected for special study. The proportion of nonwhites referred and placed had been lower for these hotels than for other hotels serviced. In these 35 hotels, referral and placement patterns varied substantially by type of job involved. In front office and uniformed jobs, nonwhites had a much better chance of being referred and placed as elevator operators and uniformed personnel than as clerks or telephone operators. In housekeeping, laundry, and maintenance, nonwhites were referred and placed most often as maids and were seldom referred to maintenance work. In food service, opportunities were not great for nonwhites in any category and were most limited in the job of bartender. In food preparation, opportunity was generally good and differences not great, although in the supervisory jobs the proportion of whites referred and placed was somewhat higher.

By means of a special survey, covering the week of April 14–18, 1952, the commission, with the cooperation of the NYSES, had attempted to assess the relation of labor supply to referrals. Concretely, if nonwhites were not referred to certain jobs, was the explanation that they did not register with the placement office and apply for such jobs? The results suggested a fairly close correlation between supply and referrals. The greatest number of nonwhite referrals were made in occupations for which nonwhites applied. Where nonwhite applicants were few, nonwhite

referrals were also few. A limited survey of the 35 hotels, in 1953–54, substantiated the earlier findings in this regard.

Speaking generally, the commission pointed out that the problems of supply, referral, and placement are complicated by various factors. Briefly, the commission cited “such factors as qualifications required by employers, availability of registrants, union membership, rate of turnover, and permanency of work.”

Complaints. The commission analyzed 79 complaints⁶ received against hotels from July 1, 1945, through December 31, 1956. Seventy-two of these concerned transient or commercial hotels. Discrimination was alleged in 67 of the 79 cases because of color (the complainants numbered 66 Negroes and 1 American Indian); in 8, because of creed (the 8 complainants were of Jewish faith); and in 4, because of national origin (1 complainant each was, respectively, of American, Puerto Rican, Russian, and Swedish origin). Refusal to hire was alleged in 37 of the complaints; unlawful dismissal, in 37; and discrimination in the terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, in 5. By occupation of the complainants, the cases were distributed as follows: Professional, semiprofessional, and managerial (musicians, auditor, manager), 7.6 percent; clerical, 13.9 percent; service, 77.2 percent; and operatives (the 1 case involved a plumber's helper), 1.3 percent.

In 24 of the complaints, the specific allegations were sustained, and all these cases were settled after conference and conciliation. In 22, the specific allegations were not sustained, but other discriminatory practices or policies were disclosed and adjusted. In 29, no discrimination of any kind was found. The four remaining were withdrawn.

In 25 of the hotels against which complaints had been filed, there had been some change by

⁶ The New York State Law Against Discrimination (Ch. 118, Laws of 1945, effective July 1, 1945) provides that any person claiming to be aggrieved by an unlawful discriminatory practice may file a complaint with the commission. The commission chairman designates 1 of the 5 commissioners to make an investigation. A field representative is also assigned to help gather facts.

If the investigating commissioner determines that there is probable cause to credit the allegation, he endeavors to eliminate the unlawful practice by conference and conciliation. If that fails, a public hearing is held before three members of the commission (not including the investigating commissioner). If the respondent is then found to have been engaged in an unlawful discriminatory practice, the commission issues a cease and desist order, enforceable in the State Supreme Court. If no discrimination is found, the case is dismissed.

the close of 1956 in the employment pattern, with an occasional breakthrough as evidenced by employment of a Negro waiter, busboy, or bartender. However, the commission stated, the overall picture did not show major or extensive advance.

New York–New Jersey Railroad Employment

Between February and August 1957, the New York and New Jersey State commissions against discrimination jointly surveyed total and Negro employment on 19 railroads operating in the 2 States.⁷ The survey covered the 128 job categories used by the Interstate Commerce Commission and related to employees in the 2 States. The basic data were collected by the railroads.

Employment Pattern. The 19 railroads had a total of 83,809 employees, of whom 8,909 were Negroes (table 2). Negroes represented between 10 and 20 percent of employment on more than a third of the lines having Negroes. The two railroads with the largest work force had, respectively 2,742 and 2,802 Negroes, or 7.8 and 17.2 percent of all their employees. Five employing under 250 each had no Negroes and one employing 134 had 46.5 percent Negroes.

Fewer than 1 percent of the workers in operating transportation were Negroes, compared with about 30 percent in other transportation activities. Other findings with regard to the four major job groups were as follows:

Office and general: Negroes had not found extensive employment in office and general jobs. Furthermore, over a third of the Negroes in this classification were janitors and cleaners. Some degree of representation had been gained among clerks, secretaries, stenographers, typists, and office-machine operators. Each of the 7 largest roads employed at least 1 Negro in this category. On one road with 495 Negro workers (17.5 percent of its workers), 82 Negroes were in office jobs.

Operating transportation: All but 5 of the 118 Negroes in this category were employed by a single railroad (the second largest of the 19), and the work was mostly in yard positions. One railroad—the largest—employed 1 Negro

⁷ In addition to obtaining information on the number of Negro workers and selected facts on those hired during March 15–June 14, the survey also ascertained which union or unions had jurisdiction over each of the job categories, the total number of employees in each category, and the proportion of those who were Negro.

Data on the total number of employees were reported by the railroads as of June 14. The railroads provided estimates where they could not furnish a precise count of Negro employees or could not indicate the specific categories in which they were employed.

passenger brakeman; the fourth largest had 1 Negro road freight engineer or motorman.

Transportation (exclusive of operating): There was great disparity in the proportion of Negroes working in various jobs in this group (table 2). Chefs and cooks, waiters, and train attendants were over 90 percent Negro; baggage, parcel and station attendants, and common laborers, over 50 percent. No Negro was employed as a train dispatcher or director, station master, or agent in a major station, a chief telegrapher, or telephoner, or a general foreman. On the other hand, Negro employees included 2 station agents in smaller stations on the largest and fifth largest railroad; 2 as telegrapher, telephoner, or towerman on the largest railroad; and 5 as assistant general foremen on the 7th largest railroad.

Only 8 percent of the dining-service inspectors, stewards, and dining-car supervisors were Negro, and only 6 percent of the gang foremen.

Maintenance (way and structures, equipment, stores): More than two-thirds of the Negroes employed in this work were laborers and coach cleaners (table 2). No Negro was employed as an inspector, signalman, or signal worker. Less than 1 percent of the employees in the following jobs were Negroes: general or skilled labor department foremen; electrical workers; machinists; boiler-makers and blacksmiths; sheet-metal workers; painters, masons; bricklayers, plumbers, and plasterers; apprentices; and linesmen and groundsmen. Negroes had a small representation among supervisory foremen jobs, but more often worked with unskilled than with skilled labor. There were 34 Negro foremen in the former group, 2 in the latter.

TABLE 4. *Estimated union jurisdiction¹ over New York and New Jersey employees in major job groups on 19 railroads, by affiliation, June 1957*

Major job group	Number of employees	Percent under union jurisdiction	Employment by union affiliation			
			All unions	AFL–CIO unions		Independent ²
				Former AFL unions	Former CIO unions	
Total employees.....	83,809	96.6	80,930	53,935	4,363	22,632
Office and general.....	16,836	88.2	14,849	14,135	81	633
Operating transportation.....	20,099	100.0	20,098	873	-----	19,225
Transportation exclusive of operating.....	17,302	97.9	16,936	13,378	1,831	1,727
Maintenance (way and structures, equipment and stores).....	29,572	98.2	29,047	25,549	2,451	1,047
All Negro employees....	8,909	99.3	8,444	7,152	1,152	540

¹ The estimates do not reflect union membership but the number of employees in job categories over which the unions have jurisdiction, as reported by the railroads.

In instances where more than 1 union had jurisdiction in a job category on a particular railroad, the number of employees in that category was divided equally among the unions having jurisdiction (except for the International Union of Operating Engineers in which case the 6 employees covered on 1 road were all allocated to that union). In instances where some employees within a job category were not under the jurisdiction of the union which covered that category, the total number was nevertheless used.

² Four unions listed in the report as independent unions have affiliated with the AFL–CIO. These unions and the number of employees under their jurisdiction were the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, 11,336 employees (119 Negro); American Railway Supervisors Association, 1,313 employees (8 Negro); Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 3,527 employees (2 Negro); American Train Dispatchers Association, 203 employees (0 Negro).

TABLE 5. *Negroes as a percent of railroad employees under jurisdiction of 27 labor unions,¹ 19 New York-New Jersey railroads, June 1957*

Union	Percent Negro
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.....	99.2
Railroad Food Workers Union (Ind.).....	98.8
Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union.....	89.4
United Transport Service Employees.....	52.8
Transport Workers Union of America.....	19.9
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.....	18.2
Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.....	16.6
International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers.....	15.8
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.....	7.7
Building Service Employees International Union.....	7.7
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers.....	3.1
Sheet Metal Workers' International Association.....	2.6
Railway Patrolmen's International Union.....	2.1
National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association.....	2.1
International Association of Machinists.....	1.9
Railway Employees Department.....	1.6
United Mine Workers of America (Ind.).....	1.5
Brotherhood of Railroad Shop Craft Supervisors (Ind.).....	1.3
International Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America.....	1.2
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.....	1.0
The Order of Railroad Telegraphers.....	.8
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.....	.6
The American Railway Supervisors Association.....	.6
International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.).....	.6
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen.....	.1
Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America.....	.1
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (Ind.).....	(²)

¹ In 12 unions, no Negroes were covered on the 19 railroads. These unions were: Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen (Ind.), Switchmen's Union of North America, Railroad Yardmasters of America, Railroad Yardmasters of North America, Inc. (Ind.), American Train Dispatchers Association, Police Officers Benevolent Association, Inc. (Ind.), International Brotherhood of Longshoremen, Association of Station Masters & Assistant Station Masters (Ind.), Maintenance of Way Employees (Ind.), National Maritime Union of America, Allied Craft Group Employees (Ind.), and International Union of Operating Engineers.

² Fewer than 0.1 percent.

Occupation and Source of New Hires. The 19 railroads hired 2,222 workers between March 15 and June 14, 1957 (table 3). This number was 2.7 percent of the 83,809 on the payroll as of June 14. About 20 percent of all the new hires were Negroes. By major job group, the proportion of Negro recruits varied from 0 to 30.4 percent.

More than 3 out of 4 of the 2,222 new hires had applied on their own initiative or had been recommended by employees. Negroes represented varying proportions of the 465 referrals, ranging from none of the referrals by labor unions to 126 of the 240 referrals by the Railroad Retirement Board.⁸ All of the Negro referrals were made to unskilled jobs, except in the case of one Negro referred by a private employment agency to a job as stenographer or typist.

Labor Organizations. The 19 railroads were highly unionized; 39 parent unions had jurisdiction over 80,930 workers, or 96.6 percent of the total (table 4). Fourteen unions represented

72,592 workers (more than 1,000 each), and 25 represented 8,338. All but 4 of the 128 job categories studied had some union relationship in at least 1 railroad. In some categories, more than one union had jurisdiction on a single railroad, or a union did not have jurisdiction over all the employees in a given category. Operating transportation jobs were the most highly organized—7 unions covered 100 percent of the workers in these jobs. In office and general jobs, 14 unions covered 88.2 percent.

Approximately 11 percent, or 8,844 of the 80,930 workers under union jurisdiction, were Negro. (The 8,844 included practically all of the Negro workers employed. Fewer than 1 percent were not included in this figure.) Negroes represented 13.3 percent of the employees under the jurisdiction of former AFL unions; 26.4 percent of those under former CIO unions; and 2.4 percent of the employees under unions listed as independent.⁹

The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks had jurisdiction over the greatest number—21,226 employees; in transportation, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.) was second, with 11,336 employees under its jurisdiction; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees was third, with 10,347 workers.

Single unions predominated in three of the job categories studied. In office and general jobs, the predominant union was the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks. Thirteen additional unions represented altogether 2,138 workers. In operating transportation, the largest union was the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; only 119 of the 11,336 employees under its jurisdiction were Negroes. Three other Negroes were employed in jobs under the jurisdiction of 2 of the other 6 "operating" unions. The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks predominated in transportation other than operating and the next largest group was the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, with an additional 22 unions represented. The proportion of the railroad employees under each union's jurisdiction who were Negro is shown in table 5.

⁸ Commencing in October 1940, the Railroad Retirement Board has operated a placement service, on a nationwide basis, to assist unemployment insurance benefit claimants and other unemployed railroad workers who had previously worked in employment covered by the programs which the Board administers.

⁹ See table 4, footnote 2.

Minority Worker Hiring and Referral in San Francisco

IN COSMOPOLITAN SAN FRANCISCO, employment opportunity had been widely restricted according to race, a Civil Rights Inventory disclosed, on the basis of a comprehensive study undertaken for the Council for Civic Unity of San Francisco, during November 1955–May 1956.¹ The findings were based chiefly on a 7-month survey of employment practices in private industry, which aimed primarily to determine the nature of current employment practices and their rationale, in relation to merit employment² of minority-group persons (chiefly Negroes, Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, Latin Americans, and Jews). The study covered the practices of selected employers, unions, and placement agencies, and pertinent data in job advertisements and State license application forms.³

Hiring of minority workers—especially nonwhites—was limited and upgrading infrequent during the survey period, which antedated adoption of the city's fair employment ordinance in July 1957. The restrictions were experienced most acutely by Negroes—partly because of declining opportunities for unskilled work—and less so by Orientals (including in this category Chinese, Japanese, and Filipinos). The employment situation for Jews was much more favorable than for nonwhites, but they still faced inequalities. The Latin American workers (primarily Mexicans) also encountered certain limitations. The authors of the report regarded the findings as conservative with respect to the gravity and extent of job discrimination in San Francisco.

The situation was expected to improve as the fair employment ordinance becomes fully implemented. Long term and many-sided effort would be required, but some shifts in the direction of equal opportunity for minority workers had occurred following proposal of the ordinance in December 1956, and its subsequent adoption. For example, management increased somewhat its efforts to recruit nonwhite workers, a major taxicab concern abandoned its ban against Negro drivers, and a large union local decided actively to enroll Negroes and refer them without discrimination.

Findings at various points in the report suggested that there were encouraging signs during the survey. Oriental women had found some acceptance in clerical work and Negroes had occasionally secured sales jobs. Nine employers subscribed to a definite merit employment policy and had some form of explicit communication or implementation of that policy throughout the firms. Individual unions practiced integration and actively tried to promote equal employment and upgrading opportunities for minority workers. Certain agencies and placement officers stood out in active efforts—in the face of frustration—to place and counsel such applicants. The State Department of Employment and four college placement agencies refused to accept discriminatory job orders. Major daily newspapers apparently refused or discouraged publication of "help wanted" advertisements containing restrictive specifications. Finally, certain identifying items of potential discriminatory use had been removed from some job application, registration, or licensing forms; the State Department of Employment's records did not identify an individual's minority

¹ This summary is based on the following report: A Civil Rights Inventory of San Francisco, Part I, Employment, by Irving Babow and Edward Howden (San Francisco, Council for Civic Unity of San Francisco, 1958), which was prepared under the auspices of the council, with the assistance of a grant from the Columbia Foundation. The authors bear responsibility for the content of the report. The council is a voluntary association (whose members represent different ethnic and cultural backgrounds) formed to promote equal opportunity, remedy restrictive practices, and improve intergroup relations.

² For the survey, merit employment was defined as: "the total absence of any consideration of factors of race, color, creed, or ancestry in referral, recruitment, hiring, upgrading, discharge, admission to union membership, or other conditions or terms of employment; plus sufficiently active and authoritative administration of this policy—including adequate communication of it both within the organization and in the labor market—to effectuate its practical implementation."

³ A major part of the survey, which began in November 1955, involved interviews with official spokesmen for 100 large and medium size firms, supplemented by some direct observation of the number and occupational placement of Negroes and Orientals in jobs visible to the public, statements from minority- and nonminority-group employees, observations at 3 management and guidance conferences sponsored independently by other agencies, and a case study of 5 hotels and 3 restaurant chains. In addition, approximately 30 union officials and members were interviewed. Employment agencies were studied through interviews at 28 private employment agencies and the State Department of Employment, and mail inquiry among 45 Bay Area college placement offices. Employment specifications in 15,722 "help wanted" and 6,520 "situation wanted" advertisements appearing in 4 major San Francisco daily newspapers in August 1955 were analyzed, as were certain types of identifying questions on application forms used by California State licensing boards for businesses, vocations, and professions.

The survey staff also studied information obtained in interviews with officers of 11 minority, interethnic, and antidiscrimination organizations in San Francisco; a few case history accounts of the experience of individual minority-group job applicants at placement bureaus and personnel offices of business firms; 7 newspapers serving different ethnic groups; and nondiscrimination clauses in union contracts in the San Francisco area.

The survey data were incomplete with regard to Jewish, Latin American, and Filipino applicants and employment practices affecting them.

status; and there was no evidence of discriminatory use of identifying items on State license applications. Likewise, during the inquiry, there were occasional policy changes in particular firms or organizations. A Negro apprentice, for example, was reported as a "first" in one local craft union. A large department store which had reported no Negro sales employee later hired one and apparently expected to continue the practice. A public utility was reported to have placed several Negro women in certain nonmenial jobs previously open to them only on a token basis.

On the other hand, summing up its review of employment practice and rationale, the report stated: "Important elements among both employers and organized labor do not yet assume responsibility for promotion of or outright insistence upon nondiscriminatory policy within their jurisdictions. Generally, it seems that fair em-

ployment practice would become reality at a more satisfactory pace if both top management and union leadership would give this objective high operational priority. Unless elevated to that status, merit policy claims and intentions will probably continue to be too weak to overcome the tendencies to inertia, indifference, stereotyping, and fear which largely block the road. . . . The incidence of stereotyping indicates that there is considerable rejection of people of certain groups merely on the basis of assumed characteristics. The familiar employer fears of anticipated customer or employee objection to merit hiring are widespread, are usually without foundation in the experience of those who hold them, and reveal surprising ignorance by management of the record of successful job integration by various nationally known firms and by some on the local scene."

Occupational grouping of members of selected minority groups who were 14 years of age and over and employed, San Francisco-Oakland Standard Metropolitan Area,¹ by sex, 1950

Sex and major occupation group	Total employed workers (minority and nonminority)		Minority groups (percent)					
	Number	Percent	Negro	Chinese	Japanese	Filipino	Mexican	
							Foreign-born	Native of foreign or mixed parentage
MALE								
All groups.....	593,501	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	63,370	10.7	2.1	6.3	7.1	1.2	2.0	3.7
Farmers and farm managers.....	5,597	.9	.1	1.1	7.7	2.2	.1	.2
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.....	82,768	13.9	2.6	18.0	8.2	2.3	4.2	3.4
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers.....	104,628	17.6	7.8	18.1	9.5	4.9	4.4	12.4
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	128,220	21.7	11.3	6.1	5.0	7.5	16.2	19.5
Operatives and kindred workers.....	91,816	15.5	19.0	14.1	9.8	11.1	21.2	29.0
Private household workers.....	2,111	.4	.9	4.0	14.8	3.2	.3	-----
Service workers, except private household.....	52,462	8.8	18.6	28.2	7.5	41.8	7.6	6.4
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers.....	244	(²)	(²)	.1	.8	(²)	-----	.2
Farm laborers, except unpaid, and farm foremen.....	6,831	1.2	.4	1.2	8.1	17.5	18.4	5.0
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	50,177	8.4	36.0	1.8	20.7	7.1	24.4	19.6
Occupation not reported.....	5,277	.9	1.2	1.0	.8	1.2	1.2	.6
FEMALE								
All groups.....	271,066	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	38,375	14.2	3.4	7.7	8.0	5.8	9.5	6.0
Farmers and farm managers.....	485	.2	(²)	.1	1.2	.5	.3	.2
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.....	15,488	5.7	1.8	5.5	2.7	5.1	4.6	1.2
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers.....	129,066	47.6	10.7	45.2	34.1	35.7	12.3	41.3
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	3,983	1.5	.8	.5	.6	1.0	3.7	.9
Operatives and kindred workers.....	28,532	10.5	14.0	27.1	9.4	14.0	50.2	28.5
Private household workers.....	16,772	6.2	36.8	2.8	31.0	12.0	3.7	3.6
Service workers, except private household.....	32,510	12.0	27.9	9.3	4.3	21.1	8.9	11.8
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers.....	249	.1	(²)	.1	2.6	.5	-----	-----
Farm laborers, except unpaid, and farm foremen.....	526	.2	.1	.1	4.0	1.8	2.8	3.8
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	1,763	.6	3.3	.5	.6	.2	3.1	2.2
Occupation not reported.....	3,317	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.5	2.3	.9	.5
Total number:								
Male.....	593,501	-----	32,200	10,129	3,855	4,674	5,355	4,460
Female.....	271,066	-----	17,910	3,140	2,533	393	1,630	2,085

¹ Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Solano counties.

² Less than 0.1 percent.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or data inadequate to meet publication criteria.

SOURCE: 1950 Census of Population, U. S. Bureau of the Census, as follows: Total population, by sex—Characteristics of the Population, volume 2, part 5, General Characteristics, California, table 35, p. 108. Minority groups—(a) Special Reports, Nonwhite Population by Race: Negro, table 20, p. 71; Chinese, table 23, p. 80; Japanese, table 22, p. 79; and Filipino, table 24, p. 81; and (b) Special Reports, Nativity and Parentage: Mexican, table 22, p. 296.

Labor Force Data

To suggest the potential magnitude of the problem, the report appended supplementary Census data and other estimates pertaining to minority-worker employment. In 1950, minority-group members in the San Francisco-Oakland Standard Metropolitan Area constituted 11.2 percent of the civilian labor force. Negroes, the largest minority subgroup, were 6.6 percent; in the total United States civilian labor force, they were about 10 percent. The accompanying table, based on Census data, shows the occupational grouping of selected minority groups in the area in 1950.

Employer Policy and Practice

There had been hopeful and important beginnings toward full-fledged merit employment practice in some firms. Opinion prevailed in the area that firms were well toward the front in merit employment. Seventy-four of the 100 San Francisco employers interviewed claimed that they had a definite policy or practice of merit employment. Twenty-six firms, however, made no claim of merit employment in either policy or practice.

On the other hand, 35 of the 74 firms making an affirmative claim contradicted or qualified their professed policies when describing their employment practices. Only 12 of the 74 had any definite policy statement; most of the 12 had no statement in writing. Few firms implemented their claimed policy. Only nine had some explicit form of communication or implementation throughout the firm and this program was not a clearly continuing one. Neither did they make a serious effort to communicate their policy, or any change in it, to recruitment sources or to minority groups (workers or public). The 26 employers with Fed-

eral contracts were among those who either made no claim of having a definite merit employment policy, gave no indication of any program of implementation of their claimed policy, or gave reasons for not hiring nonwhite persons in one or more categories. "Both those major San Francisco employers who hold Federal contracts and those who do not, fail, for the most part, to measure up to the criteria of merit employment laid down by the President's Committee on Government Contracts,"⁴ the report stated.

Of the 74 firms stating they had a definite merit hiring policy or practice, 47 employed no Negroes even in service occupations and 57 employed none in unskilled jobs. Orientals had achieved significant acceptance in clerical, technical, and professional capacities, but in many other categories and in upgrading their experience did not differ greatly from that shown in the case of Negroes. Many firms limited the nonwhites hired to relatively low-paid jobs, to certain categories (menial, behind-the-scenes), or—as in retail chain stores—to units with heavy nonwhite clientele.⁵ Many firms restricted the number of minority workers hired to a token number or to some predetermined quota. Under the favorable economic conditions at the time of the survey, underemployment was believed to be a more serious problem than unemployment.

Hotels and Restaurants. Negroes, Chinese, and Filipinos have found some employment opportunities in San Francisco's hotels and restaurants.⁶ Almost three-fifths of the more than 2,600 workers in 5 hotels were minority-group members. Almost 40 percent were Negro and about 20 percent Chinese, Filipino, or Latin American. Of the 1,600 workers in 3 restaurant chains (operating 40 of the city's approximately 3,000 restaurants), about one-sixth were nonwhites.

The employment opportunities, however, were generally available only in low-level and "behind-the-scene" jobs. In the hotels, Negroes and Filipinos worked almost exclusively in a menial capacity—the Negro women as charwomen and chambermaids, and the Filipino men as busboys. In better jobs and those involving public contact (e. g., cook, waiter, waitress, bartender, desk clerk, clerical worker, or elevator operator), Negro and Filipino workers had great difficulty in

⁴ The committee's activities have been designed, the report pointed out referring to the committee's Third Annual Report, 1955-56, to assist the contracting agencies in making more effective their enforcement of the anti-discrimination clause; persuade contractors to give maximum cooperation in ending discrimination in employment; cooperate with other organizations having similar objectives; and inform the public of the economic necessity to extend equal job opportunity throughout American business and industry.

⁵ The report is supplemented with secondary material, originally obtained through interviews in 1949 with 340 employers representing all major industry divisions. See F. Theodore Malm, *Employer Practices and Labor Mobility* (Berkeley, Calif., University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations 1955), Reprint 75, p. 6.

⁶ For part of this case study, the survey staff utilized data from an unpublished Master's thesis, *The Problem of Upgrading in a Multiracial Service Industry*, by Arthur M. Kezer (Berkeley, University of California, 1956). See also *Two State Reports on Job Discrimination*, pp. 1125-1130 of this issue.

obtaining either employment or promotion.⁷ Many Chinese, likewise, had encountered great opposition, although a few were working as elevator operator, waiter, waitress, or assistant desk clerk. Only 6 percent of the nonwhites working in restaurants had jobs above that of dishwasher.

Union Policy and Practice

A majority of the unions admitted some Negro and Oriental members. However, many jobs were under the jurisdiction of unions which, although lacking formal restriction, by tacit consent among the membership appeared to limit minority-group entrants to a token number. Some unions had virtually no nonwhite members.

Many San Francisco unions referred and tried to encourage the merit upgrading of minority members on an equal basis. These operated mainly in communications, longshoring, warehousing, certain services, and the garment trades. Other unions, however, practiced differential treatment in job referrals and assignments, and tended to leave their nonwhite members in lower graded categories. In hotels and restaurants, the report noted, serious limitation of opportunity for Negroes and Orientals in higher jobs was due in some cases to union exclusion, restrictions (e. g., on-the-job training of cooks' helpers as cooks), or "weakness" in opposing discriminatory practices of employers. Although in retail trade the union was in a position to exercise somewhat greater control over hiring, it endeavored to serve the employers' preferences, the report said, and did not rotate referrals among unemployed union members. At the same time, no firm conclusions could be drawn as to the actual union practices in any industry or job classification, based solely on the numbers or proportions of their nonwhite members.

Unions were more likely than employers to have formal statements of their merit policy. Like most employers, however, many appeared content with a nominal merit-hiring policy and did not communicate any such policy to guidance institutions or to the minority-group public. Some international unions give their locals considerable autonomy in establishing their own practice on merit employment and integration. Absence of non-discrimination clauses in most union contracts,⁸

reflected the lack of aggressive action. Whereas the employer is comparatively free to decide regarding his hiring policy, the individual union officer—the report observed—must win support from the constituency which elected him.

Typically—though with important exceptions⁹—the responsibility for failure to hire or upgrade nonwhites lay primarily with the employer, their report stated. Some employers apparently attempted to justify their restrictive practices or to shift responsibility for them by stating that the union did not admit or refer nonwhite applicants. Generally, it seemed that if an employer really wanted to hire workers solely on merit, he could do so despite union objections. As a practical matter, employers rarely elected to challenge the position of a restrictive union.

Placement Agencies

Private Employment Agencies. The 28 private employment agencies varied greatly in the extent to which they undertook to serve nonwhite applicants. Three or four refused even to register minority-group workers. A slightly larger number were making a strong effort to handle all applications on an equal basis. Most of the other agencies accepted applications but did little more, on the basis that efforts to place these applicants would be a waste of time for all concerned. Some directly or indirectly discouraged minority applicants.

⁷ Interviews with a random sample of 50 minority-group workers included 39 southern migrant Negroes. About half of these had worked at better culinary jobs before migrating; one-third had cooking experience, and one-tenth had experience as waitresses. Many of these same workers could not secure corresponding jobs in San Francisco.

⁸ In February 1956, the Division of Labor Statistics and Research of the State Department of Industrial Relations had on file 481 contracts in effect in 1955 or later, each covering 100 or more workers in the 6-county San Francisco-Oakland Standard Metropolitan Area. Twenty-nine of these contracts (covering about 18,000, or approximately 5 percent of the 350,000 workers under the 481 agreements) contained a nondiscrimination clause. See *Non-discrimination Clauses in Union Agreements, San Francisco-Oakland Metropolitan Area, California Industrial Relations Report No. 9* (San Francisco, California Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, 1956), pp. 13-16.

⁹ An important exception occurs in apprentice selection in certain crafts and industries, where the union is strong and restrictive. The employer members of joint apprenticeship committees may either lack the actual power to override union objection to a minority apprentice, or may not consider the cause worth a fight. The report stated that the present study did not sufficiently explore apprenticeship practices to warrant specific findings. It was known that in May 1958, in San Francisco, there was 1 Negro apprentice in the metal trades and no Negro apprentices in the electrical, plumbing, carpentering, or ironworking programs.

Seventeen of the agencies included questions concerning race, religion, or national origin on their application blanks. In all but one, either the registration forms contained a pertinent question or a notation was made that the individual was a minority-group member or the applicant was remembered as such.

These agencies regarded as severe the obstacles facing Negro women applying for clerical jobs and Negro men looking for sales, technical, clerical, and managerial jobs. Opportunities in clerical jobs appeared relatively greater for Oriental women; the manager of one agency reported little difficulty in placing Chinese or Japanese girls in offices. For Oriental men, placement was more difficult, particularly for jobs involving public contacts or supervision of white workers. The data on Filipinos (often combined in the agencies' records with data on Chinese and Japanese) were too limited for statistical analysis. In the jobs handled by the agencies, the difficulties encountered by Filipinos, the report observed, resembled more the problems of Negroes than the problems of Orientals. Mexican Americans were rarely seen at the agencies, which reported that some employers had restrictions against them. Many agencies as well as employers were reluctant to indicate that they applied restrictions in hiring Jewish persons.

The employment agencies played a limited role in affecting employer hiring practices. These agencies believed their main function was to comply with the employers' preferences and that their staff could do little to modify management policies.

The agencies could not indicate precisely what proportion of their applicants were minority-group members and, the report commented, many have overestimated their number. The data supplied suggested to the survey staff that Negroes were under-represented among applicants, in relation to their proportion in the work force of the San Francisco-Oakland Standard Metropolitan Area.

State Department of Employment. The State Department of Employment followed an explicit policy of nondiscrimination in all operations. It kept no record of an applicant's race, religion, or national origin and did not accept discriminatory job orders. It endeavored to implement and

interpret this policy among employers and staff, maintained continuous liaison with public and private agencies, and attempted some followup on referrals. The proportion of minority workers referred and placed was about the same as for all applicants, the placement workers indicated. In this regard, their general response gave a substantially more favorable picture than observed in most other employment channels studied. At this point, the report emphasized that the employers concerned included only those who did not rely primarily on other recruiting sources and who agreed not to submit discriminatory job orders.

Actually, the State Department of Employment had only a limited role in the employment, counseling, and upgrading of minority applicants, as the major part of recruiting by private employers in business and industry is not handled through this department. A substantial proportion of the jobs for which the department handled placements were in unskilled and semiskilled work, in lower level service occupations, and farm labor.

Overall, the proportion of minority applicants was much higher at this department than at private employment agencies. This varied greatly, however, among the placement sections. The percentages of Negro, Oriental, and Latin American applicants for clerical, sales, professional, managerial, and supervisory jobs approximated the ratios at private employment agencies. Eighty percent of the farm labor applicants were Negro.

College Placement Offices. Questionnaire returns from 45 college placement offices indicated greatly varying procedures in handling employment preferences and restrictions. Although four offices reported they did not accept job orders with discriminatory specification, other college offices, in both tax-supported and private institutions commonly accepted and filled such orders, contending that the offices depended upon satisfying the employers. Many of the offices tended to accept as unalterable, or highly inflexible, the community mores and patterns of employment discrimination. Some omitted names of minority applicants when submitting candidate listings to employers who had earlier been known to follow restrictive practices. The placement officers, like-

wise, assumed that discrimination in given fields of work had continued unchanged.

The practice in counseling minority applicants likewise varied among the offices. Minority students were often advised to avoid certain fields because of possible restrictions. One officer (among a small group whose views of their functions were quite different from that of many others) said: "We would never steer any student, including those who are members of a minority group, away from the field which is appropriate to him. We believe in full preparation in the appropriate field, with a subsequent intensive effort to create the opportunity if it does not already exist. The one protection we frequently attempt to afford [in the case of] members of minority groups is to discuss in counseling alternate appropriate goals of reasonably equal suitability in fields that are apt to be open, with perhaps greater thoroughness."

Some of the college placement offices had had only limited dealings on behalf of minority (especially Negro) students; moreover, few had any systematic, comprehensive, and explicit non-discriminatory policy. Their efforts to solve the problems in promoting equal employment opportunity were characterized as lacking continuity and coordination with other groups concerned.

Other Labor Force Channels

Newspaper Advertisements. During August 1955, restrictive specifications or indications of restrictive hiring practices were virtually absent in the

"help wanted" items carried by the 4 major daily newspapers—except in the case of those items recruiting female domestics. Advertisements for female domestic help were about evenly divided between employers preferring certain minority groups (e. g., Negro, Chinese, Filipino) and those preferring whites (including North European immigrant groups). Except for some household service advertisements and jobs where certain religious background might be helpful, practically no advertisements included specifications on religion, in this regard apparently reflecting a newspaper policy of nonacceptance. "Situation wanted" advertisements were more than five times as likely (as "help wanted ads") to include ethnic specifications.

State Licensing Boards. In their license application forms, all of the 17 boards¹⁰ studied asked for birthplace, 11 requested a photograph, 4 inquired whether native or naturalized, 3 whether the applicant's surname had been changed, 1 his race or color, and 1 the place of which he was a native. The application forms for entrance to professions contained from 1 to 7 questions, those for businesses and vocations, 1 to 3 questions, potentially indicative of an applicant's race, religion, or national origin.

¹⁰ Dentistry, law, medicine, accountancy, optometry, architecture, nursing, social work, pharmacy, chiropractic, veterinary medicine, civil and professional engineering, dry cleaning, contracting, funeral directing and embalming, real estate, and cosmetology.

Plant Adjustments to the \$1 Minimum Wage

TO ASSESS the extent of change in wages and wage structures resulting from the increase in the Federal minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1 an hour, the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducted a series of surveys in a number of comparatively low wage industries.¹ From 41 to 96 percent of the nonsupervisory workers in these industries earned less than \$1 an hour prior to March 1, 1956, the effective date of the new minimum.

The expected magnitude of the increases in wages—confirmed by these surveys—naturally led to expectations of nonwage actions to adjust to the higher wage costs. Consequently, an integral part of the survey plan was a separate questionnaire containing a standard set of inquiries relating to selected areas of possible adjustment open to management. This report is based on 1,105 completed questionnaires obtained by the Bureau's field representatives from the 8 industries shown in the accompanying table.²

Within the ambit of actions available to employers, the areas of adjustment explored in this special survey included changes in the work force, expenditures for machinery and equipment, plant layout or work procedures, production standards, and product lines.³

A number of limitations exist in the type of study conducted that preclude any but cautious and tentative conclusions about the actions an employer takes when confronted with an increase in the legal minimum wage. First, the results for each of the industries studied may not truly represent the extent to which individual plant adjustments were made in those industries because the sample of establishments was that selected for the wage surveys, and not necessarily the best for the study of adjustments. Second, some difficulty obtains in securing precise data for some of the questions. Many such actions reflect simply the continuous performance of the managerial function, and it was not possible to disentangle those actions resulting from decisions previously arrived at from those that were, at the least, quickened by the higher minimum. Not all of the actions taken can in any case be attributed to the new mini-

mum.⁴ Third, the areas of adjustment included in the survey do not exhaust the possibilities of adjustment.

Despite these limitations, the data reflect tendencies, movement, and change during the period of the minimum wage increase and are useful in describing some of the nonwage effects. They provide some quantitative indication of which of the possible areas of adjustment were widely used and which were little used, as well as the differences in extent of use among the industries studied. Also, while the sample admittedly may not have been the best for these purposes, the reports for the 1,105 establishments included in the study constitute a substantial number of observations.

Findings

Management representatives interviewed in the majority of all plants, as well as in the majority of plants in each industry, reported some action taken in one or more of the selected areas of adjustment; i. e., they increased expenditures for machinery and equipment; changed plant layout or work procedures; discharged some employees; increased production standards; or changed product line. The data shown in the accompanying charts include actions taken during the months immediately preceding and following the effective date of the \$1 minimum wage and in the longer period of the subsequent year.⁵ (Precise dates of the surveys are shown in the accompanying table.) In all areas except discharges, the percentages are based on the total number of establishments reporting such actions for whatever reason.

¹ Occupational wage surveys were made in 12 industries. Data were collected for several payroll periods before and after the effective date of the new minimum wage. Two separate visits about a year apart were made to each establishment in the sample so that both the immediate and longer run effects could be ascertained. (See table for dates.) The results of the first interviews were reported in the following issues of the Monthly Labor Review: March, April, September, and November 1957, pp. 323-325, 441-446, 1087-1091, and 1339-1343, respectively. The results of the second interviews appeared in the May 1958 issue, pp. 492-501. See also Effects of the \$1 Minimum Wage in Seven Areas in the July 1958 issue, pp. 737-743.

² Data for the other 4 industries (cigars, canning and freezing, raw sugar, tobacco stemming and redrying), 3 of them highly seasonal, were not available at this writing. Their exclusion does not materially affect the discussion. The number of establishments surveyed in these 4 industries was less than a fifth of the establishments studied in all industries.

³ Other research by BLS is designed to determine the feasibility of exploring the effects of the \$1 minimum wage on productivity in greater detail.

⁴ To avoid the bias of leading questions, the interviewers asked why an action was taken rather than whether it was due to the \$1 minimum wage. This may, of course, have introduced a downward bias.

⁵ The data refer to the proportion of establishments, not workers. Some plants reported action in the same area of adjustment during both periods studied. These have been counted only once.

Scope of surveys of effects of the \$1 minimum wage and percent of workers under the minimum

Industry	Reference dates	Geographic location ¹	Minimum size of establishments studied	Number of establishments ²	Number of employees ³	Number of establishments in study ⁴	Percent of workers under \$1 an hour ⁵
Fertilizer.....	Apr. 1955, Apr. 1956, and Apr. 1957.....	South.....	8	407	21,580	179	41
Footwear.....	Aug. 1955, Feb. 1956, Apr. 1956, and Apr. 1957.....	South, Missouri, southeastern Pennsylvania. ⁴	21	130	39,830	62	42
Men's and boys' shirts.....	Feb., Apr., and Oct. 1956.....	United States.....	21	540	99,189	284	46
Processed waste.....	Aug. 1955, Feb. and Apr. 1956, and Apr. 1957.....	South.....	8	34	1,840	19	82
Sawmills.....	Oct.-Dec. 1955, and Apr. 1956-57.....	South.....	8	4,599	149,640	318	74
Seamless hosiery: Men's.....	Aug. 1955, Feb. and Apr. 1956, and Apr. 1957.....	United States and Southeast.....	21	395	51,190	163	52
Children's.....							
Wooden containers.....	Aug. 1955, Feb. and Apr. 1956, and Apr. 1957.....	South.....	8	224	22,710	66	82
Work shirts.....	Aug. 1955, Feb. and Apr. 1956, and Apr. 1957.....	Southeast.....	21	30	4,680	14	80

¹ The South includes the 3 broad economic regions of: *Border States*—Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

² Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum-size limitation at the time the establishment lists were compiled.

³ Includes not only office and production workers but also executive, technical, and professional employees. These estimates (as well as those for establishments) relate to August 1955 with the following exceptions: fertilizer—

April 1955; sawmills—October–December 1955; men's and boys' shirts—February 1956. The percent of the workers under \$1 relate to the same periods.

⁴ The study of plant adjustments was conducted among the establishments in the sample selected for the wage surveys and was further limited to those establishments in which at least 5 percent of the workers earned less than \$1 an hour prior to the effective date of the \$1 minimum wage.

⁵ Limited to women's cement-process shoes in Missouri and misses' and children's Goodyear-welt shoes in southeastern Pennsylvania.

The proportion of plants which took one or more of these actions varied considerably among the industries, ranging from 51 percent of the men's and boys' shirt factories to 86 percent of the men's and children's seamless hosiery and work shirt plants. (See chart 1.) The type of industry did not appear to be a factor in the proportion of the plants studied making these adjustments, since the lowest and highest proportions were reported in 3 industries of similar type—all are part of the textile and apparel group, all use the individual piece rate as the predominant method of wage payment, and all are extensively mechanized. The area studied did not appear to be a factor in the proportion of plants making adjustments either, since both the men's and boys' shirts and the men's seamless hosiery industries were studied nationwide. Neither was there any consistent relationship to the proportion of workers earning less than the new minimum. For example, although only 6 percent more of the seamless hosiery workers than of the men's and boys' shirt workers earned less than \$1 an hour prior to the effective date of the new minimum wage, these industries had the highest and lowest rates of adjustments, respectively. Size might also be assumed as a determinant in the ability of a plant to make adjustments. When the plants were stratified by size, however, the data indicated that approximately the same proportion of plants in each size group took one or more of the actions surveyed.

The most widely used area of adjustment was increased expenditures for machinery and equipment. Nearly 45 percent of the 1,105 plants reported expenditures exceeding those of the previous year. About half as many reported changes in plant layout or reorganization of work procedures. These areas of adjustment were followed in importance by discharges directly attributed to the \$1 minimum (about 15 percent of the plants), increasing production standards (about 10 percent), and changes in product line (7 percent).

Increased Spending for Machinery and Equipment. The increases in capital expenditures were measured in the two interviews in terms of the amount spent during the previous year. The first interview, in April 1956, compared expenditures between the period July 1955 to April 1956 and the year prior to July 1955. The second interview, in April 1957, compared expenditures between the periods April 1956 to April 1957 and July 1955 to April 1956. These are not exactly comparable time intervals, but their selection was dictated, to a large extent, by the desire to relate the data to the date of the change in the minimum wage. July 1955 divides the periods at approximately the point in time when employers knew what the increase in the minimum would be (the President signed the amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act on August 12, 1955).

More than three-fifths of the seamless hosiery mills reported increased expenditures in one or

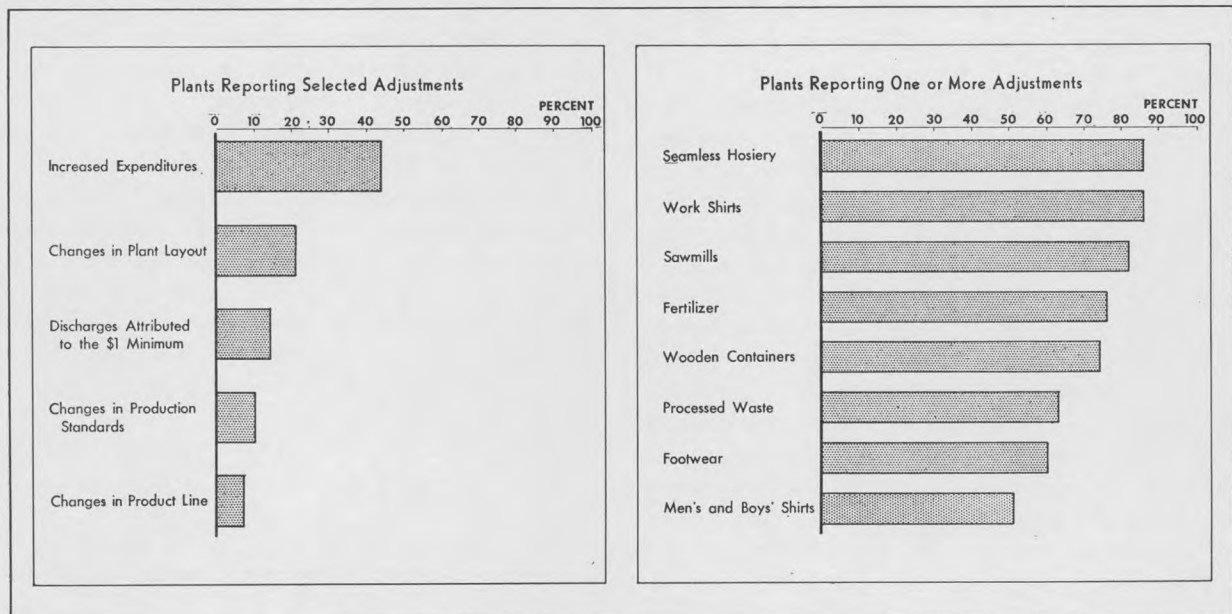
both of the periods, as did half or more of the southern sawmills and the wooden container plants. (See chart 2.) At the lower end of the scale, only one-fourth of the footwear plants reported increases.

The data are a useful but limited measure of capital expansion due to the new minimum wage. Some of the increased expenditure in each period resulted from higher prices for machinery, some represented only normal replacement of parts. Also, some leads and lags occur in capital expenditures which may have culminated during these periods but were not necessarily related to the increased minimum wage (interest rates and credit availability, for example, are important reasons for discrete changes in capital). Moreover, the data do not show aggregate changes in expenditures, and a number of establishments—an appreciable number in some industries—decreased expenditures in one or both of the periods surveyed. Nevertheless, the data do show that a substantial number of plants increased expenditures for machinery and equipment subsequent to the passage of the \$1 minimum wage, indicating to some extent the pressure of the increased minimum on unit costs.

Efforts to reduce unit costs through mechanization when the cost of labor rises may take several forms. For example, more efficient ma-

chinery may be combined with the same or even additional labor, or machinery may be installed as a direct substitute for labor. The form mechanization takes in an individual case depends on a number of circumstances, including its adaptability to the plant's processes—significantly different among these low wage industries studied. Many plants in some of these industries were already highly mechanized, while many plants in other industries were circumscribed in their ability to adapt mechanization to their operations. In all of the industries, however, substantial numbers of plants improved existing machinery and/or instituted new types, as previously indicated. For example, a large proportion of the seamless hosiery plants reported increased expenditures for the purchase of the same type of machines they were currently using (primarily knitting machines) but with new attachments to handle the increased use of synthetic yarns. Normally, the southern sawmill industry, composed of a large number of small portable mills, is not thought to be able to mechanize its operations to a large degree. The data show, however, that about 55 percent of the sawmills interviewed did increase expenditures on a variety of innovations. Some mills reported the purchase of a new, smaller, and less costly debarker which was adapted to southern timber, providing the saw-

Chart 1. Extent of Adjustments to the \$1 Minimum, by Type of Adjustment and Industry



mill with a profitable byproduct—wood waste. An increasing number of sawmills have found the forklift truck capable of improving operating efficiency. Increased expenditures for the installation or improvement of conveying equipment to facilitate material movement, reported by one or more of the employers in almost all of the industries studied, warrant observation, although found in only a limited number of cases. More automatic handling of materials in several work shirt shops and in fertilizer plants was also introduced with the installation of automatic bagging machines. These tendencies toward mechanical material movement and handling may displace some labor from such jobs, which are apt to be near the bottom of the wage scale.

Changes in Plant Layout or Work Procedures. About 20 percent of the plants reported changes in plant layout or reorganization of work procedures. Although some capital expenditures led to plant layout changes to accommodate new machinery and equipment, the ranking of industries by proportion of plants changing layout was different from the order for increased expenditures. The work shirt industry led the former list, with fully 35 percent of the plants reporting layout changes. More than 25 percent of the wooden container plants, sawmills, and seamless hosiery mills changed plant layout. At least 15 percent of the men's and boys' shirt plants, footwear plants, and processed waste mills and a smaller proportion of the fertilizer plants reported layout changes.

Some changes in plant layout and reorganization of work procedures came as a necessary adjunct to other types of action taken. New machinery and equipment have been mentioned; adding or dropping some product was also important in some cases (work shirt plants reported this factor more often than any other), and reducing or expanding the scope of operations also led to some changes (dropping or adding planing and logging operations in sawmills, for example). Other plant layout changes were instituted directly to increase operating efficiency rather than as a result of other actions. In some cases, machines were more conveniently placed for workers operating more than one machine; in other cases, the flow of work was improved by changing the position of the workers. A minority of the employers

interviewed attributed these plant engineering changes directly to the \$1 minimum wage. The types of action leading to these changes, however, indicate the probability of significant influence stemming indirectly from the higher minimum.

Discharges Attributed to the \$1 Minimum Wage. Perhaps the major controversy surrounding minimum wage legislation relates to the possible curtailment of employment opportunities for low-wage workers. Much testimony before the U. S. Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare in 1955 on raising the minimum wage was directed to this problem. For example, it was suggested that "even an increase to 90 cents would have disemploying effects. Many workers who qualify for employment at a free market wage rate cannot automatically qualify at the higher rate. How many of these low wage earners will simply be barred from the job when the rate is increased?"⁶ Another view presented was that "frequently, the erroneous assumption is made that the workers in low-paid occupations are those who are marginal and will be eliminated first. That overlooks the fact that generally firms cannot get along without janitors, yard labor, or workers in other unskilled types of employment, and that the order of layoff is likely to be influenced by seniority."⁷ The controversy over the disemployment effects of the minimum wage on low-wage workers is part of the general economic controversy concerning the employment effect of a minimum wage on low (or marginal) productivity workers. The argument on one side states that an increase in wages above the amount warranted by the worker's marginal productivity must lead to reduced employment (or price increases); the argument on the other side states that employers do not calculate marginal productivity, and that the wage-employment relationship is dependent on a variety of factors, such as market conditions and the technical requirements of the production processes. The data collected in this survey do not resolve the arguments but do throw some light on various aspects of them.

The results of the wage surveys indicated some changes in overall employment in most industries

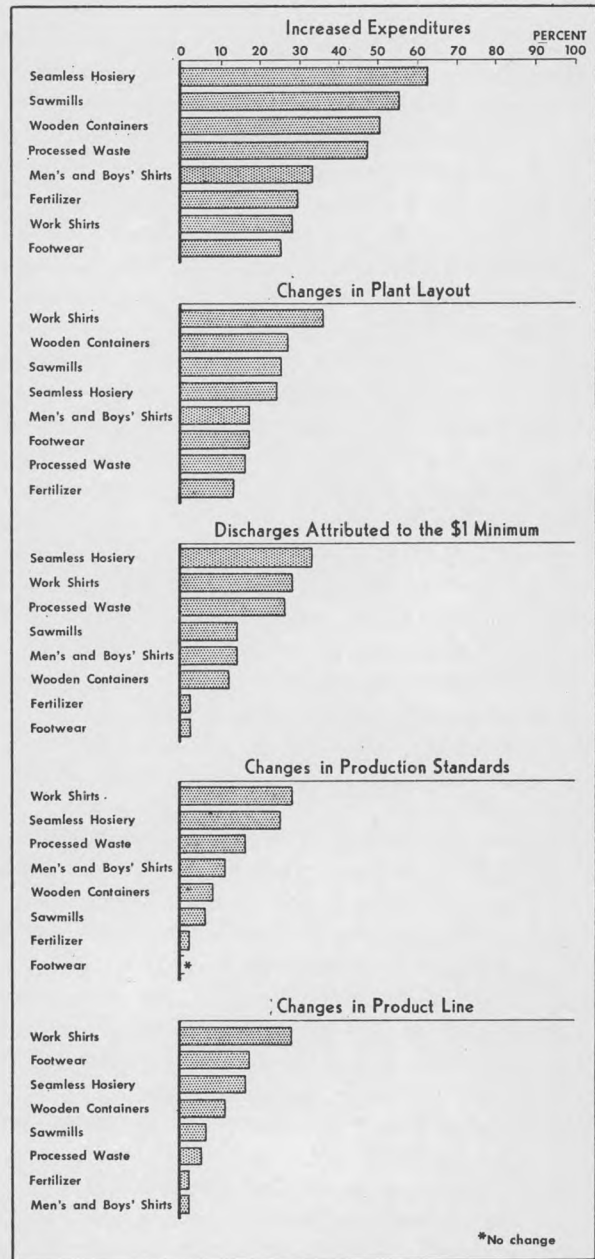
⁶ Amending the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, Hearings before the Subcommittee on Labor of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, U. S. Senate, 84th Cong., 1st sess., pp. 713 and 719.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 1403.

in both the short- and long-run periods.⁸ The changes in aggregate employment between the 1955 payroll period studied and April 1957 ranged from a 15-percent decrease in the sawmill industry to a slight increase in the processed waste mills. Much of these changes clearly cannot be attributed to the higher minimum wage. Moreover, these industry aggregates obscured the volatile employment situations at the plant level. Virtually every plant studied discharged some workers between January 1956 and April 1957. In most cases, these discharges represented normal employment situations at the plant level. In a minority of plants in each industry, however, employers attributed some discharges directly to the higher minimum wage. Thirty-three percent of the employers interviewed in the seamless hosiery mills reported discharges due to the \$1 minimum wage. The proportion of employers reporting such discharges was relatively high in the work shirt (28 percent) and processed waste (26 percent) industries. In contrast, only 2 percent of the fertilizer and footwear employers attributed any of their discharges to the new minimum.

One of the effects of the \$1 minimum wage was evidently the loss of employment for some workers. An inconsequential number of employers reported new hires to replace workers discharged because of the minimum so that some of the declines in total employment were probably traceable to the \$1 minimum wage. In most cases, discharges said to be due to the minimum occurred in plants which also reported market difficulties. This was particularly so in the seamless hosiery industry in which an acute deterioration of demand was reported during 1956. Along with reduced operations, part-time work, and layoffs, hosiery mill owners discharged some of their least productive workers. In most cases, these were workers who failed to earn \$1 an hour on the piece-rate payment plans and had to be given makeup pay under the new minimum. In some of the industries in which the time-rated method of pay predominated, employee discharges attributed directly to the \$1 minimum followed a general review of the labor force to

Chart 2. Adjustments to the \$1 Minimum Wage, by Industry



increase operating efficiency. In these cases, the workers discharged were usually classed as the least efficient. For the most part, it appears that discharges due to the minimum wage were based on productivity. Indications of discharges as a result of the minimum wage for reasons other than productivity were also reported occasionally. For example, one employer reported discharging higher

⁸ Aggregate employment changes in the industries studied include not only variations in individual plant employments but also declines because of plants going out of business. About 2 percent of the plants within the scope of the surveys during the payroll period prior to the new minimum were not in business subsequent to the effective date of the new minimum. Few of these closings, however, were attributed to the \$1 minimum wage; most occurred among sawmills which normally have a high turnover rate and were particularly affected by lack of available timber.

paid workers to eliminate the need to maintain wage differentials.

Changes in Production Standards. Most of the discharges directly attributed to the \$1 minimum apparently resulted from the inability to attain production standards after the higher minimum became effective, that is, employees were required to produce more units per hour. These changes in production standards took several forms. In the case of incentive workers, piece rates may not have been increased—or not to the same degree as the increase in the minimum—and in the case of time workers, greater control over production may have been instituted. The proportion of plants studied in which production standards were raised varied from 28 percent in the work shirt industry to none in the footwear industry. Increased production standards were reported most frequently by the seamless hosiery mills, with the processed waste mills and the men's and boys' shirt plants ranking second and third, respectively. A number of the employers reporting increased production standards emphasized greater supervision. Some employers also indicated closer scrutiny of new hires and raised hiring standards in an effort to insure that new employees would meet higher productivity standards.

Changes in Product Line. The final area of adjustment explored in these studies—and the one least used—was a change in the product line. Only 7 percent of the 1,105 establishments reported product changes as previously indicated; but 28 percent of the work shirt plants, 17 percent of the footwear plants, 16 percent of the seamless hosiery mills, and 11 percent of the wooden container plants reported some product changes. In the other 4 industries, the proportion of plants ranged from 2 to 6 percent.

Establishments in all the industries generally concentrate their resources on the manufacture of a single product. Changes in the cost structure may, however, induce employers to reexamine alternative uses of those resources. For example, some machines may be adaptable to other products, permitting additions to the product line and more complete utilization of plant capacity; or the processing of byproducts and waste may become profitable as a result of the revised cost situation. On the other hand, production of secondary products may no longer be profitable and a greater return

may be realized by concentrating all resources in the production of a single product. All of these possibilities were reported and they varied from plant to plant even within industries. Most work shirt plants reporting changes diversified their product line. In sawmills, however, some employers decided to produce only rough lumber; others added finished lumber to their operations.

Summary

Most employers in the low-wage industries studied, when faced with the higher wages resulting from the \$1 minimum wage, reviewed their operations, procedures, and work force and took some action to offset the increased costs. These actions included changes in both the major factors of production (labor and capital). The primary emphasis appeared to be on the improvement and expansion of machinery and equipment facilities. The increased expenditures in most cases seem to have been primarily for newer models of equipment in current use or adaptations for more efficient utilization of plant and materials requiring little or no change in labor input. Although some mechanization did replace labor, changes in employment aggregates in most of the industries studied tended to verify the general observation that there did not seem to be a widespread substitution of capital for labor. Nevertheless, in about 15 percent of the plants studied, some workers were discharged because of the \$1 minimum wage. For the most part, these discharges resulted from the worker's low productivity and his inability to meet new production standards. The survey indicated that submarginal processing workers were more likely to be discharged as a direct result of the higher minimum wage than were the low-wage unskilled general help. Among the other areas of adjustment studied, changes in plant layout were reported by more than 20 percent of the plants, while 10 percent reported increasing production standards, and 7 percent either diversified or contracted their product lines. In only a minority of cases did the employers who reported that they had made such changes attribute them to the \$1 minimum wage.

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Salaries of Firemen and Policemen, 1954-58

IN THE 4-YEAR PERIOD between January 1954 and January 1958, maximum annual salary scales of firefighters and patrolmen in cities of 100,000 or more population increased by an average of 18.6 percent, or about \$820 (table 1). In only one of these cities did salary scales remain stationary.¹

The rate of increase in maximum salary scales of firemen and policemen was slightly lower during this 4-year period than during earlier postwar years; between 1945 and 1954, salaries rose at an annual rate of about 5.5 percent, compared with slightly less than 4.5 percent between 1954 and 1958 (table 2).²

The most rapid advance in maximum pay scales during these 4 years occurred in 1956 in cities of all sizes except the smallest ones studied—those with fewer than 250,000 inhabitants.³ Except in cities of a million or more, the smallest average increase took place in 1954. The increase in all cities studied averaged 5.7 percent (\$269) in 1956 and 3.3 percent (\$144) in 1954.

The larger increase in 1956 was traceable to two factors: (1) Proportionately more workers were in cities where scales were raised than in any of the

other 3 years, and (2) the raises that went into effect were also greater. In that year, salary scale increases went into effect in communities that employed 82 percent of all firefighters and patrolmen studied (table 3), and the increase in maximum scales in these cities averaged 6.9 percent. On the other hand, in 1954 approximately two-fifths of all workers were employed in cities where scales were not altered.

Intercity Variations in Increases

The increases in maximum scales put into effect during the period 1954-58 varied among areas

¹ This article brings up to date figures presented in the Monthly Labor Review of June 1950, pp. 633-634, January 1952, pp. 52-53, July 1953, pp. 723-726, and July 1955, pp. 790-793. Methods used in constructing the indexes are discussed in these earlier articles and in BLS Wage Movements Bulletin, Series 3, No. 2.

The following data on salary scales were used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in compiling the series: for firemen, special salary tabulations prepared by the International Association of Fire Fighters; and for policemen, the Municipal Yearbook, published by the International City Managers Association, and the Survey of Salaries and Working Conditions of Police, published by the Fraternal Order of Police.

² Because in most cities pay scales for firefighters and patrolmen are identical, the text of this article does not discuss the two groups separately.

Variations in the proportion of policemen and firemen among different communities rather than differences in pay within the same community largely explain the differences in average salary levels and salary trends between the two occupational groups.

³ Changes in scales between January 1, 1954, and January 1, 1955, are referred to as 1954 changes, between 1955 and 1956 as 1955 changes, etc., although some of the new scales may have gone into effect on January 1 of the following year.

TABLE 1. Average increases in maximum salary scales of firemen and policemen in cities of 100,000 population or more,¹ by city size group, 1954-58

Occupation and city size group	1954-58		1954-55		1955-56		1956-57		1957-58	
	Dollars	Percent ²	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
FIREMEN AND POLICEMEN										
All size groups.....	\$822	18.6	\$144	3.3	\$180	3.9	\$269	5.7	\$229	4.6
1,000,000 and over.....	909	19.0	195	4.1	181	3.6	300	5.8	233	4.3
500,000 and under 1,000,000.....	852	19.7	142	3.3	181	4.1	270	5.8	259	5.3
250,000 and under 500,000.....	742	17.9	80	1.9	161	3.8	302	6.9	199	4.2
100,000 and under 250,000.....	675	17.3	92	2.3	195	4.9	176	4.2	212	4.9
FIREMEN³										
All size groups.....	811	18.6	144	3.3	172	3.8	268	5.8	227	4.6
1,000,000 and over.....	917	19.2	194	4.1	179	3.6	308	6.0	236	4.3
500,000 and under 1,000,000.....	872	20.2	176	4.1	152	3.4	293	6.3	251	5.1
250,000 and under 500,000.....	731	17.6	82	2.0	153	3.6	298	6.8	198	4.2
100,000 and under 250,000.....	671	17.3	92	2.4	194	4.9	171	4.1	214	4.9
POLICEMEN³										
All size groups.....	832	18.6	144	3.2	188	4.1	269	5.6	231	4.6
1,000,000 and over.....	906	19.1	195	4.1	182	3.7	296	5.7	233	4.3
500,000 and under 1,000,000.....	841	19.4	118	2.7	203	4.6	255	5.5	265	5.4
250,000 and under 500,000.....	749	17.9	76	1.8	167	3.9	307	6.9	199	4.2
100,000 and under 250,000.....	679	17.3	92	2.3	195	4.9	182	4.3	210	4.8

¹ Based on data in all cities of over 100,000 (with the exception of 1 city of 100,000 but under 250,000 population). Data refer to changes in the maximum rates (excluding longevity rates) for firemen and patrolmen in effect on January 1 of each year.

² The percent change for policemen and firemen combined is in some cases

slightly above or below the changes for both groups considered separately because of weighting methods.

³ For an explanation of the difference in average salary levels and salary trends between the two occupational groups, see footnote 2 of the text.

from 1.9 to 44.4 percent, but about 3 out of 10 of the policemen and firemen were employed in cities where the gain was 22.5 but less than 25 percent and almost 1 in 5 were employed where increases averaged 12.5 but less than 15.0 percent (in 1 city scales did not change) (table 4). Maximum scales in cities employing more than four-fifths of all firemen and policemen rose by at least 12.5 percent; more than one-half were in cities where increases amounted to 20 percent or more.

Measured in dollars, the increases between January 1954 and January 1958 ranged from \$75 to \$1,623. More than 3 out of 10 firemen and policemen were employed where the increase was \$1,100 but below \$1,200, while cities employing almost 1 in 5 raised maximum salary scales by

Distribution of Firefighters and Patrolmen by Maximum Salary Scales and City Size, January 1958

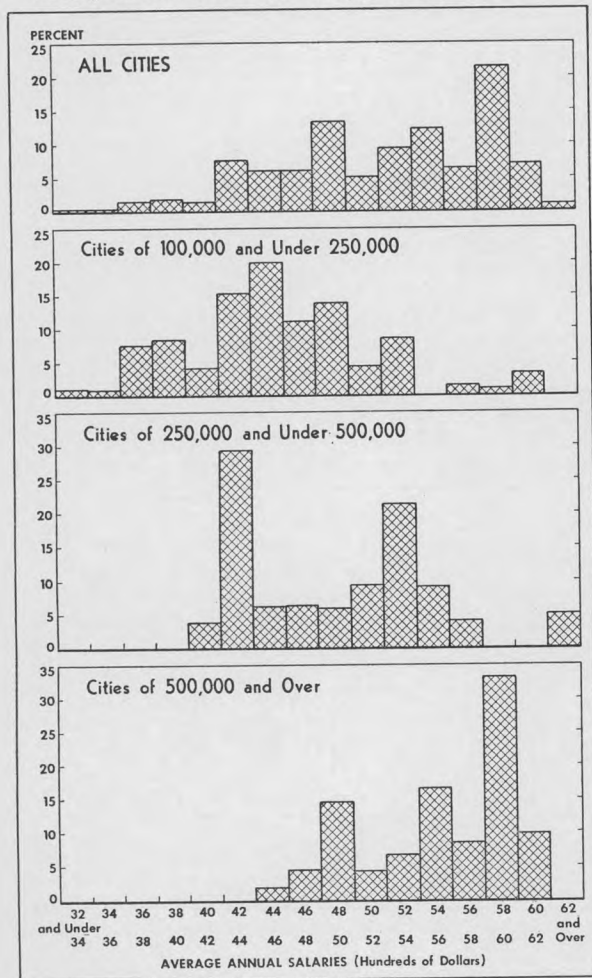


TABLE 2. Indexes of maximum salary scales¹ for firemen and policemen in cities of 100,000 population or more, 1939-58

Year	Index (1947-49=100)		
	Firemen and policemen	Firemen	Policemen
1939.....	73	72	73
1940.....	73	72	73
1941.....	73	72	73
1942.....	74	74	74
1943.....	76	76	76
1944.....	80	80	80
1945.....	85	84	85
1946.....	86	85	89
1947.....	93	93	92
1948.....	100	100	100
1949.....	108	107	108
1950.....	110	110	111
1951.....	116	116	117
1952.....	124	124	125
1953.....	132	132	133
1954.....	137	137	138
1955.....	142	142	142
1956.....	147	147	148
1957.....	156	156	156
1958.....	163	163	164

¹ Data are based on maximum rates (excluding longevity rates) for firemen and patrolmen in effect on January 1 of each year.

\$600 but less than \$700. More than three-fourths of these municipal employees were in cities where scales were increased by at least \$600.

At least 2 annual increases went into effect in cities employing 7 out of 8 firemen and policemen, and of the total studied, a substantial proportion, almost 2 out of 5 of these employees, were in cities where salaries were raised each year. Although relatively few cities (1 in 6) gave the 4 annual increases, those that did so included New York, Chicago, and Detroit, where large numbers of firemen and policemen were employed.

The average increase in maximum salary scales between 1954 and 1958 was greater, in both percentage and absolute terms, in the 18 cities of 500,000 or more population than in the smaller city size groups. The 19.7-percent gain for cities of 500,000 to 1,000,000 was proportionately the highest recorded and the 17.3-percent gain in areas of fewer than 250,000 population was the lowest. The largest average dollar increase (\$909) was in cities of 1 million or more and the smallest (\$675) was in those of less than 250,000.

Intercity Variation in Salary Levels

Not only the magnitude of pay increases from 1954 to 1958 but also the level of salaries in 1958 varied among cities. In 1958, maximum annual salary scales for firemen and policemen ranged from \$3,312 to \$6,215. However, almost three-

TABLE 3. *Percent distribution of firemen and policemen¹ in cities of 100,000 population or more by the increase in maximum annual salary scales, by year, 1954-58*

Percent Increase	1954-55			1955-56			1956-57			1957-58		
	Firemen and policemen	Firemen	Policemen	Firemen and policemen	Firemen	Policemen	Firemen and policemen	Firemen	Policemen	Firemen and policemen	Firemen	Policemen
No change.....	40.4	41.9	39.3	29.8	32.2	28.1	18.0	19.3	17.0	23.0	24.2	22.0
Under 2.5.....	.5	.3	.7	13.6	11.0	15.6	1.2	2.2	.4	1.0	1.7	.5
2.5 and under 5.0.....	38.3	34.2	41.3	12.9	15.2	11.2	15.3	14.4	15.9	20.5	18.5	21.9
5.0 and under 7.5.....	15.9	17.6	14.6	30.2	28.8	31.2	35.6	32.5	37.8	42.9	40.8	44.4
7.5 and under 10.0.....	1.0	1.4	.6	7.1	7.6	6.8	13.1	13.1	13.2	3.1	4.7	1.9
10.0 and under 12.5.....	.7	.8	.6	3.4	3.0	3.6	10.9	11.7	10.3	6.3	7.2	5.7
12.5 and under 15.0.....	1.8	2.3	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.0	4.7	5.3	4.2	-----	-----	-----
15.0 and under 17.5.....	.2	.2	.2	1.5	.4	2.3	.7	.9	.5	3.0	2.4	3.4
17.5 and under 20.0.....	1.2	1.3	1.1	.3	.3	.2	-----	-----	-----	.3	.4	.2
20.0 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.6	.7	.5	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ The 1954-55 distribution is based on 1955 total employment in fire departments and total number of uniformed patrolmen, the 1955-56 distribution on 1956 employment, and so forth.

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

fifths of these workers were in cities where maximum scales were at least \$5,200. (See chart.)

Salary scales tended to increase with size of city. They ranged from \$4,500 to \$6,192 in cities of 500,000 or more population, with two-thirds of all firemen and policemen in these cities employed where maximum scales of at least \$5,400 were in effect. These included employees in New York City, where a maximum scale of almost \$5,900 was in effect, and San Francisco and Los Angeles, with maximums of \$6,192.

In the smallest communities studied, salary scales varied from \$3,312 to \$6,120. About three-fifths of the workers within this population group were employed where maximum salaries of \$4,200 but less than \$5,000 were in effect, and almost another fifth were in cities where these salaries ranged from \$3,600 to less than \$4,200.

The highest salary scale in each city size group was paid by a California city. The cities of 100,000 but less than 500,000 that paid over \$6,000 were in the metropolitan areas of Los Angeles-Long Beach and San Francisco-Oakland.

Comparisons with Other Trends

From 1939 to 1958, maximum salary scales of firemen and policemen have increased by almost 125 percent—more than the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index or pay scales of Federal white-collar workers, but somewhat less than urban teachers' pay and much less than factory workers' earnings as measured by the BLS monthly series. Over approximately the same period, the CPI advanced by only 105 percent, and basic pay scales of Federal employees

TABLE 4. *Percent distribution of firemen and policemen¹ in cities of 100,000 population or more by the increase in maximum annual salary scales, 1954-58*

Percent Increase	Firemen and policemen			Dollar increase	Firemen and policemen		
	Firemen and policemen	Firemen	Policemen		Firemen and policemen	Firemen	Policemen
No change.....	0.2	0.3	0.1	No change.....	0.2	0.3	0.1
Under 2.5.....	.2	.3	.2	Under \$100.....	.2	.3	.2
2.5 and under 5.0.....	-----	-----	-----	\$100 and under \$200.....	-----	-----	-----
5.0 and under 7.5.....	1.5	1.8	1.3	\$200 and under \$300.....	1.5	1.8	1.3
7.5 and under 10.0.....	9.7	9.9	9.5	\$300 and under \$400.....	5.4	6.6	4.6
10.0 and under 12.5.....	6.6	7.8	5.8	\$400 and under \$500.....	9.3	9.4	9.2
12.5 and under 15.0.....	19.3	16.2	21.6	\$500 and under \$600.....	6.6	7.0	6.3
15.0 and under 17.5.....	3.0	3.1	2.9	\$600 and under \$700.....	19.2	16.8	21.0
17.5 and under 20.0.....	7.3	8.2	6.6	\$700 and under \$800.....	2.8	3.7	2.1
20.0 and under 22.5.....	10.3	12.2	9.0	\$800 and under \$900.....	7.5	8.0	7.2
22.5 and under 25.0.....	30.4	27.4	32.5	\$900 and under \$1,000.....	9.3	10.6	8.4
25.0 and under 27.5.....	5.9	7.1	5.0	\$1,000 and under \$1,100.....	2.0	2.6	1.6
27.5 and under 30.0.....	2.7	3.5	2.2	\$1,100 and under \$1,200.....	31.6	29.2	33.4
30.0 and over.....	2.9	2.3	3.3	\$1,200 and over.....	4.3	4.0	4.5
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Based on 1958 total employment in fire departments and total number of uniformed policemen.

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

under the Classification Act rose 79.1 percent.⁴ However, hourly earnings excluding overtime as well as average weekly earnings of factory production workers more than tripled, and average salaries of urban public teachers by 1956-57 were 132 percent above those in effect during the 1938-39 school year.⁵

The 18.6-percent rise in patrolmen's and firefighters' salary scales between January 1954 and January 1958 may be compared with a 7.6-percent increase in basic pay scales for Federal Classification Act employees (excluding the retroactive

increase enacted in June 1958). Factory production workers' average hourly earnings went up 15 percent and consumer prices advanced 6.2 percent during the 4-year period.

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⁴ The percentage is based on the BLS index for "general schedule" employees. In June 1958, the Congress approved an increase averaging 10.1 percent, retroactive to January 1958, which would bring the increase since 1939 to 97 percent.

See also Federal Classified Employees' Salary Changes, 1954-56 (in Monthly Labor Review, July 1957, pp. 816-820).

⁵ Salaries of City Public School Teachers, 1955-57 (in Monthly Labor Review, April 1958, pp. 384-387).

Provisions of the New Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act¹

SEC. 3. (a) When used in this Act—

(1) The term "employee welfare benefit plan" means any plan, fund, or program which is communicated to or its benefits described in writing to the employees, and which was heretofore or is hereafter established by an employer or by an employee organization, or by both, for the purpose of providing for its participants or their beneficiaries, through the purchase of insurance or otherwise, medical, surgical, or hospital care or benefits, or benefits in the event of sickness, accident, disability, death, or unemployment.

(2) The term "employee pension benefit plan" means any plan, fund, or program which is communicated or its benefits described in writing to the employees, and which was heretofore or is hereafter established by an employer or by an employee organization, or by both, for the purpose of providing for its participants or their beneficiaries, by the purchase of insurance or annuity contracts or otherwise, retirement benefits, and includes any profit-sharing plan which provides benefits at or after retirement.

(3) The term "employee organization" means any labor union or any organization of any kind, or any agency or employee representation committee, association, group, or plan, in which employees participate and which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning an employee welfare or pension benefit plan, or other matters incidental to employment relationships; or any employees' beneficiary association organized for the purpose, in whole or in part, of establishing such a plan.

(4) The term "employer" means any person acting directly as an employer or indirectly in the interest of an employer in relation to an employee welfare or pension benefit plan, and includes a group or association of employers acting for an employer in such capacity.

(5) The term "employee" means any individual employed by an employer.

(6) The term "participant" means any employee or former employee of an employer or any member of an employee organization who is or may become eligible to receive a benefit of any type from an employee welfare or pension benefit plan, or whose beneficiaries may be eligible to receive any such benefit.

(7) The term "beneficiary" means a person designated by a participant or by the terms of an employee welfare or pension benefit plan who is or may become entitled to a benefit thereunder.

(8) The term "person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, mutual company, joint-stock company, trust, unincorporated organization, association, or employee organization.

(9) The term "State" means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Canal Zone.

SEC. 4. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), this Act shall apply to any employee welfare or pension benefit plan if it is established or maintained by any employer or employers engaged in commerce or in any industry or activity affecting commerce or by any employee organization or organizations representing employees engaged in commerce or in any industry or activity affecting commerce or by both.

(b) This Act shall not apply to an employee welfare or pension benefit plan if—

(1) such plan is administered by the Federal Government or by the government of a State, by a political subdivision of a State, or by an agency or instrumentality of any of the foregoing;

(2) such plan was established and is maintained solely for the purpose of complying with applicable workmen's compensation laws or unemployment compensation disability insurance laws;

(3) such plan is exempt from taxation under section 501 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and is ad-

¹ Known as Public Law 85-836, the measure was signed into law by the President on August 28, 1958. It becomes effective January 1, 1959. Certain sections of the law are not reproduced here, but otherwise no changes were made in the text.

ministered as a corollary to membership in a fraternal benefit society described in section 501 (c) (8) of such Code or by organizations described in sections 501 (c) (3) and 501 (c) (4) of such Code; or

(4) such plan covers not more than twenty-five employees.

SEC. 5. (a) The administrator of an employee welfare benefit plan or an employee pension benefit plan shall publish in accordance with section 8 to each participant or beneficiary covered thereunder (1) a description of the plan and (2) an annual financial report. Such description and such report shall contain information required by sections 6 and 7 of this Act and shall be published in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(b) The term "administrator" whenever used in this Act, refers to—

(1) the person or persons designated by the terms of the plan or the collective bargaining agreement with responsibility for the ultimate control, disposition, or management of the money received or contributed; or

(2) in the absence of such designation, the person or persons actually responsible for the control, disposition, or management of the money received or contributed, irrespective of whether such control, disposition, or management is exercised directly or through an agent or trustee designated by such person or persons.

SEC. 6. (a) Except as provided in section 4, the description of any employee welfare or pension benefit plan shall be published as required herein within ninety days of the effective date of this Act or within ninety days after the establishment of such plan, whichever is later.

(b) The description of the plan shall be published, signed, and sworn to by the person or persons defined as the "administrator" in section 5, and shall include their names and addresses, their official positions with respect to the plan, and their relationship, if any, to the employer or to any employee organizations, and any other offices, positions, or employment held by them; the name, address, and description of the plan and the type of administration; the schedule of benefits; the names, titles, and addresses of any trustee or trustees (if such persons are different from those persons defined as the "administrator"); whether the plan is mentioned in a collective bargaining agreement; copies of the plan or of the bargaining agreement, trust agreement, contract, or other instrument, if any, under which the plan was established and is operated; the source of the financing of the plan and the identity of any organization through which benefits are provided; whether the records of the plan are kept on a calendar year basis, or on a policy or other fiscal year basis, and if on the latter basis, the date of the end of such policy or fiscal year; the procedures to be followed in presenting claims for benefits under the plan and the remedies available under the plan for the redress of claims which are denied in whole or in part. Amendments to the plan reflecting changes in the data and information included in the original plan, other than data and information also required to be included in annual reports under section 7,

shall be included in the description on and after the effective date of such amendments.

SEC. 7. (a) The administrator of any employee welfare or pension benefit plan, a description of which is required to be published under section 6, shall also publish an annual report with respect to such plan. Such report shall be published as required under section 8, within one hundred and twenty days after the end of the calendar year (or, if the records of the plan are kept on a policy or other fiscal year basis, within one hundred and twenty days after the end of such policy or fiscal year).

(b) A report under this section shall be signed by the administrator and such report shall include the following:

The amount contributed by the employer or employers; the amount contributed by the employees; the amount of benefits paid or otherwise furnished; the number of employees covered; a summary statement of assets, liabilities, receipts and disbursements of the plan; a detailed statement of the salaries and fees and commissions charged to the plan, to whom paid, in what amount, and for what purposes. The information required by this section shall be sworn to by the administrator, or certified to by an independent certified or licensed public accountant, based upon a comprehensive audit conducted in accordance with accepted standards of auditing, but nothing herein shall be construed to require such an audit of the books or records of any bank, insurance company, or other institution providing an insurance, investment, or related function for the plan if such books or records are subject to examination by any agency of the Federal Government or the government of any State.

(c) If the plan is unfunded, the report shall include only the total benefits paid and the average number of employees eligible for participation, during the past five years, broken down by years; and a statement, if applicable, that the only assets from which claims against the plan may be paid are the general assets of the employer.

(d) If some or all of the benefits under the plan are provided by an insurance carrier or service or other organization, such report shall include with respect to such plan (in addition to the information required by subsection (b)) the following:

(1) The premium rate or subscription charge and the total premium or subscription charges paid to each such carrier or organization and the approximate number of persons covered by each class of such benefits.

(2) The total amount of premiums received, the approximate number of persons covered by each class of benefits, and the total claims paid by such carrier or other organization; dividends or retroactive rate adjustments, commissions, and administrative service or other fees or other specific acquisition costs, paid by such carrier or other organization; any amounts held to provide benefits after retirement; the remainder of such premiums; and the names and addresses of the brokers, agents, or other persons to whom commissions or fees were paid, the amount paid to each, and for what purpose: *Provided*, That if any such carrier or other organization does not maintain separate experience records covering the specific groups it serves,

the report shall include in lieu of the information required by the foregoing provisions of this paragraph (A) a statement as to the basis of its premium rate or subscription charge, the total amount of premiums or subscription charges received from the plan, and a copy of the financial report of the carrier or other organization and (B), if such carrier or organization incurs specific costs in connection with the acquisition or retention of any particular plan or plans, a detailed statement of such costs.

(e) Details relative to the manner in which any funds held by an employee welfare benefit plan are held or invested shall be reported as provided under paragraphs (B), (C), and (D) of subsection (f) (1).

(f) Reports on employee pension benefit plans shall include, in addition to the applicable information required by the foregoing provisions of this section, the following:

(1) If the plan is funded through the medium of a trust, the report shall include—

(A) the type and basis of funding, actuarial assumptions used, the amount of current and past service liabilities, and the number of employees, both retired and nonretired covered by the plan;

(B) a summary statement showing the assets of the fund broken down by types, such as cash investments in governmental obligations, investments in nongovernmental bonds, and investments in corporate stocks. Such assets shall be valued on the basis regularly used in valuing investments held in the fund and reported to the United States Treasury Department, or shall be valued at their aggregate cost or present value, whichever is lower, if such a statement is not so required to be filed with the United States Treasury Department;

(C) a detailed list, including information as to cost, present value, and percentage of total fund, of all investments in securities or properties of the employer or employee organization, or any other party in interest by reason of being an officer, trustee, or employee of such fund, but the identity of all securities and the detail of brokerage fees and commissions incidental to the purchase or sale of such securities need not be revealed if such securities are listed and traded on an exchange subject to regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission or securities in an investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, or securities of a public utility holding company registered under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, and the statement of assets contains a statement of the total investments in common stock, preferred stock, bonds and debentures, respectively, listed at their aggregate cost or present value, whichever is lower.

(D) a detailed list of all loans made to the employer, employee organization, or other party in interest by reason of being an officer, trustee, or employee of such fund, including the terms and conditions of the loan and the name and address of the borrower: *Provided*, That if the plan is funded through the medium of a trust invested, in whole or in part, in one or more insurance or annuity contracts with an insurance carrier, the report shall include, as to the portion of the funds so invested, only the information required by paragraph (2) below.

(2) If the plan is funded through the medium of a contract with an insurance carrier, the report shall include—

(A) the type and basis of funding, actuarial assumptions used in determining the payments under the contract, and the number of employees, both retired and nonretired, covered by the contract; and

(B) except for benefits completely guaranteed by the carrier, the amount of current and past service liabilities, based on those assumptions, and the amount of all reserves accumulated under the plan.

(3) If the plan is unfunded, the report shall include the total benefits paid to retired employees for the past five years, broken down by year.

SEC. 8. (a) Publication of the description of the plan and the latest annual report required under this Act shall be made to the participants and to the beneficiaries covered by the particular plan as follows:

(1) The administrator shall make copies of such description of the plan (including all amendments or modifications thereto upon their effective date) and of the latest annual report available for examination by any participant or beneficiary in the principal office of the plan.

(2) The administrator shall deliver upon written request to such participant or beneficiary a copy of the description of the plan (including all amendments or modifications thereto upon their effective date) and a summary of the latest annual report, by mailing such documents to the last known address of the participant or beneficiary making such request.

(b) The administrator of any plan subject to the provisions of this Act shall file with the Secretary of Labor two copies of the description of the plan and each annual report thereon. The Secretary of Labor shall make available for examination in the public document room of the Department of Labor copies of descriptions of plans and annual reports filed under this subsection.

(c) The Secretary of Labor shall prepare forms for the descriptions of plans and the annual reports required by the provisions of this Act, and shall make such forms available to the administrators of such plans on request.

SEC. 9. (a) Any person who willfully violates any provision of sections 5 or 8 of this Act shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than 6 months.

(b) Any administrator of a plan who fails or refuses, upon the written request of a participant or beneficiary covered by such plan, to make publication to him within 30 days of such request, in accordance with the provisions of section 8, of a description of the plan or an annual report containing the information required by sections 6 and 7, may in the court's discretion become liable to any such participant or beneficiary making such request in the amount of \$50 a day from the date of such failure or refusal.

(c) Action to recover such liability may be maintained in any court of competent jurisdiction by any participant or beneficiary. The court in such action may in its discretion, in addition to any judgment awarded to the plaintiff or plaintiffs, allow a reasonable attorney's fee to be paid by the defendant, and costs of the action.

Significant Decisions in Labor Cases*

Labor Relations

Bargaining Coercion by Lockout. The National Labor Relations Board held¹ that an employer committed unfair labor practices by engaging in a lockout during contract negotiations with a union. The Board found that the shutdown was not motivated by the employer's fear that the union would call a sudden strike endangering vital and potentially dangerous equipment, as claimed, but was designed to force the union and the employees to abandon their contract demands and accept the employer's offer by a given date.

This case arose shortly before the expiration date of the existing contract between the union and the employer and after several sessions of negotiations in which the parties could not agree on most terms of a new agreement. The employer demanded that a contract differing in only one provision from one previously submitted and rejected by its employees be submitted for employee vote as its final offer. The employer made it clear that it had to protect its equipment and would not operate vital operating units without the security of a contract. The union did not comply with the employer's demands and maintained that it was not given adequate opportunity to explain its dissatisfaction with the proposed contract, asking for further negotiations. Instead, it assured the employer that no strike was contemplated and offered to waive its right to strike by extending the existing contract for 90 days. The employer, however, began shutting down vital operating units and within a week most of the units were closed down to the point where they could be handled by officials and supervisory personnel in the event of a strike. Shortly thereafter, production and maintenance employees were put on a reduced workweek.

At the NLRB hearing, the employer maintained that it had reason to fear a sudden strike and justified a lockout to protect its property on

the following grounds: the nature of the union's strike-threat strategy, information on "quickie" strikes by the union at other employers' plants, the fact that a 60-day strike notice expired on the contract termination date, and the occurrence of an impasse in the present negotiations.

In rejecting the employer's contention that the lockout was permissible, the Board reiterated its holding in *American Brake Shoe Co.*² and stated that "absent special circumstances, an employer may not during bargaining negotiations either threaten to lock out or lock out his employees in aid of his bargaining position," since such conduct is prohibited by sections 8 (a) (1), (3), and (5) of the National Labor Relations Act. The Board recognized that lockouts are permitted to safeguard against unusual operational hazards or economic loss where there are reasonable grounds for believing that a strike is threatened or imminent, since the employees' right to engage in collective bargaining must be balanced against the employer's right to protect his business.

The Board did not, however, find the shutdown in this case to be within the area of permissible lockouts, since (1) the union had given assurances that no strike would occur for 90 days, (2) the union had shown responsible regard for the safety of the plant in a previous strike against that employer, and (3) the union's strikes against other employers had not violated any of its commitments to those employers. The Board reasoned, moreover, that expiration of the 60-day strike notice did not justify the lockout in view of the union's "no strike" assurances given subsequent to the notice. Furthermore, it found that there was no genuine impasse in negotiations at the time of the shutdown.

The Board also held that the employer violated the NLRA by attempting to deal individually with his employees after the lockout in order to persuade them to bypass the union while contract

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

¹ *Quaker State Oil Refining Corp. and Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers*, 121 NLRB No. 49 (Aug. 7, 1958).

² 116 NLRB 820 (Aug. 24, 1956); this holding was set aside in *American Brake Shoe Co. v. NLRB*, 244 F. 2d 489 (C. A. 7, May 7, 1957), in which the appellate court found special circumstances, contrary to the Board's determination.

negotiations were continuing and thereby undermine the union's exclusive representative status.

Two dissenting opinions found the employer's fear of a strike to be reasonable and concluded, therefore, that the lockout was permissible.

State Injunction Against Recognition Picketing. The New York Court of Appeals held³ that a New York State court had jurisdiction to enjoin a union from picketing for recognition at the plant of an employer whose employees were represented by a rival union, certified by the NLRB, since the picketing did not constitute an unfair labor practice within the jurisdiction of the NLRB.

The employer packing company had brought suit in a lower court for an injunction against the picketing union when drivers of trucking companies which customarily delivered its supplies refused to cross the picket line. The lower court had held that the picketing was for recognition purposes and illegal under State law. Moreover, although another union had for some years prior to the picketing been the exclusive bargaining agent of the packer's employees and was certified as such by the Board, the lower court found that the picketing union's conduct was not defined as an unfair labor practice under the Labor Management Relations Act. Therefore, it found that it was not precluded from issuing an injunction. On appeal by the union, an intermediate court had reversed that finding.

In reinstating the order of the lowest court (Special Term) granting injunctive relief and reversing the decision of the intermediate court (the Appellate Division), the New York Court of Appeals (the State's highest court) reasoned that the picketing in this case was beyond the area preempted by Congress since it did not constitute an unfair labor practice in violation of section 8 (b) (4) (C) of the LMRA. That section makes it an unfair labor practice for a union "to engage in, or to induce or encourage the employees of any employer to engage in, a strike or a concerted refusal in the course of their employment, to use, . . . transport, or otherwise handle or work on any goods, . . . or to perform any services where an object thereof is . . . forcing or requiring any employer to recognize . . . a particular labor organization as the representative of his employees if another labor organization has been certified as the representative of such employees."

Mere picketing, in contrast to striking, the court indicated, was not clearly made an unfair labor practice and had Congress so intended it would have made its purpose manifest.

Furthermore, the New York Court of Appeals held that the New York statute⁴ which precludes the issuance of an injunction when a labor dispute is involved (except after a hearing where certain findings are made) does not bar injunctive relief in a case where a union's objective is to coerce an employer into committing an unlawful act. Since it would be unlawful for this employer to yield to the picketing union's demands for recognition, the court reasoned, injunctive relief was not barred and might be afforded on a finding, such as the lower court made, that irreparable injury to the employer would follow unless it were granted.

Two judges who dissented each held that the State court was precluded from granting injunctive relief against the picketing in this case because such picketing was an unfair labor practice under the LMRA and, therefore, fell within the Federal preemption doctrine of the *Garner* decision.⁵ In that case, the Supreme Court had held that peaceful picketing designed to coerce an employer into compelling employees to join a union could not be enjoined by a State court because the employer's grievance came within the NLRB's jurisdiction to prevent unfair labor practices.

One of the dissenting opinions, noting that the present case should be distinguished from the *Garner* case because of the certification of the rival union by the NLRB, declared that "the fact of such prior certification makes it all the clearer that the controversy was for the . . . Board and not for the State courts to determine."

Moreover, the other dissenter deemed it immaterial, in either the organizational picketing situation in *Garner* or the recognition picketing case before the New York court, whether the picketing resulted in a strike. "It is enough," he said, "to quote the statute, that it 'induce or encourage the employees . . . to engage in a strike or a concerted refusal in the course of their employment'" (the dissenter's emphasis).

³ *Pleasant Valley Packing Co. v. Talarico of Amalgamated Meat Cutters, Local 1* (N. Y. Ct. App., June 25, 1958).

⁴ New York Civil Practice Act, sec. 876-a.

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

Veterans' Reemployment

Statutory Adjustment of Seniority. A Federal district court recently applied ⁶ the escalator principle in ordering a change in a veteran's seniority in a position that he gained only on completing required training after the interruption of military service. The court ruled that the clause of a collective bargaining contract providing for the computation of the seniority of trainees who became craftsmen must be applied in such a way as to achieve for the veteran, according to the purpose of the Selective Service and Training Act, the status that he would hold if he had not entered military service.

The veteran was a machine trainee from July 1, 1942, until he entered the Coast Guard on August 20, 1943. After honorable service, he was reemployed as a trainee on September 5, 1946, and on September 19, 1951, belatedly completed the 5-year training and so qualified as a machine operator, a skilled trade classification. He was assigned the seniority date of February 8, 1947, in that position and later sued for an earlier date.

The general rule fixing the seniority of all trainees who became craftsmen, as laid down in the contract and applied literally to this veteran, was to credit 50 percent of the time elapsed between the beginning and the end of the training. The court noted that a nonveteran who began his training 4 months later than the veteran had a seniority date of August 3, 1945. Finding that the veteran would have completed his training about 5 years after he began it, the court ordered that his seniority date be August 1, 1945.

In so ordering, the court rejected the employer's argument that determination of seniority status is a matter of employer-union contract; that if the contract "treats all employees both veterans and nonveterans alike, [it] does not impair [statutory] rights . . . even though it does not allow the veteran credit for military service." It ruled that no agreement or employer practice can reduce the protection provided by statute.

The employer had also contended that where a course of training for a skilled trade classification is required, "time spent in military service cannot serve as a substitution for the required course of training." The court noted that this was not the

veteran's claim; instead, he had properly asserted that on completing the required training he should have the status he would have had but for his military service, since the act "requires that his military service be counted as service with respondent for the purpose of determining his seniority."

The employer made the defense of laches because 7 years passed between the veteran's return and the court action. The principle of laches precludes a court from granting relief where there has been an unexcused delay which, if the particular relief were granted, would result in prejudice to the employer.

In determining whether this action was barred by laches, the court reviewed the veteran's multiple efforts to assure his proper seniority, beginning when he was still a trainee. They included grievance proceedings, negotiations with the employer through Government agencies, and three separate attempts to obtain representation by a United States Attorney. Rather than unexcused delay, the court found a continuous attempt to prevail upon the proper governmental agencies to institute action. It stated that the delay of the Government must not be attributed to the veteran and added: "While it is true that petitioner could have instituted the action with private counsel, it was not incumbent upon him to do so."

The court declined also to find prejudice, the other element essential to the defense of laches, and therefore dismissed the defense. It reasoned that detriment to other employees did not constitute prejudice to the employer. According to the court, it was unwarranted to assume, if relief were granted, that the union would "take punitive action" against the employer, because the union had supported the veteran's position. The court stated that "the anticipated conduct of third parties not induced by, or consequential to, the acts of [the employer] is not the prejudice contemplated by the doctrine of laches." Moreover, the court noted that the employer had not changed its position because of the veteran's conduct in not having brought suit earlier.

Wages and Hours

Wage Redetermination After Contracting. The United States Court of Claims upheld ⁷ the validity of a clause in a Government contract which

⁶ *Bostick v. General Motors Corp.* (U. S. D. C., E. Mich., Mar. 31, 1958).

⁷ *Bushman Construction Co. v. United States* (U. S. Ct. Cl., July 16, 1958).

provided that wage rates for mechanics and laborers would be changed upon any redetermination of prevailing wages by the Secretary of Labor under the Davis-Bacon (Prevailing Wage) Act. The court concluded, therefore, that a contractor who has to pay higher wages as a result of such a redetermination is not entitled to recover the additional money from the Government.

In this case, the contractor and the U. S. Department of the Interior agreed to include in their contract, to which the Davis-Bacon Act was applicable, a clause which provided that if any redetermination of the prevailing wage rate resulted from proceedings then pending in the U. S. Department of Labor, such new rates would become the applicable minimum rates for work performed under the contract. The Secretary of Labor subsequently made a redetermination of the prevailing wage. The contractor paid the new rate, which was higher than the old, but then brought suit under the Davis-Bacon Act to recover from the Federal Government the increased wages it was required to pay on account of that redetermination.

The court accepted the contractor's contention that the Davis-Bacon Act requires only that a contract subject to the act provide for the payment of wages not less than the prevailing wage in the community, as determined by the Secretary of Labor, at or before the time of the execution of the contract and does not authorize the provision for higher wages because of a redetermination. However, it declared that it does not follow that any provision for the payment of a higher wage if the Secretary of Labor redetermines the prevailing wage is contrary to public policy and therefore unlawful.

The court, in rejecting the contractor's views of public policy, stated that because the Davis-Bacon Act was enacted to insure that the employees of contractors would receive at least the standard wages prevailing in the community, the act was intended to benefit those employees and not the contractors. Moreover, it could find no provision in the law prohibiting a contract provision for redetermination of the prevailing wage after the execution of the contract. The court therefore dismissed the contractor's suit.

Constitutionality of State Prevailing Wage Law. The Supreme Court of New Mexico held⁸ constitutional a State statute⁹ requiring the inclusion,

in certain government construction contracts, of minimum wage rates based on the determination by the State labor commissioner of prevailing wages "for the corresponding classes of laborers and mechanics" employed on similar projects in the area.

In this case, the State labor commissioner had promulgated two wage orders under the State prevailing wage law. The rates that he determined were required to be stated in the advertising specifications for bids on government contracts. The municipal corporation challenged the orders because they specified the same rates for all localities in the State and brought suit to prevent the commissioner from insisting that it insert the wage rates in its contracts. The commissioner moved for dismissal of the suit with prejudice on the grounds, among others, that (1) the statute was not, as alleged by the corporation, an unconstitutional delegation of legislative authority and (2) the court lacked jurisdiction because the suit involved a discretionary function within the exclusive jurisdiction of the State's executive branch.

The court rejected the municipal corporation's contention that the statute was an unconstitutional delegation of legislative authority to the State labor commissioner, in that it did not establish any standard or formula by which the commissioner could determine the prevailing wage. It reasoned that the statute merely provided that, on the findings of certain facts by the commissioner, the legislative act was to become effective. Thus, in ascertaining the prevailing wage in the locality where the work was to be performed, the commissioner was finding fact and not exercising legislative authority.

The commissioner's motion to dismiss was denied, however, because the court refused to accept his argument that the controversy involved the exercise of a discretionary function vested in his office and was, therefore, not within the court's jurisdiction. The court noted that the law "does not give the [commissioner] the power to set a minimum scale of what he thinks [the wages] should be, but only to determine the prevailing wages being paid in a municipality or political subdivision, and set them out in his order as the minimum wage to be paid."

⁸ *City of Albuquerque v. C. W. Burrell, State Labor Commissioner*, 326 P. 2d 1088 (N. M. Sup. Ct., June 13, 1958).

⁹ New Mexico Statutes Annotated, Section 6-6-6 (1953).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

August 2, 1958

ACTING under the Public Contracts (Walsh-Healey) Act, the Secretary of Labor announced determination of prevailing minimum wage rates of \$1.25 and \$1.20 an hour for the surgical instruments and apparatus and the drugs and medicine industries, respectively, effective September 1. The previous rates were \$1 for both industries.

August 5

TEAMSTER PRESIDENT James R. Hoffa started a new round of testimony (see Chron. item for Aug. 27, 1957, MLR, Oct. 1957) before the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, which eventually led to committee charges that he had failed to meet his "moral responsibility" to rid the union of corrupt officials as he had promised. The next day, the court-appointed board of monitors (see Chron. item for Jan. 23, 1958, MLR, Mar. 1958) released a 6-month report, especially critical of the union's recordkeeping system. (See also p. 1156 of this issue.)

On August 15, the monitors called for a union trial of Vice President Owen Brennan, Hoffa's business partner, and of Samuel Feldman, business agent of Local 929 in Philadelphia, and requested Hoffa to rescind his earlier approval of the disputed election of Harold J. Gibbons as president of the Joint Teamster Council 13 of St. Louis. A week later, the monitors requested immediate expulsion from the union of two Chattanooga, Tenn., teamster leaders once charged with using union funds to fix a court case involving Teamster members. (See Chron. item for Dec. 6, 1957, MLR, Feb. 1958.)

On August 23, Hoffa created a 3-member citizens "antiracketeering commission," headed by former U. S. Senator George H. Bender, to investigate charges of gangster domination of the union. (See also p. 1157 of this issue.)

THE NEW YORK CITY labor commissioner recognized the Uniformed Sanitationmen's Association, an affiliate of the Teamsters, as the bargaining agent of employees of the Department of Sanitation, making it the first municipal employees' union to be thus recognized by the city under the "Little Wagner Act" of March 31, 1958. (See also p. 1161 of this issue.)

August 6

THE ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING Co. signed a 2-year agreement with the International Union of Elec-

trical Workers for its Norwood, Ohio, plant, which except for an increase in the night-shift differential was basically an extension of the previous contract. (See also p. 1159 of this issue.)

August 7

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD found that an employer engaged in an illegal lockout when, during contract negotiations with a union, it shut down vital operating units in an attempt to force acceptance of its contract offer by a stipulated date. The case was *Quaker State Oil Refining Corp. and Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers*. (See also p. 1149 of this issue.)

August 8

INCREASES of 8 percent in base pay and 6 percent in the overtime rate for 17,000 unlicensed seamen were negotiated by the Atlantic and Gulf District of the Seafarers and representatives of 60 shipping companies. Other terms included the creation of an employer-financed standing committee of stewards, to expand the existing joint program for improving food handling. (See also p. 1161 of this issue.)

August 9

THE UNITED HATTERS announced signing a 3-year contract with the Texas-Miller Co. of Corsicana, Tex.—the first major southern hat manufacturer to become unionized. Wages for 600 workers were increased by 4 cents an hour, retroactive to April 1, and by 6 cents on August 1. (See also p. 1161 of this issue.)

On August 16, the union agreed with St. Louis, Mo., cap manufacturers on a new contract, patterned after its last month's settlements with employers in other cities (see Chron. item for July 28, 1958, MLR, Sept. 1958), ending a 4-week strike of 1,000 workers.

A STRIKE-AVERTING, 2-year agreement between the Electric Boat Division of General Dynamics Corp., which builds atomic submarines in Groton, Conn., and the Metal Trades Council of New London was announced by government mediators. The pact called for general hourly wage increases of 15 to 20 cents retroactive to July 1, with additional increases for certain specialists, and an additional 10 cents an hour on July 1, 1959. (See also p. 1160 of this issue.)

August 11

THE FEDERAL COURT OF APPEALS in Chicago ruled that, under section 301 of the Taft-Hartley Act, which provides court jurisdiction over suits for violation of labor contracts, Federal courts have power to enforce compliance with provisions of the AFL-CIO no-raiding agreement by the signatory unions. The case was *United Textile Workers v. Textile Workers Union*. (See also p. 1162 of this issue.)

August 12

THE FEDERAL COURT OF APPEALS in New York ruled that a walkout by employees, who failed to communicate in any way with their employer over their grievance, was an unprotected activity under the Labor Management Relations Act, even though the NLRB had found that the walkout had been called for a lawful purpose. The court held that the discharges of the struck employees were not illegal since the employer had reasonably inferred that the walkout was a protest of the firing of a supervisor and, as such, was an interference with management's prerogatives. The case was *NLRB v. Ford Radio & Mica Corp.*

August 13

REFUSING THE UNION'S REQUEST to stay arbitration under a collective bargaining contract, the New York State Supreme Court for New York County ruled that the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) must submit to arbitration its dispute with the Grace Line over the company's right to introduce automatic equipment for loading its newest vessel, the Santa Rosa, that would greatly reduce the size of the work gang required to load the ship. The case was *In re Bradley (Grace Line)*.

August 18

THE AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL at the opening session of its quarterly meeting at Forest Park, Pa., banned both formal and informal agreements of the AFL-CIO affiliates with the Teamsters. Among other actions of the 4-day session were decisions calling for a formal investigation of "corrupt influences" in the Jewelry Workers Union, and directing President Maurice A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters to explain to the council in November his failure to answer questions of the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field concerning alleged misuse of union funds. President Lawrence M. Raftery of the Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators was elected an AFL-CIO vice president and a member of the council. (See also p. 1155 of this issue.)

August 22

THE AMERICAN MOTORS CORP. disclosed that it had signed a contract in June with the United Automobile Workers for 1,200 workers at its Kelvinator plant in Grant Rapids, Mich., freezing wages (for 2 years) and the cost-of-living allowance. It also eliminated certain other benefits, including a 2½-percent annual improvement factor, which had been provided under the old contract. (See also p. 1160 of this issue.)

August 23

THE Secretary of Labor announced amendments to certain hazardous occupations orders issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act, which will exempt from the 18-year minimum age requirement student-learners working on a part-time basis under cooperative vocational training programs in industries using power-driven woodworking and metal-working machines. These amendments, effective September 23, will permit 16- and 17-year-old student-learners to work part time under specified safeguards in these programs. The action also extends the present exemption of similar trainees in industries using paper-products machines to all occupations in those industries.

August 25

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER approved an amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act, providing for biennial instead of annual review of minimum wage orders for industries in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa, retroactive to July 1, 1958. The biennial review requirement does not apply to orders which have reached the statutory minimum. (See also p. 1103 of this issue.)

August 26

SYLVANIA ELECTRIC PRODUCTS, INC., announced that its 17,500 nonunion salaried and hourly rated employees would receive hourly wage increases of 5 to 11 cents on September 1 plus the same amounts a year later. (See also p. 1159 of this issue.)

August 28

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER signed into law a bill, effective January 1, 1959, requiring administrators of union welfare funds covering more than 25 employees to publish descriptions of their plans and to file with the Secretary of Labor and make available to beneficiaries, upon request, annual financial reports. (For the text of selected sections of the act, see pp. 1146 of this issue.)

The President also signed on the same day a bill providing for a 7-percent increase in social security payments as of February 1959 to retired employees and their spouses and survivors, and an increase in the social security tax rates, effective January 1, 1959, to 2½ percent for employers and employees and to 3¾ percent for the self-employed.

THROUGH AFL-CIO President George Meany's mediation, the Motormen's Benevolent Association (Ind.), representing train operators of the New York City rapid transit system, agreed to merge with the Transport Workers Union as a separate division of Local 100. (See also p. 1158 of this issue.)

Developments in Industrial Relations*

Union Developments

AFL-CIO Executive Council. At its quarterly meeting, held in Forest Park, Pa., in mid-August, the AFL-CIO Executive Council arrived at several decisions concerning internal union cleanup policies. Its most pressing business was swiftly dispatched in the form of an order to its affiliates to cancel all alliances or agreements—whether formal or informal—with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The resolution, as interpreted by AFL-CIO President George Meany, requires all Federation affiliates to dissolve all national agreements with the Teamsters. The council declared, however, that “there are situations which . . . would call for understanding and cooperation based on elementary trade union principles . . . at the local level,” with which it “has no desire to interfere.”

Maurice A. Hutcheson, president of the Carpenters union as well as a member of the Federation's Executive Council, was criticized for his refusal in June to answer certain questions pertaining to the misuse of union funds before the U. S. Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. He was directed (by letter, since he did not attend the 4-day meeting) to account personally for his stewardship of the union at the council's next meeting in November. Two other unions, the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, were also called upon to submit reports at the November meeting concerning actions they had taken to correct certain abuses recently alleged before the Senate committee. These involved an allegedly collusive agreement signed by the Meat Cutters with a New York City area food chain, and charges of coercion of several Chicago area restaurant employers by the Hotel Employees union.¹

The AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee presented reports to the Executive Council on two other unions. One outlined several housecleaning steps that the International Union of Operating Engineers must take to remain in good standing within the Federation. The committee's report, approved by the council, ordered the Engineers to remove William DeKoning, Jr., as head of three Long Island, N. Y., locals; to terminate financial arrangements between a Newark local and its ex-president, Joseph Fay; to initiate charges of misuse of union funds against the international's former president, William E. Maloney;² and to institute a code of democratic procedures at the union's next convention. The committee's preliminary report on the Jewelry Workers Union, also approved by the council, found evidence that it “may be dominated, controlled, or substantially influenced . . . by corrupt influences,” and called for a formal investigation of these charges.

The council also adopted a resolution criticizing the Administration after the Kennedy-Ives labor reform bill failed to pass in the House of Representatives;³ issued a report on the national economy calling for higher wages to increase consumer purchasing power; and promised support to the Auto Workers if they go on strike in current auto negotiations.

During the meeting, the council was presented with a withdrawal notice by one of its affiliates. The Amalgamated Lithographers of America became the first union to withdraw voluntarily from the Federation since the merger of the AFL and the CIO in December 1955. Reportedly, the Lithographers were dissatisfied with the judgments of the impartial umpire under the no-raiding agreement and of an AFL-CIO Executive Council subcommittee concerning the Lithographers' dispute with the Printing Pressmen and other unions over jurisdiction. Donald W. Stone, secretary-treasurer of the union, said that the Lithographers international council would meet in emergency session on September 9 to discuss all problems of disaffiliation.

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

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, July and September 1958, pp. 785 and 1028, respectively.

² See Monthly Labor Review, March and April 1958, pp. 301 and 422-423, respectively.

³ The bill had been sent to the House, after passage by the Senate, in June. See Monthly Labor Review, August 1958, pp. 904-905.

Teamsters. The Teamsters union continued to occupy the headlines during August, especially in conjunction with the hearings of the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, with attention focussed on Teamster President James R. Hoffa.

The Senate committee resumed its investigation of allegations⁴ that the Teamsters union was infiltrated by hoodlum elements. One line of questioning brought forth testimony that a local Teamsters union had allegedly put pressure on some Detroit area garages and auto dealers to switch their laundry accounts to the Star Coverall Supply Co. Robert F. Kennedy, committee counsel, said the firm took business away from other work clothing supply companies by threatening their customers with union trouble. Teamster President Hoffa was called to answer charges that he intervened to help settle a threatened laundry strike in Detroit after an alleged \$17,500 payoff by laundry operators to some of his associates. Hoffa denied having received any part of the payoff. He did admit that he augmented his income to the extent of some \$60,000 from 1948 to 1956 by "winning horse-race bets."

While Hoffa was appearing before the Senate committee, another incident occurred which involved an official of a Michigan Teamster local. Frank Kierdorf, business agent for a Flint local, who was once accused by the committee of a shake-down racket, died as a result of burns. Until he died, Kierdorf maintained he had been deliberately set afire by two men, but Michigan Attorney General Paul L. Adams expressed his belief that Kierdorf was accidentally burned while attempting to start a fire at a dry-cleaning shop which the union was trying to organize.

During one of his appearances before the committee, Hoffa was confronted with a list of Teamster officeholders with criminal records to determine if he had instituted investigations of their fitness to hold office; Hoffa said his investigation consisted of asking the accused if they were guilty—which they denied. Frequently referring to the locals' autonomy, Hoffa implied that, under the union's constitution and short of an "emergency," he cannot oust local officials from office.

At one point during the hearings, the committee chairman accused Hoffa of shirking his duty to clean up the union and said that Hoffa "created the impression . . . that the reason you don't

act [against officials with reputations of hoodlums] is that you are in the same category . . ."

Harold J. Gibbons, international vice president of the Teamsters, was charged by a St. Louis, Mo., police officer with being associated with union violence in St. Louis for several years. In addition, officers of the Carnival and Allied Workers Union Local 447 (under trusteeship of the Teamsters) from Tampa, Fla., testified the union paid their transportation and \$150 each for their time to cast the local's 7 votes for Gibbons in a St. Louis Teamster Council election in January. Gibbons was elected by a 6-vote margin and a protest against the election has been filed with the court-appointed Teamster monitor board.⁵

Former president of Teamster Local 688 in St. Louis, Lawrence J. Camie, disclosed that he and other officials of the local gave Gibbons a toehold in the Teamsters by consenting to merge the local with an independent union of warehousemen headed by Gibbons, having been persuaded to step out of their offices for a fee of \$78,410. Camie's share was \$36,000—a sort of severance pay to which, he said, he was entitled in lieu of salary for the unexpired (3-year) part of his term. The members of Local 688 knew nothing of the payment. Observed the committee chairman, "The membership is handled like chattel."

On the witness stand, early in September, Mr. Gibbons denied having bought his way into the local and answered committee charges that the union was a haven for criminals by replying that ". . . You'd probably find just as many [criminals] proportionately in other unions, except the higher skilled unions, [as in the Teamsters] . . . We happen to be in the unskilled area." He maintained that ex-criminals seek rehabilitation mostly in jobs requiring little skill.

A rank-and-file drive to oust allegedly corrupt elements from the union was also renewed in August.⁶ The group spokesman charged Hoffa with violation of the union's constitution and requested the board of monitors to remove most of the 13 members of the union's executive board.

In their first semiannual report, the Teamster board of monitors indicated that unless more

⁴ See Monthly Labor Review, October 1957 and February 1958, pp. 1253-1254 and 190, respectively.

⁵ See Monthly Labor Review, March 1958, p. 300.

⁶ Ibid. An earlier rank-and-file move, headed by a group of New York Teamsters, had been concluded at least temporarily in January with the establishment of a monitor board.

stringent methods were adopted to safeguard union funds, they would seek any needed additional power from the court to correct abuses. Of particular concern to the monitors were the international's auditing practices. Especially in need of reform, according to the report, was the international's lack of supervision over the "good standing" membership lists submitted by local unions. A firm of accountants, hired by the monitors, also reported on loose control of local finances, failure to insist on quarterly audit reports from trustee locals, and lack of compliance with a constitutional requirement for bonding of officers who handle money. (Early in September, the Teamsters executive board approved a move to bond all employees of the union at \$30,000 each.) The board declared that no convention should be scheduled until membership records were in order, model bylaws for locals were adopted, and locals were released from trusteeship.

Teamster monitors continued to meet throughout the month to investigate numerous other charges, including one that union welfare funds were used to pay a prize fighter whose only work was personal service for Teamster Vice President Owen B. Brennan. (Hoffa, who also had an alleged interest in the fighter, later said he and Brennan would pay back any welfare fund money that had been improperly used.) The board subsequently issued an "order of recommendation" that the international file charges of misconduct against Brennan and put him on leave of absence without pay until a decision was reached. The board also "ordered" the union to suspend two officers of Local 515 in Chattanooga, Tenn., who had been accused by the Senate committee of using union funds to "fix" a criminal case involving union members.⁷

During the month, the monitors handed the union a set of election rules designed to insure democracy in its local unions and to keep hoodlums out of local offices. Under the arrangement, which was recommended for adoption by union locals by September 15 and to be in effect until a plan for model bylaws for locals can be drawn up, persons convicted of felony will be ineligible to hold union office until 1 year after their right to vote in State elections has been restored.

⁷ See Monthly Labor Review, February 1958, p. 190.

⁸ In July, Mr. Donohue was also named as the public representative of a special board to investigate charges against a Philadelphia Teamster local. See Monthly Labor Review, September 1958, p. 1027.

Other provisions specified that no candidate for a union office may use union funds or facilities in his campaign unless all candidates have the same opportunity, and that every member in good standing must have the right to vote.

Following these developments, Hoffa announced on August 23 the formation of a 3-man citizens "antiracketeering commission" to probe corruption charges against Teamster officials. Members of this commission—Chairman George H. Bender, former U. S. Senator from Ohio; F. Joseph Donohue, a former commissioner of the District of Columbia;⁸ and Ira W. Jayne, a retired judge of a Michigan circuit court and a professor of law—were to be given a "completely free hand" in investigating corruption charges, according to the chairman. Hoffa said the union would "be guided by the [committee's] study and recommendations . . . and take all steps consistent with the union's constitution." Martin F. O'Donoghue, chairman of the court-appointed monitors, sent a letter to Hoffa asking for details regarding the commission and stating that its creation had "serious implications," particularly with reference to its relationship to the monitor board.

Meetings and Conventions. Proposals for cooperation among unions were a feature of a number of meetings in August. The 100th convention of the International Typographical Union in San Francisco heard Joseph F. Collis, president of the American Newspaper Guild, call for concerted union action in the printing and publishing field to meet what he termed the "massive retaliation" of employers. Among the actions that delegates approved was the transfer, from the ITU's general laws to its bylaws, of all intraunion matters, namely, those which are unrelated to wages, hours, and working conditions. The union's previous practice of incorporating its general laws into labor contracts had been labeled by the National Labor Relations Board as discriminatory in favor of the ITU in hiring.

Earlier in the month delegates of the American Newspaper Guild met in San Jose, Calif., at the union's silver anniversary convention. Several financial actions were approved, including an increase in the union's defense fund per capita tax from 25 to 30 cents a month, beginning January 1, 1959; a requirement that all locals

establish defense funds of their own by applying 5 percent of their annual dues income for that purpose; and mandatory application of the Guild's model dues schedule, which ranges up to \$5 a month, depending on salary. The convention adopted more stringent auditing requirements for its locals, to meet the standards of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Codes.

An increase of \$1 a quarter in per capita payments to the international by members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen was one of the actions taken by delegates to the union's 34th biennial convention. Other resolutions approved by convention delegates included holding future conventions triennially (instead of biennially) and launching a campaign, in cooperation with other railroad unions, for Federal legislation aimed at curbing allegedly unwarranted increases in the prices of medical and hospital care. The union's president, Jesse Clark, was reelected by acclamation.

Mergers. In Kentucky, delegates of the State AFL and CIO labor bodies ratified terms of merger affecting about 100,000 unionists. Henry Seibert of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (formerly CIO) was named president; John E. McKiernan, former president of the State Federation of Labor, was elected executive vice-president; and Sam Ezelle, secretary-treasurer of the State AFL, was named to the same post in the merged group. The 20-man executive board consists of 12 representatives from the AFL and 8 from the CIO.

Merger talks between the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers and the International Chemical Workers Union progressed as the parties issued a joint statement declaring they had "reached agreement on a detailed program which will provide a definite timetable of preparations for the eventual merger of our two unions." Details of the plan, however, were not made public pending further discussions at forthcoming conventions of the two unions. (The OCAW was scheduled to meet on September 22, and the ICW, on October 6.)

Possibility of merger with a third union was also suggested as Joseph J. Delaney, president of the International Union of Operating Engineers, wired president Walter L. Mitchell of the International Chemical Workers of his desire to discuss

amalgamation. The Engineers, with a total membership of about 200,000, reportedly have approximately 35,000 members in the chemical field.

A jurisdictional dispute over organization of white-collar workers in the East Coast steamship industry was ended when Local 153 of the Office Employees' International Union (AFL-CIO) and the Steamship Office Workers Union (Ind.), Local 1802, agreed to merge. Under the arrangement, the independent local (which was originally affiliated with the independent Longshoremen's Association but later withdrew from it) will be absorbed by the Office Employees' local.

Merger negotiations between the Motormen's Benevolent Association (Ind.) and the Transport Workers Union (AFL-CIO) were concluded on August 28, under supervision of George Meany, with agreement that the MBA will go into Local 100 of the TWU as the United Motormen's Division. In addition, the structure of Local 100 will be altered to permit affiliation of other craft groups in the New York rapid transit system on a division basis. Mr. Meany had agreed to mediate the dispute when the MBA accused the TWU of bargaining in bad faith and of repudiating an earlier merger plan.⁹ Merger terms were subject to final ratification by the membership of the MBA and by the executive board of the TWU.

It was also announced that Ralph T. Fagan, president of the Laundry Workers International Union (Ind.), which was expelled from the AFL-CIO last December on corruption charges,¹⁰ had met with AFL-CIO representatives to discuss amalgamation with the rival Laundry and Dry Cleaning International Union (AFL-CIO).¹¹ According to Fagan, who also met with Winfield Chasmer, president of the rival group, George Meany, and Peter McGavin (special assistant to Meany), the union would have to comply with the AFL-CIO ethical practices codes in order to return to the Federation. Nonetheless, McGavin expressed doubt about the merger and reiterated his invitation for "clean" LWIU locals to join the AFL-CIO affiliate on an individual basis.

Other Union Developments. At another meeting in Washington, Joseph O'Neill, president of the

⁹ See Monthly Labor Review, July 1958, p. 783.

¹⁰ See Monthly Labor Review, February 1958, p. 190.

¹¹ See Monthly Labor Review, July 1958, p. 783.

Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers' International Union, resigned from office, reportedly for reasons of health. Mortimer Brandenburg, a vice president of the union, was named by the union's executive board to succeed to the post. Brandenburg said the union, which has been on AFL-CIO probation since December 1957,¹² would continue to comply with the Federation's cleanup orders.

The United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers Union proposed that, as a means of spreading employment, millinery employers abolish all overtime work during the fall-season work schedules. Although agreements in the industry typically prohibit certain overtime work unless the consent of the union has been obtained, Alex Rose, president of the Hatters, said that this provision had been "relaxed with injurious results." Later, the Eastern Women's Headwear Association said it would oppose the union proposal and would, instead, ask for a study of how each market should regulate its overtime work.

The United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry announced that it was cooperating with contractors throughout the country in an intensified training program to familiarize its members with the advanced techniques required for atomic power plants. Speaking at the union's fifth annual National Apprenticeship Contest at Purdue University, Charles L. Walling, president of the Refrigeration Air Conditioning Contractors Association, congratulated the union on its "enlightened educational activities." The training program is sponsored by contractors, operating under a national construction agreement with the union, who pay 2.5 cents an hour for each worker into a nationwide training fund. To date, the fund has accumulated about \$1.5 million.

Wage Developments and Collective Bargaining

Wage Escalation. Announcement by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the July Consumer Price Index, which reached 123.9 percent of the 1947-49 base, presaged automatic cost-of-living adjustments for about 650,000 workers. Almost all of the workers received quarterly increases of 1 cent an hour; approximately 200,000 of these were

employed in the electrical-equipment and in the West Coast aircraft industries, and about 170,000 were nonunion workers employed in the automobile industry. Normally about 1.5 million employees would have received adjustments based on the July CPI; however, about two-thirds of these workers were covered by agreements that expired during the past months. Most of these were in the automobile, auto parts, and farm-equipment industries.

Metalworking. On August 26, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., announced a 2-year schedule of pay advances affecting about 17,500 nonunion hourly and salaried employees. Rates of pay were to be raised by 5 to 11 cents an hour on September 1, and by identical amounts a year later. The company also announced that it had extended its cost-of-living escalator formula to September 1960; liberalized its vacation program to provide 3 weeks' vacation after 10 instead of 15 years' service; and improved its company-paid group hospital-medical-surgical insurance plan. The firm reported that the same wage increase and fringe benefits were being offered to unions representing about 7,500 other workers, with which the company had been currently negotiating. Unlike the collective bargaining contracts at Westinghouse and General Electric that run until 1960, Sylvania's labor contracts expire this year. The wage increases that went into effect in 1956 and in 1957 at Sylvania generally ranged from 5 to 8 cents an hour, exclusive of cost-of-living adjustments.¹³

On August 6, the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. and the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (AFL-CIO) agreed on a 2-year contract for about 1,300 workers at the firm's Norwood, Ohio, plant. The settlement provided 6-cent-an-hour wage increases effective in August of both 1958 and 1959, continuation of the cost-of-living escalator clause, and an increase in the night-shift differential to 12 cents an hour (from 10 cents). The agreement was subject to rank-and-file ratification. Except for the increase in the night-shift differential, the agreement was basically an extension of the 3-year contract signed in 1955.¹⁴

Deere and Co. announced early in August that its nonunion hourly and salaried employees would receive a 3-percent pay raise, effective August 14. In addition, the firm also said it would continue its

¹² See Monthly Labor Review, February 1958, p. 190.

¹³ See Monthly Labor Review, November 1957, p. 1380.

¹⁴ See Monthly Labor Review, November 1955, p. 1284.

practice of adjusting the pay of these workers on the basis of changes in the Consumer Price Index. The firm had previously offered the same wage increase to its employees represented by the Auto Workers, but the union rejected it.

A 2-year wage-freeze contract agreed to by the Kelvinator appliance plant of American Motors Corp. and the United Auto Workers was announced on August 22. The agreement also froze the existing cost-of-living allowance at 22 cents and reduced paid relief time. The settlement, affecting about 1,200 workers in Grand Rapids, Mich., was denounced by Harry Forest, secretary of Local 9 of the Mechanics Educational Society of America, which bargains for workers at the company's Detroit plant, as "a sellout by the UAW and a doublecross by the company." According to one report, the agreement was made as the firm was considering consolidation of its appliance business at the Grand Rapids plant, with shutdowns at plants in Peoria, Ill., and Detroit. Reportedly, the UAW can cancel the contract if the proposed move is not made within 6 months. The director of the Auto Workers AMC department said, "We had to agree to the company's terms or they would have shut the plant. We put it up to the membership of [the involved] Local 206 and they approved overwhelmingly."

Members of the Allied Industrial Workers of America accepted in August a 4.5-percent wage increase offer by Briggs and Stratton Corp. Affecting about 3,300 workers in Milwaukee, Wis., the increase ranged from 8 to 15 cents an hour. The settlement was reached under a reopening clause of a 5-year agreement signed in 1956.

Agreement on contract terms was reached in August by the New London, Conn., Metal Trades Council and the Electric Boat Division of General Dynamics Corp. in Groton, Conn. Ratified on August 15, the 2-year pact, affecting about 6,000 workers, called for a pay hike, ranging from 15 to 20 cents an hour, retroactive to July 1, with additional raises of 7 to 10 cents an hour for certain specialists, and a 10-cent raise for all workers on July 1, 1959. A \$5,000 major medical plan was established, and other health insurance benefits and life insurance coverage were increased.

At the Union Switch and Signal Division of Westinghouse Air Brake Co., members of the independent United Electrical Workers union ratified a 2-year contract covering about 3,500

workers in Wilmerding and Swissvale, Pa. Effective July 31, dayworkers received a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase; an equivalent raise was negotiated for piece-workers. The agreement also provided for improved vacation pay beginning in 1959 and a wage reopening the same year.

Apparel and Textiles. In August, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers announced agreement with representatives of the shirt, pajama, and cotton-garment manufacturers to extend for 3 years their basic contracts to June 1, 1961. Subject to rank-and-file ratification, the settlement, which affects almost 100,000 workers, provided no change in wages or supplementary benefits but incorporated a reopening on wages and working conditions each February 1, beginning in 1959.

Wage increases reportedly ranging from \$3 to \$5 weekly for timeworkers were provided in 3-year contracts reached between representatives of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and a number of knitwear manufacturers associations. Covering about 12,000 workers, the agreements, retroactive to July 16, also provided for revision of minimum wage scales, establishment of a severance pay fund, and promotion of the union label. In November 1957, both time- and piece-workers had been awarded a 5-percent cost-of-living wage increase by the industry's impartial chairman.¹⁵

Agreements on terms of 2-year contracts for about 19,000 employees were also reached by the same union with the Lingerie Manufacturers' Association, the Negligee Manufacturers' Association, and the Allied Underwear Association. Effective September 1, 1958, wages for workers paid on a time basis were increased by \$3.50 a week for cutters and \$2.50 for other weekworkers, and the add-on factor for pieceworkers' pay was to be raised from 19 to 24 percent of basic pay. Provision was also made for the establishment of a severance pay fund for workers discharged by firms going out of business. Beginning January 1, 1959, employers will contribute 0.5 percent of payroll to the fund, and, in January 1960, will increase the payments to 1 percent; other contractual changes included the addition of 1½ paid holidays (total 4½) for week- and piece-workers.

In New England, the Textile Workers Union of America announced it would not seek any general

¹⁵ See Monthly Labor Review, January 1958, p. 70.

wage increase this year from the area's finishing and dyeing plants. About 7,000 workers are affected. A similar decision for about 12,000 dyers in the New York-Northern New Jersey area, whose contracts expire October 3, was also reached.

The Hatters announced in August that they had signed a contract with the Texas-Miller Co. of Corsicana, Tex.—first major southern hat factory to become unionized. The firm, reportedly the fifth largest hat producer in the country, employs about 600 workers, who in May had designated the Hatters as their bargaining agent in an NLRB election. The 3-year contract included a 6-cent an-hour wage increase, effective August 1, plus 4 cents an hour retroactive to April 1; 5 paid holidays; 2 weeks' vacation after 3 years' service; and overtime pay for Saturday work.

Transportation. Eight-percent wage increases for approximately 17,000 unlicensed seamen represented by the Seafarers' International Union and employed by 60 steamship operators on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts were to go into effect September 1 under terms of a memorandum of understanding reached early in August. Subject to both employer and rank-and-file ratification, the agreement included improved vacation pay, a 5-cent-a-man-day increase (to 10 cents) in the firms' contributions to medical and safety education plans, liberalized travel allowances, and creation of a committee of stewards to expand the current program for the improvement of food handling. This latter provision is to be supported by a 5-cent-a-man-day employer contribution.

An 18-cent-an-hour package increase for about 10,000 truckdrivers, represented by the Teamsters in the New York City area, and employed by members of the Empire State Highway Transportation Association, Inc., was announced on August 28 by the industry's arbitrator. According to the arbitrator, 15 cents would be applied to wages, and the remainder for improvements in the pension plan. The award was made under a reopening clause of a 4-year agreement signed in 1956.¹⁶

Services and Construction. Pay raises ranging from 4 to 7 cents an hour went into effect on August 7 for approximately 13,000 workers repre-

sented by the Laundry Workers Union (Ind.) and employed by members of the Chicago Laundry Owners Association. According to the executive-secretary of the employers' association, the new agreement brought the basic wage rate to \$1 an hour.

A 10-cent-an-hour wage increase, retroactive to June 1, was negotiated in late July-early August for about 10,000 construction workers in the Milwaukee, Wis., area, employed by members of the Allied Construction Employers' Association. Beginning in mid-August, however, agreements were reached with other craft groups, affecting about 5,000 additional workers, on terms of a 15-cent-an-hour raise. Most of these increases were retroactive to early August.

Formal recognition of unions representing some municipal employees in New York City, under the "Little Wagner Act,"¹⁷ took place in August as the Uniformed Sanitationmen's Association was issued a certificate of exclusive bargaining representation. The union—an affiliate of the Teamsters—represents about 9,200 of the 9,800 uniformed employees of the city's Department of Sanitation.

Later in the month, on August 21, the Uniformed Firemen's Association was certified as bargaining representative for Fire Department members below officer rank. According to Harold A. Felix, city labor commissioner, the union had presented more than 8,000 membership certifications from among the 9,500 firemen within its jurisdiction.

Problems concerning bargaining rights for the city's uniformed policemen were not resolved. The Patrolmen's Benevolent Association had petitioned for recognition, but final action was delayed because of the objections of Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy that unionization would undermine both the discipline and impartiality of the department.

Surveys and Court Action

The United States Chamber of Commerce reported that in a survey of 1,020 firms, the cost of fringe benefits received by employees in 1957 averaged \$981 a year—an increase of \$162 since 1955. The report indicated that for a group of 102 identical companies, expenditures on supple-

¹⁶ See Monthly Labor Review, September 1956, p. 1074.

¹⁷ See Monthly Labor Review, May 1958, pp. 542-543.

mentary benefits increased by about 175 percent from 1947 to 1957. In manufacturing, the increase was approximately 200 percent.

A study of strike benefits paid by 78 unions was made public on August 6 by the National Industrial Conference Board. According to the survey, 43 of the unions had provision at the national level for payments to strikers ranging from \$5 a week to \$650 a month. (The latter is a maximum benefit paid by the Air Line Pilots Association.) The study indicated that grass-roots pressure was promoting payments to strikers as a matter of right rather than need. This tendency, the report said, was attributed to rank-and-file belief that "strike costs fall heavily on some while others get off scot-free." This was particularly true, according to the board's findings, when an industry pattern-setting agreement followed a strike. As a result, "all members benefit, but the strike costs are borne by a few."

On August 11, the Federal court of appeals in Chicago held that Federal courts have power to

enforce the AFL-CIO no-raiding agreement, because section 301 of the Taft-Hartley Act gives the courts jurisdiction over suits for violation of labor contracts. The decision arose from a protest by the United Textile Workers over a petition by the Textile Workers Union of America to the National Labor Relations Board for a representation election among workers at the Chicago plant of Personal Products Corp., already represented by the UTW. The impartial umpire of the no-raiding agreement had previously affirmed the UTW argument that it had an established collective bargaining relationship with the company, and had ruled that the TWUA had violated the no-raiding agreement. The TWUA, however, charged that the rival union had taken the plant in a strike-breaking operation in 1953, before the no-raiding agreement was signed, and hence the agreement did not apply in this case. The UTW subsequently filed suit against the TWUA in a Federal district court which ordered the TWUA to withdraw its petition.

Erratum

In the article entitled "A Wage Award on the Alaska Railroad" which appeared in the September 1958 Review, the figures on the cost of living differential between Alaskan cities and Seattle in the first and fourth paragraphs on p. 967 were in error. They were index figures based on the cost of living in Seattle as 100 and consequently, when stated in terms of differentials, should be reduced by 100. For example, the next to the last sentence in the first paragraph should read: "This shows an average differential as between Anchorage and Fairbanks, on the one hand, and Seattle, on the other, of 65.1 percent for the latest survey, the one of October 1957."

Book Reviews and Notes

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*Listing of a publication in this section is for record and reference only and does not constitute an endorsement of point of view or advocacy of use.*

Special Reviews

Labor Unions and Public Policy. By Edward H. Chamberlin, Philip D. Bradley, Gerard D. Reilly, Roscoe Pound. Washington, American Enterprise Association, 1958. 177 pp. \$4.50.

This volume is composed of four disparate essays, each previously published as a separate monograph by the American Enterprise Association. It is a basic conception of this association that "the power position of labor has become truly ominous" and an attempt should be made to reduce this power position.

The chapter by Edward H. Chamberlin, the most stimulating one in the volume, approaches the field of trade unionism on the basis of institutional analysis rather than the neo-classic supply-demand theory. He applies his monopolistic theory to trade unions and comes up with the conclusion that trade unions exert monopolistic powers and, therefore, have a very substantial effect on wages and other matters subject to collective bargaining. This analysis is admittedly one-sided as no attempt is made to compare the power of labor with that of management in particular industries or bargaining units. Having concluded that trade unions exert very great power, Chamberlin strongly believes that the public interest requires the imposition of major restrictions on the monopolistic power of labor.

It is interesting to note that the subsequent chapter, by Bradley, proceeds on the opposite premise: namely, that unions cannot influence the general level of wages or even the wage level of the collective bargaining unit. He uses this argument to prove that the "free rider" argument used by proponents of the union shop has no

validity. Bradley's evidence in support of the position that the unions cannot influence wages rests heavily on quotations from union leaders in connection with collective bargaining negotiations.

About the only economic power conceded for unions by Bradley is that of discrimination among the membership and among various employees in the bargaining unit, including nonmembers. This power to discriminate further supports his conclusion against any mandatory contribution to a collective bargaining agent. The chapter is quite legalistic and fails to come to grip with the issue of compulsory unionism.

The third chapter, by Gerard Reilly, deals with the power of the States to regulate labor-management relations, a topic of considerable current interest and an issue in recent legislative proposals dealing with labor relations. Reilly outlines clearly a number of important issues which require resolution. He is strongly favorable to granting States greater jurisdiction in labor matters affecting interstate commerce. Although the reader may disagree with his analysis and his conclusions, the chapter is a useful introduction to a practical problem of major importance.

The final chapter, *Legal Immunities of Labor Unions*, by Roscoe Pound, is a restatement of a position which he has expressed on numerous occasions. After a historical analysis of immunities granted to monarchs, legislators, diplomats, and the like, he asserts that labor unions have substantially general privileges and immunities "to commit wrongs to person and property, to interfere with the use of highways, to break contracts, to deprive individuals of their means of earning a livelihood," and to misuse trust funds. He purports to prove the conclusions by citations to the Taft-Hartley Act and to National Labor Relations Board and court decisions. The analysis is patently exaggerated and inadequate, especially in failing to give consideration to State and local laws dealing with some of these topics.

This volume illustrates a growing development of intellectual opinion which appears to be deeply convinced that trade unions have become a grave menace to our free enterprise system as well as to our democratic society. Hence it should prove of special interest to those who believe that the trade union is an institution which needs to be encouraged and protected.

—HARRY WEISS

Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions

Labor Problems in the Industrialization of India.

By Charles A. Myers. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1958. 297 pp. \$6.50.

Professor Myers has written a thoughtful and stimulating book about the problems facing labor, management, and government in the industrialization of India. This particular book is one of the first "country" studies of the Inter-University Study on Labor Problems in Economic Development. It is particularly noteworthy because it probably provides the first comprehensive treatment of the problems of labor and management in the specific context of economic development.

The author lays the basis for his discussion of labor problems in industrialization by describing the general provisions of India's two Five-Year Plans. With this background, he describes and analyzes the labor and manpower problems which are being faced in India, describes in detail the dimensions of labor force and managerial problems, the emergence and commitment of an industrial labor force, the growth and development of an organized labor movement, and the role of government in labor-management relations. The final chapter provides a commentary on the policy implications of industrialization for labor, management, and government.

The author, in his analysis of labor problems in the industrialization of India, is ever conscious of the challenge: Can the free world find the means to enable the underdeveloped countries to industrialize with adequate speed without sacrificing human values and political democracy in the name of economic advancement? He suggests ways of meeting some of the problems which will at the same time conserve human values. One of his suggestions is the development of a professional and enlightened management group in both private and government enterprise. This conclusion is reflected in the references to the role which management must play in a developing economy. He observes that any society making a shift from old ways to new will require new standards of practice by businessmen and managers, with primary concern to the good of the community and secondary to the size and speed of return on investment.

He also makes the point that the lack of a skilled and enlightened managerial group to manage industrial establishments may seriously retard

industrialization. Steps are discussed that are important in building an effective managerial organization in India. These include providing greater opportunities for middle management to participate in important managerial decisions; acceptance of a policy of selecting managerial talent from all groups in the society; providing postgraduate training; providing opportunities for junior managerial officials to benefit from exchange of experiences with their associates in other countries; developing the ability of line management to deal effectively with employer-employee relations; and developing methods of consulting workers and unions so that they feel a sense of participation.

The material in this book should be of value to those people who are concerned with labor problems in economic development. Government officials, including those in international agencies, who are offering technical assistance programs in the labor and manpower fields will discover ideas which can make their programs more effective and realistic. Employers who have or contemplate operations in other countries will find this analysis helpful in thinking through their own problems of developing a work force in similar situations. Trade union officials who are struggling with the problem of developing democratic trade unions in new nations may find new insights in the problem of extending free trade unionism. Because of the importance of labor-management relations in achieving economic goals, it will also interest those who have a general interest in India's ability to achieve her objectives.

—LEO R. WERTS

Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Labor Affairs, U. S. Department of Labor

America's Children. By Eleanor H. Bernert. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1958. 185 pp., bibliography. (Census Monograph Series.) \$6.

This book on the youth population is very timely, particularly in a period when a great deal of interest is centered on the Nation's manpower requirements. An important aspect of this concern is focused on the present status of youth's education and training as related to the quality of the future work force. In this study, Mrs.

Bernert has touched upon these subjects in undertaking a critical examination of various economic and social characteristics and their importance as determinants of work activity and educational attainment of the youth population.

Two considerations set forth by the author relate directly to the immediate and future effects of work activity of youth. Of immediate importance is the extent to which early entrance into the labor force is made at the expense of further schooling. From the long-run view, consideration is given to the extent to which work experience prepares youth for future labor force participation and the assumption of adult responsibilities. In the review of these particular aspects of youth activity, an extensive examination is made of 1950 Census data to describe the youth population in terms of selected demographic characteristics and their complex interrelationships.

In the chapters discussing the educational attainment and labor force participation of youth, an important relationship is pointed out. Both activities are shown to have the same general variations when described in terms of residence—urban and rural—geographic location, and color. Mrs. Bernert makes the generalization that among youth, early entrants into the labor market include large numbers of poorly educated males and somewhat better educated females. To illustrate, she points out that higher rates of labor force participation are found among males in nonwhite, farm, and southern population groups. In each group, lower educational attainment was found to be associated with early entrance into the labor force. Conversely, the higher rates of participation among girls occurred in northern urban areas which were characterized by comparatively high levels of education.

An interesting relationship is revealed when work activity of youth is defined in terms of dependency, income of family head, and expenditures for education. In general, the author concludes that there is a tendency toward high rates of labor force participation and low educational attainment in areas where the number of youth per one hundred adults is high, the income of the family head is low, and the average expenditure per student for education is low. When such characteristics are related to location, they are found to exist predominantly in the southern States.

Another consideration pointed out by the author is the effect of nondemographic factors on the labor force activity of youth. For example, social controls in the form of child-labor and compulsory school-attendance legislation, hiring practices, and community attitudes toward youth employment, as well as personal motivations of the young, exercise an important influence on work activity.

The author emphasizes that even the most efficient use of Census data leaves large gaps in our knowledge and understanding of the behavior patterns of youth. She states that only through research designed to answer specific questions can the gaps be filled.

This is a book which should interest the labor force analyst, the educator, the social worker, and persons interested in labor standards and other aspects of child welfare. It is not limited in treatment to labor force activity; rather it presents a broad view of the forces affecting economic and social changes in relation to the youth population and the many problems confronting the analyst whose interest is directed toward youth.

—CHARLES H. LEWIS
Bureau of Labor Standards

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A.—Employment and Payrolls

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

Employment status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ¹														Annual average	
	1958												1957 ²		1957 ²	1956
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ³	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.			
Total, both sexes																
Total labor force.....	72,703	73,104	73,049	71,603	70,681	70,158	69,804	69,379	70,458	70,790	71,299	71,044	71,833	70,746	70,387	
Civilian labor force.....	70,067	70,473	70,418	68,965	68,027	67,510	67,160	66,732	67,770	68,061	68,513	68,225	68,994	67,946	67,530	
Unemployment.....	4,699	5,294	5,437	4,904	5,120	5,198	5,173	4,494	3,374	3,188	2,508	2,552	2,609	2,936	2,551	
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	1,716	2,069	2,569	1,778	1,725	1,753	1,946	2,007	1,593	1,724	1,272	1,438	1,386	1,485	1,214	
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	933	1,198	875	990	933	1,153	1,517	1,187	857	699	538	448	506	650	594	
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	399	357	372	444	577	845	562	435	297	240	175	210	247	240	211	
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	678	798	931	1,146	1,301	1,045	795	556	380	280	203	263	238	321	301	
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	972	872	689	605	585	401	353	309	246	243	255	193	232	239	232	
Employment.....	65,367	65,179	64,981	64,061	62,907	62,311	61,988	62,238	64,396	64,873	66,005	65,674	66,385	65,011	64,979	
Nonagricultural.....	58,746	58,461	58,081	57,789	57,349	57,239	57,158	57,240	59,012	59,057	59,168	59,156	59,562	58,789	58,394	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	44,440	42,289	45,352	45,619	44,166	44,206	43,213	44,764	46,579	42,170	47,051	47,652	45,992	46,238	46,062	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	6,099	6,336	6,668	7,147	7,840	7,789	8,218	7,317	7,343	11,558	6,784	6,207	5,637	6,953	6,715	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	2,522	2,749	2,863	3,224	3,190	3,546	3,252	3,147	3,188	3,090	2,934	2,664	2,110	2,777	2,648	
With a job but not at work ⁴	5,684	7,087	3,198	1,799	2,153	1,899	2,476	2,007	1,901	2,239	2,399	2,632	5,823	2,821	2,969	
Agricultural.....	6,621	6,718	6,900	6,272	5,558	5,072	4,830	4,998	5,385	5,817	6,837	6,518	6,823	6,222	6,585	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	4,668	4,442	4,861	4,452	3,561	2,945	2,551	2,896	3,266	3,586	4,893	4,318	4,918	4,197	4,577	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,339	1,564	1,533	1,370	1,390	1,773	1,265	1,303	1,301	1,427	1,353	1,633	1,634	1,413	1,399	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	405	485	399	348	444	503	667	510	557	548	390	421	317	416	416	
With a job but not at work ⁴	209	228	107	103	162	251	346	289	260	256	172	146	224	196	192	
Males																
Total labor force.....	50,017	50,359	50,005	48,858	48,396	48,126	47,944	47,801	48,096	48,286	48,503	48,620	49,745	48,649	48,579	
Civilian labor force.....	47,412	47,759	47,406	46,252	45,774	45,510	45,332	45,186	45,440	45,589	45,751	45,835	46,940	45,882	45,756	
Unemployment.....	3,081	3,513	3,521	3,266	3,492	3,743	3,632	3,141	2,392	2,041	1,594	1,565	1,596	1,893	1,608	
Employment.....	44,331	44,247	43,884	42,986	42,282	41,767	41,700	42,045	43,047	43,548	44,156	44,270	45,344	43,989	44,148	
Nonagricultural.....	39,040	38,901	38,588	37,962	37,578	37,340	37,429	37,646	38,413	38,713	38,865	39,155	39,953	38,952	38,870	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	31,608	30,078	32,141	31,862	30,867	30,552	29,833	31,093	32,096	29,402	32,773	33,371	32,992	32,546	32,536	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,065	3,362	3,418	3,555	4,027	4,087	4,326	3,788	3,680	6,471	3,317	2,992	2,711	3,461	3,388	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,154	1,312	1,246	1,395	1,427	1,494	1,437	1,375	1,381	1,240	1,162	950	1,197	1,135	1,135	
With a job but not at work ⁴	3,214	4,149	1,782	1,151	1,289	1,273	1,776	1,325	1,262	1,458	1,534	1,630	3,299	1,743	1,810	
Agricultural.....	5,291	5,346	5,296	5,024	4,704	4,427	4,271	4,399	4,634	4,834	5,292	5,115	5,391	5,037	5,278	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	4,058	3,906	4,214	3,930	3,281	2,777	2,393	2,740	3,075	3,264	4,111	3,779	4,221	3,716	3,993	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	742	912	733	753	947	1,000	971	976	876	952	758	925	741	842	806	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	307	330	261	247	329	420	586	411	444	393	270	282	231	309	308	
With a job but not at work ⁴	184	198	89	93	147	230	321	271	239	226	153	128	198	171	171	
Females																
Total labor force.....	22,686	22,745	23,043	22,745	22,286	22,032	21,861	21,578	22,362	22,506	22,796	22,424	22,088	22,097	21,808	
Civilian labor force.....	22,655	22,714	23,012	22,713	22,254	22,000	21,829	21,546	22,330	22,473	22,763	22,390	22,054	22,064	21,774	
Unemployment.....	1,619	1,781	1,915	1,638	1,629	1,456	1,541	1,353	981	1,147	914	886	1,013	1,043	943	
Employment.....	21,036	20,933	21,096	21,075	20,625	20,544	20,288	20,193	21,349	21,326	21,849	21,404	21,041	21,021	20,831	
Nonagricultural.....	19,706	19,500	19,493	19,826	19,770	19,899	19,729	19,594	20,598	20,343	20,303	20,001	19,609	19,837	19,524	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	12,833	12,211	13,210	13,757	13,299	13,654	13,380	13,672	14,483	12,768	14,278	14,281	12,999	13,692	13,526	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,035	2,974	3,250	3,592	3,813	3,701	3,892	3,530	3,663	5,086	3,467	3,215	2,926	3,491	3,327	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,368	1,437	1,617	1,829	1,795	1,919	1,759	1,711	1,813	1,709	1,694	1,502	1,159	1,580	1,513	
With a job but not at work ⁴	2,471	2,939	1,416	648	864	625	700	681	639	780	804	1,002	2,524	1,073	1,168	
Agricultural.....	1,330	1,373	1,603	1,249	855	645	559	599	751	982	1,546	1,403	1,433	1,184	1,307	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	610	536	647	522	280	169	159	156	191	322	782	539	697	482	585	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	597	652	801	617	444	373	294	327	425	476	625	708	623	571	594	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	98	156	138	100	115	83	81	99	113	155	120	139	86	107	108	
With a job but not at work ⁴	25	29	18	10	15	20	25	18	22	30	19	17	26	25	21	

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

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

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

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

³ Survey week contained legal holiday.

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

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

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

[In thousands]

Industry	1958								1957					Annual average	
	Aug. ²	July ³	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1957	1956
Total employees.....	50,541	50,202	50,413	49,949	49,726	49,690	49,777	50,477	52,610	52,316	52,570	52,692	52,477	52,162	51,766
Mining.....	712	707	717	711	716	733	747	766	788	793	802	818	828	809	807
Metal.....	91.1	91.0	92.9	91.7	91.2	95.9	97.8	101.2	104.9	106.4	107.6	111.9	114.1	111.2	108.8
Iron.....		30.3	30.4	28.7	27.6	31.3	32.0	33.9	37.1	38.6	39.9	41.4	41.9	38.9	35.1
Copper.....		28.1	28.2	28.2	28.1	28.9	29.3	29.9	30.4	30.6	30.6	32.2	33.0	32.6	33.3
Lead and zinc.....		12.1	13.3	13.7	13.9	14.1	14.4	14.8	15.0	14.6	14.8	15.3	15.8	16.7	17.4
Anthracite.....		19.5	19.2	20.0	19.6	22.8	24.1	23.3	26.0	24.0	27.2	28.2	27.1	28.4	29.3
Bituminous-coal.....	187.4	180.0	190.1	192.2	199.0	206.3	212.4	219.8	224.2	225.7	227.8	227.9	229.1	230.0	228.6
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....		304.4	303.2	297.8	298.8	302.6	309.5	315.8	321.3	322.6	323.9	333.1	340.0	326.2	324.8
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....		191.2	190.4	187.8	188.7	189.3	190.2	191.1	191.9	190.9	192.5	198.6	202.7	193.8	192.3
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	111.7	112.1	111.8	109.5	107.6	105.0	103.2	106.1	111.3	114.3	115.8	117.0	117.3	113.3	115.2
Contract construction.....	2,942	2,888	2,806	2,685	2,493	2,316	2,173	2,387	2,612	2,805	2,956	3,018	3,057	2,808	2,929
Nonbuilding construction.....	658	647	611	520	439	400	453	519	559	647	665	677	656	556	593
Highway and street construction.....		319.7	311.1	280.5	214.7	162.6	142.8	168.8	202.2	248.7	289.6	301.9	307.9	250.1	257.9
Other nonbuilding construction.....		338.5	335.8	330.0	305.2	276.2	257.5	286.4	316.6	340.6	357.3	363.5	368.9	305.6	335.3
Building construction.....		2,230	2,159	2,074	1,973	1,877	1,773	1,934	2,093	2,216	2,309	2,353	2,380	2,222	2,336
General contractors.....		808.0	789.4	764.0	720.9	688.4	648.8	721.1	782.7	838.7	878.1	904.3	935.7	869.3	970.0
Special-trade contractors.....		1,421.5	1,369.8	1,309.9	1,252.0	1,188.6	1,124.3	1,212.9	1,309.8	1,377.5	1,431.3	1,448.5	1,443.9	1,352.7	1,366.0
Plumbing and heating.....		313.4	299.6	285.9	282.3	284.7	288.0	302.6	314.6	321.3	332.5	334.3	327.0	312.7	328.7
Painting and decorating.....		198.6	180.4	171.2	159.0	139.0	128.9	136.4	153.3	167.6	178.8	188.2	194.0	164.2	170.9
Electrical work.....		175.9	166.9	162.6	160.8	163.2	168.2	173.4	180.4	186.3	191.1	195.6	199.4	188.9	186.2
Other special-trade contractors.....		733.6	722.9	690.2	656.4	601.7	539.2	600.5	661.5	702.3	728.9	730.4	723.5	677.9	680.2
Manufacturing.....	15,489	15,172	15,206	15,023	15,104	15,355	15,593	15,865	16,302	16,561	16,783	16,903	16,949	16,782	16,903
Durable goods.....	8,584	8,502	8,564	8,480	8,564	8,742	8,906	9,138	9,429	9,608	9,718	9,734	9,821	9,821	9,835
Nondurable goods.....	6,905	6,670	6,642	6,543	6,540	6,613	6,687	6,727	6,873	6,953	7,065	7,169	7,128	6,961	7,068
<i>Durable goods</i>															
Ordnance and accessories.....	129.1	126.1	125.4	123.5	122.8	121.9	121.1	120.0	120.4	121.3	123.4	127.3	130.2	129.3	131.9
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	646.9	643.7	643.3	606.6	585.1	579.9	581.5	592.1	614.2	635.4	657.1	664.5	678.5	654.6	735.6
Logging camps and contractors.....		99.0	100.2	81.1	71.6	69.0	69.6	71.0	76.3	82.2	89.8	86.9	84.1	87.1	108.0
Sawmills and planing mills.....		321.0	318.4	307.1	296.7	295.3	294.9	299.6	311.8	322.2	329.7	336.8	343.6	331.6	378.6
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....		127.7	127.0	121.3	120.4	118.7	121.2	122.4	124.8	127.8	132.3	133.9	134.6	128.7	135.7
Wooden containers.....		44.5	45.6	45.2	44.1	44.2	43.2	45.6	46.5	47.5	48.7	49.4	48.6	49.7	54.5
Miscellaneous wood products.....		51.5	52.1	51.9	52.3	52.7	52.6	54.8	55.7	56.6	56.6	57.5	57.6	57.5	58.8
Furniture and fixtures.....	358.2	345.9	346.4	343.0	343.9	351.1	356.7	360.4	370.6	376.2	380.7	382.1	380.4	375.6	380.1
Household furniture.....		248.8	246.5	244.7	245.9	251.0	254.5	258.1	265.1	269.2	270.7	270.5	269.0	265.9	267.2
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....		41.6	42.3	41.9	43.1	43.7	44.1	44.3	45.0	46.1	47.4	48.5	48.9	48.0	48.4
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....		33.5	34.3	33.9	33.9	34.5	35.8	35.7	36.7	36.7	38.1	38.9	38.6	37.9	37.9
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....		22.0	23.3	22.5	21.0	21.9	22.3	22.3	23.8	24.2	24.5	24.2	23.9	23.8	26.6
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	528.9	520.2	513.4	501.8	498.5	499.1	504.3	515.5	536.4	550.0	557.2	562.8	560.4	552.5	563.3
Flat glass.....		28.8	27.7	26.3	27.3	28.2	31.7	33.8	35.7	35.6	35.3	34.3	34.0	34.7	35.1
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....		97.3	95.9	93.6	92.8	93.8	93.5	93.5	96.9	100.5	101.0	102.1	101.4	98.8	95.9
Glass products made of purchased glass.....		15.6	15.4	15.1	15.3	15.7	16.4	16.9	17.7	17.9	18.4	18.0	18.0	17.9	17.8
Cement, hydraulic.....		42.6	43.2	42.7	41.2	40.1	40.3	41.2	42.9	43.5	43.5	44.0	42.5	42.0	43.6
Structural clay products.....		75.2	73.0	71.2	70.0	69.0	69.9	72.4	77.4	80.0	81.4	82.7	82.8	80.4	86.6
Pottery and related products.....		42.1	41.9	41.9	44.0	44.9	45.2	45.5	47.2	48.2	48.3	48.9	48.2	49.8	54.1
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....		113.2	110.8	107.5	103.5	101.2	99.8	101.2	104.7	109.1	112.4	114.7	114.9	112.0	116.2
Cut-stone and stone products.....		18.7	18.4	17.9	18.3	17.8	17.5	17.9	18.5	18.6	19.3	19.2	19.2	19.0	19.5
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....		86.7	87.1	85.6	86.1	88.4	90.0	93.1	95.4	96.6	97.6	98.9	99.4	97.9	94.5
Primary metal industries.....	1,074.5	1,061.1	1,070.5	1,053.4	1,065.6	1,104.0	1,134.6	1,183.8	1,233.6	1,258.4	1,280.1	1,292.7	1,310.1	1,309.7	1,312.6
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....		517.1	523.9	508.1	509.8	528.9	543.9	567.2	598.8	615.3	628.5	640.5	647.1	642.7	630.2
Iron and steel foundries.....		188.2	189.6	189.7	193.9	200.4	208.4	217.6	223.3	224.0	228.5	224.3	231.4	233.8	243.0
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....		53.7	53.9	55.3	57.1	59.0	60.9	64.0	65.0	65.5	65.5	66.8	67.8	68.1	67.8
Secondary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....		11.2	10.9	10.9	11.3	11.5	11.7	12.3	12.7	12.8	13.0	13.1	12.9	13.2	14.0
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....		103.4	102.9	101.1	103.6	104.4	105.3	109.5	112.4	114.4	112.8	114.0	116.2	115.3	118.2
Nonferrous foundries.....		53.4	54.5	53.9	55.1	57.7	58.7	61.7	65.0	67.3	69.8	69.4	69.8	71.4	77.6
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....		134.1	134.8	134.4	134.8	142.1	145.7	151.5	156.4	159.1	162.0	164.6	164.9	165.2	161.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	1958								1957					Annual average	
	Aug. 1	July 1	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1957	1956
Manufacturing—Continued															
<i>Durable goods—Continued</i>															
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	1,012.3	996.1	1,004.4	987.2	998.9	1,021.3	1,042.9	1,080.7	1,116.5	1,134.9	1,137.2	1,125.7	1,125.5	1,132.3	1,119.0
Tin cans and other tinware.....	60.7	59.9	57.6	56.3	55.9	55.5	54.1	54.6	56.0	58.6	62.1	63.9	63.9	59.1	58.5
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	121.5	124.8	121.6	123.2	130.2	134.7	141.5	147.4	148.1	146.1	141.2	138.9	144.9	144.9	149.2
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	106.1	107.0	105.8	108.4	108.9	107.7	108.3	108.7	110.3	109.3	109.2	112.1	110.0	121.0	121.0
Fabricated structural metal products.....	304.0	301.6	296.9	298.0	300.9	305.3	315.8	324.1	327.0	331.6	332.7	330.9	325.2	302.4	302.4
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	198.4	202.0	198.8	201.3	207.0	215.6	228.4	240.5	246.5	243.6	233.0	234.3	245.3	238.7	238.7
Lighting fixtures.....	41.3	42.5	41.4	42.6	44.5	46.0	48.1	51.0	53.1	53.1	52.1	50.6	51.4	50.5	50.5
Fabricated wire products.....	50.0	50.1	49.4	49.7	51.4	52.4	54.4	56.0	56.9	56.9	57.3	57.8	59.0	61.5	61.5
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	114.1	116.5	115.7	119.4	122.5	125.7	130.1	134.2	137.0	138.0	138.1	137.0	137.4	137.2	137.2
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,457.5	1,452.0	1,471.9	1,485.5	1,523.4	1,558.9	1,579.7	1,609.3	1,635.7	1,657.4	1,684.8	1,704.8	1,705.2	1,737.9	1,730.1
Engines and turbines.....	89.1	90.0	92.1	93.2	95.0	96.0	95.5	96.0	95.3	94.2	94.2	94.0	95.1	96.4	84.1
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	137.2	136.0	136.8	143.9	145.5	143.9	141.2	140.1	140.3	145.1	145.0	144.7	144.7	148.4	150.0
Construction and mining machinery.....	119.0	118.7	119.6	124.6	129.0	132.3	135.4	138.3	142.3	147.5	151.8	153.1	153.1	153.1	153.1
Metalworking machinery.....	212.0	218.1	225.3	231.0	239.8	245.2	254.7	262.3	268.1	275.4	282.9	284.8	287.6	284.3	284.3
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	154.3	156.8	158.6	162.0	164.9	169.0	172.1	174.3	176.1	178.4	178.4	176.7	181.0	187.8	187.8
General industrial machinery.....	213.2	217.8	219.0	223.4	231.0	235.1	240.9	244.9	245.8	249.4	252.4	251.7	254.8	256.7	256.7
Office and store machines and devices.....	123.6	124.2	122.1	121.8	122.2	119.9	124.4	128.3	132.4	135.4	138.0	138.4	137.7	126.1	126.1
Service-industry and household machines.....	162.2	165.7	167.2	171.1	173.7	175.1	174.8	174.9	176.0	175.4	177.0	174.6	189.9	209.2	209.2
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	241.4	244.6	244.8	252.4	257.8	263.2	270.3	277.3	282.2	284.0	285.3	286.1	289.0	278.8	278.8
Electrical machinery.....	1,106.8	1,076.2	1,079.9	1,077.6	1,092.3	1,114.4	1,132.4	1,161.5	1,193.9	1,221.8	1,238.9	1,250.7	1,232.5	1,223.3	1,202.1
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	359.6	362.4	365.0	372.0	381.6	389.1	399.3	407.9	411.4	413.5	418.7	414.3	420.2	416.1	416.1
Electrical appliances.....	32.1	31.8	33.5	34.8	34.9	35.6	36.8	38.4	40.1	40.6	40.2	38.8	40.9	49.8	49.8
Insulated wire and cable.....	23.0	24.4	23.7	24.3	24.9	25.3	25.9	26.3	26.9	27.3	27.4	27.2	27.2	26.4	26.4
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	58.2	58.1	57.7	60.7	64.0	66.4	71.3	74.6	75.3	74.8	74.6	72.5	75.2	73.9	73.9
Electric lamps.....	24.7	25.5	26.2	26.8	27.8	28.7	29.3	29.9	30.0	30.1	30.2	30.0	30.2	28.5	28.5
Communication equipment.....	535.0	532.3	526.7	528.3	535.3	541.0	552.0	568.6	587.7	602.4	608.1	598.5	579.8	557.8	557.8
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	43.6	45.4	44.8	45.4	45.9	46.3	46.9	48.2	50.4	50.2	51.5	51.2	49.8	49.6	49.6
Transportation equipment.....	1,488.6	1,526.9	1,547.8	1,546.4	1,570.0	1,620.2	1,676.0	1,736.8	1,804.1	1,817.0	1,809.0	1,770.0	1,856.7	1,878.1	1,823.4
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	578.9	592.9	596.4	605.5	648.8	702.0	756.4	806.0	792.7	743.2	680.2	758.7	786.3	809.9	809.9
Aircraft and parts.....	749.2	751.2	742.8	754.2	756.6	756.8	762.4	773.9	793.7	833.5	853.9	870.4	861.7	809.3	809.3
Aircraft.....	453.2	454.2	445.5	456.6	457.8	455.3	457.5	463.9	477.0	503.7	515.9	528.1	522.3	494.4	494.4
Aircraft engines and parts.....	151.4	151.7	151.6	152.3	152.4	154.0	155.6	160.2	163.2	170.6	174.9	178.2	179.1	167.1	167.1
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	17.9	18.8	19.3	19.8	20.3	20.6	20.8	20.4	20.2	20.7	20.6	20.5	20.6	16.9	16.9
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	126.7	126.5	126.4	125.5	126.1	126.9	127.5	129.4	133.3	138.5	142.5	143.6	139.8	130.9	130.9
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	142.2	146.9	146.7	144.8	145.9	147.1	146.1	149.6	151.2	149.6	150.6	149.7	148.8	130.0	130.0
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	124.7	127.6	125.5	123.7	125.4	125.8	125.3	128.7	130.5	129.7	131.1	130.2	126.9	109.8	109.8
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	17.5	19.3	21.2	21.1	20.5	21.3	20.8	20.9	20.7	19.9	19.5	19.5	21.9	20.2	20.2
Railroad equipment.....	47.8	47.8	52.2	57.1	60.2	61.8	64.2	66.0	69.5	72.0	74.5	67.3	71.6	64.3	64.3
Other transportation equipment.....	8.8	9.0	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.3	7.7	8.6	9.9	10.7	10.8	10.6	9.7	9.9	9.9
Instruments and related products.....	313.3	306.8	309.3	313.7	317.4	320.9	325.7	331.4	334.9	336.7	338.2	339.8	337.9	335.6	335.6
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....	57.7	56.9	57.1	58.1	58.3	59.3	60.2	60.8	61.6	63.0	64.5	66.6	65.1	64.9	64.9
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	81.3	82.2	82.2	83.5	84.7	85.5	86.2	88.1	89.4	90.6	90.7	90.8	90.9	87.2	87.2
Optical instruments and lenses.....	13.6	13.7	13.5	13.4	13.3	13.4	13.7	14.0	13.9	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.9	13.9	13.9
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	41.0	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.7	41.9	42.5	42.3	42.5	41.9	41.8	41.5	42.0	41.0	41.0
Ophthalmic goods.....	23.1	23.6	23.6	23.9	24.3	24.4	24.9	25.2	26.0	25.4	25.4	25.1	25.2	25.7	25.7
Photographic apparatus.....	64.9	64.8	64.9	65.7	66.5	67.2	68.1	69.1	69.7	69.5	70.4	71.0	70.0	68.5	68.5
Watches and clocks.....	25.2	26.1	26.6	27.7	28.6	29.2	30.1	31.9	31.8	32.1	31.8	31.2	30.8	34.4	34.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	467.4	446.9	452.8	445.9	449.5	453.6	455.6	452.2	472.1	500.9	512.5	514.7	501.3	490.0	501.0
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	42.7	43.1	42.5	43.2	44.1	44.9	45.0	46.5	47.4	48.0	47.7	45.9	46.3	49.9	49.9
Musical instruments and parts.....	15.7	15.7	15.7	16.1	16.2	16.9	17.4	18.1	18.6	18.5	18.4	17.7	18.2	18.5	18.5
Toys and sporting goods.....	83.2	84.9	81.3	79.3	75.8	73.6	69.3	77.9	94.9	102.2	103.5	100.0	90.6	94.6	94.6
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....	30.3	31.5	31.9	32.1	31.9	31.6	31.8	32.2	32.8	32.9	33.0	33.0	32.0	31.9	31.9
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	54.8	56.0	53.9	55.0	58.2	59.5	58.8	60.6	61.6	62.6	64.6	63.7	61.4	64.5	64.5
Fabricated plastics products.....	80.8	80.0	79.1	80.9	83.8	85.4	86.7	88.6	91.6	92.9	93.5	91.5	91.5	87.5	87.5
Other manufacturing industries.....	139.4	141.6	141.5	142.9	143.5	143.7	143.2	148.2	154.0	155.4	154.0	149.5	150.0	154.1	154.1
<i>Nondurable goods</i>															
Food and kindred products.....	1,634.8	1,534.8	1,484.3	1,416.6	1,355.3	1,370.2	1,386.8	1,406.8	1,467.6	1,508.4	1,584.4	1,609.2	1,649.6	1,509.8	1,548.6
Meat products.....	307.7	306.8	302.0	294.1	297.5	302.7	312.8	324.4	330.9	329.5	329.2	325.8	326.2	337.0	337.0
Dairy products.....	107.4	107.2	103.4	99.1	97.5	95.8	96.3	97.5	98.8	101.4	106.0	112.1	104.9	108.7	108.7
Canning and preserving.....	257.2	210.1	174.3	169.9	157.7	161.2	162.8	181.9	200.2	270.3	358.8	337.0	220.8	233.3	233.3
Grain-mill products.....	116.6	115.3	112.2	111.3	111.7	111.7	111.7	111.8	112.7	115.5	116.6	117.0	114.3	118.4	118.4
Bakery products.....	287.4	287.4	283.3	281.9	282.1	282.7	283.6	286.3	287.8	289.1	289.4	290.7	287.2	288.4	288.4
Sugar.....	27.3	26.7	27.4	25.7	25.1	26.4	32.8	42.7	47.4	42.5	29.4	28.3	31.3	31.6	31.6
Confectionery and related products.....	68.3	71.3	70.4	71.0	74.0	75.5	76.0	82.8	84.0	83.7	81.8	77.1	77.5	78.7	78.7
Beverages.....	220.8	216.8	205.3	198.1	200.3	196.9	198.2	206.2	209.3	212.8	217.4	220.5	209.9	213.0	213.0
Miscellaneous food products.....	142.1	142.7	138.3	134.2	133.3	133.9	133.6	134.0	137.3	139.6	140.6	141.1	137.7	139.5	139.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	1958								1957					Annual average	
	Aug. 2	July 2	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1957	1956
Manufacturing—Continued															
<i>Nondurable goods—Continued</i>															
Tobacco manufactures.....	99.2	79.4	80.1	79.7	80.0	84.3	89.6	93.9	98.5	97.8	106.7	111.7	102.6	94.1	98.1
Cigarettes.....		36.3	36.5	36.0	35.8	35.6	35.8	35.7	35.7	35.8	35.2	35.8	35.7	34.6	34.2
Cigars.....		27.7	28.7	28.6	28.7	29.8	30.6	30.6	32.0	32.6	32.8	32.3	32.0	32.6	34.5
Tobacco and snuff.....		6.4	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	7.0
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		9.0	8.4	8.5	9.1	12.4	16.8	21.2	24.4	22.9	32.2	37.0	28.3	20.3	22.4
Textile-mill products.....	950.8	919.2	930.6	921.8	928.0	935.9	945.8	951.4	976.3	987.0	999.5	1,004.6	1,003.6	1,004.8	1,057.6
Scouring and combing plants.....		5.5	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.6	5.1	5.5	5.8	5.5	6.6
Yarn and thread mills.....		104.4	106.9	106.2	106.9	107.7	109.4	110.6	113.1	113.1	114.6	115.8	113.9	116.0	122.7
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		391.7	394.3	393.0	398.8	404.5	408.5	411.4	418.2	418.1	423.2	425.5	426.6	428.7	456.9
Narrow fabrics and smallwares.....		26.8	26.9	26.4	26.7	27.2	27.3	27.5	28.1	28.5	29.1	29.1	29.0	29.1	29.8
Knitting mills.....		204.5	208.7	203.3	199.9	197.7	198.0	196.6	206.8	214.8	218.4	219.3	219.8	214.5	221.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		82.9	83.8	83.9	84.9	84.6	85.8	85.6	87.1	88.2	88.6	88.7	88.1	88.4	91.7
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		41.6	42.2	42.4	44.5	46.1	46.7	47.8	48.8	49.1	50.4	50.6	50.1	51.5	54.3
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....		10.3	10.4	10.3	9.7	10.1	10.5	10.5	10.7	10.5	10.3	9.9	10.1	10.6	12.3
Miscellaneous textile goods.....		51.5	52.0	51.3	51.6	53.0	54.5	56.6	58.7	60.1	59.8	60.2	60.2	60.5	62.2
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,173.1	1,120.2	1,122.5	1,113.4	1,115.5	1,148.2	1,181.4	1,168.0	1,188.0	1,199.8	1,206.1	1,215.9	1,217.4	1,198.6	1,211.2
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		106.3	107.4	105.7	101.5	109.8	111.2	110.9	113.0	111.5	115.3	117.9	118.1	117.6	123.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		306.6	310.4	304.2	302.7	311.1	311.9	306.8	312.6	318.1	322.3	324.5	321.1	316.5	317.4
Women's outerwear.....		325.4	319.2	328.8	332.8	333.8	357.1	351.6	354.9	351.7	345.1	353.9	359.1	352.1	354.2
Women's, children's undergarments.....		106.7	109.9	110.0	114.0	115.5	116.0	115.9	118.2	121.0	121.4	121.3	119.3	119.6	120.9
Millinery.....		15.8	13.8	12.1	14.9	20.4	21.9	18.0	16.9	15.8	19.2	20.3	20.3	18.7	18.9
Children's outerwear.....		75.3	75.4	70.3	67.9	71.8	75.2	74.1	72.2	74.4	75.3	75.8	76.3	74.0	73.8
Fur goods.....		10.7	11.1	10.3	8.8	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.7	11.3	11.5	11.5	10.5	10.4	11.3
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....		53.7	55.6	53.9	53.9	55.7	55.9	56.3	58.7	60.4	60.8	60.5	60.0	59.2	62.7
Other fabricated textile products.....		119.7	119.7	118.1	119.0	120.4	122.3	124.2	130.8	135.6	135.2	130.2	132.7	130.5	128.9
Paper and allied products.....	547.0	537.2	542.0	539.3	541.7	543.6	545.7	552.1	562.0	565.8	567.9	568.9	565.3	566.3	567.7
Pulp, paper and paperboard mills.....		265.0	267.9	266.8	268.1	268.0	268.8	272.1	274.6	275.2	275.1	276.1	277.0	277.4	278.0
Paperboard containers and boxes.....		145.8	147.2	146.2	145.8	147.2	147.9	150.8	156.0	158.8	158.6	158.4	154.8	155.3	155.7
Other paper and allied products.....		126.4	126.9	126.3	127.8	128.4	129.0	129.2	131.4	131.8	134.2	134.4	133.5	133.6	134.0
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	847.4	844.4	847.2	845.5	850.9	854.2	853.2	855.8	864.1	866.7	866.5	860.9	850.9	857.9	850.5
Newsprint.....		315.8	316.9	316.1	314.9	315.5	315.0	315.2	318.4	318.3	316.9	315.7	312.1	315.0	311.9
Periodicals.....		69.4	60.1	60.8	61.5	61.8	62.1	62.6	62.7	63.1	62.5	61.6	59.6	61.7	64.4
Books.....		54.3	54.0	54.3	54.7	55.2	55.2	55.4	55.2	55.2	55.4	55.4	55.1	55.5	53.6
Commercial printing.....		218.1	219.5	219.1	221.5	222.8	222.1	223.9	228.7	225.2	225.7	223.8	223.7	223.9	221.2
Lithographing.....		65.0	65.2	65.4	65.4	65.7	65.5	65.4	67.4	67.7	67.8	67.2	66.7	66.7	64.3
Greeting cards.....		20.6	20.5	18.8	18.3	17.8	18.1	18.0	18.9	21.6	21.5	20.5	19.6	19.5	19.6
Bookbinding and related industries.....		44.2	44.4	43.9	44.4	44.8	44.6	44.8	45.2	45.7	47.1	47.4	46.0	46.1	46.0
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....		67.0	66.6	67.1	70.2	70.6	70.6	70.5	69.6	69.9	69.6	69.3	68.1	69.5	69.5
Chemicals and allied products.....	812.8	808.1	809.0	816.8	826.6	825.4	824.5	831.2	837.7	842.6	846.2	847.2	844.8	844.8	833.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....		101.2	101.7	102.1	103.7	104.4	104.9	105.9	106.1	106.7	107.7	108.7	109.1	108.2	108.6
Industrial organic chemicals.....		307.3	305.8	306.1	309.0	310.5	313.7	317.6	320.1	320.8	320.3	323.8	325.2	323.6	318.1
Drugs and medicines.....		103.5	102.9	102.6	102.9	102.7	102.1	102.3	103.0	103.0	101.8	101.5	101.4	100.0	96.7
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....		48.9	48.5	47.9	47.8	48.2	48.3	48.5	49.0	49.9	50.5	50.8	50.6	50.0	50.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....		73.5	72.3	71.2	71.6	72.3	72.6	73.1	73.6	73.9	74.9	76.0	76.7	75.4	75.6
Gum and wood chemicals.....		7.9	7.7	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.5	8.4
Fertilizers.....		30.3	33.7	42.7	46.3	41.1	35.5	34.5	32.6	32.8	34.1	33.5	31.2	35.8	36.0
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....		35.2	36.1	35.8	36.5	37.4	38.4	40.3	42.5	43.8	43.7	40.6	37.8	40.5	40.9
Miscellaneous chemicals.....		100.3	100.3	100.4	100.9	100.9	101.1	101.0	102.8	103.8	104.7	103.6	104.0	102.8	98.8
Products of petroleum and coal.....	239.3	239.9	239.1	238.3	237.9	238.4	241.4	243.8	244.8	247.7	249.2	252.7	252.9	249.5	252.1
Petroleum refining.....		193.7	192.6	192.9	193.3	194.2	195.2	196.7	196.3	197.3	197.7	200.9	201.5	199.1	200.8
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....		46.2	46.5	45.4	44.6	44.2	46.2	47.1	48.5	50.4	51.5	51.8	51.4	50.4	51.3
Rubber products.....	238.2	233.1	233.5	230.5	234.7	243.6	251.4	260.9	267.9	269.7	270.2	267.2	264.9	265.2	269.2
Tires and inner tubes.....		96.7	96.8	96.3	98.4	102.5	105.6	109.2	111.3	111.4	111.6	111.6	111.3	110.0	111.5
Rubber footwear.....		20.1	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.9	21.3	21.6	21.9	22.1	21.9	22.0	21.9	21.9	24.1
Other rubber products.....		116.3	116.2	113.6	115.6	120.2	124.5	130.1	134.7	136.2	136.7	133.6	131.7	133.3	133.6
Leather and leather products.....	361.9	353.8	353.3	340.6	339.4	360.4	366.7	363.0	366.4	367.4	368.2	370.9	376.0	369.9	379.8
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....		36.3	37.8	37.2	37.3	38.4	38.9	39.5	39.9	40.4	40.4	40.6	41.0	40.7	42.7
Industrial leather belting and packing.....		3.7	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	5.0
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....		18.1	18.1	17.3	17.1	17.8	18.8	18.9	18.8	18.4	18.3	18.2	18.8	18.9	19.8
Footwear (except rubber).....		238.7	237.2	229.5	226.9	241.8	246.2	245.6	243.7	240.0	240.4	243.3	247.4	243.8	246.3
Luggage.....		14.7	14.8	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.2	14.9	15.4	15.8	15.8	16.1	15.6	16.3
Handbags and small leather goods.....		27.6	27.3	24.6	26.5	30.6	31.2	28.2	30.6	31.7	31.8	31.1	30.9	30.1	32.8
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....		14.7	14.5	13.9	13.5	13.2	12.6	11.9	13.7	16.8	16.9	17.4	17.3	16.2	16.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	1958												1957		Annual average	
	Aug. ²	July ²	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1957	1956	
Transportation and public utilities	3,904	3,908	3,904	3,874	3,883	3,910	3,944	3,985	4,094	4,114	4,152	4,201	4,210	4,151	4,161	
Transportation.....	2,522	2,527	2,527	2,499	2,503	2,524	2,552	2,587	2,688	2,706	2,743	2,781	2,773	2,741	2,773	
Interstate railroads.....	958.2	957.1	945.8	951.9	965.8	989.5	1,013.5	1,062.8	1,076.9	1,112.4	1,134.5	1,146.6	1,123.4	1,190.5	1,190.5	
Class I railroads.....	837.5	836.5	825.5	828.8	840.3	861.9	884.1	918.9	939.6	974.5	994.8	1,006.5	984.8	1,042.6	1,042.6	
Local railways and buslines.....	95.5	95.9	96.7	97.0	97.3	101.6	100.9	101.1	101.0	103.0	103.3	103.5	103.6	109.5	109.5	
Trucking and warehousing.....	789.4	790.4	774.2	770.4	779.8	782.6	790.0	824.7	832.2	832.3	831.5	816.0	812.3	803.6	803.6	
Other transportation and services.....	683.5	683.4	682.0	683.6	680.7	678.6	682.9	699.6	695.7	695.0	711.2	707.2	701.8	669.1	669.1	
Buslines, except local.....	43.2	42.8	42.1	41.4	41.0	40.9	42.0	42.4	42.9	43.2	44.5	44.9	42.9	42.0	42.0	
Air transportation (common carrier).....	143.2	143.3	141.2	141.0	142.0	144.7	145.0	144.8	144.6	141.5	147.6	147.6	144.6	130.5	130.5	
Pipe-line transportation (except natural gas).....	26.6	26.5	25.8	25.7	25.5	25.8	25.8	25.9	26.1	26.2	27.1	27.5	26.4	25.9	25.9	
Communication.....	769	769	772	777	783	789	795	800	806	808	809	814	824	810	795	
Telephone.....	729.8	732.7	737.9	743.5	749.3	755.5	759.7	765.0	766.7	766.8	771.8	782.0	768.2	751.2	751.2	
Telegraph.....	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.5	39.0	39.1	39.9	40.3	40.3	41.0	41.3	41.5	41.4	42.6	42.6	
Other public utilities.....	613	613	605	598	597	597	598	600	600	600	606	606	613	600	593	
Gas and electric utilities.....	588.8	581.9	575.4	574.4	574.3	574.5	575.2	576.9	577.1	577.4	583.3	589.1	577.2	569.1	569.1	
Electric light and power utilities.....	261.9	260.0	257.7	257.6	257.6	258.1	258.3	258.9	259.0	259.0	262.2	264.8	258.7	250.2	250.2	
Gas utilities.....	155.0	152.3	149.8	149.3	149.1	148.9	149.2	149.7	149.8	149.6	150.7	151.8	149.0	145.3	145.3	
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	171.9	169.6	167.9	167.5	167.6	167.5	167.7	168.3	168.3	168.8	170.4	172.5	169.5	173.6	173.6	
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	23.5	23.2	23.0	23.0	22.8	22.4	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.9	23.1	23.6	23.0	23.6	23.6	
Wholesale and retail trade	11,008	10,986	11,035	10,961	10,940	10,939	10,948	11,140	12,076	11,557	11,387	11,349	11,236	11,302	11,221	
Wholesale trade.....	3,003	2,991	2,980	2,960	2,952	3,010	3,023	3,051	3,104	3,103	3,097	3,081	3,084	3,065	3,008	
Wholesalers, full-service and limited function.....	1,736.5	1,730.2	1,713.9	1,722.5	1,737.8	1,744.8	1,762.2	1,796.9	1,795.9	1,788.4	1,783.3	1,778.8	1,772.1	1,754.0	1,754.0	
Automotive.....	127.4	126.3	124.1	124.3	124.4	125.1	125.2	125.7	125.3	125.7	125.9	125.5	123.3	118.8	118.8	
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors.....	300.0	297.4	293.5	297.8	302.8	303.0	304.2	308.7	308.8	305.2	305.4	302.0	303.4	305.0	305.0	
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment.....	436.2	435.9	434.2	436.5	441.2	444.4	449.3	454.1	456.3	457.4	457.6	459.7	457.1	455.2	455.2	
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers.....	872.9	870.6	862.1	863.9	869.4	872.3	883.5	908.4	905.5	900.1	894.4	891.6	888.3	875.0	875.0	
Wholesale distributors, other.....	1,254.3	1,249.8	1,245.1	1,259.4	1,271.8	1,277.9	1,288.6	1,307.2	1,307.5	1,308.7	1,297.7	1,304.7	1,293.1	1,254.3	1,254.3	
Retail trade.....	8,005	7,995	8,055	8,001	7,958	7,929	7,925	8,089	8,972	8,454	8,290	8,268	8,372	8,237	8,213	
General merchandise stores.....	1,337.2	1,331.0	1,361.0	1,358.4	1,351.5	1,331.7	1,316.4	1,386.4	1,938.7	1,582.1	1,470.6	1,440.7	1,351.1	1,457.1	1,455.7	
Department stores and general mail-order houses.....	859.4	876.7	872.4	864.5	856.9	854.0	854.0	905.7	1,258.6	1,038.6	954.1	929.3	892.4	944.4	943.8	
Other general merchandise stores.....	471.6	484.3	486.0	487.0	474.8	462.4	480.7	680.1	543.5	516.5	511.4	478.7	512.7	511.9	511.9	
Food and liquor stores.....	1,589.7	1,590.7	1,594.1	1,593.6	1,591.7	1,598.3	1,602.2	1,599.1	1,625.5	1,611.6	1,585.0	1,576.9	1,563.5	1,573.9	1,542.4	
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets.....	1,138.7	1,140.1	1,140.7	1,139.3	1,150.0	1,151.1	1,149.9	1,157.7	1,149.1	1,124.9	1,108.8	1,090.1	1,066.9	1,076.9	1,076.9	
Dairy product stores and dealers.....	234.2	233.2	229.6	227.6	225.7	224.9	226.3	227.8	230.2	232.7	230.6	244.4	234.3	231.9	231.9	
Other food and liquor stores.....	217.8	220.8	223.3	224.8	222.6	226.2	222.9	240.0	233.8	229.9	230.5	229.0	232.7	233.6	233.6	
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	755.0	754.5	755.7	756.6	757.2	768.0	778.4	792.6	823.5	811.0	803.0	802.7	806.9	804.2	809.6	
Apparel and accessories stores.....	552.9	561.1	591.8	586.7	583.7	576.2	554.8	583.3	719.3	626.3	608.6	597.9	555.7	604.6	610.3	
Other retail trade.....	3,769.9	3,757.7	3,752.0	3,705.4	3,673.9	3,653.4	3,673.2	3,727.5	3,865.1	3,822.5	3,822.7	3,849.6	3,854.8	3,796.8	3,795.4	
Furniture and appliance stores.....	384.8	385.6	385.0	385.4	387.3	390.0	390.3	410.4	399.1	394.8	390.2	390.5	394.8	395.8	395.8	
Drug stores.....	353.5	351.9	349.3	347.7	345.7	345.8	345.8	357.5	385.0	361.3	361.1	355.2	356.4	354.7	341.2	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,410	2,410	2,391	2,370	2,356	2,348	2,343	2,344	2,353	2,360	2,361	2,366	2,394	2,348	2,308	
Banks and trust companies.....	621.1	615.0	610.4	612.2	612.4	612.1	610.5	610.7	610.4	608.3	607.2	615.5	602.8	578.7	578.7	
Security dealers and exchanges.....	85.2	83.8	83.3	83.2	83.8	84.0	83.7	83.9	83.9	83.8	84.2	85.6	83.8	82.4	82.4	
Insurance carriers and agents.....	904.2	895.6	892.3	893.8	892.7	889.6	887.6	886.8	884.6	880.3	879.9	885.1	869.6	825.9	825.9	
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	799.0	796.3	783.5	766.8	759.1	756.9	762.0	771.6	780.8	788.3	794.9	807.7	792.0	821.1	821.1	
Service and miscellaneous	6,449	6,470	6,488	6,455	6,384	6,267	6,240	6,241	6,318	6,367	6,406	6,412	6,404	6,336	6,160	
Hotels and lodging places.....	606.3	538.1	510.0	499.9	476.4	476.7	473.2	487.0	495.8	505.2	547.3	627.0	531.0	515.4	515.4	
Personal services.....	318.1	318.1	314.1	310.6	310.8	311.3	316.2	319.0	321.2	323.8	325.7	329.3	326.3	332.3	332.3	
Laundries.....	167.6	173.4	172.1	168.9	164.6	162.7	165.9	168.0	170.7	172.6	169.1	164.2	169.8	165.8	165.8	
Motion pictures.....	193.9	192.6	193.5	192.9	185.9	186.1	186.8	190.9	197.7	205.0	210.1	208.3	204.1	223.4	223.4	
Government	7,627	7,661	7,866	7,870	7,850	7,822	7,789	7,749	8,067	7,759	7,723	7,625	7,399	7,626	7,277	
Federal ³	2,200	2,192	2,184	2,151	2,150	2,141	2,140	2,137	2,470	2,148	2,156	2,179	2,212	2,217	2,209	
Executive.....	2,164.6	2,156.8	2,123.8	2,123.5	2,114.7	2,113.3	2,110.5	2,443.4	2,120.9	2,128.9	2,152.7	2,184.7	2,190.2	2,183.1	2,183.1	
Department of Defense.....	968.7	966.5	958.3	956.9	953.8	953.6	952.3	954.5	961.2	971.5	995.3	1,018.1	1,007.3	1,034.1	1,034.1	
Post Office Department.....	538.9	535.9	528.2	530.5	531.1	532.8	532.9	564.6	533.8	526.6	523.7	521.9	551.4	535.3	535.3	
Other agencies.....	657.0	654.4	637.3	636.1	629.8	626.9	625.3	624.3	625.9	630.8	633.7	644.7	631.5	613.7	613.7	
Legislative.....	22.2	22.3	22.0	21.9	21.9	21.9	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.0	22.1	22.3	22.1	21.9	21.9	
Judicial.....	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	
State and local ⁴	5,427	5,469	5,682	5,719	5,700	5,681	5,649	5,612	5,597	5,611	5,567	5,446	5,187	5,409	5,068	
State.....	1,440.9	1,466.7	1,473.1	1,462.9	1,453.6	1,443.2	1,435.2	1,418.5	1,417.3	1,408.6	1,375.8	1,341.2	1,382.9	1,300.6	1,300.6	
Local.....	4,027.7	4,215.0	4,245.5	4,237.1	4,227.0	4,205.5	4,176.9	4,178.7	4,194.1	4,157.9	4,070.1	3,845.3	4,025.7	3,767.8	3,767.8	
Education.....	2,221.7	2,483.2	2,608.6	2,617.6	2,628.5	2,614.2	2,584.0	2,586.1	2,600.1	2,552.0	2,392.2	2,079.3	2,401.8	2,219.7	2,219.7	
Other.....	3,246.9	3,198.5	3,110.0	3,082.4	3,052.1	3,034.5	3,028.1	3,011.1	3,011.3	3,014.5	3,053.7	3,107.2	3,006.8	2,848.7	2,848.7	

¹ Beginning with the August 1958 issue, figures for 1956-58 differ from those previously published because of the adjustment of the employment estimates to 1st quarter 19

TABLE A-3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹

[In thousands]

Industry	1958							1957					Annual average		
	Aug. ²	July ²	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1957	1956
Mining	558	569	563	567	583	597	616	638	643	653	667	676	664	673	
Metal	73.9	76.4	75.2	74.4	79.2	81.0	84.3	88.2	89.2	90.4	94.2	96.1	94.4	92.9	
Iron.....	25.5	25.8	24.1	22.9	26.4	27.2	29.0	32.1	33.5	34.8	36.0	36.5	33.9	30.4	
Copper.....	22.8	22.9	22.9	22.8	23.7	24.1	24.7	25.3	25.3	25.1	26.7	27.4	27.3	28.3	
Lead and zinc.....	9.7	10.8	11.2	11.4	11.6	11.9	12.3	12.5	12.1	12.2	12.7	13.2	14.1	14.9	
Anthracite.....	17.6	17.4	18.2	17.9	21.1	22.3	21.7	24.2	22.3	25.3	26.3	25.1	26.4	26.8	
Bituminous-coal.....	158.7	169.2	171.3	177.3	184.2	190.3	196.9	202.4	203.2	205.9	206.0	206.9	208.4	208.8	
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....	213.1	211.4	206.2	206.7	210.4	217.3	223.6	229.0	231.6	232.5	241.4	248.1	238.0	245.4	
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....	115.7	114.8	112.3	113.1	113.9	115.0	116.2	117.0	117.2	118.5	124.1	128.3	122.6	128.0	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	95.1	94.8	92.5	90.6	87.9	86.0	89.0	94.3	97.1	98.6	99.4	99.9	96.3	98.6	
Contract construction	2,508	2,432	2,318	2,132	1,961	1,817	2,025	2,249	2,440	2,587	2,651	2,683	2,442	2,559	
Nonbuilding construction.....	584	573	538	448	370	331	382	447	517	575	505	607	515	520	
Highway and street construction.....	294.5	285.6	255.8	191.1	140.0	120.5	144.1	178.9	224.9	265.9	278.7	284.5	226.8	234.8	
Other nonbuilding construction.....	289.4	287.4	282.1	257.3	229.8	210.4	237.7	268.5	291.6	309.4	316.2	322.8	288.5	284.8	
Building construction.....	1,924	1,859	1,780	1,684	1,591	1,486	1,643	1,802	1,923	2,012	2,056	2,076	1,927	2,039	
General contractors.....	712.6	695.5	670.1	629	596.9	556.0	626.7	690.4	744.7	782.4	807.6	835.5	772.6	868.6	
Special-trade contractors.....	1,210.9	1,163.9	1,110.0	1,066.5	983.6	930.3	1,015.8	1,111.9	1,177.9	1,229.8	1,248.7	1,240.3	1,154.1	1,170.0	
Plumbing and heating.....	255.7	243.3	230.4	227.8	230.0	233.6	247.2	259.9	266.1	276.9	279.1	270.1	265.9	271.9	
Painting and decorating.....	181.2	163.5	155.1	137.1	124.1	113.9	122.0	138.6	153.0	164.3	173.7	179.3	150.1	157.4	
Electrical work.....	140.2	132.5	128.9	127.1	128.7	133.1	137.4	143.9	149.2	153.8	157.5	160.7	151.7	149.7	
Other special-trade contractors.....	633.8	624.6	605.6	564.5	510.8	449.7	509.2	569.5	609.6	634.8	638.4	630.2	586.4	591.0	
Manufacturing	11,681	11,373	11,415	11,245	11,310	11,542	11,767	12,024	12,449	12,694	12,896	12,993	13,020	12,911	13,195
Durable goods.....	6,355	6,281	6,350	6,299	6,337	6,502	6,653	6,869	7,153	7,322	7,413	7,414	7,489	7,523	7,667
Nondurable goods.....	5,326	5,092	5,065	4,976	4,973	5,040	5,114	5,155	5,296	5,372	5,483	5,579	5,531	5,388	5,528
Durable goods															
Ordnance and accessories.....	68.8	67.5	68.3	67.8	69.0	67.7	67.0	67.6	69.2	70.3	71.6	74.9	77.2	76.9	83.8
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	582.8	578.7	578.3	542.4	520.3	515.0	516.5	526.4	548.8	569.5	590.4	598.6	612.1	588.3	666.7
Logging camps and contractors.....	92.6	93.8	74.9	65.5	62.9	63.5	64.8	70.1	75.9	83.3	80.2	86.6	80.1	100.3	
Sawmills and planing mills.....	294.1	290.9	279.7	269.1	267.5	267.5	272.1	284.0	294.2	301.6	309.0	316.6	303.5	349.2	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	107.1	106.9	101.6	100.1	98.5	100.6	101.6	104.2	107.2	111.2	113.4	113.7	108.3	114.7	
Wooden containers.....	40.3	41.3	40.9	39.9	40.0	39.0	41.3	42.3	43.2	44.4	45.1	44.2	45.5	50.2	
Miscellaneous wood products.....	44.6	45.4	45.3	45.7	46.1	45.9	46.6	48.2	49.0	49.9	50.9	51.0	50.9	52.3	
Furniture and fixtures.....	299.4	286.1	286.8	283.5	283.2	290.1	295.3	298.5	308.7	313.7	318.9	320.8	318.6	314.2	319.2
Household furniture.....	211.9	210.4	208.4	208.9	213.9	217.5	220.6	227.7	231.3	233.5	233.7	231.9	228.9	230.9	
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....	32.5	32.9	32.7	33.5	33.9	34.2	34.5	35.2	36.1	37.5	38.7	39.0	38.2	39.1	
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....	24.7	25.2	24.8	24.8	25.4	26.4	26.3	27.2	27.3	28.6	29.3	29.1	28.4	28.6	
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	17.0	18.3	17.6	16.0	16.9	17.2	17.1	18.6	19.0	19.3	19.1	18.6	18.7	20.6	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	433.4	422.8	416.5	404.9	402.2	402.7	408.0	418.5	439.6	453.0	459.8	465.1	462.7	456.0	470.7
Flat glass.....	24.8	23.9	22.4	23.5	24.3	27.8	30.1	31.9	31.8	31.4	30.3	29.8	30.9	31.4	
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	82.2	80.8	78.4	77.4	78.6	78.2	77.7	77.1	84.9	85.4	86.8	86.1	83.4	81.0	
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	12.7	12.5	12.2	12.3	12.6	13.5	13.9	14.8	15.4	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.0	15.1	
Cement, hydraulic.....	35.2	35.7	35.3	33.8	32.8	33.0	33.9	35.8	36.4	36.4	36.9	35.5	35.0	36.7	
Structural clay products.....	65.5	63.3	61.7	60.4	59.2	59.8	62.4	67.5	69.7	71.2	72.7	72.8	70.3	76.8	
Pottery and related products.....	35.8	35.7	35.4	37.5	38.4	38.8	38.9	40.6	41.9	41.9	42.5	41.9	43.3	47.6	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	90.7	88.4	85.2	82.1	80.1	78.8	80.3	83.8	88.0	91.2	93.0	93.5	90.6	95.1	
Cut-stone and stone products.....	16.1	15.9	15.3	15.7	15.2	15.0	15.3	15.9	16.1	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.5	17.0	
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	59.8	60.3	59.0	59.5	61.5	63.1	66.0	68.2	69.4	70.2	71.2	71.4	71.0	70.0	
Primary metal industries.....	865.6	852.4	859.3	840.4	848.5	885.1	912.5	958.4	1,005.6	1,029.8	1,050.7	1,062.7	1,079.5	1,081.6	1,097.4
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	419.5	424.6	408.3	407.3	426.8	440.0	462.0	492.0	508.3	522.3	533.2	539.7	537.0	532.6	
Iron and steel foundries.....	158.8	159.8	159.8	163.5	169.6	177.4	186.3	191.6	192.3	195.8	192.5	199.3	201.6	211.7	
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	40.9	41.0	42.3	43.8	45.3	47.0	49.6	50.7	51.2	51.1	52.3	53.1	53.5	54.5	
Secondary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.7	9.0	9.1	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.8	10.5	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....	78.8	78.3	76.5	78.7	79.3	79.9	83.5	86.4	88.2	86.5	87.7	90.0	89.2	93.6	
Nonferrous foundries.....	42.5	43.6	42.7	43.9	46.0	46.9	49.5	52.6	54.9	57.2	56.6	56.9	58.6	64.2	
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	103.9	104.3	103.1	103.4	110.0	113.1	118.8	123.3	125.8	128.2	130.7	130.9	131.9	130.3	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	779.5	763.7	772.6	755.9	765.8	786.6	805.8	840.0	875.4	894.6	896.5	884.0	884.6	892.5	890.5
Tin cans and other tinware.....	52.9	52.3	50.0	48.9	48.3	47.9	46.4	46.8	48.3	50.9	54.3	55.9	51.4	51.2	
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	93.6	96.7	93.4	94.8	101.4	105.5	112.1	117.9	118.4	116.4	111.8	109.4	115.5	120.4	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	80.2	81.4	80.3	82.6	83.0	81.9	82.4	82.9	84.8	83.4	83.6	86.2	83.9	93.8	
Fabricated structural metal products.....	220.9	218.9	214.8	216.0	219.0	222.6	232.0	240.1	243.3	247.5	248.4	246.4	241.8	225.5	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	157.6	161.4	158.3	159.5	165.0	172.8	184.1	196.4	202.9	200.0	188.3	191.0	201.3	197.4	
Lighting fixtures.....	31.1	32.2	31.2	32.2	33.9	35.3	37.1	40.4	42.2	42.3	41.2	39.8	40.8	40.4	
Fabricated wire products.....	39.3	39.7	38.9	39.0	40.7	41.4	43.5	45.0	45.9	45.8	46.2	46.7	47.9	50.8	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	88.1	90.0	89.0	92.8	95.3	98.4	102.4	105.9	108.8	110.2	110.2	109.2	109.9	111.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1958										1957					Annual average	
	Aug. ²	July ¹	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1957	1956		
Manufacturing—Continued																	
<i>Durable goods—Continued</i>																	
Machinery (except electrical).....	995.5	992.7	1,014.1	1,028.6	1,060.8	1,090.2	1,108.6	1,134.0	1,159.1	1,179.4	1,204.4	1,223.0	1,215.7	1,255.7	1,278.7		
Engines and turbines.....	56.3	58.1	60.8	62.3	64.2	65.7	65.9	66.5	66.6	66.0	66.0	65.8	66.4	63.3	61.2		
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	94.5	94.5	95.2	101.0	101.5	100.5	98.3	97.5	97.5	102.4	102.1	101.6	101.6	105.7	108.4		
Construction and mining machinery.....	79.9	79.8	80.1	84.3	87.6	90.7	93.3	95.8	99.3	104.1	108.1	108.7	108.7	109.4	111.8		
Metalworking machinery.....	152.0	157.6	164.0	168.7	175.9	180.5	188.8	194.7	199.5	206.0	213.1	213.6	218.2	218.7			
Special industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	103.6	105.8	107.5	110.1	112.3	115.8	118.3	120.3	121.8	123.5	123.6	121.4	125.9	133.3			
General industrial machinery.....	132.0	136.2	137.2	140.7	146.8	149.4	154.7	157.6	158.9	161.7	163.8	162.4	165.3	172.7			
Office and store machines and devices.....	82.2	83.1	81.7	81.3	81.8	81.0	83.9	89.5	93.3	96.7	98.1	97.1	99.2	95.2			
Service industry and household machines.....	117.0	120.7	121.7	125.8	127.8	128.3	128.1	127.7	129.0	128.3	129.4	126.6	141.2	160.1			
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	175.2	178.3	180.4	186.6	192.3	196.7	202.7	209.5	214.0	215.7	219.0	217.9	221.5	217.3			
Electrical machinery.....	738.1	710.2	716.4	715.3	729.2	749.3	766.6	793.3	824.5	851.2	868.1	877.5	860.2	857.7	870.3		
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	235.0	237.7	239.6	245.9	253.5	259.9	268.1	275.9	278.9	280.7	285.5	281.1	288.4	297.2			
Electrical appliances.....	23.3	22.8	24.4	25.6	25.5	26.1	27.2	28.8	30.5	30.9	30.4	29.0	31.2	39.6			
Insulated wire and cable.....	17.1	18.5	17.7	18.3	18.8	19.1	19.7	20.1	20.7	21.0	21.0	20.8	20.9	20.9			
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	43.7	43.5	43.1	45.6	48.7	51.0	55.5	58.7	59.8	58.7	58.0	56.2	59.3	59.0			
Electric lamps.....	20.9	21.6	22.3	22.8	23.8	24.6	25.2	25.7	25.7	25.9	26.0	25.8	26.1	25.1			
Communication equipment.....	339.4	339.7	336.1	338.7	346.3	353.1	364.1	380.8	399.7	414.4	419.1	410.2	395.8	392.0			
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	30.8	32.6	32.1	32.3	32.7	32.8	33.5	34.5	36.6	36.5	37.5	37.1	36.0	36.5			
Transportation equipment.....	1,021.3	1,062.7	1,083.8	1,081.2	1,103.0	1,152.7	1,206.9	1,266.7	1,329.6	1,337.2	1,316.2	1,268.6	1,352.1	1,383.6	1,354.1		
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	433.2	443.5	446.3	453.5	495.7	546.0	599.1	648.7	637.1	586.1	523.4	602.8	630.1	648.5			
Aircraft and parts.....	470.4	476.2	467.7	479.3	482.6	483.8	489.9	497.6	510.9	539.3	550.7	563.1	563.6	537.4			
Aircraft.....	287.8	291.6	281.5	292.7	294.4	293.2	295.6	299.7	307.6	326.4	332.2	342.2	340.9	326.8			
Aircraft engines and parts.....	87.8	88.7	89.2	89.5	89.6	90.9	93.3	95.8	98.4	103.4	106.0	107.6	111.3	105.3			
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	11.8	12.8	13.3	13.8	13.9	14.1	14.3	13.9	13.8	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.9	11.3			
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	83.0	83.1	83.7	83.3	84.7	85.6	86.7	88.2	91.1	95.4	98.5	99.4	97.5	94.0			
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	119.1	123.9	123.6	121.8	123.0	124.6	123.9	127.0	128.3	127.1	128.2	127.3	127.2	111.4			
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	104.3	107.5	105.4	103.8	105.5	106.2	105.7	108.9	110.8	110.3	112.0	111.1	108.5	93.9			
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	14.8	16.4	18.2	18.0	17.5	18.4	18.2	18.1	17.5	16.8	16.2	16.2	18.7	17.5			
Railroad equipment.....	33.1	33.0	37.0	41.8	44.5	46.0	47.9	49.4	52.7	54.8	57.2	50.0	54.7	48.6			
Other transportation equipment.....	6.9	7.2	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.5	5.9	6.9	8.2	8.9	9.1	8.9	8.0	8.2			
Instruments and related products.....	203.3	195.8	199.1	200.4	204.1	207.8	210.9	214.9	220.3	222.8	224.3	225.9	226.0	226.2	230.3		
Laboratory, scientific and engineering instruments.....	30.6	31.2	31.4	31.8	32.2	32.8	33.3	33.9	34.1	34.7	35.2	36.2	36.6	37.7			
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	53.4	54.1	54.4	55.6	56.6	57.0	57.6	59.1	60.2	61.2	61.9	61.9	62.1	61.1			
Optical instruments and lenses.....	8.9	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.4	9.8	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.3	10.6			
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	26.9	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.5	27.8	28.2	28.8	29.0	28.6	28.4	28.2	28.9	28.5			
Ophthalmic goods.....	17.8	18.2	18.2	18.4	18.8	18.8	19.3	19.6	20.4	20.3	19.8	19.6	19.6	20.3			
Photographic apparatus.....	38.4	38.3	38.8	39.8	40.4	41.4	42.2	42.5	42.8	42.7	44.0	44.2	43.7	44.1			
Watches and clocks.....	19.8	20.9	21.3	22.2	23.2	23.7	24.5	26.1	26.1	26.6	26.4	25.8	25.0	28.0			
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	367.6	348.4	354.5	348.1	350.6	354.4	355.0	351.1	372.0	400.0	411.7	413.3	400.4	390.6	405.1		
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	32.9	33.4	32.8	33.4	34.3	34.8	34.9	36.4	37.4	37.9	37.5	35.9	36.3	39.9			
Musical instruments and parts.....	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.3	13.4	14.2	14.7	15.4	16.0	15.9	15.8	15.2	15.3	15.7			
Toys and sporting goods.....	69.2	70.7	67.5	64.7	61.2	59.1	54.8	63.3	80.4	87.3	88.2	84.4	75.6	79.6			
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....	21.8	22.8	23.1	23.3	23.1	22.6	22.9	23.9	24.4	24.8	25.0	25.0	24.0	23.8			
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	43.3	44.5	42.3	43.2	46.4	47.4	46.5	48.0	49.0	49.9	52.0	51.5	49.2	52.3			
Fabricated plastics products.....	61.8	61.0	59.9	61.8	64.5	65.5	66.6	68.8	71.3	72.6	72.9	70.6	71.6	70.2			
Other manufacturing industries.....	106.6	109.2	109.5	110.9	111.5	111.4	110.7	116.2	121.5	123.3	121.9	117.8	118.6	123.6			
<i>Nondurable goods</i>																	
Food and kindred products.....	1,188.2	1,085.4	1,038.7	977.5	948.5	941.7	951.0	969.0	1,027.3	1,067.9	1,140.4	1,218.9	1,194.2	1,065.7	1,104.0		
Meat products.....	244.5	243.1	238.6	230.8	233.4	238.5	247.9	258.8	264.8	263.4	262.0	258.3	259.2	268.8			
Dairy products.....	73.3	73.0	69.8	65.8	64.3	62.6	62.9	63.8	64.9	67.1	70.3	75.6	69.6	72.1			
Canning and preserving.....	221.5	176.8	141.1	136.7	124.4	128.3	129.9	149.1	167.4	236.4	323.1	301.4	187.7	201.5			
Grain-mill products.....	82.1	81.0	78.4	77.7	78.2	78.3	77.9	78.0	78.7	81.3	82.3	82.0	79.5	83.5			
Bakery products.....	166.9	167.5	164.2	162.8	163.2	164.5	164.9	168.4	170.3	171.5	171.7	172.4	169.9	172.0			
Sugar.....	21.9	21.4	22.1	20.4	19.7	21.1	27.6	37.3	41.9	37.1	24.2	23.2	26.1	26.4			
Confectionery and related products.....	55.3	58.0	56.7	57.2	60.3	61.8	62.2	68.2	69.7	69.6	67.7	63.0	63.5	64.3			
Beverages.....	121.4	119.5	111.8	105.6	107.8	105.2	105.9	112.6	116.1	118.1	120.8	121.3	116.1	119.7			
Miscellaneous food products.....	98.5	98.4	94.8	91.5	90.4	90.7	89.8	91.1	94.1	95.9	96.8	97.0	94.1	95.7			
Tobacco manufactures.....	88.7	69.6	70.2	69.8	70.1	74.2	79.2	83.9	88.6	87.7	96.6	101.5	92.7	84.4	89.5		
Cigarettes.....	31.4	31.5	31.1	30.9	30.7	31.0	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	30.6	31.2	31.1	30.2	30.7		
Cigars.....	26.1	27.1	27.0	27.0	28.0	28.8	28.9	30.3	30.9	31.1	30.6	30.3	30.9	32.8			
Tobacco and snuff.....	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.9			
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	6.7	6.2	6.3	6.8	10.1	14.1	18.4	21.7	20.2	29.4	34.2	25.8	17.8	20.1			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1958									1957					Annual average	
	Aug. ²	July ²	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1957	1956	
Manufacturing—Continued																
<i>Nondurable goods—Continued</i>																
Textile-mill products.....	860.2	829.6	839.7	830.5	837.2	844.2	854.7	860.9	884.8	894.8	907.2	913.1	912.2	912.9	965.9	
Scouring and combing plants.....		5.0	4.9	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.2	5.0	6.1	
Yarn and thread mills.....		96.0	98.5	97.5	98.3	99.1	100.8	101.9	104.5	104.6	106.0	107.1	105.3	107.2	113.7	
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		364.3	366.7	365.5	371.6	376.9	381.1	384.4	390.9	390.6	395.7	398.1	399.4	401.5	429.7	
Narrow fabrics and smallwares.....		23.2	23.3	22.9	23.2	23.7	23.8	23.9	24.6	24.8	25.4	25.6	25.3	25.4	26.2	
Knitting mills.....		184.5	188.5	183.0	179.8	177.2	177.8	176.5	186.2	194.3	197.9	199.1	199.5	194.3	201.2	
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		71.7	72.4	72.5	73.6	73.4	74.7	74.8	76.0	77.0	77.4	77.6	77.1	77.1	80.1	
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		33.8	34.1	34.1	36.1	37.6	38.2	39.1	40.1	40.2	41.5	41.6	41.3	42.5	45.7	
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....		9.3	9.3	9.2	8.6	9.1	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.1	8.7	9.0	9.4	10.8	
Miscellaneous textile goods.....		41.8	42.0	41.4	41.6	42.8	44.3	46.5	48.7	49.9	49.7	50.3	50.1	50.5	52.4	
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,042.9	992.4	993.6	984.7	986.7	1,017.7	1,050.6	1,036.8	1,054.6	1,065.7	1,071.1	1,081.0	1,081.6	1,064.5	1,079.8	
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		94.1	95.1	93.3	89.3	97.2	98.7	98.5	100.4	99.3	102.7	105.6	105.5	105.3	110.9	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		279.6	283.2	277.0	275.6	284.3	285.7	279.6	285.3	290.4	294.2	296.7	293.7	288.9	291.5	
Women's outerwear.....		288.7	282.5	292.1	296.4	295.7	318.7	313.4	315.1	312.2	305.1	313.3	318.7	312.0	314.0	
Women's, children's undergarments.....		94.7	97.6	97.7	101.3	103.3	103.7	103.6	105.7	108.3	108.7	108.6	106.4	106.8	108.4	
Millinery.....		13.8	11.8	10.1	12.7	18.0	19.3	15.7	14.6	13.7	16.7	17.8	17.8	16.3	16.5	
Children's outerwear.....		66.6	66.8	62.0	69.4	63.3	66.6	65.7	64.0	65.9	66.7	67.3	67.9	65.7	66.0	
Fur goods.....		8.3	8.5	7.9	6.5	7.2	7.5	7.6	8.2	8.7	8.9	8.9	8.0	7.8	8.4	
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....		48.0	49.3	47.8	48.0	49.9	50.1	50.5	53.1	54.5	54.9	54.7	54.1	53.2	56.3	
Other fabricated textile products.....		98.6	98.8	96.8	97.5	98.8	100.3	102.2	108.2	112.7	113.2	108.1	109.5	108.5	107.8	
Paper and allied products.....	439.4	428.3	433.4	431.7	434.2	435.7	438.4	444.8	454.8	458.1	460.5	459.6	456.6	458.8	463.4	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....		215.2	218.8	218.5	220.1	220.0	221.0	223.6	226.5	227.3	227.0	227.2	228.0	229.1	230.4	
Paperboard containers and boxes.....		115.8	117.1	116.1	115.6	116.7	117.7	120.8	126.0	128.4	128.4	127.2	124.5	125.2	127.2	
Other paper and allied products.....		97.3	97.5	97.1	98.5	99.0	99.7	100.4	102.3	102.4	105.1	105.2	104.1	104.5	105.8	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	542.0	538.6	541.0	540.4	544.7	547.0	545.8	549.2	556.6	559.1	560.6	557.0	547.1	553.2	549.6	
Newspapers.....		155.7	157.5	157.4	155.9	156.2	155.9	156.4	158.9	158.5	157.5	156.9	153.5	156.1	155.1	
Periodicals.....		24.5	24.6	25.6	25.8	25.9	25.8	26.0	25.7	25.9	26.1	25.6	24.4	25.6	27.8	
Books.....		33.3	33.1	33.3	33.7	34.3	34.6	34.7	34.8	34.9	35.0	35.1	34.6	35.2	33.4	
Commercial printing.....		175.2	176.0	175.7	178.1	178.9	178.5	180.7	185.9	182.6	183.5	182.4	180.7	181.3	179.6	
Lithographing.....		49.0	49.3	49.6	49.6	49.8	49.5	49.4	51.3	51.6	51.8	51.1	50.6	50.7	48.5	
Greeting cards.....		14.8	14.7	13.2	12.8	12.3	12.4	12.3	13.1	15.7	15.7	14.9	14.1	13.8	14.1	
Bookbinding and related industries.....		34.6	34.8	34.2	34.8	35.2	34.8	35.3	35.7	36.2	37.7	38.0	36.8	37.0	37.2	
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....		51.5	51.0	51.4	54.0	54.4	54.3	54.4	53.2	53.7	53.3	53.0	52.4	53.5	53.9	
Chemicals and allied products.....	503.9	498.8	500.1	510.0	519.3	519.0	518.5	525.3	532.8	537.3	542.0	541.8	537.8	545.1	553.3	
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....		65.8	66.9	67.3	68.5	69.2	69.5	70.5	71.0	71.5	72.7	72.8	73.0	73.0	75.0	
Industrial organic chemicals.....		189.2	186.8	187.7	190.1	192.3	195.7	199.7	202.8	203.9	203.9	207.1	207.2	210.3	217.0	
Drugs and medicines.....		57.2	57.4	57.6	58.1	58.3	58.0	58.6	59.7	59.6	58.8	58.2	58.0	57.9	57.2	
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....		29.6	29.5	29.0	29.1	29.6	29.7	29.8	30.1	30.8	31.2	31.5	31.2	30.7	30.3	
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....		44.1	43.4	42.4	42.5	43.0	43.1	43.7	44.1	44.2	45.3	46.3	46.8	45.9	47.0	
Gum and wood chemicals.....		6.5	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.2	7.1	
Fertilizers.....		21.0	24.1	33.1	36.7	31.5	26.1	25.0	23.5	23.7	25.1	24.4	22.3	26.7	27.3	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....		22.9	23.4	23.5	24.6	25.5	26.4	28.1	29.9	31.1	31.2	28.4	25.8	28.1	28.6	
Miscellaneous chemicals.....		62.5	62.3	62.8	63.2	63.1	63.5	63.3	65.1	65.9	66.6	65.8	66.0	65.3	63.8	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	157.5	158.1	157.9	157.5	156.7	156.4	158.7	161.0	163.1	165.6	167.2	169.3	169.5	168.0	172.2	
Petroleum refining.....		122.4	121.7	122.3	122.4	122.7	123.3	124.7	125.4	125.9	126.6	128.2	128.9	128.1	131.0	
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....		35.7	36.2	35.2	34.3	33.7	35.4	36.3	37.7	39.7	40.6	41.1	40.6	39.9	41.2	
Rubber products.....	179.7	175.2	175.8	172.3	176.0	184.0	191.3	200.9	207.7	209.2	209.8	206.7	204.4	205.9	211.1	
Tires and inner tubes.....		71.0	71.2	70.4	72.1	76.0	78.5	81.6	83.6	84.0	84.4	84.4	84.2	83.3	85.2	
Rubber footwear.....		15.9	16.3	16.3	16.5	16.7	17.0	17.5	17.8	17.8	17.6	17.5	17.1	17.6	19.8	
Other rubber products.....		88.3	88.3	85.6	87.4	91.3	95.8	101.8	106.3	107.4	107.8	104.8	103.1	105.0	106.1	
Leather and leather products.....	323.3	316.1	314.3	301.5	299.9	320.0	326.2	322.8	325.6	326.6	327.4	330.2	335.2	329.2	339.0	
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.....		32.2	33.6	33.0	33.0	34.2	34.8	35.2	35.6	35.9	36.0	36.3	36.8	36.4	38.4	
Industrial leather belting and packing.....		2.8	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.8	
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....		16.2	16.2	15.4	15.1	15.8	16.8	16.9	16.7	16.3	16.3	16.2	16.8	16.8	17.7	
Footwear (except rubber).....		215.3	213.0	205.4	202.4	217.1	221.3	220.8	218.8	215.3	215.9	218.5	222.4	219.1	221.5	
Luggage.....		12.2	12.4	12.0	11.8	11.7	11.8	11.8	12.3	12.9	13.2	13.2	13.6	13.1	13.9	
Handbags and small leather goods.....		24.4	23.6	20.8	22.8	26.6	27.0	24.3	26.7	27.8	27.7	27.2	27.0	26.1	28.9	
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....		13.0	12.8	12.2	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.2	11.8	14.7	14.8	15.3	15.2	14.2	14.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1958								1957					Annual average	
	Aug. ²	July ²	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1957	1956
Transportation and public utilities:															
Other public utilities.....	548	541	534	534	534	534	534	535	538	539	538	545	551	540	535
Gas and electric utilities.....	527.2	520.4	513.8	513.4	513.7	514.1	515.0	517.4	518.3	517.9	524.2	530.0	519.0	513.8	
Electric light and power utilities.....	227.1	224.9	222.4	222.5	222.8	223.5	224.0	225.5	225.9	225.6	229.4	231.7	226.0	219.6	
Gas utilities.....	141.6	138.9	136.3	136.0	135.7	135.7	136.2	136.7	136.9	136.6	137.7	139.1	136.4	133.4	
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	158.5	156.6	155.1	154.9	155.2	154.9	154.8	155.2	155.5	155.7	157.1	159.2	156.6	160.8	
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	21.1	20.7	20.5	20.4	20.3	20.0	20.0	20.2	20.4	20.5	20.8	21.2	20.7	21.2	
Wholesale and retail trade:															
Wholesale trade.....	2,600	2,593	2,571	2,592	2,617	2,633	2,662	2,721	2,722	2,718	2,705	2,710	2,695	2,661	
Wholesalers, full-service and limited-function.....	1,520.6	1,514.7	1,499.1	1,509.5	1,523.8	1,532.4	1,551.4	1,590.8	1,591.1	1,584.7	1,581.9	1,577.6	1,572.2	1,562.6	
Automotive.....	110.7	109.6	107.5	107.9	108.0	109.1	109.3	110.4	110.4	110.4	110.6	110.4	108.4	104.3	
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors.....	269.1	267.1	263.3	267.2	272.2	272.4	273.5	277.9	278.2	274.4	274.9	271.5	273.4	275.1	
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment.....	378.6	378.4	376.9	379.8	383.8	387.1	392.7	398.2	400.6	402.1	403.2	405.5	402.7	402.0	
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers.....	762.2	759.6	751.4	754.6	759.8	763.8	775.9	804.3	801.9	797.8	793.2	790.2	787.7	781.2	
Wholesale distributors, other.....	1,079.6	1,077.9	1,072.3	1,082.4	1,093.6	1,100.3	1,111.0	1,130.2	1,130.5	1,133.2	1,123.1	1,131.9	1,122.6	1,098.1	
Retail trade.....	1,234.7	1,263.6	1,259.9	1,251.8	1,232.4	1,218.5	1,288.7	1,833.6	1,479.5	1,371.9	1,340.7	1,270.3	1,356.5	1,355.3	
General merchandise stores.....	792.4	808.3	803.5	794.5	787.5	785.7	837.8	1,186.9	968.0	887.4	861.5	823.7	875.9	876.4	
Department stores and general mall-order houses.....	442.3	455.3	456.4	457.3	444.9	432.8	450.9	646.7	511.5	484.5	479.2	446.6	480.6	478.9	
Other general merchandise stores.....	1,479.6	1,481.1	1,479.2	1,477.5	1,484.0	1,490.3	1,488.6	1,516.6	1,500.7	1,474.9	1,465.2	1,452.4	1,465.5	1,440.9	
Food and liquor stores.....	1,070.4	1,070.5	1,068.8	1,067.5	1,078.7	1,079.8	1,080.9	1,088.3	1,077.8	1,054.0	1,036.7	1,019.3	1,038.4	1,014.5	
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets.....	207.7	206.1	201.6	198.7	196.8	197.2	197.7	200.3	201.0	203.0	209.5	215.8	206.7	205.1	
Dairy-product stores and dealers.....	201.5	204.5	208.8	211.3	208.5	213.3	210.0	228.0	221.9	217.9	219.0	217.3	220.4	221.3	
Other food and liquor stores.....	668.1	668.9	669.5	670.0	680.4	690.3	704.8	736.4	724.4	718.3	718.8	722.5	719.3	727.1	
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	511.8	541.9	536.3	533.8	526.1	505.2	534.4	670.1	578.4	560.3	549.2	508.2	556.6	565.5	
Apparel and accessories stores.....	2,056.0	2,049.6	2,025.2	2,020.2	2,014.5	2,025.2	2,061.3	2,174.4	2,116.6	2,110.3	2,119.3	2,119.1	2,094.6	2,104.5	
Other retail trade (except eating and drinking places).....	350.1	350.5	350.4	349.9	351.7	354.5	354.7	376.0	364.4	360.9	356.6	356.5	361.2	363.8	
Furniture and appliance stores.....	334.1	332.5	330.4	328.9	327.3	327.2	339.7	367.7	343.2	343.7	338.2	339.3	337.7	327.5	
Drug stores.....															

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958 and coverage of the series, see footnote 1, table A-2.

Production and related workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial, watchman services,

product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e. g., power plant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the aforementioned production operations.

² Preliminary.

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

TABLE A-6. Insured unemployment under State programs and the program of unemployment compensation for Federal employees,¹ by geographic division and State

Geographic division and State	[In thousands]												Annual average		
	1958					1957							1957	1956	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1957	1956
Continental United States.....	2,510.9	2,667.3	2,984.0	3,302.3	3,275.5	3,163.1	2,877.0	2,111.7	1,513.1	1,236.9	1,166.7	1,150.7	1,284.6	1,465.8	1,225.2
New England.....	190.3	204.8	238.6	263.3	251.9	240.2	235.7	182.8	128.7	104.6	95.0	98.2	110.1	121.9	86.7
Maine.....	16.4	18.7	25.1	30.0	24.7	21.8	22.2	18.5	14.1	10.3	8.8	7.7	7.8	11.0	8.2
New Hampshire.....	9.2	10.1	12.5	15.3	12.5	10.5	10.6	8.2	5.7	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.4	6.0	6.4
Vermont.....	3.3	3.7	4.6	5.9	6.8	6.9	6.5	5.4	3.6	2.6	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.8	1.8
Massachusetts.....	85.0	91.2	106.6	121.7	119.7	113.9	112.1	92.0	63.0	50.9	47.6	45.9	53.4	61.4	41.7
Rhode Island.....	19.2	20.0	23.5	26.9	27.2	27.0	27.0	20.4	14.5	12.2	11.0	13.8	17.2	16.5	12.0
Connecticut.....	57.1	61.0	66.2	63.5	61.1	60.0	57.2	38.4	27.9	23.7	20.4	24.0	24.2	24.2	16.5
Middle Atlantic.....	735.2	780.2	831.6	885.1	865.8	831.8	794.3	605.4	423.7	358.9	326.7	343.7	405.2	427.6	370.8
New York.....	334.4	358.2	374.6	391.4	381.2	364.5	348.2	272.2	184.2	147.8	132.4	140.7	183.1	189.3	165.4
New Jersey.....	110.2	118.9	136.3	150.3	149.4	145.5	141.8	107.3	75.6	69.4	63.0	66.7	77.1	80.5	67.6
Pennsylvania.....	290.6	303.1	320.7	343.5	335.2	321.8	304.3	225.9	163.9	141.8	131.2	136.3	145.1	157.9	137.8
East North Central.....	638.3	692.5	771.0	838.3	800.7	742.4	631.6	419.0	295.0	256.9	277.8	234.4	248.7	283.8	257.5
Ohio.....	166.1	186.5	211.3	223.1	212.3	202.0	166.4	118.1	79.6	57.3	52.3	50.7	52.6	65.6	47.5
Indiana.....	61.4	68.5	80.7	89.8	83.3	87.9	76.4	47.3	33.9	26.5	26.9	26.5	28.0	33.5	31.3
Illinois.....	148.2	156.9	169.8	176.8	176.3	168.0	151.7	81.8	61.5	53.8	52.7	61.1	63.1	68.2	59.6
Michigan.....	223.6	241.7	265.5	296.4	267.2	231.3	188.7	133.9	94.2	101.5	129.8	79.2	87.1	93.2	100.0
Wisconsin.....	38.9	38.9	43.7	52.1	56.5	53.2	48.4	38.0	25.8	17.9	16.2	16.9	17.8	23.2	19.0
West North Central.....	96.6	104.6	127.3	167.2	188.2	185.2	162.1	111.7	71.7	55.0	46.5	45.2	51.1	80.0	71.9
Minnesota.....	27.8	31.4	40.0	53.6	58.1	56.0	50.1	34.0	18.9	12.4	9.8	11.3	12.1	22.6	19.8
Iowa.....	8.8	9.4	11.7	15.9	20.9	22.8	18.8	12.0	7.1	5.2	5.0	5.8	6.2	8.9	7.8
Missouri.....	43.5	47.4	54.9	64.4	63.7	61.2	56.2	41.3	30.6	27.7	22.9	19.8	23.1	30.3	27.9
North Dakota.....	1.0	1.2	1.9	4.6	7.5	7.9	6.7	4.2	1.8	.5	.3	.4	.4	2.4	2.2
South Dakota.....	1.2	.8	1.2	2.6	4.3	4.5	3.8	2.4	1.1	.5	.4	.5	.5	1.7	1.6
Nebraska.....	4.2	4.2	5.3	8.5	12.4	12.4	10.1	6.5	3.9	2.6	2.4	2.6	3.0	5.4	5.1
Kansas.....	10.5	10.1	12.3	17.6	21.2	20.3	16.6	11.3	8.2	6.1	5.6	4.9	5.8	8.6	7.6
South Atlantic.....	281.7	285.0	310.8	326.2	313.7	306.1	283.5	196.8	147.1	136.7	139.8	145.6	166.1	154.7	123.3
Delaware.....	5.8	5.3	6.2	6.9	6.5	6.4	5.4	3.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.8	3.1	2.1
Maryland.....	38.6	39.7	42.9	46.5	47.3	47.2	41.9	29.1	19.4	16.1	16.6	16.7	17.1	17.7	12.2
District of Columbia.....	7.2	7.2	7.3	8.9	10.0	10.3	8.6	6.5	5.2	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.8	5.3	4.4
Virginia.....	26.1	27.3	29.3	31.6	33.2	33.8	28.1	17.4	11.9	10.1	11.4	14.2	16.9	13.7	11.3
West Virginia.....	43.8	47.6	52.7	52.1	47.8	44.6	36.8	23.7	16.2	12.0	11.3	11.9	13.1	14.1	11.0
North Carolina.....	54.9	55.9	63.5	68.5	66.5	66.7	64.3	44.6	33.4	28.3	28.8	30.5	40.9	39.3	31.3
South Carolina.....	20.9	20.0	22.5	23.8	22.5	23.0	26.2	18.1	14.4	14.0	13.4	13.8	16.7	15.2	13.0
Georgia.....	44.9	46.3	50.5	52.5	47.9	46.0	45.8	33.8	25.8	26.0	24.8	24.9	29.8	27.5	21.9
Florida.....	39.5	35.7	35.2	35.4	32.1	27.9	26.4	19.7	18.0	22.9	26.0	26.3	24.1	18.7	16.0
East South Central.....	155.9	165.0	188.1	200.5	196.3	200.1	177.0	134.3	107.6	91.8	87.6	90.6	102.7	110.9	98.5
Kentucky.....	49.8	54.1	61.3	66.1	60.6	57.4	47.5	37.1	29.3	27.2	26.1	28.9	30.8	33.1	30.1
Tennessee.....	50.5	52.7	59.6	64.0	65.1	68.8	65.5	46.1	37.2	31.6	31.9	32.7	38.6	40.2	36.1
Alabama.....	38.4	37.9	44.2	46.1	45.9	47.3	40.9	32.5	27.1	22.5	19.8	17.7	19.7	22.6	20.8
Mississippi.....	17.2	20.3	23.0	24.2	24.7	26.6	23.1	18.6	13.9	10.5	9.9	11.2	13.7	15.0	11.5
West South Central.....	129.9	133.6	153.8	165.0	158.8	147.1	126.6	94.1	73.0	54.7	50.3	53.4	58.5	72.1	57.9
Arkansas.....	17.9	18.8	24.2	27.5	26.4	27.8	25.5	18.6	13.2	8.7	8.5	9.8	11.0	14.8	11.6
Louisiana.....	27.3	26.8	29.5	29.8	28.4	27.5	23.8	15.5	11.8	8.7	8.6	9.4	11.8	13.2	12.4
Oklahoma.....	19.0	20.0	23.9	27.6	28.2	25.8	21.0	15.5	12.9	9.6	9.0	9.7	9.8	12.7	10.5
Texas.....	65.6	68.0	76.1	80.1	75.9	66.0	56.2	44.6	35.1	27.7	24.1	24.5	25.9	31.4	23.5
Mountain.....	38.7	41.1	51.7	72.5	86.5	90.2	77.1	55.7	38.1	23.1	18.3	19.4	19.8	34.5	26.5
Montana.....	5.0	5.9	7.8	12.0	16.6	17.9	15.0	10.4	6.8	4.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	6.3	3.7
Idaho.....	3.3	3.0	4.1	6.9	10.1	12.6	12.4	9.6	6.0	2.7	1.9	2.2	2.1	5.2	3.9
Wyoming.....	1.6	2.0	2.6	3.9	4.4	4.3	3.7	2.4	1.4	.7	.4	.5	.6	1.7	1.4
Colorado.....	5.9	6.8	9.4	13.5	15.8	16.0	11.7	8.2	5.6	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.5	5.1	3.6
New Mexico.....	4.6	4.8	5.7	7.3	7.6	7.3	6.1	4.7	3.6	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.7
Arizona.....	9.6	9.1	10.2	12.7	13.4	12.4	10.5	8.4	6.4	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.2	5.5	4.5
Utah.....	5.6	6.0	7.4	10.2	11.7	12.4	10.9	6.9	4.3	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.5	4.5	3.9
Nevada.....	3.2	3.6	4.5	6.0	6.8	7.3	6.8	5.2	4.0	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.5	2.8	.8
Pacific.....	244.4	260.5	311.0	384.1	413.7	420.0	389.1	311.9	228.1	155.2	124.7	120.1	122.3	180.3	132.2
Washington.....	32.4	25.3	35.1	47.6	59.2	68.1	72.1	61.8	46.1	31.2	23.9	20.0	16.4	33.3	28.1
Oregon.....	16.8	15.3	20.7	31.1	39.8	45.2	48.7	40.7	29.3	20.8	15.6	11.9	11.3	22.9	16.2
California.....	195.1	220.0	255.2	305.4	314.6	306.6	268.2	209.4	152.7	103.2	85.3	88.2	94.7	124.1	87.8

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

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

TABLE A-7. Unemployment insurance and employment service programs, selected operations ¹

[All items except average benefit amounts are in thousands]

Item	1958							1957						1956
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	July
Employment service:														
New applications for work.....	812	979	866	954	951	999	1,101	810	819	813	713	672	738	690
Nonfarm placements.....	459	456	439	404	332	312	355	360	406	540	561	536	533	519
State unemployment insurance programs:²														
Initial claims ³	1,659	1,513	1,538	1,983	1,795	1,815	2,285	2,024	1,346	1,193	1,032	842	1,267	1,119
Insured unemployment ⁴ (average weekly volume).....	2,511	2,667	2,984	3,302	3,276	3,163	2,877	2,112	1,513	1,237	1,167	1,151	1,285	1,209
Rate of insured unemployment ⁵	6.0	6.3	7.1	7.9	7.9	7.6	6.9	5.1	3.6	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.1
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	10,277	10,879	12,020	13,055	12,457	10,793	10,780	7,211	4,814	4,693	4,095	4,497	4,883	4,292
Average weekly benefit amount for total unemployment.....	\$30.62	\$30.80	\$30.80	\$30.88	\$30.53	\$30.48	\$30.09	\$29.75	\$29.44	\$29.20	\$28.64	\$27.87	\$27.59	\$26.91
Total benefits paid.....	\$305,638	\$325,039	\$363,550	\$403,845	\$370,248	\$320,181	\$313,012	\$207,110	\$136,627	\$131,832	\$113,325	\$121,333	\$130,130	\$111,708
Unemployment compensation for veterans:⁶														
Initial claims ³	30	38	24	27	30	31	37	28	21	18	16	21	20	27
Insured unemployment ⁴ (average weekly volume).....	78	78	74	80	81	72	58	41	30	24	29	35	34	41
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	384	333	334	368	345	279	258	170	115	112	142	165	165	187
Total benefits paid ⁷	\$10,151	\$8,853	\$8,922	\$9,833	\$9,285	\$7,546	\$6,924	\$4,574	\$3,104	\$3,013	\$3,793	\$4,406	\$4,539	\$4,970
Railroad unemployment insurance:														
Applications ⁸	117	80	17	20	24	27	43	36	34	22	16	18	54	97
Insured unemployment (average weekly volume).....	128	101	128	146	149	140	135	106	83	56	47	46	52	66
Number of payments ⁹	250	252	307	338	319	284	309	227	142	119	92	113	94	85
Average amount of benefit payment ¹⁰	\$59.44	\$66.85	\$67.27	\$68.59	\$67.86	\$67.52	\$65.07	\$64.22	\$62.59	\$62.20	\$62.01	\$58.62	\$53.50	\$48.89
Total benefits paid ¹⁰	\$14,735	\$16,651	\$20,574	\$23,153	\$21,626	\$19,093	\$20,127	\$14,498	\$8,852	\$7,332	\$5,689	\$6,660	\$4,960	\$4,145
All programs:¹¹														
Insured unemployment ⁴	2,717	2,847	3,186	3,527	3,505	3,375	3,065	2,256	1,623	1,314	1,240	1,228	1,368	1,316

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹⁰ Adjusted for recovery of overpayments and settlement of underpayments.

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

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

B.—Labor Turnover

TABLE B-1. Labor turnover rates in manufacturing ¹

[Per 100 employees]

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Total accessions													
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0	4.4
1951	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0	4.4
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3	4.4
1953	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.1	3.9
1954	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.0
1955	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	2.5	3.7
1956	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	4.2	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.2	3.0	2.3	3.4
1957	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.2	1.7	2.9
1958	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.8	*3.2						
Total separations ²													
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2	4.3
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.5
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5	4.4
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.4	4.1
1953	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.3
1954	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5
1955	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.3
1956	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.5
1957	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.1	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.6
1958	5.0	3.9	4.2	4.1	3.6	2.9	*3.0						
Quits													
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.5
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.9
1951	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	2.4
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.3
1953	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	2.3
1954	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.0	.9	1.1
1955	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.6
1956	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.6
1957	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.3	.9	.7	1.4
1958	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8						
Discharges													
1949	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1953	.2	.4	.2	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	.4
1954	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1955	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1956	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1957	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1958	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2						
Layoffs													
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.4
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3	1.1
1951	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.2
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0	1.1
1953	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.3
1954	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
1955	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
1956	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5
1957	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.7	2.7	1.7
1958	3.8	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.4	1.8	*1.8						
Miscellaneous separations, including military													
1949	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.2
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.5
1952	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1953	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1954	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1955	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1956	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1957	.3	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1958	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	*2						

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

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

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

² Preliminary.

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

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

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

TABLE B-2. Labor turnover rates, by industry¹

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accessions		Separations										
			Total		Quits		Discharges		Layoffs		Miscellaneous, including military		
	July 1958	June 1958	July 1958	June 1958	July 1958	June 1958	July 1958	June 1958	July 1958	June 1958	July 1958	June 1958	
Manufacturing													
All manufacturing.....	3.2	3.8	3.0	2.9	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.8	0.2	0.2	
Durable goods.....	3.4	4.0	3.3	3.2	.7	.7	.2	.1	2.2	2.1	.2	.3	
Nondurable goods ²	3.0	3.5	2.4	2.4	1.0	.9	.2	.2	1.0	1.2	.2	.2	
Durable Goods													
Ordnance and accessories.....	2.2	3.2	2.0	2.7	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.7	0.1	0.2	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	5.0	6.5	3.4	3.7	1.7	1.6	.4	.3	1.1	1.6	.2	.2	
Logging camps and contractors.....	7.3	12.8	3.0	5.2	2.3	2.4	.3	.2	.2	2.4	.2	.1	
Sawmills and planing mills.....	4.9	5.8	3.6	3.6	1.7	1.5	.4	.4	1.2	1.5	.2	.2	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	4.0	4.7	2.3	2.5	1.3	1.2	.3	.3	.5	.8	.3	.2	
Furniture and fixtures.....	4.4	4.0	2.9	3.2	1.2	1.0	.2	.2	1.3	1.9	.2	.2	
Household furniture.....	4.4	4.0	2.9	3.7	1.3	1.1	.2	.3	1.3	2.1	.2	.2	
Other furniture and fixtures.....	4.4	4.2	2.7	2.2	.8	.7	.2	.1	1.5	1.2	.2	.2	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3.9	3.7	2.8	2.6	.6	.6	.1	.2	1.9	1.6	.2	.2	
Glass and glass products.....	5.5	4.2	3.1	3.2	.6	.6	.1	.2	2.2	2.1	.1	.3	
Cement, hydraulic.....	3.6	2.8	2.5	1.7	.3	.4	.1	.2	1.9	1.1	.2	.2	
Structural clay products.....	3.7	4.5	2.9	2.3	.9	.8	.2	.2	1.6	1.3	.2	.1	
Pottery and related products.....	2.0	2.3	3.9	4.0	.7	.6	.1	.1	2.8	3.2	.1	.1	
Primary metal industries.....	2.9	3.7	2.6	2.3	.3	.3	.1	.1	1.9	1.6	.3	.3	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	2.9	4.2	2.8	2.1	.2	.2	(³)	(³)	2.3	1.5	.3	.3	
Iron and steel foundries.....	2.9	3.1	2.3	2.6	.5	.4	.1	.1	1.5	1.8	.2	.2	
Gray-iron foundries.....	3.2	3.4	2.1	2.7	.6	.5	.1	.1	1.3	1.9	.1	.2	
Malleable-iron foundries.....	1.7	3.6	3.2	1.3	.5	.5	.1	.1	2.4	.6	.2	.2	
Steel foundries.....	3.0	2.4	2.0	3.0	.3	.3	.1	.1	1.3	2.3	.3	.3	
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:													
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	1.6	2.0	2.0	3.4	.3	.6	.2	.1	1.2	2.3	.3	.5	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:													
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	1.9	2.1	1.0	1.6	.2	.2	(³)	(³)	.5	1.0	.3	.3	
Nonferrous foundries.....	5.3	5.5	4.4	2.5	.8	.4	.3	.2	2.9	1.6	.5	.2	
Other primary metal industries:													
Iron and steel forgings.....	3.8	4.8	5.3	3.9	.3	.4	.1	.1	4.6	3.2	.3	.2	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	3.7	4.3	3.3	3.2	.8	.6	.2	.2	2.0	2.2	.2	.2	
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	2.3	3.8	2.3	4.2	.7	.5	.2	.2	1.2	3.2	.2	.4	
Cutlery and edge tools.....	1.7	2.0	2.2	1.8	.9	.7	.3	.3	.8	.6	.1	.2	
Handtools.....	2.6	2.5	1.9	1.8	.6	.6	.1	.1	.9	.8	.2	.2	
Hardware.....	2.4	4.5	2.6	5.4	.7	.4	.1	.2	1.5	4.4	.3	.5	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	3.0	3.1	3.5	2.1	.8	.7	.3	.3	2.1	.9	.4	.2	
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	1.9	1.9	3.3	2.1	.7	.4	.2	.2	2.1	1.2	.3	.2	
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	3.7	3.8	3.7	2.1	.8	.8	.3	.3	2.0	.7	.5	.3	
Fabricated structural metal products.....	4.1	4.0	2.4	2.4	.8	.7	.2	.2	1.2	1.3	.2	.2	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	3.9	5.4	5.7	4.9	.8	.5	.2	.1	4.5	3.9	.2	.4	
Machinery (except electrical).....	2.3	3.1	2.6	3.2	.5	.6	.1	.1	1.8	2.3	.2	.3	
Engines and turbines.....	3.2	3.4	4.2	4.6	.3	.6	.1	.1	3.5	3.5	.2	.4	
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	2.9	5.3	2.1	4.2	.6	.7	.1	.1	1.3	3.2	.2	.2	
Construction and mining machinery.....	2.6	3.1	1.8	2.6	.5	.5	.1	.1	1.0	1.7	.2	.2	
Metalworking machinery.....	1.8	2.4	2.9	4.0	.3	.4	.1	.1	2.3	3.2	.3	.3	
Machine tools.....	1.6	2.4	2.1	3.0	.3	.3	(³)	.1	1.4	2.3	.3	.3	
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.9	.3	.4	.1	.1	1.4	2.2	.2	.2	
Machine-tool accessories.....	2.8	3.3	5.9	6.7	.4	.4	.1	.1	5.2	5.7	.3	.4	
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.5	.5	.6	.1	.1	1.4	1.5	.2	.3	
General industrial machinery.....	2.2	3.0	2.2	2.7	.5	.7	.1	.1	1.4	1.6	.3	.3	
Office and store machines and devices.....	1.4	2.9	1.1	1.9	.4	.6	(³)	.1	.5	1.1	.2	.2	
Service-industry and household machines.....	3.2	3.2	4.0	3.6	.9	.6	.1	.1	2.6	2.5	.4	.3	
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	2.5	3.4	3.0	3.2	.4	.4	.2	.1	2.1	2.4	.3	.3	
Electrical machinery.....	2.9	3.4	2.5	2.8	.8	.8	.1	.1	1.4	1.6	.1	.2	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.9	.7	.7	.1	.1	1.3	1.9	.2	.2	
Communication equipment.....	2.8	4.0	2.2	2.5	.9	1.0	.1	.2	1.0	1.1	.1	.2	
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	4.2	5.7	2.4	2.5	1.2	1.2	.2	.2	.9	.9	.1	.2	
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment.....	.4	.8	2.1	2.7	.2	.5	.1	.1	1.6	1.9	.2	.2	
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	4.7	3.6	4.9	4.1	.8	.7	.2	.2	3.6	2.9	.3	.3	
Transportation equipment.....	3.9	4.5	6.0	4.4	.7	.8	.1	.1	4.9	3.1	.3	.3	
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	3.7	4.3	9.5	4.8	.4	.4	.1	.1	8.6	3.8	.5	.6	
Aircraft and parts.....	2.0	3.1	2.6	2.6	.8	.9	.1	.1	1.6	1.4	.1	.1	
Aircraft.....	1.8	3.3	2.5	2.4	.8	1.0	.1	.1	1.6	1.2	.1	.1	
Aircraft engines and parts.....	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.7	.5	.5	.1	.1	1.4	1.8	.2	.2	
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	(⁴)	1.4	(⁴)	4.6	(⁴)	.6	(⁴)	.1	(⁴)	3.8	(⁴)	.1	
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	3.9	4.1	4.4	3.0	1.2	1.0	.3	.3	2.8	1.6	.1	.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2. Labor turnover rates, by industry¹—Continued

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accessions		Separations									
			Total		Quits		Discharges		Layoffs		Miscellaneous, including military	
	July 1958	June 1958	July 1958	June 1958	July 1958	June 1958	July 1958	June 1958	July 1958	June 1958	July 1958	June 1958
Manufacturing—Continued												
<i>Durable Goods—Continued</i>												
Transportation equipment—Continued:												
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	(4)	12.4	(4)	10.4	(4)	1.6	(4)	0.4	(4)	8.1	(4)	0.3
Railroad equipment.....	(4)	6.1	(4)	8.8	(4)	.2	(4)	(3)	(4)	8.0	(4)	.6
Locomotives and parts.....	(4)	1.2	(4)	3.5	(4)	.3	(4)	(3)	(4)	2.8	(4)	.4
Railroad and street cars.....	(4)	13.0	(4)	16.2	(4)	.1	(4)	.1	(4)	15.3	(4)	.7
Other transportation equipment.....	4.3	4.9	1.7	1.9	0.9	.8	0.2	.1	0.5	.9	0.1	.1
Instruments and related products.....	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	.7	.7	.1	.1	1.2	1.1	.2	.2
Photographic apparatus.....	(4)	1.4	(4)	1.1	(4)	.4	(4)	.1	(4)	.5	(4)	.2
Watches and clocks.....	2.3	2.0	2.6	3.7	.6	.8	(3)	.1	1.7	2.5	.2	.3
Professional and scientific instruments.....	2.2	2.8	2.4	2.3	.8	.9	.1	.1	1.4	1.1	.1	.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	4.0	4.6	2.6	3.4	1.0	1.0	.2	.2	1.2	2.0	.2	.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	3.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	.9	.9	.1	.1	.9	.9	.2	.3
<i>Nondurable Goods</i>												
Food and kindred products.....	3.1	4.4	2.7	2.9	.8	.8	.2	.3	1.5	1.6	.2	.2
Meat products.....	2.3	4.1	2.5	3.1	.4	.5	.1	.2	1.7	2.2	.2	.2
Grain-mill products.....	4.0	4.5	2.5	2.5	.7	.7	.3	.2	1.5	1.5	.1	.1
Bakery products.....	2.8	3.7	2.8	2.3	1.3	1.2	.3	.4	1.0	.5	.2	.1
Beverages:												
Malt liquors.....	(4)	4.5	(4)	2.7	(4)	.6	(4)	.1	(4)	1.9	(4)	.2
Tobacco manufactures.....	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.3	1.1	.7	.1	.1	1.0	.3	.1	.1
Cigarettes.....	1.2	.8	1.0	.8	.8	.5	.1	.1	(3)	.1	.1	.1
Cigars.....	2.0	2.2	4.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	.1	.1	2.4	.7	.1	.1
Tobacco and snuff.....	1.4	1.3	1.5	.8	.7	.3	.1	.2	.4	(3)	.4	.2
Textile-mill products.....	3.7	3.3	2.8	2.7	1.3	1.1	.2	.2	1.1	1.2	.2	.2
Yarn and thread mills.....	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.6	1.4	1.2	.1	.2	1.1	1.1	.1	.1
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.8	1.4	1.2	.2	.2	.9	1.3	.2	.2
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	3.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	1.4	1.1	.3	.2	1.9	1.4	.2	.2
Woolen and worsted.....	4.5	5.4	3.7	3.0	1.3	1.3	.2	.1	1.9	1.4	.2	.2
Knitting mills.....	3.9	3.9	2.8	2.4	1.5	1.4	.2	.2	1.0	.8	.1	.1
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	2.7	1.7	2.5	2.2	1.3	1.4	.1	.2	1.0	.5	.1	.1
Seamless hosiery.....	3.3	3.5	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.4	.2	.1	.7	.4	.1	.1
Knit underwear.....	(4)	4.1	(4)	1.7	(4)	1.3	(4)	.1	(4)	.3	(4)	.2
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	3.1	2.2	2.6	2.7	.9	.6	.2	.1	1.2	1.8	.3	.1
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	(4)	3.5	(4)	2.8	(4)	.6	(4)	.1	(4)	1.8	(4)	.3
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	4.0	3.9	2.9	3.0	1.7	1.4	.1	.2	1.0	1.3	.1	.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	3.2	4.6	2.1	2.2	1.1	.9	.1	.2	.5	1.2	.3	.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	3.9	3.6	2.6	2.5	1.9	1.4	.2	.2	.6	.8	.1	.1
Paper and allied products.....	2.9	3.5	1.9	2.0	.8	.7	.2	.2	.8	1.0	.2	.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	2.2	2.9	1.1	1.2	.5	.5	.1	.1	.3	.4	.2	.2
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	3.0	4.1	2.5	2.4	1.0	.9	.3	.2	1.0	1.0	.2	.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.5	2.4	1.3	1.7	.5	.5	.1	.1	.6	1.0	.1	.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	1.1	1.9	1.2	1.9	.4	.4	.1	.1	.4	1.1	.2	.2
Industrial organic chemicals.....	.9	1.8	1.0	1.8	.3	.3	(3)	.1	.5	1.3	.2	.2
Synthetic fibers.....	.3	2.5	.8	1.3	.2	.3	(3)	.1	.3	.8	.2	.2
Drugs and medicines.....	1.2	2.9	1.3	1.6	.6	.7	.1	.1	.6	.7	.1	.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	1.6	3.0	1.2	1.1	.6	.6	.1	.1	.4	.2	.1	.2
Products of petroleum and coal.....	.7	1.7	1.1	1.1	.3	.2	(3)	.1	.4	.6	.3	.2
Petroleum refining.....	.4	1.3	.9	.8	.2	.2	(3)	(3)	.3	.3	.3	.3
Rubber products.....	3.5	3.9	1.7	1.6	.6	.5	.1	.1	.8	.8	.2	.2
Tires and inner tubes.....	1.9	2.1	.7	1.2	.3	.3	(3)	.1	.2	.7	.2	.1
Rubber footwear.....	2.2	2.5	1.9	2.3	1.2	1.3	.1	.2	.5	.7	.2	.2
Other rubber products.....	5.2	5.6	2.5	1.9	.7	.6	.2	.1	1.3	.9	.2	.2
Leather and leather products.....	3.9	4.0	3.4	2.8	1.7	1.4	.3	.2	1.2	1.0	.2	.2
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	2.5	2.7	1.7	2.3	.6	.6	.2	.2	.6	1.2	.4	.4
Footwear (except rubber).....	4.1	4.2	3.7	2.8	1.9	1.6	.3	.2	1.3	.9	.2	.2
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining.....	2.2	2.9	3.4	4.2	1.5	1.3	.2	.2	1.2	2.3	.5	.4
Iron mining.....	3.4	2.7	1.3	4.5	.2	.2	(3)	(3)	.3	3.8	.8	.5
Copper mining.....	(4)	2.1	(4)	4.3	(4)	1.7	(4)	.2	(4)	1.9	(3)	.5
Lead and zinc mining.....	1.1	1.4	8.0	5.4	.1	1.6	.2	.1	5.7	3.5	.4	.2
Anthracite mining.....	1.0	1.3	3.9	3.6	.6	.3	(3)	(3)	3.3	3.3	(3)	.1
Bituminous-coal mining.....	1.2	1.2	1.5	2.7	.3	.2	(3)	(3)	1.0	2.2	.2	.2
Communication:												
Telephone.....	(4)	1.2	(4)	1.5	(4)	1.1	(4)	(3)	(4)	.2	(4)	.1
Telegraph.....	(4)	1.7	(4)	1.6	(4)	.6	(4)	(3)	(4)	.6	(4)	.3

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table B-1. Data for the current month are preliminary.

² Excludes the printing, publishing, and allied industries group, and the following industries: canning and preserving; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizer.

³ Less than 0.05.

⁴ Not available.

⁵ Data relate to domestic employees except messengers.

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

C.—Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
Mining																				
Total: Mining			Metal									Coal								
			Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite ¹					
1956: Average	\$98.81	41.0	\$2.41	\$96.83	42.1	\$2.30	\$96.71	39.8	\$2.43	\$100.28	43.6	\$2.30	\$89.24	41.7	\$2.14	\$78.96	32.9	\$2.40		
1957: Average	102.21	40.4	2.53	98.74	40.8	2.42	103.49	39.5	2.62	97.75	40.9	2.39	88.97	41.0	2.17	81.79	31.1	2.63		
July	104.19	40.7	2.56	100.28	40.6	2.47	109.61	40.9	2.68	98.00	40.0	2.45	87.85	40.3	2.18	81.72	32.3	2.53		
August	103.79	40.7	2.55	101.35	41.2	2.46	111.76	41.7	2.68	97.20	40.0	2.43	88.75	40.9	2.17	80.07	30.1	2.66		
September	106.19	41.0	2.59	102.84	41.3	2.49	114.78	42.2	2.72	93.60	39.0	2.40	89.60	41.1	2.18	92.22	34.8	2.65		
October	102.91	40.2	2.56	98.70	39.8	2.48	106.23	39.2	2.71	92.20	38.1	2.42	88.10	40.6	2.17	81.27	30.9	2.63		
November	99.84	39.0	2.56	96.92	39.4	2.46	100.34	37.3	2.69	96.32	39.8	2.42	87.08	40.5	2.15	76.85	29.0	2.65		
December	102.03	39.7	2.57	97.27	39.7	2.45	97.46	36.5	2.67	98.66	40.6	2.43	91.52	41.6	2.20	70.76	26.6	2.66		
1958: January	99.72	38.8	2.57	97.27	39.7	2.45	98.19	36.5	2.69	98.25	40.6	2.42	86.24	40.3	2.14	81.74	30.5	2.68		
February	98.81	38.3	2.58	96.78	39.5	2.45	99.63	36.9	2.70	95.52	39.8	2.40	84.50	39.3	2.15	73.70	27.5	2.68		
March	97.02	37.9	2.56	95.40	39.1	2.44	96.93	35.9	2.70	94.96	39.9	2.38	85.10	39.4	2.16	66.25	25.0	2.65		
April	94.62	37.4	2.53	92.93	38.4	2.42	93.96	34.8	2.70	93.30	39.2	2.38	84.74	39.6	2.14	58.65	22.3	2.63		
May	96.01	38.1	2.52	91.10	37.8	2.41	94.23	34.9	2.70	88.22	37.7	2.34	83.89	39.2	2.14	67.60	25.8	2.62		
June	101.89	39.8	2.56	92.34	38.0	2.43	98.28	36.4	2.70	85.56	36.1	2.37	86.03	40.2	2.14	80.96	30.9	2.62		
July	100.33	39.5	2.54	96.00	38.4	2.50	104.43	36.9	2.83	90.27	37.3	2.42	88.04	40.2	2.19	81.43	31.2	2.61		
Mining—Continued																				
Coal—Continued			Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)						Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Contract construction					
Bituminous															Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street construction		
1956: Average	\$106.22	37.8	\$2.81	\$101.68	41.0	\$2.48	\$85.63	44.6	\$1.92	\$101.83	37.3	\$2.73	\$101.59	40.8	\$2.49	\$97.63	41.9	\$2.33		
1957: Average	110.53	36.6	3.02	106.75	40.9	2.61	87.80	43.9	2.00	106.64	36.9	2.89	105.07	39.8	2.64	98.66	40.6	2.46		
July	112.17	36.3	3.09	110.00	41.2	2.67	90.70	44.9	2.02	109.15	37.9	2.88	110.77	41.8	2.65	107.01	43.5	2.46		
August	110.96	36.5	3.04	106.52	40.5	2.63	92.67	45.6	2.03	111.07	38.3	2.90	112.41	42.1	2.67	109.06	43.8	2.49		
September	112.91	36.9	3.06	113.28	41.8	2.71	92.25	45.0	2.05	110.84	37.7	2.94	110.16	40.8	2.70	104.00	41.6	2.50		
October	110.66	36.4	3.04	106.92	40.5	2.64	91.19	44.7	2.04	109.96	37.4	2.94	109.21	40.6	2.69	103.34	41.5	2.49		
November	102.18	33.5	3.05	109.34	40.8	2.68	86.90	42.6	2.04	103.01	34.8	2.96	98.62	36.6	2.70	89.41	36.2	2.47		
December	107.92	35.5	3.04	111.64	41.5	2.69	86.81	42.1	2.05	105.44	35.5	2.97	102.60	38.0	2.70	91.14	37.2	2.45		
1958: January	103.36	34.0	3.04	110.56	41.1	2.69	84.25	41.5	2.03	107.10	35.7	3.00	103.79	38.3	2.71	92.96	38.1	2.44		
February	100.62	33.1	3.04	110.83	41.2	2.69	81.00	39.9	2.03	100.53	33.4	3.01	96.21	35.5	2.71	85.26	34.8	2.45		
March	96.37	31.7	3.04	110.97	41.1	2.70	83.22	41.2	2.02	106.44	35.6	2.99	101.90	37.6	2.71	88.21	36.6	2.41		
April	90.60	30.0	3.02	108.81	40.6	2.68	85.45	42.3	2.02	107.88	36.2	2.98	103.45	38.6	2.68	94.57	38.6	2.45		
May	93.30	31.1	3.00	107.06	40.4	2.65	89.59	43.7	2.05	111.08	37.4	2.97	110.56	41.1	2.69	105.84	42.0	2.52		
June	106.30	35.2	3.02	110.57	40.8	2.71	91.49	44.2	2.07	110.11	37.2	2.96	108.67	40.7	2.67	103.25	41.3	2.50		
July	99.83	33.5	2.98	110.70	41.0	2.70	91.94	44.2	2.08	111.53	37.3	2.99	109.76	40.5	2.71	105.98	41.4	2.56		
Nonbuilding construction—Con.																				
Other nonbuilding construction			Total: Building construction						General contractors			Special-trade contractors								
												Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating		
1956: Average	\$104.94	39.9	\$2.63	\$101.92	36.4	\$2.80	\$95.04	36.0	\$2.64	\$107.16	36.7	\$2.92	\$112.31	38.2	\$2.94	\$99.81	34.9	\$2.86		
1957: Average	110.15	39.2	2.81	106.86	36.1	2.96	98.89	35.7	2.77	112.17	36.3	3.09	118.87	38.1	3.12	103.75	34.7	2.99		
July	114.05	40.3	2.83	108.56	36.8	2.95	102.03	36.7	2.78	112.98	36.8	3.07	116.80	37.8	3.09	105.95	35.2	3.01		
August	115.30	40.6	2.84	110.48	37.2	2.97	103.79	37.2	2.79	115.32	37.2	3.10	120.74	38.7	3.12	107.76	35.8	3.01		
September	115.89	40.1	2.89	111.14	36.8	3.02	102.65	36.4	2.82	116.18	37.0	3.14	123.77	38.8	3.19	107.57	35.5	3.03		
October	114.23	39.8	2.87	110.23	36.5	3.02	102.65	36.4	2.82	115.29	36.6	3.15	122.11	38.4	3.18	105.79	34.8	3.04		
November	106.56	37.0	2.88	104.23	34.4	3.03	95.37	33.7	2.83	109.62	34.8	3.15	116.44	36.5	3.19	102.20	33.4	3.06		
December	110.11	38.5	2.86	106.45	34.9	3.05	97.76	34.3	2.85	111.58	35.2	3.17	121.86	38.2	3.19	102.23	33.3	3.07		
1958: January	110.59	38.4	2.88	108.06	35.2	3.07	100.39	35.1	2.86	112.29	35.2	3.19	122.36	38.0	3.22	102.94	33.1	3.11		
February	102.96	36.0	2.86	101.64	33.0	3.08	91.58	31.8	2.88	107.18	33.6	3.19	117.85	36.6	3.22	100.78	32.3	3.12		
March	110.30	38.3	2.88	107.71	35.2	3.06	100.04	35.1	2.85	112.29	35.2	3.19	120.80	37.4	3.23	103.80	33.7	3.08		
April	110.01	38.6	2.85	108.63	35.5	3.06	101.60	35.4	2.87	113.21	35.6	3.18	121.77	37.7	3.23	106.91	34.6	3.09		
May	115.26	40.3	2.86	111.08	36.3	3.06	105.12	36.5	2.88	115.12	36.2	3.18	121.66	37.9	3.21	106.79	34.9	3.06		
June	114.57	40.2	2.85	110.77	36.2	3.06	103.46	36.3	2.85	115.16	36.1	3.19	122.47	37.8	3.24	107.71	35.2	3.06		
July	113.94	39.7	2.87	111.80	36.3	3.08	103.89	36.2	2.87	116.52	36.3	3.21	124.31	37.9	3.28	108.72	35.3	3.08		
Contract construction—Continued																				
Special-trade contractors—Continued						Manufacturing														
Electrical work			Other special-trade contractors			Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods			Nondurable goods			Durable goods			Total: Ordnance and accessories		
1956: Average	\$125.22	39.5	\$3.17	\$102.39	35.8	\$2.86	\$79.99	40.4	\$1.98	\$86.31	41.1	\$2.10	\$71.10	39.5	\$1.80	\$91.54	41.8	\$2.19		
1957: Average	132.10	39.2	3.37	106.30	35.2	3.02	82.39	39.8	2.07	88.66	40.3	2.20	73.51	39.1	1.88	95.47	40.8	2.34		
July	132.83	39.3	3.38	108.60	36.2	3.00	82.39	39.8	2.07	88.00	40.0	2.20	74.47	39.4	1.89	93.60	40.0	2.34		
August	132.50	39.2	3.38	110.60	36.0	3.03	82.80	40.0	2.07	89.06	40.3	2.21	74.26	39.5	1.88	93.83	40.1	2.34		
September	134.30	39.5	3.40	110.88	36.0	3.08	82.99	39.9	2.08	89.24	40.2	2.22	75.24	39.6	1.90	95.04	40.1	2.37		
October	135.49	39.5	3.43	110.00	35.6	3.09	82.56	39.5	2.09	88.75	39.8	2.23	74.10	39.0	1.90	94.96	39.9	2.38		
November	128.25	37.5	3.42	104.13	33.7	3.09	82.92	39.3	2.11	88.93	39.7	2.24	74.11	35.8	1.91	96.00	40.0	2.40		
December	134.75	39.4	3.42	102.92	33.2	3.10	82.74	39.4	2.10	88.93	39.7	2.24	74.88	39.0	1.92	98.74	40.8	2.42		
1958: January	132.35	38.7	3.42	102.92	33.4	3.13	81.66	38.7	2.11	87.14	38.9	2.24	73.54	38.3	1.92</					

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
Durable goods—Continued																		
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)																		
Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	Sawmills and planing mills ²					Sawmills and planing mills, general									Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural products ²			
	United States			South			West											
1956: Average	\$70.93	40.3	\$1.76	\$71.51	40.4	\$1.77	\$72.14	40.3	\$1.79	\$49.09	41.6	\$1.18	\$90.87	39.0	\$2.33	\$74.48	40.7	\$1.83
1957: Average	72.04	39.8	1.81	70.92	39.4	1.80	71.53	39.3	1.82	49.29	40.4	1.22	88.62	38.2	2.32	75.60	40.0	1.89
July	71.89	39.5	1.82	70.23	38.8	1.81	70.82	38.7	1.83	49.13	40.6	1.21	85.74	36.8	2.33	76.19	40.1	1.90
August	75.62	41.1	1.84	74.12	40.5	1.83	74.93	40.5	1.85	50.87	41.7	1.22	92.36	39.3	2.35	77.93	40.8	1.91
September	71.58	39.9	1.84	72.13	39.2	1.84	72.73	39.1	1.86	50.31	40.9	1.23	88.64	37.4	2.37	77.76	40.5	1.92
October	73.97	40.2	1.84	72.44	39.8	1.82	73.23	39.8	1.84	50.55	41.1	1.23	89.47	38.4	2.33	76.78	40.2	1.91
November	71.94	39.1	1.84	71.00	38.8	1.83	71.78	38.8	1.85	48.19	39.5	1.22	89.62	38.3	2.34	74.49	39.0	1.91
December	71.37	39.0	1.83	69.50	38.4	1.81	70.27	38.4	1.83	48.22	39.2	1.23	87.84	37.7	2.33	76.42	39.8	1.92
1958: January	69.69	38.5	1.81	67.08	37.9	1.77	67.66	37.8	1.79	48.46	39.4	1.23	82.67	35.9	2.30	74.88	39.0	1.92
February	70.43	38.7	1.82	67.82	38.1	1.78	68.58	38.1	1.80	48.09	39.1	1.23	86.10	37.6	2.29	75.46	39.3	1.92
March	70.80	38.9	1.82	69.09	38.6	1.79	69.87	38.6	1.81	48.83	39.7	1.23	86.71	37.7	2.30	75.65	39.4	1.92
April	71.39	38.8	1.84	68.92	38.5	1.79	69.69	38.5	1.81	48.83	39.7	1.23	86.02	37.4	2.30	76.04	39.4	1.93
May	74.45	39.6	1.88	73.05	39.7	1.84	74.03	39.8	1.86	49.94	40.6	1.23	91.26	39.0	2.34	78.20	40.1	1.95
June	76.14	40.5	1.88	74.52	40.5	1.84	75.52	40.6	1.86	51.00	41.8	1.22	91.96	39.3	2.34	79.58	40.6	1.96
July	74.82	39.8	1.88	74.03	39.8	1.86	74.82	39.8	1.88	50.80	41.3	1.23	92.04	39.0	2.36	79.17	40.6	1.95
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																		
Millwork			Plywood			Wooden containers ²			Wooden boxes, other than cigar			Miscellaneous wood products			Total: Furniture and fixtures			
1956: Average	\$72.90	40.5	\$1.80	\$76.22	41.2	\$1.85	\$56.71	40.8	\$1.39	\$56.58	41.0	\$1.38	\$60.01	41.1	\$1.46	\$68.95	40.8	\$1.69
1957: Average	75.55	40.4	1.87	76.00	40.0	1.90	56.23	39.6	1.42	56.52	39.8	1.42	61.56	40.5	1.52	70.00	40.0	1.75
July	77.46	41.3	1.88	72.95	38.6	1.89	57.60	40.0	1.44	58.58	40.4	1.45	61.91	40.2	1.54	68.38	39.3	1.74
August	77.46	41.2	1.88	77.76	40.5	1.92	57.60	40.0	1.44	58.15	40.1	1.45	62.27	40.7	1.53	71.63	40.7	1.76
September	78.47	41.3	1.90	76.03	39.6	1.92	56.59	39.3	1.44	56.59	39.3	1.44	62.37	40.5	1.54	72.39	40.9	1.77
October	77.11	40.8	1.89	76.02	39.8	1.91	56.74	39.4	1.44	57.20	40.0	1.44	62.06	40.3	1.54	72.04	40.7	1.77
November	75.03	39.7	1.89	74.88	39.0	1.92	54.91	38.4	1.43	54.00	38.3	1.43	61.23	39.5	1.55	69.87	39.7	1.76
December	75.22	39.8	1.89	77.60	40.0	1.94	54.95	38.7	1.42	53.76	38.4	1.40	61.83	39.9	1.55	70.62	39.9	1.77
1958: January	74.29	39.1	1.90	76.04	39.4	1.93	53.30	37.8	1.41	52.40	37.7	1.39	61.23	39.2	1.55	67.97	38.4	1.77
February	74.28	39.3	1.89	78.39	40.2	1.95	53.39	37.6	1.42	52.13	37.5	1.39	60.78	39.2	1.55	68.32	38.6	1.77
March	74.09	39.2	1.89	78.39	40.2	1.95	54.67	38.5	1.42	54.04	38.6	1.40	61.85	39.9	1.55	68.97	38.6	1.77
April	74.28	39.3	1.89	78.20	39.9	1.96	55.17	38.8	1.42	54.85	38.9	1.41	61.69	39.8	1.55	67.26	38.0	1.77
May	77.57	40.4	1.92	79.60	40.2	1.98	56.34	39.4	1.43	56.49	39.5	1.43	61.62	39.5	1.56	66.91	37.8	1.77
June	79.13	41.0	1.93	81.18	41.0	1.98	58.03	40.3	1.44	58.46	40.6	1.44	63.36	40.1	1.58	69.06	38.8	1.78
July	79.54	41.0	1.94	78.59	40.3	1.95	58.00	40.0	1.45	59.13	40.5	1.46	63.12	39.7	1.59	69.06	38.8	1.78
Furniture and fixtures—Continued																		
Household furniture ²			Wood household furniture (except upholstered)			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bedsprings			Office, public-building, and professional furniture ²			Wood office furniture			
1956: Average	\$65.77	40.6	\$1.62	\$59.20	41.4	\$1.43	\$71.82	39.9	\$1.80	\$71.71	39.4	\$1.82	\$70.61	41.9	\$1.90	\$71.05	42.8	\$1.66
1957: Average	66.63	39.9	1.67	59.79	40.4	1.48	72.50	39.4	1.84	73.90	39.1	1.89	78.99	40.3	1.96	64.71	40.7	1.59
July	65.07	39.2	1.66	58.21	39.6	1.47	68.22	37.9	1.80	76.95	40.5	1.80	78.01	39.8	1.96	63.18	40.5	1.56
August	67.97	40.7	1.67	61.39	41.2	1.49	72.80	40.0	1.82	77.16	40.4	1.91	81.77	41.3	1.98	66.98	41.6	1.61
September	68.71	40.9	1.68	61.69	41.4	1.49	75.52	40.6	1.86	77.76	40.5	1.92	82.80	41.4	2.00	67.55	41.7	1.62
October	69.12	40.9	1.69	62.40	41.6	1.50	75.52	40.6	1.86	75.26	39.2	1.92	78.59	39.8	1.98	65.67	41.3	1.59
November	66.86	39.8	1.68	60.49	40.6	1.49	74.03	39.8	1.86	70.86	37.1	1.91	79.20	39.8	1.99	63.60	39.5	1.61
December	67.83	39.9	1.70	60.45	40.3	1.50	76.95	40.5	1.90	74.30	38.3	1.94	79.40	39.9	1.99	66.01	41.0	1.61
1958: January	63.96	38.3	1.67	57.87	39.1	1.48	67.71	36.6	1.85	72.75	37.5	1.94	78.61	39.5	1.99	63.76	39.6	1.61
February	64.34	38.3	1.68	56.68	38.3	1.48	70.30	38.0	1.85	72.75	37.5	1.94	77.40	38.7	2.00	61.82	38.4	1.61
March	64.68	38.5	1.68	57.96	38.9	1.49	70.12	37.9	1.85	69.89	36.4	1.92	78.38	38.8	2.02	60.10	37.1	1.62
April	63.34	37.7	1.68	56.77	38.1	1.49	67.90	36.7	1.85	70.83	36.7	1.93	77.99	38.8	2.01	60.38	37.5	1.61
May	63.00	37.5	1.68	56.77	38.1	1.49	65.68	35.5	1.85	74.69	38.5	1.94	76.42	38.4	1.99	60.64	37.9	1.60
June	65.23	38.6	1.69	58.05	38.7	1.50	68.63	36.9	1.86	79.98	40.6	1.97	78.59	39.1	2.01	63.92	39.7	1.61
July	65.40	38.7	1.69	58.05	38.7	1.50	69.19	37.4	1.85	80.16	40.9	1.96	77.61	39.0	1.99	63.52	40.2	1.58
Furniture and fixtures—Continued																		
Metal office furniture			Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures			Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Flat glass			Glass and glassware, pressed or blown ²			
1956: Average	\$87.15	41.7	\$2.09	\$84.05	41.0	\$2.05	\$66.09	40.3	\$1.64	\$80.56	41.1	\$1.96	\$113.30	41.2	\$2.75	\$79.40	39.7	\$2.00
1957: Average	85.28	39.3	2.17	85.22	40.2	2.12	68.40	40.0	1.71	83.03	40.5	2.05	114.62	40.5	2.83	83.58	39.8	2.10
July	86.33	39.6	2.18	84.96	39.7	2.14	68.63	39.9	1.72	82.82	40.4	2.05	112.28	40.1	2.80	84.02	40.2	2.11
August	88.84	40.2	2.21	86.86	40.4	2.15	69.49	40.4	1.72	84.05	40.8	2.06	109.02	39.5	2.76	84.00	40.0	2.10
September	88.88	40.4	2.20	86.80	40.0	2.17	71.75	41.0	1.75	84.66	40.7	2.08	113.52	40.4	2.81	83.95	39.6	2.12
October	83.66	38.2	2.19	87.70	40.6	2.16	70.12	40.3	1.74	84.65	40.5	2.09	116.76	40.4	2.98	85.10	39.4	2.16
November	85.97	38.9	2.21	83.85	39.0	2.15	68.73	39.5	1.74	84.61	40.1	2.11	126.95	42.6	2.96	84.56	39.7	2.13
December	83.88	38.3	2.19	83.64	38.9	2.15	71.63	40.7	1.76	83.58	39.8	2.10	118.99	40.2	2.92	84.77	39.8	2.13
1958: January	83.44	38.1	2.19	83.38	38.6	2.16	70.27	39.7	1.77	82.32	39.2	2.10	117.09	40.1	2.92	84.56	39.7	2.13
February	82.28	37.4	2.20	83.44	38.1	2.19	69.17	39.3	1.76	80.67	38.6	2.09	109.63	38.2	2.85	86.00	40.0	2.15
March	82.43	37.3	2.21	84.97	38.8	2.19	69.52	39.5	1.76	81.72	39.1	2.09	108.02	37.9	2.84	83.85	39.0	2.15
April	81.40	37.0	2.20	82.84	38.0	2.18	70.05	39.8</										

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

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Durable goods—Continued																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Glass containers			Pressed or blown glass			Glass products made of purchased glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products ²			Brick and hollow tile		
1956: Average	\$80.59	39.7	\$2.03	\$77.81	39.7	\$1.96	\$69.12	40.9	\$1.69	\$83.84	41.3	\$2.03	\$73.44	40.8	\$1.80	\$69.97	41.9	\$1.67
1957: Average	85.01	40.1	2.12	81.56	39.4	2.07	70.67	39.7	1.78	87.91	40.7	2.16	74.61	39.9	1.87	69.60	40.7	1.71
July	86.46	40.4	2.14	81.59	39.8	2.05	68.78	39.3	1.75	83.16	37.8	2.20	76.33	40.6	1.88	71.55	41.6	1.72
August	85.63	40.2	2.13	80.78	39.6	2.04	69.78	39.2	1.78	91.39	40.8	2.24	76.52	40.7	1.88	71.72	41.7	1.72
September	84.74	39.6	2.14	82.58	39.7	2.08	72.72	40.4	1.80	93.30	41.1	2.27	76.35	40.2	1.90	72.28	41.3	1.75
October	84.74	39.6	2.14	82.74	39.4	2.10	74.44	40.9	1.82	90.50	40.4	2.24	76.19	40.1	1.90	71.58	40.9	1.75
November	86.67	40.5	2.14	82.84	38.0	2.18	72.40	40.0	1.81	91.35	40.6	2.25	74.09	39.2	1.89	69.43	39.9	1.74
December	85.20	40.0	2.13	83.53	39.4	2.12	72.07	39.6	1.82	90.09	40.4	2.23	73.91	38.9	1.90	68.73	39.5	1.74
1958: January	85.86	40.5	2.12	83.42	38.8	2.15	68.92	38.5	1.79	89.60	40.0	2.24	71.06	37.6	1.89	66.35	38.8	1.71
February	86.69	40.7	2.13	81.58	38.3	2.13	67.30	37.6	1.79	87.47	39.4	2.22	69.93	37.0	1.89	64.81	37.9	1.71
March	87.29	40.6	2.15	83.67	39.1	2.14	68.20	38.1	1.79	87.19	39.1	2.23	71.25	37.9	1.88	67.37	39.4	1.71
April	86.58	39.9	2.17	79.92	37.7	2.12	67.88	37.5	1.81	89.82	40.1	2.24	72.38	38.5	1.88	69.95	40.2	1.74
May	87.67	40.4	2.17	80.14	37.8	2.12	68.99	37.7	1.83	90.94	40.6	2.24	74.28	39.3	1.89	70.82	40.7	1.74
June	88.75	40.9	2.17	81.79	38.4	2.13	69.72	38.1	1.83	92.11	40.4	2.28	76.17	40.3	1.89	72.80	41.6	1.75
July	86.37	39.8	2.17	80.30	37.7	2.13	70.23	38.8	1.81	94.30	40.3	2.34	76.59	40.1	1.91	73.15	41.8	1.75
	Floor and wall tile			Sewer pipe			Clay refractories			Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products ²			Concrete products		
1956: Average	\$73.57	40.2	\$1.83	\$72.76	40.2	\$1.81	\$80.36	39.2	\$2.05	\$72.20	37.8	\$1.91	\$81.85	44.5	\$1.84	\$78.75	45.0	\$1.75
1957: Average	75.81	39.9	1.90	73.26	39.6	1.85	83.81	38.8	2.16	73.48	37.3	1.97	82.75	43.1	1.92	80.04	43.5	1.84
July	76.80	40.0	1.92	76.33	40.6	1.88	85.02	39.0	2.18	71.87	36.3	1.98	84.39	43.5	1.94	81.47	43.8	1.86
August	77.36	40.5	1.91	74.37	40.2	1.85	85.58	38.9	2.20	73.70	37.6	1.96	87.02	44.4	1.96	83.78	44.8	1.87
September	78.34	40.8	1.92	75.74	40.5	1.87	82.65	37.4	2.21	74.84	37.8	1.98	86.29	43.8	1.97	82.72	44.0	1.88
October	76.99	40.1	1.92	76.55	40.5	1.89	84.80	38.2	2.22	74.63	37.5	1.99	85.06	43.4	1.96	83.35	44.1	1.89
November	76.61	39.9	1.92	71.98	38.7	1.86	82.43	37.3	2.21	75.78	37.7	2.01	82.29	42.2	1.95	79.10	42.3	1.87
December	75.46	39.3	1.92	70.31	37.6	1.87	83.92	37.8	2.22	74.10	36.5	2.03	81.51	41.8	1.95	78.17	41.8	1.87
1958: January	73.92	38.5	1.92	65.29	35.1	1.86	80.91	35.8	2.26	71.86	35.4	2.03	81.54	41.6	1.96	78.81	41.7	1.89
February	73.54	38.5	1.91	65.45	35.0	1.87	78.08	34.7	2.25	73.08	36.0	2.03	78.80	39.8	1.98	74.49	39.0	1.91
March	74.30	38.9	1.91	65.66	35.3	1.86	77.95	34.8	2.24	73.24	35.9	2.04	80.16	40.9	1.96	78.69	41.2	1.91
April	74.11	38.6	1.92	67.69	36.2	1.87	78.40	35.0	2.24	71.60	35.1	2.04	81.76	41.5	1.97	80.64	42.0	1.92
May	76.44	39.4	1.94	73.34	38.0	1.93	80.19	35.8	2.24	70.85	34.9	2.03	85.77	43.1	1.99	84.58	43.6	1.94
June	77.39	40.1	1.93	76.82	39.6	1.94	83.25	37.0	2.25	71.40	35.0	2.04	88.20	44.1	2.00	85.94	44.3	1.94
July	77.18	40.2	1.92	76.24	39.3	1.94	85.05	36.5	2.33	70.04	34.5	2.03	88.84	44.2	2.01	86.58	44.4	1.95
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products ²			Abrasive products			Asbestos products			Nonclay refractories			Total: Primary metal industries		
1956: Average	\$69.87	41.1	\$1.70	\$83.23	40.8	\$2.04	\$88.62	40.1	\$2.21	\$84.65	41.7	\$2.03	\$89.38	39.2	\$2.28	\$96.52	40.9	\$2.36
1957: Average	70.98	40.1	1.77	86.67	40.5	2.14	90.74	39.8	2.28	89.87	41.8	2.15	90.20	37.9	2.38	98.75	39.5	2.50
July	71.56	40.2	1.78	85.57	39.8	2.15	88.98	39.2	2.27	89.84	41.4	2.17	85.79	36.2	2.37	100.44	39.7	2.53
August	72.67	40.6	1.79	87.26	40.4	2.16	88.53	39.0	2.27	92.18	41.9	2.20	92.54	38.4	2.41	99.82	39.3	2.54
September	73.21	40.9	1.79	87.67	40.4	2.17	88.55	38.5	2.30	91.76	41.9	2.19	89.86	37.6	2.39	101.26	39.4	2.57
October	72.62	40.8	1.78	87.64	40.2	2.18	90.94	39.2	2.32	91.80	41.5	2.20	87.12	36.3	2.40	98.18	38.5	2.55
November	70.27	39.7	1.77	85.28	39.3	2.17	87.93	37.9	2.32	87.89	40.5	2.17	86.87	36.5	2.38	97.03	38.2	2.54
December	70.67	39.7	1.78	85.93	39.6	2.17	92.97	39.9	2.33	87.70	40.6	2.16	83.54	35.1	2.38	97.16	38.1	2.56
1958: January	69.74	39.4	1.77	84.41	38.9	2.17	89.09	38.4	2.32	84.53	39.5	2.14	78.57	32.6	2.41	95.23	37.2	2.55
February	69.38	39.2	1.77	83.81	38.8	2.16	87.17	37.9	2.30	85.36	39.7	2.15	81.74	34.2	2.39	94.21	36.8	2.56
March	71.96	40.2	1.79	85.67	39.3	2.18	89.01	38.7	2.30	84.50	39.3	2.15	83.63	34.7	2.41	95.35	37.1	2.57
April	73.21	40.9	1.79	83.98	38.7	2.17	87.09	37.7	2.31	84.07	39.1	2.15	82.69	34.6	2.39	95.20	36.9	2.58
May	74.98	41.2	1.82	84.58	38.8	2.18	86.95	37.0	2.35	86.80	40.0	2.17	83.78	35.2	2.38	96.23	37.3	2.58
June	74.26	40.8	1.82	87.74	39.7	2.21	87.89	37.4	2.35	90.42	41.1	2.20	87.97	36.5	2.41	99.96	38.3	2.61
July	72.94	40.3	1.81	85.97	38.9	2.21	86.86	37.6	2.31	89.69	40.4	2.22	89.91	37.0	2.43	102.53	38.4	2.67
	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills ²			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, except electrometallurgical products			Electrometallurgical products			Iron and steel foundries ²			Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries		
1956: Average	\$102.06	40.5	\$2.52	\$102.47	40.5	\$2.53	\$88.22	40.1	\$2.20	\$87.34	41.2	\$2.12	\$83.84	40.7	\$2.06	\$83.84	40.5	\$2.07
1957: Average	104.79	39.1	2.68	105.18	39.1	2.69	93.26	40.2	2.32	87.64	39.3	2.23	84.15	38.6	2.18	84.63	39.0	2.17
July	107.17	39.4	2.72	107.66	39.4	2.73	92.28	39.1	2.36	88.31	39.6	2.23	85.63	39.1	2.19	83.85	39.0	2.15
August	105.65	38.7	2.73	106.04	38.7	2.74	95.34	40.4	2.36	87.81	39.2	2.24	84.97	38.8	2.19	83.33	38.4	2.17
September	107.09	38.8	2.76	107.48	38.8	2.77	96.39	40.5	2.38	89.04	39.4	2.26	85.80	39.0	2.20	87.47	39.4	2.22
October	103.74	38.0	2.73	103.85	37.9	2.74	95.76	39.9	2.40	86.64	38.0	2.28	83.85	37.6	2.23	84.29	37.8	2.23
November	102.54	37.7	2.72	102.65	37.6	2.73	96.24	40.1	2.40	85.58	37.7	2.27	83.18	37.3	2.23	85.57	38.2	2.24
December	101.18	37.2	2.72	101.28	37.1	2.73	96.00	40.0	2.40	86.41	37.9	2.28	83.55	37.3	2.24	86.24	38.5	2.24
1958: January	100.46	36.4	2.76	100.55	36.3	2.77	98.81	41.0	2.41	82.31	36.1	2.28	78.72	35.3	2.23	81.09	36.2	2.24
February	98.18	35.7	2.75	98.26	35.6	2.76	98.23	41.1	2.39	82.76	36.3	2.28	78.94	35.4	2.23	84.45	37.7	2.24
March	100.46	36.4	2.76	100.55	36.3	2.77	96.00	40.0	2.40	82.54	36.2	2.28	79.39	35.6	2.23	83.17	36.8	2.26
April	100.91	36.3	2.78	101.00	36.2	2.79	99.55	40.8	2.44	81.52	35.6	2.29	78.62	3				

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Durable goods—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals ²			Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals ²		
1956: Average	\$95.63	42.5	\$2.25	\$91.46	41.2	\$2.22	\$88.81	41.5	\$2.14	\$95.34	40.4	\$2.36	\$85.04	42.1	\$2.02	\$93.38	41.5	\$2.25
1957: Average	95.65	40.7	2.35	95.82	40.6	2.36	89.91	40.5	2.22	103.68	40.5	2.56	87.53	40.9	2.14	95.51	40.3	2.37
July	95.24	40.7	2.34	95.58	40.5	2.36	91.13	40.5	2.25	101.66	40.5	2.51	85.44	40.3	2.12	94.24	40.1	2.35
August	95.27	40.2	2.37	97.36	40.4	2.41	90.45	40.2	2.25	106.93	40.2	2.66	90.94	42.1	2.16	95.52	39.8	2.40
September	93.21	40.3	2.39	97.28	40.2	2.42	91.94	40.5	2.27	106.13	39.9	2.66	89.86	41.6	2.16	98.42	40.5	2.43
October	96.32	39.0	2.39	97.44	40.1	2.43	89.50	39.6	2.26	107.59	40.6	2.65	87.67	40.4	2.17	97.28	40.2	2.42
November	93.21	38.0	2.38	96.64	40.1	2.41	89.15	39.8	2.24	105.20	40.0	2.63	89.76	40.8	2.20	96.32	39.8	2.42
December	91.63	38.5	2.39	97.53	40.3	2.42	90.05	40.2	2.24	106.13	40.2	2.64	89.57	40.9	2.19	96.96	39.9	2.43
1958: January	93.21	39.0	2.39	97.04	40.1	2.42	88.70	39.6	2.24	106.52	40.5	2.63	86.40	40.0	2.16	93.65	38.7	2.42
February	91.20	38.0	2.40	98.09	40.2	2.44	89.15	39.8	2.24	109.35	40.5	2.70	85.24	39.1	2.18	95.80	39.1	2.45
March	90.38	37.5	2.41	97.69	40.2	2.43	88.98	39.9	2.23	109.89	40.7	2.70	85.24	39.1	2.18	96.68	39.3	2.46
April	89.28	37.2	2.40	97.04	40.1	2.42	88.31	39.6	2.23	109.62	40.6	2.70	87.60	40.0	2.19	95.80	39.1	2.45
May	88.08	36.7	2.40	97.04	40.1	2.42	87.42	39.2	2.23	110.43	40.6	2.72	85.72	39.5	2.17	96.43	39.2	2.46
June	87.00	36.1	2.41	96.96	39.9	2.43	89.10	39.6	2.25	108.80	40.0	2.72	86.37	39.8	2.17	101.09	40.6	2.49
July	88.81	36.7	2.42	96.96	39.9	2.43	89.10	39.6	2.25	108.80	40.0	2.72	86.37	39.8	2.17	101.09	40.6	2.49
July	92.23	37.8	2.44	98.80	40.0	2.47	90.91	39.7	2.29	108.78	39.7	2.74	88.22	40.1	2.20	99.75	39.9	2.50
	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous foundries			Miscellaneous primary metal industries ²			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing		
1956: Average	\$95.18	42.3	\$2.25	\$90.90	40.4	\$2.25	\$88.94	40.8	\$2.18	\$100.14	41.9	\$2.39	\$105.42	42.0	\$2.51	\$96.83	42.1	\$2.30
1957: Average	94.54	40.4	2.34	96.00	40.0	2.40	91.20	40.0	2.28	100.85	40.5	2.49	105.97	40.6	2.61	96.63	40.6	2.38
July	95.18	40.5	2.35	93.69	39.7	2.36	91.77	39.9	2.30	100.69	40.6	2.48	105.52	40.9	2.58	94.56	39.9	2.37
August	93.13	39.8	2.37	97.57	39.5	2.47	92.06	40.2	2.29	101.66	40.5	2.51	104.52	40.2	2.60	98.09	40.7	2.41
September	95.99	40.5	2.39	100.75	40.3	2.50	93.26	40.2	2.32	101.45	40.1	2.53	103.89	39.5	2.63	97.36	40.4	2.41
October	97.03	40.6	2.37	98.46	39.7	2.48	91.64	39.5	2.32	99.43	39.3	2.53	102.43	38.8	2.64	96.56	39.9	2.42
November	96.24	40.1	2.40	97.07	39.3	2.47	90.94	39.2	2.32	98.42	38.9	2.53	99.68	37.9	2.63	95.68	39.7	2.41
December	96.64	40.1	2.41	98.06	39.7	2.47	90.48	39.0	2.32	99.31	39.1	2.54	101.52	38.6	2.63	97.76	39.9	2.45
1958: January	90.34	37.8	2.39	97.32	39.4	2.47	90.25	38.9	2.32	98.30	38.7	2.54	100.47	38.2	2.63	96.04	39.2	2.45
February	91.44	38.1	2.40	100.80	40.0	2.52	89.24	38.3	2.33	96.77	38.1	2.54	98.89	37.6	2.63	94.82	38.7	2.45
March	92.16	38.4	2.40	102.62	40.4	2.54	89.71	38.5	2.33	96.90	38.0	2.55	99.53	37.7	2.64	93.84	38.3	2.45
April	90.82	38.0	2.39	102.47	40.5	2.53	88.86	38.3	2.32	96.14	37.7	2.55	97.94	37.1	2.64	91.26	37.4	2.44
May	91.54	38.3	2.39	103.68	40.5	2.56	90.87	39.0	2.33	97.02	37.9	2.56	98.58	37.2	2.65	94.33	38.5	2.45
June	98.17	40.4	2.43	106.04	41.1	2.58	93.60	40.0	2.34	101.14	39.2	2.58	101.46	38.0	2.67	99.45	40.1	2.48
July	99.38	40.4	2.46	101.91	39.5	2.58	91.34	39.2	2.33	102.05	39.4	2.59	101.88	38.3	2.66	98.60	39.6	2.49
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)																	
	Welded and heavy-riveted pipe			Total: Fabricated metal products			Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, handtools, and hardware ²			Cutlery and edge tools			Handtools		
1956: Average	\$94.48	40.9	\$2.31	\$85.28	41.2	\$2.07	\$92.20	42.1	\$2.19	\$81.60	40.8	\$2.00	\$72.62	40.8	\$1.78	\$82.82	41.0	\$2.02
1957: Average	99.05	40.1	2.47	88.94	40.8	2.18	96.88	41.4	2.34	85.65	40.4	2.12	74.77	40.2	1.86	83.37	39.7	2.10
July	104.67	41.7	2.61	89.13	40.7	2.19	101.76	43.3	2.35	84.19	39.9	2.11	73.42	39.9	1.84	80.47	38.5	2.09
August	102.91	41.0	2.51	89.98	40.9	2.20	99.64	42.4	2.35	85.65	40.4	2.12	73.82	39.9	1.85	84.19	39.9	2.11
September	102.87	40.5	2.64	91.91	41.4	2.22	97.34	41.6	2.34	90.27	41.6	2.17	75.39	40.1	1.88	85.60	40.0	2.14
October	97.27	38.6	2.52	90.35	40.7	2.22	96.00	40.0	2.40	89.38	41.0	2.18	76.17	40.3	1.89	84.96	39.7	2.14
November	97.02	38.5	2.50	90.32	40.5	2.23	98.17	40.4	2.43	89.57	40.9	2.19	76.38	40.2	1.90	85.39	39.9	2.14
December	96.89	38.6	2.51	89.24	40.2	2.22	101.19	41.3	2.45	83.92	39.4	2.13	76.00	40.0	1.90	85.81	40.1	2.14
1958: January	97.66	38.6	2.53	87.25	39.3	2.22	96.23	39.6	2.43	82.99	38.6	2.15	73.53	38.7	1.90	82.82	38.7	2.14
February	96.90	38.0	2.55	86.36	38.9	2.22	98.42	40.5	2.43	82.56	38.4	2.15	72.58	38.0	1.91	82.51	38.2	2.16
March	95.74	37.4	2.56	87.42	39.2	2.23	100.36	41.3	2.43	82.94	38.4	2.16	74.11	38.6	1.92	82.99	38.6	2.15
April	99.96	39.2	2.55	87.14	38.9	2.24	98.74	40.3	2.45	81.53	38.1	2.14	75.26	39.2	1.92	82.94	38.4	2.16
May	97.66	38.0	2.57	88.65	39.4	2.25	102.59	41.2	2.49	83.21	38.7	2.15	75.85	39.1	1.94	81.38	37.5	2.17
June	102.83	39.4	2.61	90.80	40.0	2.27	106.68	42.5	2.51	85.67	39.3	2.18	75.46	39.1	1.93	83.71	38.4	2.18
July	110.81	41.5	2.67	91.20	40.0	2.28	107.18	42.7	2.51	84.24	39.0	2.16	75.84	39.5	1.92	83.76	38.6	2.17
	Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies ²			Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products ²			Structural steel and ornamental metalwork		
1956: Average	\$83.44	40.7	\$2.05	\$79.99	39.6	\$2.02	\$82.68	39.0	\$2.12	\$79.00	39.9	\$1.98	\$87.57	41.5	\$2.11	\$87.57	41.5	\$2.11
1957: Average	89.13	40.7	2.19	83.95	39.6	2.12	86.41	39.1	2.21	82.58	39.7	2.08	92.99	41.7	2.23	94.73	42.1	2.25
July	88.48	40.4	2.19	81.90	39.0	2.10	85.53	38.7	2.21	80.55	39.1	2.06	93.63	41.8	2.24	95.37	42.2	2.26
August	89.35	40.8	2.19	84.56	39.7	2.13	88.36	39.8	2.22	82.97	39.7	2.09	94.89	41.8	2.27	97.10	42.4	2.29
September	95.85	42.6	2.25	85.24	40.3	2.14	88.58	39.9	2.22	85.46	40.5	2.11	95.99	42.1	2.28	97.98	42.6	2.30
October	94.02	41.6	2.26	86.03	40.2	2.14	87.69	39.5	2.22	85.46	40.5	2.11	94.39	41.4	2.28	96.37	41.9	2.30
November	93.98	41.4	2.27	85.06	39.2	2.17	90.06	39.5	2.28	82.68	39.0	2.12	93.02	40.8	2.28	93.89	41.0	2.29
December	85.02	39.0	2.18	86.55	39.7	2.18	90.06	39.5	2.28	84.77	39.8	2.13	93.71	41.1	2.28	94.35	41.2	2.29
1958: January	85.31	38.6	2.21	86.07	39.3	2.19	90.39	39.3	2.30	84.10	39.3	2.14	91.71	40.4	2.27	92.11	40.4	2.28
February	85.31	38.6	2.21	84.97	38.8	2.19	89.24	38.8	2.30	82.64	38.8	2.13	89.83	39.4	2.28	89.38	39.2	2.28
March	85.03	38.3	2.22															

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
Durable goods—Continued																		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																		
	Metal doors, sash, frames, molding and trim			Boiler-shop products			Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving ²			Vitreous-enameled products			Stamped and pressed metal products		
1956: Average	\$84.85	40.6	\$2.09	\$87.98	41.5	\$2.12	\$90.52	42.3	\$2.14	\$87.76	41.2	\$2.13	\$66.64	39.2	\$1.70	\$91.94	41.6	\$2.21
1957: Average	89.79	41.0	2.19	92.77	41.6	2.23	93.56	41.4	2.26	90.13	40.6	2.22	70.49	39.6	1.78	93.84	40.8	2.30
July	90.67	41.4	2.19	92.35	41.6	2.22	94.85	41.6	2.28	89.20	40.0	2.23	72.86	41.4	1.76	92.86	40.2	2.31
August	92.51	41.3	2.24	93.15	41.4	2.25	94.62	41.5	2.28	89.91	40.5	2.22	74.34	41.3	1.80	93.38	40.6	2.30
September	94.02	41.6	2.26	94.95	42.2	2.25	95.40	41.3	2.31	92.70	41.2	2.25	75.12	41.5	1.81	97.11	41.5	2.34
October	89.82	40.1	2.24	94.85	41.6	2.28	94.12	41.1	2.29	90.72	40.5	2.24	76.31	41.7	1.83	94.42	40.7	2.32
November	90.98	40.8	2.23	92.80	40.7	2.28	92.97	40.6	2.29	93.02	40.8	2.28	69.36	37.9	1.83	97.64	41.2	2.37
December	91.02	41.0	2.22	93.25	40.9	2.28	95.76	41.1	2.33	89.33	39.7	2.25	70.07	38.5	1.82	93.13	39.8	2.34
1958: January	87.38	39.9	2.19	93.43	40.8	2.29	93.96	40.5	2.32	87.08	38.7	2.25	66.60	36.0	1.85	89.71	38.5	2.33
February	86.58	39.0	2.22	91.94	39.8	2.31	92.80	40.0	2.32	87.46	38.7	2.26	68.26	37.1	1.84	90.71	38.6	2.35
March	86.36	38.9	2.22	92.97	39.9	2.33	91.64	39.5	2.32	89.89	39.6	2.27	74.34	40.4	1.84	93.85	39.6	2.37
April	84.86	38.4	2.21	92.73	39.8	2.33	92.43	39.5	2.34	90.68	39.6	2.29	66.60	36.0	1.85	96.00	40.0	2.40
May	87.52	39.6	2.21	90.17	38.7	2.33	95.24	40.7	2.34	92.40	40.0	2.31	72.00	38.5	1.87	97.69	40.2	2.43
June	88.75	39.8	2.23	94.71	40.3	2.35	97.47	41.3	2.36	93.03	40.1	2.32	74.66	39.5	1.89	97.93	40.3	2.43
July	90.45	40.2	2.25	94.96	39.9	2.38	96.39	40.5	2.38	93.50	40.3	2.32	79.76	42.2	1.89	97.44	40.1	2.43
	Lighting fixtures			Fabricated wire products			Miscellaneous fabricated metal products ²			Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails			Steel springs			Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets		
1956: Average	\$76.40	40.0	\$1.91	\$80.75	41.2	\$1.96	\$86.09	42.2	\$2.04	\$97.36	42.7	\$2.28	\$90.61	41.0	\$2.21	\$88.41	42.3	\$2.09
1957: Average	79.80	39.7	2.01	82.21	40.1	2.05	89.01	41.4	2.15	98.64	41.1	2.40	95.41	40.6	2.35	91.08	41.4	2.20
July	80.19	39.7	2.02	81.18	39.6	2.05	89.01	41.4	2.15	103.58	42.8	2.42	94.71	40.3	2.35	90.45	41.3	2.19
August	80.00	40.0	2.00	82.40	40.0	2.06	88.99	41.2	2.16	102.55	42.2	2.43	96.76	41.0	2.36	90.39	40.9	2.21
September	82.62	40.3	2.05	84.03	40.4	2.08	89.40	41.2	2.17	99.23	40.5	2.45	95.82	40.6	2.36	91.88	41.2	2.23
October	82.19	39.9	2.06	82.16	39.5	2.08	89.79	41.0	2.19	95.01	39.1	2.43	93.55	39.6	2.37	92.70	41.2	2.25
November	82.80	40.0	2.07	82.39	39.8	2.07	88.51	40.6	2.18	95.99	39.5	2.43	92.75	39.3	2.36	92.48	41.1	2.25
December	78.16	38.5	2.03	82.59	39.9	2.07	87.45	40.3	2.17	91.85	37.8	2.43	91.72	38.7	2.37	89.47	40.3	2.22
1958: January	76.94	37.9	2.03	81.33	39.1	2.08	85.28	39.3	2.17	93.84	38.3	2.45	90.15	38.2	2.36	87.91	39.6	2.22
February	75.75	37.5	2.02	79.90	38.6	2.07	84.41	38.9	2.17	98.06	39.7	2.47	89.68	38.0	2.36	84.64	38.3	2.21
March	74.77	37.2	2.01	80.29	38.6	2.08	83.71	38.4	2.18	95.45	38.8	2.46	87.93	37.1	2.37	83.25	37.5	2.22
April	75.75	37.5	2.02	80.26	38.4	2.09	81.75	37.5	2.18	99.54	40.3	2.47	88.60	37.7	2.35	78.59	35.4	2.22
May	78.13	38.3	2.04	81.30	38.9	2.09	83.22	38.0	2.19	101.59	40.8	2.49	86.72	36.9	2.35	81.54	36.4	2.24
June	80.57	39.3	2.05	82.92	39.3	2.11	85.97	38.9	2.21	104.66	42.2	2.48	91.01	38.4	2.37	84.98	37.6	2.26
July	82.35	39.4	2.09	82.68	39.0	2.12	87.64	39.3	2.23	108.03	42.2	2.56	91.54	38.3	2.39	86.33	37.7	2.29
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery and transportation equipment)—Con.																	
Machinery (except electrical)																		
	Screw-machine products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)			Engines and turbines ²			Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels			Diesel and other internal-combustion engines, not elsewhere classified			Agricultural machinery and tractors ²		
1956: Average	\$85.63	42.6	\$2.01	\$93.26	42.2	\$2.21	\$95.45	41.5	\$2.30	\$101.33	41.7	\$2.43	\$94.21	41.5	\$2.27	\$86.80	40.0	\$2.17
1957: Average	87.99	41.7	2.11	94.30	41.0	2.30	99.55	40.8	2.44	113.05	42.5	2.66	95.51	40.3	2.37	91.31	39.7	2.30
July	86.52	41.2	2.10	93.61	40.7	2.30	98.98	40.4	2.45	114.70	42.8	2.68	93.85	39.6	2.37	90.74	39.8	2.28
August	86.51	41.0	2.11	93.15	40.5	2.30	98.25	40.1	2.45	111.04	41.9	2.65	94.01	39.5	2.38	89.08	38.9	2.29
September	87.34	41.2	2.12	94.42	40.7	2.32	100.60	40.4	2.49	109.59	41.2	2.66	97.44	40.1	2.43	93.37	39.9	2.34
October	87.53	40.9	2.14	93.67	40.2	2.33	100.40	40.0	2.51	112.75	41.3	2.73	96.62	39.6	2.44	92.83	39.5	2.35
November	86.46	40.4	2.14	92.50	39.7	2.33	102.31	40.6	2.52	116.60	42.4	2.75	97.60	40.0	2.44	92.04	39.0	2.36
December	86.69	40.7	2.13	94.30	40.3	2.34	103.32	41.0	2.52	117.02	42.4	2.76	98.82	40.5	2.44	94.56	39.9	2.37
1958: January	82.68	39.0	2.12	92.90	39.7	2.34	100.50	40.2	2.50	103.88	39.2	2.65	99.23	40.5	2.45	94.49	39.7	2.38
February	81.24	38.5	2.11	92.12	39.2	2.35	100.50	40.2	2.50	104.68	39.5	2.65	98.98	40.4	2.45	92.73	38.8	2.39
March	80.98	38.2	2.12	93.22	39.5	2.36	102.16	40.7	2.51	105.06	39.2	2.68	101.11	41.1	2.46	94.95	39.4	2.41
April	79.76	37.8	2.11	92.75	39.3	2.36	100.00	40.0	2.50	106.27	39.8	2.67	98.00	40.0	2.45	95.76	39.9	2.40
May	79.76	37.8	2.11	93.38	39.4	2.37	99.75	39.9	2.50	106.93	39.9	2.68	97.36	39.9	2.44	98.01	40.5	2.42
June	82.01	38.5	2.13	94.25	39.6	2.38	102.26	40.1	2.55	109.21	40.3	2.71	99.60	40.0	2.49	97.28	40.2	2.42
July	84.32	39.4	2.14	93.77	39.4	2.38	99.57	39.2	2.54	107.86	39.8	2.71	96.72	39.0	2.48	98.09	40.2	2.44
	Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			Construction and mining machinery ²			Construction and mining machinery, except oilfield machinery			Oilfield machinery and tools			Metalworking machinery ²		
1956: Average	\$90.27	40.3	\$2.24	\$82.37	39.6	\$2.08	\$92.23	42.5	\$2.17	\$92.01	42.4	\$2.17	\$92.45	42.8	\$2.16	\$108.69	45.1	\$2.41
1957: Average	93.22	39.5	2.36	89.20	40.0	2.23	92.84	40.9	2.27	92.39	40.7	2.27	93.75	41.3	2.27	106.57	42.8	2.49
July	91.57	39.3	2.33	89.47	40.3	2.22	91.94	40.5	2.27	91.25	40.2	2.27	93.34	41.3	2.26	106.00	42.4	2.50
August	88.92	38.0	2.34	88.98	39.9	2.23	92.16	40.6	2.27	91.25	40.2	2.27	94.43	41.6	2.27	103.42	41.7	2.48
September	94.95	39.4	2.41	91.71	40.4	2.27	93.61	40.7	2.30	92.46	40.2	2.30	97.02	42.0	2.31	103.75	41.5	2.50
October	95.59	39.5	2.42	89.44	39.4	2.27	91.25	39.5	2.31	89.93	39.1	2.30	94.13	40.4	2.33	100.19	40.4	2.48
November	93.90	38.8	2.42	89.60	39.3	2.28	89.70	39.0	2.30	88.62	38.7	2.29	92.50	39.7	2.33	99.10	39.8	2.49
December	96.14	39.4	2.44	92.92	40.4	2.30	91.87	39.6	2.32	90.16	39.2	2.30	95.18	40.5	2.35	101.91	40.6	2.51
1958: January	96.53	39.4	2.45	92.63	40.1	2.31	90.94	39.2	2.32	90.09	39.0	2.31	92.90	39.7	2.34	99.90	39.8	2.51
February	92.25	37.5	2.46	93.03	40.1	2.32	89.47	38.4	2.33	88.39	38.1	2.32	91.26	39.0	2.34	101.09	39.8	2.54
March	94.24	38.0	2.48	95.47	40.8	2.34	89.24	38.3	2.33	89.01	38.2	2.33	89.71	38.5	2.33	103.72	40.2	2.58
April	98.21	39.6	2.48	93.26	40.2	2.32												

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Durable goods—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery) ²			Food-products machinery			Textile machinery		
1956: Average	\$106.02	45.7	\$2.32	\$97.41	43.1	\$2.26	\$115.12	45.5	\$2.53	\$89.88	42.8	\$2.10	\$89.67	41.9	\$2.14	\$76.59	41.4	\$1.85
1957: Average	100.86	42.2	2.39	99.42	41.6	2.39	112.67	43.5	2.59	90.06	41.5	2.17	91.02	41.0	2.22	77.55	40.6	1.91
July	97.17	41.0	2.37	100.26	41.6	2.41	113.10	43.5	2.60	89.82	41.2	2.18	91.43	41.0	2.23	77.55	40.6	1.91
August	97.58	41.0	2.38	99.29	41.2	2.41	108.03	42.2	2.66	88.97	41.0	2.17	91.17	40.7	2.24	77.16	40.4	1.91
September	97.61	40.5	2.41	102.72	42.1	2.44	107.68	41.9	2.57	90.23	41.2	2.19	92.48	41.1	2.25	76.21	39.9	1.91
October	96.24	40.1	2.40	97.69	40.2	2.43	103.38	40.7	2.54	90.64	41.2	2.20	91.80	40.8	2.25	78.74	40.8	1.93
November	94.23	39.1	2.41	96.87	39.7	2.44	102.77	40.3	2.55	88.88	40.4	2.20	89.78	39.9	2.25	76.81	39.8	1.93
December	95.92	39.8	2.41	98.49	40.2	2.45	106.30	41.2	2.58	89.98	40.9	2.20	91.76	40.6	2.26	78.14	40.7	1.92
1958: January	93.06	39.1	2.38	95.69	38.9	2.46	105.56	40.6	2.60	88.62	40.1	2.21	91.03	40.1	2.27	76.61	39.9	1.92
February	89.77	38.2	2.35	95.20	38.7	2.46	109.06	41.0	2.66	87.52	39.6	2.21	91.03	40.1	2.27	75.26	39.2	1.92
March	90.92	38.2	2.38	95.84	38.8	2.47	112.74	41.6	2.71	87.69	39.5	2.22	91.88	40.3	2.28	73.92	38.5	1.92
April	89.49	37.6	2.38	96.61	38.8	2.49	113.30	41.5	2.73	87.25	39.3	2.22	91.48	40.3	2.27	72.96	38.0	1.92
May	88.67	37.1	2.39	93.61	37.9	2.47	113.58	41.3	2.75	87.64	39.3	2.23	91.25	40.2	2.27	72.94	37.6	1.94
June	89.76	37.4	2.40	95.23	38.4	2.48	110.70	40.7	2.72	88.26	39.4	2.24	93.28	40.6	2.30	74.28	37.9	1.96
July	87.82	36.9	2.38	97.52	38.7	2.52	106.13	39.9	2.66	88.82	39.3	2.26	94.48	40.9	2.31	74.80	37.4	2.00
	Paper-industries machinery			Printing-trades machinery and equipment			General industrial machinery ³			Pumps, air and gas compressors			Conveyors and conveying equipment			Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans		
1956: Average	\$97.65	46.5	\$2.10	\$102.70	43.7	\$2.35	\$92.65	42.5	\$2.18	\$90.31	42.4	\$2.13	\$97.61	43.0	\$2.27	\$86.53	41.8	\$2.07
1957: Average	96.78	44.6	2.17	99.90	41.8	2.39	92.89	41.1	2.26	90.20	41.0	2.20	98.59	41.6	2.37	87.48	40.5	2.16
July	92.88	43.4	2.14	98.23	41.1	2.39	92.62	40.8	2.27	89.54	40.7	2.20	97.70	41.4	2.36	88.04	40.2	2.10
August	92.02	42.6	2.16	92.27	39.6	2.33	92.84	40.9	2.27	88.88	40.4	2.20	99.29	41.2	2.41	86.67	40.5	2.14
September	94.83	43.5	2.18	97.10	40.8	2.38	94.99	41.3	2.30	92.74	41.4	2.24	100.02	41.5	2.41	91.21	40.9	2.23
October	94.18	43.2	2.18	99.12	41.3	2.40	93.38	40.6	2.30	90.72	40.5	2.24	98.64	41.1	2.40	88.44	40.2	2.20
November	91.98	42.0	2.19	98.81	41.0	2.41	92.23	40.1	2.30	88.31	39.6	2.23	96.56	40.4	2.39	87.56	39.8	2.20
December	96.14	43.5	2.21	98.57	40.9	2.41	94.19	40.6	2.32	89.82	40.1	2.24	100.12	41.2	2.43	89.79	41.0	2.19
1958: January	90.03	41.3	2.18	98.90	40.7	2.43	91.48	39.6	2.31	87.58	39.1	2.24	95.04	39.6	2.40	86.85	39.3	2.21
February	87.20	40.0	2.18	97.28	40.2	2.42	89.86	38.9	2.31	86.91	38.8	2.24	93.21	39.0	2.39	85.75	38.8	2.21
March	87.16	39.8	2.19	99.95	41.3	2.42	90.32	39.1	2.31	87.36	39.0	2.24	92.49	38.7	2.39	86.07	39.3	2.19
April	86.24	39.2	2.20	98.49	40.7	2.42	90.32	39.1	2.31	88.59	39.2	2.26	92.49	38.7	2.39	86.07	39.3	2.19
May	89.20	40.0	2.23	97.69	40.2	2.43	90.94	39.2	2.32	88.65	39.4	2.25	93.12	38.8	2.40	88.03	39.3	2.24
June	88.31	39.6	2.23	97.69	40.2	2.43	92.90	39.7	2.34	91.20	40.0	2.28	94.95	39.4	2.41	89.91	40.5	2.22
July	89.78	39.9	2.25	96.38	39.5	2.44	91.73	39.2	2.34	90.23	39.4	2.29	92.58	38.1	2.43	90.05	40.2	2.24
	Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.			Mechanical power-transmission equipment			Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces and ovens			Office and store machines and devices ³			Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters ³		
1956: Average	\$90.49	41.7	\$2.17	\$95.02	42.8	\$2.22	\$90.71	41.8	\$2.17	\$90.23	41.2	\$2.19	\$96.05	41.4	\$2.32	\$82.60	41.3	\$2.00
1957: Average	89.78	39.9	2.25	94.53	41.1	2.30	94.16	41.3	2.28	90.23	40.1	2.25	98.01	40.5	2.42	76.64	39.3	1.95
July	90.85	40.2	2.26	92.92	40.4	2.30	90.74	39.8	2.28	89.38	39.9	2.24	99.14	40.8	2.43	74.31	38.5	1.93
August	90.90	40.4	2.25	93.89	41.0	2.29	94.39	41.4	2.28	89.33	39.7	2.25	97.28	40.2	2.42	75.66	39.0	1.94
September	92.69	40.3	2.30	94.71	41.0	2.31	99.64	42.4	2.35	91.03	40.1	2.27	99.38	40.4	2.46	75.27	38.6	1.95
October	90.46	39.5	2.29	93.96	40.5	2.32	98.00	41.7	2.35	92.34	39.8	2.32	100.25	40.1	2.60	78.41	39.6	1.98
November	88.46	38.8	2.28	93.83	40.1	2.34	94.66	40.8	2.32	92.34	39.8	2.32	100.10	40.2	2.49	79.20	39.8	1.99
December	90.23	39.4	2.29	93.60	40.0	2.34	96.82	41.2	2.35	92.34	39.8	2.32	92.49	38.7	2.39	86.24	39.2	1.96
1958: January	89.77	39.2	2.29	92.20	39.4	2.34	93.20	40.0	2.33	89.78	38.7	2.32	92.40	40.0	2.48	70.56	36.0	1.96
February	88.86	38.3	2.32	90.24	38.4	2.35	90.09	39.0	2.31	90.87	39.0	2.33	101.15	40.3	2.51	67.82	34.6	1.96
March	89.32	38.5	2.32	91.26	39.0	2.34	90.55	39.2	2.31	91.73	39.2	2.34	102.31	40.6	2.52	70.40	36.1	1.95
April	90.48	39.0	2.32	89.94	38.6	2.33	91.41	39.4	2.32	91.80	39.4	2.33	100.90	40.2	2.51	73.09	37.1	1.97
May	91.34	39.2	2.33	90.17	38.7	2.33	88.47	38.3	2.31	91.18	39.3	2.32	100.00	40.0	2.50	74.84	37.8	1.98
June	91.57	39.3	2.33	91.18	38.8	2.35	91.03	38.9	2.34	93.37	39.9	2.34	102.21	40.4	2.53	79.60	39.6	2.01
July	92.98	39.4	2.36	90.32	38.6	2.34	90.25	38.9	2.32	93.77	39.9	2.35	104.04	40.8	2.55	77.42	39.1	1.98
	Service-industry and household machines ²			Domestic laundry equipment			Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines			Sewing machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts ²		
1956: Average	\$86.24	40.3	\$2.14	\$89.54	40.7	\$2.20	\$81.34	41.5	\$1.96	\$88.97	41.0	\$2.17	\$86.22	40.1	\$2.15	\$89.87	41.8	\$2.15
1957: Average	87.30	39.5	2.21	88.53	39.0	2.27	83.84	41.3	2.03	89.20	40.0	2.23	87.64	39.3	2.23	91.62	40.9	2.24
July	86.61	39.5	2.19	89.60	40.0	2.24	86.52	42.0	2.06	90.27	40.3	2.24	86.24	39.2	2.20	91.53	40.5	2.26
August	87.07	39.4	2.21	87.98	39.1	2.25	83.43	40.5	2.06	90.72	40.5	2.24	87.64	39.3	2.23	91.13	40.5	2.25
September	89.82	40.1	2.24	99.78	42.1	2.37	87.99	41.7	2.10	88.40	40.0	2.21	88.48	39.5	2.24	91.53	40.5	2.26
October	90.74	39.8	2.28	98.65	41.8	2.36	87.57	41.7	2.10	88.09	39.5	2.23	89.93	39.1	2.30	91.88	40.3	2.28
November	87.46	38.7	2.26	87.93	37.9	2.32	86.30	40.9	2.11	89.48	41.0	2.28	86.94	38.3	2.27	91.37	39.9	2.29
December	87.58	39.1	2.24	83.68	36.7	2.28	85.06	40.7	2.09	93.20	40.7	2.29	88.82	39.3	2.26	92.75	40.5	2.29
1958: January	89.60	39.6	2.26	88.78	38.6	2.30	82.59	39.9	2.07	88.88	39.5	2.25	91.60	40.0	2.29	90.52	39.7	2.28
February	86.78	38.4	2.26	89.62	38.3	2.34	79.07	38.2	2.07	89.27	39.5	2.26	87.17	38.4	2.27	90.23	39.4	2.29
March	89.04	39.4	2.26	89.31	39.0	2.29	85.06	38.1	2.11	89.72	39.7	2.26	90.52	39.7	2.28	90.85	39.5	2.30
April	85.88	38.0	2.26	85.88	36.7	2.34	79.55	37.7	2.11	88.59	39.2	2.26	8					

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

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Durable goods—Continued																		
Machinery (except electrical)—Continued									Electrical machinery									
Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves			Ball and roller bearings			Machine shops (job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus ²			Wiring devices and supplies			
1956: Average	\$88.99	41.2	\$2.16	\$89.01	41.4	\$2.15	\$90.31	42.2	\$2.14	\$80.78	40.8	\$1.98	\$87.15	41.5	\$2.10	\$76.11	40.7	\$1.87
1957: Average	91.13	40.5	2.25	89.15	39.8	2.24	92.96	41.5	2.24	83.01	40.1	2.07	88.70	40.5	2.19	76.82	39.6	1.94
July	89.20	40.0	2.23	89.55	39.8	2.25	93.07	41.0	2.27	81.39	39.7	2.05	88.70	40.5	2.19	77.03	39.3	1.96
August	89.82	40.1	2.24	88.70	39.6	2.24	92.48	41.1	2.25	82.81	40.2	2.06	88.91	40.6	2.19	75.46	39.1	1.93
September	91.71	40.4	2.27	89.27	39.5	2.26	92.43	40.9	2.26	83.21	40.2	2.07	89.73	40.6	2.21	76.83	39.4	1.95
October	91.54	39.8	2.30	88.76	39.1	2.27	93.30	41.1	2.27	81.95	39.4	2.08	89.20	40.0	2.23	76.44	38.8	1.97
November	92.63	40.1	2.31	87.94	38.4	2.29	92.11	40.4	2.28	82.95	39.5	2.10	89.60	40.0	2.24	78.21	39.3	1.99
December	95.35	41.1	2.32	88.08	38.8	2.27	93.02	40.8	2.28	83.56	39.6	2.11	90.45	40.2	2.25	78.21	39.3	1.99
1958: January	92.57	39.9	2.32	87.62	38.6	2.27	91.03	40.1	2.27	82.89	39.1	2.12	88.09	39.5	2.23	77.22	39.0	1.98
February	90.94	39.2	2.32	87.78	38.5	2.28	90.74	39.8	2.28	83.07	39.0	2.13	87.64	39.3	2.23	76.03	38.4	1.98
March	90.55	39.2	2.31	88.17	38.5	2.29	91.60	40.0	2.29	83.67	39.1	2.14	88.65	39.4	2.25	77.80	38.9	2.00
April	90.48	39.0	2.32	87.48	38.2	2.29	92.23	40.1	2.30	83.46	39.0	2.14	87.58	39.1	2.24	77.41	38.9	1.99
May	89.63	38.8	2.31	87.63	38.1	2.30	92.86	40.2	2.31	83.67	39.1	2.14	88.43	39.3	2.25	78.00	39.0	2.00
June	90.39	39.3	2.30	89.24	38.8	2.30	94.54	40.4	2.34	85.14	39.6	2.15	89.27	39.5	2.26	78.17	38.7	2.02
July	91.41	39.4	2.32	86.48	37.6	2.30	92.17	39.9	2.31	84.50	39.3	2.15	89.44	39.4	2.27	77.77	38.5	2.02
Carbon and graphite products (electrical)			Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments			Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets			Power and distribution transformers			Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls			Electrical welding apparatus			
1956: Average	\$84.46	41.2	\$2.05	\$80.16	40.9	\$1.96	\$90.86	41.3	\$2.20	\$92.84	42.2	\$2.20	\$90.30	42.0	\$2.15	\$101.68	44.4	\$2.29
1957: Average	84.80	40.0	2.12	81.61	40.2	2.03	93.79	40.6	2.31	93.38	40.6	2.30	93.11	41.2	2.26	96.28	41.5	2.32
July	84.77	39.8	2.13	81.81	40.3	2.03	94.48	40.9	2.31	94.07	40.9	2.30	92.70	41.2	2.25	91.71	39.7	2.31
August	85.20	40.0	2.13	81.80	40.1	2.04	95.76	41.1	2.33	93.43	40.8	2.29	93.11	41.2	2.26	99.12	42.0	2.36
September	84.35	39.6	2.13	82.61	40.1	2.06	96.29	40.8	2.36	92.92	40.4	2.30	94.39	41.4	2.28	95.91	41.7	2.30
October	82.68	38.1	2.17	82.00	40.0	2.05	97.03	40.6	2.39	91.25	39.5	2.31	92.52	40.4	2.29	94.37	40.5	2.33
November	84.71	39.4	2.15	83.02	40.3	2.06	96.56	40.4	2.39	92.34	39.8	2.32	93.03	40.1	2.32	92.73	39.8	2.33
December	82.47	38.9	2.12	81.58	39.6	2.06	96.63	40.6	2.38	92.60	39.7	2.33	96.35	41.0	2.35	92.17	39.9	2.31
1958: January	83.50	39.2	2.13	80.96	39.3	2.06	93.06	39.6	2.35	90.46	39.5	2.29	92.73	39.8	2.33	91.71	39.7	2.31
February	82.60	38.6	2.14	81.12	39.0	2.08	94.09	39.7	2.37	91.87	39.6	2.32	91.94	39.8	2.31	88.01	38.1	2.31
March	82.35	38.3	2.15	82.32	39.2	2.10	93.85	39.6	2.37	92.97	39.9	2.33	92.50	39.7	2.33	86.48	37.6	2.30
April	82.60	38.6	2.14	82.08	38.9	2.11	92.04	39.0	2.36	92.60	39.7	2.33	91.41	39.4	2.32	87.55	37.9	2.31
May	84.20	38.8	2.17	83.28	39.1	2.13	94.01	39.5	2.38	92.73	39.8	2.33	91.41	39.4	2.32	88.39	38.1	2.32
June	85.63	39.1	2.19	85.57	39.8	2.15	94.88	39.7	2.39	92.60	39.7	2.33	92.73	39.8	2.33	89.47	38.4	2.33
July	85.41	39.0	2.19	85.32	39.5	2.16	95.28	39.7	2.40	92.17	39.9	2.31	92.66	39.6	2.34	88.47	38.3	2.31
Electrical appliances			Insulated wire and cable			Electrical equipment for vehicles			Electric lamps			Communication equipment ²			Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			
1956: Average	\$80.60	39.9	\$2.02	\$84.71	43.0	\$1.97	\$84.42	40.2	\$2.10	\$75.07	40.8	\$1.84	\$75.95	40.4	\$1.88	\$72.98	40.1	\$1.82
1957: Average	83.10	39.2	2.12	85.05	41.5	2.05	85.85	39.2	2.19	76.62	39.7	1.93	78.41	39.8	1.97	75.83	39.7	1.91
July	82.08	38.9	2.11	84.67	41.3	2.05	85.58	38.9	2.20	74.48	39.2	1.90	75.85	39.1	1.94	75.24	39.6	1.90
August	82.47	38.9	2.12	85.49	41.3	2.07	86.46	39.3	2.22	75.84	39.5	1.92	78.00	40.0	1.95	76.00	40.0	1.90
September	83.10	39.2	2.12	86.31	42.1	2.05	87.91	39.6	2.20	78.20	39.9	1.96	78.40	40.0	1.96	76.02	39.8	1.91
October	83.74	39.5	2.12	84.26	41.1	2.05	86.58	39.0	2.22	78.41	39.6	1.98	76.83	39.0	1.97	74.30	38.9	1.91
November	83.92	39.4	2.13	84.04	40.6	2.07	86.52	38.8	2.23	79.00	39.5	2.00	77.61	39.0	1.99	75.08	38.9	1.93
December	84.63	39.0	2.17	83.23	40.8	2.04	86.52	38.8	2.23	77.21	38.8	1.99	78.79	39.2	2.01	76.64	39.1	1.96
1958: January	83.60	38.0	2.20	81.80	39.9	2.05	86.02	38.4	2.24	78.59	39.1	2.01	79.15	38.8	2.04	77.40	38.7	2.00
February	84.42	38.2	2.21	81.60	40.0	2.04	85.50	38.0	2.25	77.60	38.8	2.00	79.95	39.0	2.05	78.98	39.1	2.02
March	83.44	38.1	2.19	82.42	40.4	2.04	86.18	37.8	2.28	77.59	38.6	2.01	80.16	39.1	2.05	79.39	39.3	2.02
April	81.81	37.7	2.17	82.42	40.4	2.04	84.52	37.4	2.26	78.39	39.0	2.01	80.94	39.1	2.07	79.78	39.3	2.03
May	82.28	37.4	2.20	81.80	40.1	2.04	84.67	37.3	2.27	77.79	38.7	2.01	80.96	39.3	2.06	79.98	39.4	2.03
June	82.40	37.8	2.18	87.36	41.8	2.09	89.31	39.0	2.29	78.74	38.6	2.04	82.39	39.8	2.07	81.60	40.0	2.04
July	83.22	38.0	2.19	86.13	42.1	2.05	87.48	38.2	2.29	79.15	38.8	2.04	81.35	39.3	2.07	80.99	39.7	2.04
Radio tubes			Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment			Miscellaneous electrical products ²			Storage batteries			Primary batteries (dry and wet)			X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes			
1956: Average	\$67.25	39.1	\$1.72	\$95.24	42.9	\$2.22	\$78.34	40.8	\$1.92	\$87.12	40.9	\$2.13	\$64.48	39.8	\$1.62	\$87.53	40.9	\$2.14
1957: Average	70.23	38.8	1.81	94.39	41.4	2.28	81.61	40.4	2.02	90.09	40.4	2.23	68.00	40.0	1.70	89.47	40.3	2.22
July	67.86	37.7	1.80	85.91	38.7	2.22	80.60	40.3	2.00	87.86	39.4	2.23	66.59	39.4	1.69	92.48	41.1	2.25
August	72.98	40.1	1.82	91.03	40.1	2.27	82.21	40.7	2.02	92.25	41.0	2.25	67.66	39.8	1.70	90.68	40.3	2.25
September	74.59	40.1	1.86	91.76	40.6	2.26	83.23	40.8	2.04	93.94	41.2	2.28	67.49	39.7	1.70	89.60	40.0	2.24
October	71.80	38.6	1.86	90.12	39.7	2.27	83.22	40.4	2.06	94.35	41.2	2.29	67.82	39.2	1.73	90.97	39.9	2.28
November	69.93	37.8	1.85	93.38	40.6	2.30	82.82	40.4	2.05	91.03	40.1	2.27	67.64	39.1	1.73	92.11	40.4	2.28
December	71.24	38.3	1.86	92.75	40.5	2.29	82.80	40.0	2.07	89.44	39.4	2.27	68.63	39.9	1.72	91.76	40.6	2.26
1958: January	71.61	38.5	1.86	92.27	39.6	2.33	82.59	39.9	2.07	88.53	39.0	2.27	69.03	39.9	1.73	91.71	40.4	2.27
February	71.43	38.2	1.87	92.04	39.5	2.33	81.95	39.4	2.08	87.48	38.2	2.29	69.83	39.9	1.75	90.57	39.9	2.27
March	71.06	38.0	1.87	91.80	39.4	2.33	82.76	39.6	2.09	89.86	38.9	2.31	69.48	39.7	1.75	91.60	40.0	2.29
April	72.96	38.4	1.90	92.59	39.4	2.35	83.18	39.8	2.09	89.32	38.5	2.32	70.05	39.8	1.76	91.66	40.2	2.28
May	72.94	38.8	1.88	93.22	39.5	2.36	82.56	39.5	2.09	90.09	39.0	2.31	70.67	39.7	1.78	92.40	40.0	2.31
June	74.86	39.4	1.90	93.06	39.6	2.35	83.20	40.0	2.08	92.40	40.0	2.31	70.98	40.1	1.77	93.32	40.4	2.31
July	73.73	38.4	1.92	91.49	39.1	2.34	85.63	40.2	2.13	92.17	39.9	2.31	73.16	40.2	1.82	94.87	40.2	2.36

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
Durable goods—Continued																		
Transportation equipment																		
	Total: Transporta- tion equipment			Motor vehicles and equipment ²			Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories			Truck and bus bodies			Trailers (truck and automobile)			Aircraft and parts ³		
1956: Average	\$94.48	40.9	\$2.31	\$94.71	40.3	\$2.35	\$95.91	40.3	\$2.38	\$81.61	40.4	\$2.02	\$82.59	39.9	\$2.07	\$95.99	42.1	\$2.28
1957: Average	97.36	40.4	2.41	98.40	40.0	2.46	99.85	40.1	2.49	84.56	39.7	2.13	81.35	39.3	2.07	96.76	41.0	2.36
July	95.44	39.6	2.41	94.96	38.6	2.46	96.50	38.6	2.50	84.80	40.0	2.12	80.11	38.7	2.07	94.94	40.4	2.35
August	97.04	40.1	2.42	98.55	39.9	2.47	100.15	39.9	2.51	87.26	40.4	2.16	83.82	40.3	2.08	96.15	40.4	2.38
September	97.27	39.7	2.45	99.04	39.3	2.52	100.74	39.2	2.57	85.79	39.9	2.15	85.28	41.0	2.08	95.68	40.2	2.38
October	97.57	39.5	2.47	99.18	39.2	2.53	100.74	39.2	2.57	82.94	38.4	2.16	85.68	40.8	2.10	96.24	40.1	2.40
November	101.50	40.6	2.50	107.68	41.9	2.57	110.14	42.2	2.61	83.81	38.8	2.16	76.84	37.3	2.06	96.16	39.9	2.41
December	99.70	40.2	2.48	100.65	40.1	2.51	102.11	40.2	2.54	86.33	39.6	2.18	81.09	38.8	2.09	99.06	40.6	2.44
1958: January	95.45	38.8	2.46	92.50	37.3	2.48	93.37	37.2	2.51	86.80	40.0	2.17	78.17	37.4	2.09	98.66	40.6	2.43
February	94.96	38.6	2.46	92.50	37.3	2.48	93.37	37.2	2.51	85.02	39.0	2.18	77.54	37.1	2.09	98.58	40.4	2.44
March	97.32	39.4	2.47	95.75	38.3	2.50	97.28	38.3	2.54	86.11	39.5	2.18	80.60	38.2	2.11	99.06	40.6	2.44
April	97.07	39.3	2.47	96.00	38.4	2.51	97.54	38.4	2.54	85.02	39.0	2.18	79.80	38.0	2.10	98.33	40.3	2.44
May	98.85	39.7	2.49	97.64	38.9	2.51	98.94	38.8	2.55	86.94	39.7	2.19	83.79	39.9	2.10	100.44	40.5	2.48
June	99.50	39.8	2.50	98.14	39.1	2.51	99.20	38.9	2.55	87.20	40.0	2.18	87.13	41.1	2.12	102.16	40.7	2.51
July	99.79	39.6	2.52	97.64	38.9	2.51	98.69	38.7	2.55	87.60	40.0	2.19	85.27	40.8	2.09	102.47	40.5	2.53
	Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat build- ing and repairing ²			Shipbuilding and repairing		
1956: Average	\$94.89	41.8	\$2.27	\$96.90	42.5	\$2.28	\$96.93	42.7	\$2.27	\$98.01	42.8	\$2.29	\$89.33	39.7	\$2.25	\$92.27	39.6	\$2.33
1957: Average	95.65	40.7	2.35	98.23	41.1	2.39	97.76	41.6	2.35	99.78	42.1	2.37	94.88	39.7	2.39	97.81	39.6	2.47
July	93.13	39.8	2.34	96.29	40.8	2.36	95.88	40.8	2.35	99.30	41.9	2.37	96.80	40.5	2.39	99.63	40.5	2.46
August	95.04	40.1	2.37	96.16	39.9	2.41	98.29	41.3	2.38	99.07	41.8	2.37	97.04	40.1	2.42	99.70	40.2	2.48
September	94.80	40.0	2.37	95.11	39.3	2.42	97.23	41.2	2.36	99.84	41.6	2.40	96.53	39.4	2.45	98.64	39.3	2.51
October	95.20	40.0	2.38	96.78	39.5	2.45	98.77	41.5	2.38	97.75	40.9	2.39	95.31	38.9	2.45	97.64	38.9	2.51
November	95.52	39.8	2.40	97.17	39.5	2.46	98.77	41.5	2.38	98.09	40.7	2.41	90.15	37.1	2.43	92.25	36.9	2.50
December	97.53	40.3	2.42	100.65	40.1	2.51	101.76	42.4	2.40	100.67	41.6	2.42	94.77	39.0	2.43	97.50	39.0	2.50
1958: January	98.49	40.7	2.42	99.00	39.6	2.50	97.58	41.0	2.38	100.43	41.5	2.42	94.14	38.9	2.42	97.00	38.8	2.50
February	97.53	40.3	2.42	99.75	39.9	2.50	98.36	41.5	2.37	99.63	41.0	2.43	91.85	37.8	2.43	94.75	37.6	2.52
March	98.42	40.5	2.43	100.90	40.2	2.51	94.71	40.3	2.35	100.53	41.2	2.44	96.78	39.5	2.45	99.43	39.3	2.53
April	97.69	40.2	2.43	100.40	40.0	2.51	95.99	40.5	2.37	100.28	41.1	2.44	95.80	39.1	2.45	98.67	39.0	2.53
May	101.09	40.6	2.49	100.55	39.9	2.52	94.71	40.3	2.35	100.28	41.1	2.44	97.51	39.8	2.45	100.19	39.6	2.53
June	102.06	40.5	2.52	103.38	40.7	2.54	95.11	40.3	2.36	102.59	41.2	2.49	96.78	39.5	2.45	99.43	39.3	2.53
July	102.36	40.3	2.54	103.53	40.6	2.55	93.77	39.9	2.35	103.41	41.2	2.51	99.65	39.7	2.51	102.94	39.9	2.58
Transportation equipment—Continued																		
	Boatbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment ²			Locomotives and parts			Railroad and street cars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products		
1956: Average	\$73.57	40.2	\$1.83	\$94.56	39.9	\$2.37	\$99.41	42.3	\$2.35	\$92.19	38.9	\$2.37	\$77.59	40.2	\$1.93	\$82.01	40.8	\$2.01
1957: Average	77.78	40.3	1.93	100.80	40.0	2.52	102.41	40.8	2.51	99.79	39.6	2.52	79.59	39.4	2.02	85.03	40.3	2.11
July	78.59	40.4	1.97	101.05	40.1	2.52	102.56	40.7	2.52	100.30	39.8	2.52	79.37	39.1	2.03	84.21	40.1	2.10
August	77.82	39.5	1.97	99.79	39.6	2.52	103.22	40.8	2.53	99.29	39.4	2.52	82.21	40.1	2.05	84.00	40.0	2.10
September	77.82	39.5	1.97	103.86	40.1	2.59	107.88	41.3	2.60	102.56	39.6	2.59	82.82	40.6	2.04	86.05	40.4	2.13
October	77.41	38.9	1.99	99.72	38.8	2.57	102.94	39.9	2.58	98.43	38.3	2.57	81.18	39.6	2.05	84.99	39.9	2.13
November	75.25	38.2	1.97	102.56	39.6	2.59	100.73	39.5	2.55	103.36	39.6	2.61	77.29	37.7	2.05	85.20	40.0	2.13
December	77.22	39.2	1.97	104.67	39.8	2.63	103.48	39.8	2.60	105.07	39.8	2.64	77.46	37.6	2.06	85.17	39.8	2.14
1958: January	76.83	39.2	1.96	101.92	39.2	2.60	100.10	39.1	2.56	102.97	39.3	2.62	81.12	39.0	2.08	85.14	39.6	2.15
February	74.50	38.4	1.94	100.10	38.5	2.60	98.81	38.3	2.58	100.75	38.6	2.61	82.56	39.5	2.09	84.50	39.3	2.15
March	79.39	40.3	1.97	102.96	39.0	2.64	102.96	39.6	2.60	103.21	38.8	2.66	82.58	39.7	2.08	85.50	39.4	2.17
April	78.20	39.9	1.96	100.81	37.9	2.66	102.44	39.4	2.60	99.96	37.3	2.68	82.56	39.5	2.09	85.72	39.5	2.17
May	80.56	41.1	1.96	99.64	37.6	2.65	101.53	38.9	2.61	99.06	37.1	2.67	81.48	38.8	2.10	85.46	39.2	2.18
June	78.98	40.5	1.95	98.21	37.2	2.64	104.41	39.7	2.63	94.78	35.9	2.64	82.39	39.8	2.07	87.16	39.8	2.19
July	76.23	38.5	1.98	98.32	37.1	2.64	105.59	39.4	2.68	95.30	36.1	2.64	78.62	37.8	2.08	87.34	39.7	2.20
	Laboratory, scien- tific, and engineering instruments			Mechanical measur- ing and controlling instruments			Optical instruments and lenses			Surgical, medical, and dental instru- ments			Ophthalmic goods ⁴			Photographic ap- paratus		
1956: Average	\$94.95	42.2	\$2.25	\$83.64	41.0	\$2.04	\$83.03	40.5	\$2.05	\$71.51	40.4	\$1.77	\$64.64	40.4	\$1.60	\$91.46	41.2	\$2.22
1957: Average	97.17	41.0	2.37	86.27	40.5	2.13	85.22	40.2	2.12	74.37	40.2	1.85	67.26	39.8	1.69	94.60	40.6	2.33
July	95.04	40.1	2.37	85.01	40.1	2.12	85.84	40.3	2.13	74.00	40.0	1.85	67.83	39.9	1.70	94.02	40.7	2.31
August	94.09	39.7	2.37	85.65	40.4	2.12	84.38	39.8	2.12	74.59	40.1	1.86	68.40	40.0	1.71	92.75	40.5	2.29
September	96.72	40.3	2.40	86.86	40.4	2.15	86.24	40.3	2.14	75.92	40.6	1.87	69.08	40.4	1.71	97.20	40.5	2.40
October	95.68	39.7	2.41	86.65	40.3	2.15	86.00	40.0	2.15	76.17	40.3	1.89	67.49	39.7	1.70	95.76	39.9	2.40
November	98.25	40.6	2.42	86.00	40.0	2.15	85.63	40.2	2.13	75.05	39.5	1.90	65.63	39.3	1.67	97.20	40.5	2.40
December	100.28	41.1	2.44	85.57	39.8	2.15	84.77	39.8	2.13	75.81	39.9	1.90	64.30	37.6	1.71	96.96	40.4	2.40
1958: January	100.45	41.0	2.45	84.93	39.5	2.15	82.86	38.9	2.13	75.43	39.7	1.90	69.16	38.0	1.82	96.08	40.2	2.39
February	96.56	39.9	2.42	84.50	39.3	2.15	82.82	38.7	2.14	74.28	39.3	1.89	69.91	38.2	1.83	96.00	40.0	2.40
March	99.05	40.1	2.47	84.89	39.3	2.16	84.32	39.4	2.14	74.87	39.2	1.91	70.10	38.1	1.84	96.40	40.0	2.41
April	102.18	41.2	2.48	84.46	39													

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. brly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
Durable goods—Continued																		
Instruments and related products—Continued			Miscellaneous manufacturing industries															
Watches and clocks			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware ²			Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Musical instruments and parts			
1956: Average	\$70.77	39.1	\$1.81	\$70.53	40.3	\$1.75	\$73.81	41.7	\$1.77	\$69.06	41.6	\$1.66	\$83.38	41.9	\$1.99	\$80.54	41.3	\$1.95
1957: Average	72.15	39.0	1.85	72.22	39.9	1.81	74.07	40.7	1.82	70.07	40.5	1.73	84.05	41.2	2.04	83.03	40.5	2.05
July	69.66	38.7	1.80	71.50	39.5	1.81	71.42	39.9	1.79	67.49	39.7	1.70	81.20	40.4	2.01	73.53	36.4	2.02
August	71.97	38.9	1.85	72.00	40.0	1.80	75.26	40.9	1.84	70.47	40.5	1.74	85.90	41.7	2.06	81.80	40.1	2.04
September	75.36	40.3	1.87	72.54	40.3	1.80	77.52	41.9	1.85	72.38	41.6	1.74	89.67	42.7	2.10	84.87	41.0	2.07
October	73.10	39.3	1.86	72.22	39.9	1.81	75.81	41.2	1.84	70.99	40.8	1.74	88.41	42.3	2.09	85.70	41.2	2.08
November	73.66	39.6	1.86	72.25	39.7	1.82	75.67	40.9	1.85	71.28	40.5	1.76	86.94	42.0	2.07	84.87	41.0	2.07
December	72.18	38.6	1.87	72.47	39.6	1.83	76.41	41.3	1.85	73.63	41.6	1.77	83.64	42.8	2.05	84.46	41.0	2.06
1958: January	70.87	38.1	1.86	72.52	39.2	1.85	72.65	39.7	1.83	70.05	39.8	1.76	79.59	39.4	2.02	80.13	38.9	2.06
February	72.00	38.5	1.87	71.76	39.0	1.84	73.05	39.7	1.84	70.40	40.0	1.76	79.76	39.1	2.04	79.95	39.0	2.05
March	72.76	38.7	1.88	72.13	39.2	1.84	72.86	39.6	1.84	69.70	39.6	1.76	81.18	39.6	2.05	82.40	40.0	2.06
April	73.32	39.0	1.88	72.15	39.0	1.85	73.28	39.4	1.86	70.13	39.4	1.78	81.35	39.3	2.07	80.32	38.8	2.07
May	71.63	38.1	1.88	71.94	39.1	1.84	74.26	39.5	1.88	70.71	39.5	1.79	81.95	39.4	2.08	79.87	38.4	2.08
June	71.82	38.2	1.88	73.08	39.5	1.85	74.74	40.4	1.85	72.22	40.8	1.77	81.16	39.4	2.06	80.47	38.5	2.09
July	74.47	39.4	1.89	72.13	39.2	1.84	72.44	39.8	1.82	69.43	39.9	1.74	80.57	39.3	2.05	80.88	38.7	2.09
Toys and sporting goods ^{2,3}			Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles			Sporting and athletic goods ²			Pens, pencils, other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastics products			
1956: Average	\$62.56	39.1	\$1.60	\$61.85	38.9	\$1.59	\$63.83	39.4	\$1.62	\$66.58	41.1	\$1.62	\$62.33	39.2	\$1.59	\$75.35	41.4	\$1.82
1957: Average	65.69	39.1	1.68	63.80	38.9	1.64	69.70	39.6	1.76	67.30	40.3	1.67	65.07	39.2	1.66	78.31	41.0	1.91
July	63.58	38.3	1.66	61.50	38.2	1.61	67.94	38.6	1.76	65.86	39.2	1.68	64.35	39.0	1.65	80.10	41.5	1.93
August	65.46	39.2	1.67	64.62	39.4	1.64	68.11	38.7	1.76	66.50	40.3	1.65	64.12	39.1	1.64	78.47	41.3	1.90
September	65.57	39.5	1.66	64.55	39.6	1.63	68.78	39.3	1.75	66.80	40.0	1.67	66.17	40.1	1.65	79.10	41.2	1.92
October	65.90	39.7	1.66	64.31	39.7	1.62	69.65	39.8	1.75	67.09	39.7	1.69	66.76	39.5	1.69	78.53	40.9	1.92
November	65.86	39.2	1.68	65.01	39.4	1.65	68.29	38.8	1.76	69.19	40.7	1.70	67.42	39.2	1.72	76.97	40.3	1.91
December	65.11	38.3	1.70	62.42	37.6	1.66	69.74	39.4	1.77	66.08	39.1	1.69	64.57	38.9	1.66	78.74	40.8	1.93
1958: January	66.47	38.2	1.74	64.81	37.9	1.71	68.89	38.7	1.73	67.43	39.9	1.69	63.74	38.4	1.66	75.80	40.0	1.92
February	66.68	38.1	1.75	65.02	37.8	1.72	69.30	38.5	1.80	66.25	39.2	1.69	63.14	38.5	1.64	75.65	39.4	1.92
March	67.34	38.7	1.74	65.84	38.5	1.71	70.20	39.0	1.80	68.85	39.8	1.73	63.36	38.4	1.65	75.84	39.5	1.92
April	66.09	38.2	1.73	64.05	37.9	1.69	69.48	38.6	1.80	69.03	39.9	1.73	64.73	38.3	1.69	76.04	39.4	1.93
May	66.13	38.9	1.70	64.74	39.0	1.66	69.45	38.8	1.79	69.65	39.8	1.75	64.51	38.4	1.68	76.81	39.8	1.93
June	66.86	39.1	1.71	64.74	39.0	1.66	70.95	39.2	1.81	68.73	39.5	1.74	65.35	38.9	1.68	79.37	40.7	1.95
July	66.62	38.9	1.71	64.41	38.8	1.66	71.16	39.1	1.82	64.22	38.0	1.69	63.50	37.8	1.68	78.98	40.5	1.95
Durable goods—Continued			Nondurable goods															
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Con.			Food and kindred products															
Other manufacturing industries			Total: Food and kindred products			Meat products ²			Meatpacking, wholesale			Sausages and casings			Dairy products ²			
1956: Average	\$74.37	40.2	\$1.85	\$75.03	41.0	\$1.83	\$84.03	41.6	\$2.02	\$92.00	42.2	\$2.18	\$85.08	41.5	\$2.05	\$74.65	42.9	\$1.74
1957: Average	74.64	39.7	1.88	78.17	40.5	1.93	87.08	40.5	2.15	96.41	41.2	2.34	88.51	40.6	2.18	77.83	42.3	1.84
July	75.05	39.5	1.90	79.27	41.5	1.91	87.31	40.8	2.14	95.76	41.1	2.33	91.10	41.6	2.19	80.85	43.7	1.85
August	74.82	39.8	1.88	77.71	40.9	1.90	85.22	40.2	2.12	94.19	40.6	2.32	88.73	40.7	2.18	78.26	42.3	1.85
September	74.82	39.8	1.88	78.69	41.2	1.91	89.60	41.1	2.18	100.08	41.7	2.40	89.95	40.7	2.21	78.73	42.1	1.87
October	73.30	39.2	1.87	77.99	40.2	1.94	89.13	40.7	2.19	99.29	41.2	2.41	90.72	40.5	2.24	77.38	41.6	1.86
November	73.12	39.1	1.87	79.18	40.4	1.96	90.83	41.1	2.21	101.82	41.9	2.43	92.89	41.1	2.26	77.42	41.4	1.87
December	74.86	39.4	1.90	80.18	40.7	1.97	89.32	40.6	2.20	99.12	41.3	2.40	91.98	40.7	2.26	78.96	42.0	1.88
1958: January	76.83	39.4	1.95	80.60	40.1	2.01	89.15	39.8	2.24	99.39	40.9	2.43	91.48	40.3	2.27	80.41	42.1	1.91
February	75.85	39.1	1.94	79.80	39.7	2.01	86.30	38.7	2.23	95.83	39.6	2.42	90.12	39.7	2.27	79.42	41.8	1.90
March	75.85	39.3	1.93	79.00	39.6	2.01	86.75	38.9	2.23	96.80	40.0	2.42	89.72	39.7	2.26	78.47	41.3	1.90
April	75.07	39.1	1.92	79.80	39.7	2.01	87.25	39.3	2.22	95.83	39.6	2.42	90.12	39.7	2.27	80.06	41.7	1.92
May	75.27	39.0	1.93	80.80	40.2	2.01	88.36	39.8	2.22	97.93	40.3	2.43	93.25	40.9	2.28	80.64	42.0	1.92
June	75.85	39.3	1.93	81.81	40.7	2.01	90.54	40.6	2.23	100.45	41.0	2.45	94.58	41.3	2.29	83.03	42.8	1.94
July	75.85	39.3	1.93	82.00	41.0	2.00	91.58	40.7	2.25	101.68	41.0	2.48	97.52	42.4	2.30	84.08	42.9	1.96
Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices			Canning and preserving ²			Seafood, canned and cured			Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups			Grain-mill products ²			
1956: Average	\$76.12	44.0	\$1.73	\$77.65	42.2	\$1.84	\$62.02	39.5	\$1.57	\$50.66	30.7	\$1.65	\$66.14	41.6	\$1.59	\$80.97	43.3	\$1.87
1957: Average	79.00	42.7	1.85	81.90	42.0	1.95	63.57	39.0	1.63	51.88	30.7	1.69	66.83	40.5	1.65	85.50	43.4	1.97
July	80.66	43.6	1.85	86.29	43.8	1.97	64.17	41.4	1.55	54.77	33.6	1.63	67.32	44.0	1.53	86.72	44.7	1.94
August	78.57	42.7	1.84	81.51	41.8	1.95	65.93	40.7	1.62	51.34	30.2	1.70	69.14	41.9	1.65	87.56	44.0	1.99
September	80.41	43.0	1.87	82.37	41.6	1.98	66.42	41.0	1.62	58.13	33.6	1.73	68.30	41.9	1.63	90.74	44.7	2.03
October	77.61	41.5	1.87	82.59	41.5	1.99	62.65	38.2	1.64	50.66	29.8	1.70	65.90	39.7	1.66	88.24	43.9	2.01
November	77.68	41.1	1.89	81.39	40.9	1.99	60.64	37.2	1.63	47.08	26.6	1.77	63.73	39.1	1.63	85.85	42.5	2.02
December	79.68	41.5	1.92	82.57	41.7	1.98	63.84	38.0	1.68	50.45	28.5	1.77	67.37	39.4	1.71	87.67	43.4	2.02
1958: January	80.12	41.3	1.94	83.38	41.9	1.99	64.98	38.0	1.71	54.48	30.1	1.81	68.29	38.8	1.76	88.51	43.6	2.03
February	79.52	41.2	1.93	83.60	41.8	2.00	63.41	37.3	1.70	50.45	28.5	1.77	66.33	37.9	1.75	88.54	43.4	2.04
March	80.16	40.9	1.96	83.00	41.5	2.00	62.87	37.2	1.69	52.87	29.7	1.78	64.70	37.4	1.73	87.70	43.2	2.03
April	80.77	41.0	1.97	84.62	42.1	2.01	64.70	37.4	1.73</									

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
	Manufacturing—Continued																		
Nondurable goods—Continued																			
Food and kindred products—Continued																			
Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds			Bakery products ²			Bread and other bakery products			Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels			Sugar ¹				
1956: Average	\$84.73	43.9	\$1.93	\$76.65	43.8	\$1.75	\$73.08	40.6	\$1.80	\$74.89	40.7	\$1.84	\$65.84	39.9	\$1.65	\$79.98	43.0	\$1.86	
1957: Average	88.88	44.0	2.02	80.59	43.8	1.84	75.76	40.3	1.88	77.76	40.5	1.92	68.51	39.6	1.73	84.44	43.3	1.95	
July	89.49	44.3	2.02	81.99	45.3	1.81	77.49	41.0	1.89	78.94	40.9	1.93	71.97	41.6	1.73	87.78	42.0	2.09	
August	90.20	44.0	2.05	81.35	44.7	1.82	76.33	40.6	1.88	78.14	40.7	1.92	69.37	40.1	1.73	81.14	39.2	2.07	
September	95.10	45.5	2.09	82.40	44.3	1.86	76.17	40.3	1.89	78.57	40.5	1.94	68.11	39.6	1.72	85.90	41.7	2.06	
October	90.64	44.0	2.06	82.21	44.2	1.86	76.40	40.0	1.91	78.59	40.3	1.95	68.64	39.0	1.76	78.81	41.7	1.89	
November	89.63	43.3	2.07	80.33	42.5	1.89	77.01	39.9	1.93	79.19	40.2	1.97	70.20	39.0	1.80	87.50	50.0	1.75	
December	91.26	44.3	2.06	82.84	43.6	1.90	77.39	40.1	1.93	78.99	40.3	1.96	71.13	39.3	1.81	89.89	50.5	1.78	
1958: January	92.12	44.5	2.07	84.42	44.2	1.91	76.81	39.8	1.93	78.01	39.8	1.96	72.07	39.6	1.82	86.20	43.1	2.00	
February	90.00	43.9	2.05	82.32	43.1	1.91	77.42	39.7	1.95	78.80	39.8	1.98	71.71	39.4	1.82	85.08	41.5	2.05	
March	90.64	44.0	2.06	82.27	43.3	1.90	77.21	39.8	1.94	78.60	39.9	1.97	71.31	39.4	1.81	84.65	40.5	2.09	
April	89.38	43.6	2.05	84.29	43.9	1.92	77.61	39.8	1.95	79.00	39.9	1.98	71.89	39.5	1.82	88.34	40.9	2.16	
May	88.56	43.2	2.05	81.46	43.1	1.89	78.99	40.3	1.96	81.00	40.5	2.00	72.25	39.7	1.82	84.59	39.9	2.12	
June	92.98	44.7	2.08	83.40	44.6	1.87	79.98	40.6	1.97	81.81	40.7	2.01	73.16	40.2	1.82	90.07	41.7	2.16	
July	94.47	45.2	2.09	86.10	45.8	1.88	80.98	40.9	1.98	82.82	41.0	2.02	73.53	40.4	1.82	90.50	41.9	2.16	
Cane-sugar refining			Beet sugar			Confectionery and related products ²			Confectionery			Beverages ²			Bottled soft drinks				
1956: Average	\$87.36	42.0	\$2.08	\$77.58	43.1	\$1.80	\$62.00	40.0	\$1.55	\$59.70	39.8	\$1.50	\$85.63	40.2	\$2.13	\$64.68	41.2	\$1.57	
1957: Average	92.60	41.9	2.21	80.60	43.1	1.87	64.48	39.8	1.62	62.17	39.6	1.57	88.98	39.9	2.23	67.48	41.4	1.63	
July	96.78	43.4	2.23	79.79	40.3	1.98	64.22	39.4	1.63	61.62	39.0	1.58	93.15	41.4	2.25	72.54	43.7	1.66	
August	90.86	41.3	2.20	70.60	35.3	2.00	65.77	40.6	1.62	63.99	40.5	1.58	90.54	40.6	2.23	69.28	42.5	1.63	
September	92.80	41.8	2.22	83.95	42.4	1.98	66.67	40.9	1.63	64.87	40.8	1.59	89.60	40.0	2.24	69.21	42.2	1.64	
October	93.91	42.3	2.22	72.80	41.6	1.75	64.55	39.6	1.63	62.09	39.3	1.58	87.64	39.3	2.23	65.61	40.5	1.62	
November	91.84	41.0	2.24	86.91	49.1	1.77	64.15	39.6	1.62	61.70	39.3	1.57	87.58	39.1	2.24	65.36	40.1	1.63	
December	94.33	42.3	2.23	91.45	49.7	1.84	64.08	39.8	1.61	61.78	39.6	1.56	89.50	39.6	2.26	67.56	40.7	1.66	
1958: January	93.60	41.6	2.25	84.23	44.1	1.91	65.74	39.6	1.66	63.60	39.5	1.61	88.59	39.2	2.26	65.93	40.2	1.64	
February	89.60	40.0	2.24	84.87	41.2	2.06	64.68	39.2	1.65	62.72	39.2	1.60	88.14	39.0	2.26	65.36	40.1	1.63	
March	90.97	39.9	2.28	83.88	38.3	2.19	64.68	39.2	1.65	62.40	39.0	1.60	88.82	39.3	2.26	66.50	40.8	1.63	
April	97.76	41.6	2.35	79.66	37.4	2.13	65.02	37.7	1.68	62.76	38.5	1.63	88.43	39.3	2.25	67.40	41.1	1.64	
May	91.54	39.8	2.30	80.80	40.2	2.01	65.18	38.8	1.68	62.76	38.5	1.63	92.69	40.3	2.30	68.64	41.6	1.65	
June	97.90	42.2	2.32	84.87	41.2	2.06	66.86	39.8	1.68	64.55	39.6	1.63	95.35	41.1	2.32	71.12	43.1	1.65	
July	100.89	43.3	2.33	82.40	40.0	2.06	67.26	39.8	1.69	62.92	38.6	1.63	96.46	41.4	2.33	71.88	43.3	1.66	
Food and kindred products—Continued																		Tobacco manufactures	
Malt liquors			Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			Miscellaneous food products ²			Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and starch			Manufactured ice			Total: Tobacco manufactures				
1956: Average	\$103.34	39.9	\$2.59	\$81.90	39.0	\$2.10	\$72.92	41.2	\$1.77	\$86.53	41.4	\$2.09	\$69.55	44.3	\$1.57	\$56.02	38.9	\$1.44	
1957: Average	107.44	39.5	2.72	84.42	38.2	2.21	76.86	41.1	1.87	91.05	41.2	2.21	73.43	44.5	1.65	58.67	38.6	1.52	
July	112.74	40.7	2.77	86.02	39.1	2.20	77.61	41.5	1.87	95.37	42.2	2.26	74.49	45.7	1.63	63.76	39.6	1.61	
August	109.73	39.9	2.75	85.69	38.6	2.22	78.06	41.3	1.89	96.02	42.3	2.27	73.54	44.3	1.66	56.83	38.4	1.48	
September	108.08	39.3	2.75	84.52	37.9	2.23	78.69	41.2	1.91	94.62	41.5	2.28	74.09	44.1	1.68	57.71	39.8	1.45	
October	106.15	38.6	2.75	84.97	38.8	2.19	77.49	41.0	1.89	95.26	41.6	2.29	71.81	43.0	1.67	55.92	38.3	1.46	
November	105.49	38.5	2.74	86.19	39.0	2.21	78.12	40.9	1.91	93.89	41.0	2.29	74.12	43.6	1.70	57.60	37.4	1.54	
December	109.30	39.6	2.76	83.22	38.0	2.19	78.69	41.2	1.91	92.21	40.8	2.26	75.10	44.7	1.68	60.21	39.1	1.54	
1958: January	107.25	39.0	2.75	85.57	38.2	2.24	79.30	41.3	1.92	93.15	41.4	2.25	74.48	44.6	1.67	60.84	39.0	1.56	
February	106.70	38.8	2.75	84.22	37.6	2.24	79.90	41.4	1.93	94.21	41.5	2.27	73.95	43.7	1.70	59.12	37.9	1.56	
March	107.92	39.1	2.76	83.78	37.4	2.24	79.54	41.0	1.94	90.63	40.1	2.26	75.86	43.6	1.74	58.99	37.1	1.59	
April	107.75	38.9	2.77	82.43	36.8	2.24	78.36	40.6	1.93	94.99	41.3	2.30	75.07	43.9	1.71	62.70	38.0	1.65	
May	114.62	40.5	2.83	84.90	37.9	2.24	79.32	41.1	1.93	94.48	40.9	2.31	74.90	43.8	1.71	64.24	38.7	1.66	
June	118.08	41.0	2.88	84.36	38.0	2.22	79.32	41.1	1.93	97.71	42.3	2.31	74.09	44.1	1.68	66.30	39.7	1.67	
July	117.91	40.8	2.89	88.03	39.3	2.24	80.12	41.3	1.94	94.12	41.1	2.29	77.57	45.9	1.69	66.13	39.6	1.67	
Tobacco manufactures—Continued																		Textile-mill products	
Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco and snuff			Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Scouring and combing plants				
1956: Average	\$70.88	40.5	\$1.75	\$47.63	37.5	\$1.27	\$57.13	37.1	\$1.54	\$47.04	39.2	\$1.20	\$57.42	39.6	\$1.45	\$66.08	41.3	\$1.60	
1957: Average	73.60	40.0	1.84	49.63	37.6	1.32	60.75	37.5	1.62	48.13	38.2	1.26	58.35	38.9	1.50	64.32	40.2	1.60	
July	81.16	43.4	1.87	47.78	36.2	1.32	62.16	37.9	1.64	55.15	38.3	1.44	57.90	38.6	1.50	69.47	42.1	1.65	
August	72.29	39.5	1.83	50.27	37.8	1.33	62.48	38.1	1.64	45.48	37.9	1.20	58.65	39.1	1.50	62.81	39.5	1.59	
September	72.62	39.9	1.82	52.38	38.8	1.35	61.61	37.8	1.63	47.85	40.9	1.17	59.04	39.1	1.51	64.08	40.3	1.59	
October	68.98	37.9	1.82	52.90	38.9	1.36	60.47	37.1	1.63	45.19	38.3	1.18	59.04	39.1	1.51	59.84	37.4	1.60	
November	72.74	38.9	1.87	52.75	38.5	1.37	61.38	37.2	1.65	41.54	33.5	1.24	58.29	38.6	1.51	60.70	37.7	1.61	
December	75.20	40.0	1.88	51.05	38.1	1.34	62.32	38.0	1.64	51.08	39.6	1.29	58.35	38.9	1.50	63.12	39.7	1.59	
1958: January	76.11	40.7	1.87	49.98	37.3	1.34	62.46	37.4	1.67	50.44	39.1	1.29	56.40	37.6	1.50	60.92	38.8	1.57	
February	70.49	38.1	1.85	49.71	37.1	1.34	61.62	36.9	1.67	52.27	39.3	1.33	56.70	37.8	1.50	63.60	40.0	1.59	
March	70.31	37.8	1.86	49.14	36.4	1.35	61.12	36.6	1.67	51.99	37.4	1.39	56.40	37.6	1.50	61.39	39.1	1.57	
April	77.55	40.6	1.91	48.06	35.6	1.35	60.92	36.7	1.66	54.83	36.8	1.49	54.90	36.6	1.50	62.64	39.9	1.57	
May	77.97	40.4	1.93	50.73	37.3	1.36	62.87	37.2	1.69	56.78	37.0	1.51	55.95	37.3	1.50	63.20	40.0	1.58	
June	80.64	42.0	1.92	51.51	37.6	1.37	63.13	37.8	1.67	57.98	38.4	1.51	57.98	38.4	1.51	67.68	42.3	1.60	
July	79.87	41.6	1.92	51.92	37.9	1.37	62.83	37.4	1.68	57.45	38.3	1.50	57.75	38.5	1.50	67.84	42.4	1.60	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
Nondurable goods—Continued																		
Textile-mill products—Continued																		
Yarn and thread mills ²			Yarn mills			Thread mills			Broad-woven fabric mills ³			Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber						
												United States			North			
1956: Average	\$52.39	39.1	\$1.34	\$52.53	39.2	\$1.34	\$52.79	39.1	\$1.35	\$56.28	40.2	\$1.40	\$54.66	39.9	\$1.37	\$58.46	39.5	\$1.48
1957: Average	52.72	38.2	1.38	53.10	38.2	1.39	55.13	39.1	1.41	56.70	39.1	1.45	55.63	38.9	1.43	58.52	38.5	1.52
July	53.10	38.2	1.39	53.10	38.2	1.39	54.85	38.9	1.41	56.26	38.8	1.45	54.77	38.3	1.43	59.98	39.2	1.53
August	52.61	38.4	1.37	52.61	38.4	1.37	56.09	39.5	1.42	56.99	39.3	1.45	55.77	39.0	1.43	60.74	39.7	1.53
September	52.58	38.1	1.38	52.44	38.0	1.38	55.98	39.7	1.41	57.52	39.4	1.46	56.30	39.1	1.44	60.83	39.5	1.54
October	52.44	38.0	1.38	52.54	37.8	1.39	56.52	39.8	1.42	57.67	39.5	1.46	56.88	39.5	1.44	59.36	38.8	1.53
November	51.61	37.4	1.38	51.85	37.3	1.39	54.43	38.6	1.41	56.94	39.0	1.46	56.30	39.1	1.44	57.68	37.7	1.53
December	52.16	37.8	1.38	52.16	37.8	1.38	54.99	39.0	1.41	57.28	39.5	1.45	56.49	39.5	1.43	59.58	39.2	1.52
1958: January	50.23	36.4	1.38	50.09	36.3	1.38	53.16	37.7	1.41	54.96	37.9	1.45	54.20	37.9	1.43	58.22	38.3	1.52
February	50.09	36.3	1.38	49.82	36.1	1.38	53.80	37.8	1.41	55.10	38.0	1.45	54.20	37.9	1.43	58.06	38.2	1.52
March	49.62	35.7	1.39	49.35	35.5	1.39	52.45	37.2	1.41	54.81	37.8	1.45	53.25	37.5	1.42	56.85	37.4	1.52
April	48.51	34.9	1.39	47.96	34.5	1.39	53.72	38.1	1.41	52.85	36.7	1.44	51.18	36.3	1.41	56.47	37.4	1.51
May	49.21	35.4	1.39	48.93	35.2	1.39	49.21	34.9	1.41	53.86	37.4	1.44	52.40	36.9	1.42	57.83	37.8	1.53
June	51.66	36.9	1.40	51.38	36.7	1.40	51.26	36.1	1.42	55.68	38.4	1.45	54.20	37.9	1.43	58.45	38.2	1.53
July	51.80	37.0	1.40	51.52	36.8	1.40	50.77	35.5	1.43	56.41	38.9	1.45	55.06	38.5	1.43	59.82	39.1	1.53
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber—Continued			Woolen and worsted			Narrow fabrics and small wares			Knitting mills ³			Full-fashioned hosiery						
South												United States			North			
1956: Average	\$54.00	40.0	\$1.35	\$65.31	41.6	\$1.57	\$58.51	39.8	\$1.47	\$53.68	37.8	\$1.42	\$58.98	38.3	\$1.54	\$58.82	38.7	\$1.52
1957: Average	54.85	38.9	1.41	65.28	40.8	1.60	60.80	40.0	1.52	54.09	37.3	1.45	57.51	37.1	1.55	59.68	38.5	1.55
July	53.86	38.2	1.41	66.56	41.6	1.60	51.61	40.2	1.53	53.94	37.2	1.45	54.10	34.9	1.55	58.37	37.9	1.54
August	54.85	38.9	1.41	65.67	41.3	1.59	60.80	40.0	1.52	54.96	37.9	1.45	55.90	36.3	1.54	59.21	38.2	1.55
September	55.38	39.0	1.42	66.24	41.4	1.60	61.97	40.5	1.53	55.33	37.9	1.46	56.06	36.4	1.54	61.23	39.0	1.57
October	56.63	39.6	1.43	62.65	39.4	1.59	61.14	39.7	1.54	55.19	37.8	1.46	58.28	37.6	1.55	62.09	39.3	1.58
November	56.20	39.3	1.43	60.58	38.1	1.59	60.14	38.8	1.55	54.31	37.2	1.46	58.83	38.2	1.54	62.64	39.9	1.57
December	56.23	39.6	1.42	62.49	39.3	1.59	60.74	39.7	1.53	54.17	37.1	1.46	58.83	38.2	1.54	59.90	38.4	1.56
1958: January	53.30	37.8	1.41	60.90	38.3	1.59	59.67	39.0	1.53	51.98	35.6	1.46	56.83	36.9	1.54	58.30	36.9	1.58
February	53.30	37.8	1.41	62.65	39.4	1.59	58.22	38.3	1.52	52.85	36.2	1.46	57.68	37.7	1.53	56.06	36.4	1.54
March	52.88	37.5	1.41	63.44	39.9	1.59	58.37	38.4	1.52	53.14	36.4	1.46	58.60	38.3	1.53	55.72	36.9	1.51
April	50.64	36.1	1.40	62.65	39.4	1.59	57.68	38.2	1.51	51.74	35.2	1.47	55.94	36.8	1.52	55.48	36.5	1.52
May	51.52	36.8	1.40	64.96	40.6	1.60	58.91	38.5	1.53	53.29	36.5	1.46	57.07	37.3	1.53	59.28	38.0	1.56
June	53.30	37.8	1.41	67.30	41.8	1.61	60.76	39.2	1.55	54.75	37.5	1.46	55.94	36.8	1.52	59.29	38.5	1.54
July	54.14	38.4	1.41	66.72	41.7	1.60	60.61	39.1	1.55	54.38	37.5	1.45	55.27	36.6	1.51	58.83	38.2	1.54
Full-fashioned hosiery—Continued			Seamless hosiery						Knit underwear									
South			United States		North		South		Knit underwear			Knit underwear						
1956: Average	\$59.21	38.2	\$1.55	\$46.21	36.1	\$1.28	\$49.40	38.0	\$1.30	\$45.82	35.8	\$1.28	\$56.15	38.2	\$1.47	\$49.78	38.0	\$1.31
1957: Average	56.73	36.6	1.55	48.55	36.5	1.53	51.14	37.6	1.36	48.28	36.3	1.33	57.30	37.7	1.52	50.69	37.0	1.37
July	52.08	33.6	1.55	47.95	36.6	1.31	52.11	38.6	1.35	47.19	36.3	1.30	59.14	38.4	1.54	50.86	37.4	1.36
August	54.67	35.5	1.54	49.63	37.6	1.32	52.26	39.0	1.34	49.37	37.4	1.32	59.75	38.8	1.54	51.14	37.6	1.36
September	54.01	35.3	1.53	49.34	37.1	1.33	52.90	38.9	1.36	48.94	36.8	1.33	60.21	39.1	1.54	52.03	37.7	1.38
October	56.46	36.9	1.53	50.25	37.5	1.34	52.85	38.3	1.38	49.74	37.4	1.33	58.06	37.7	1.54	51.75	37.5	1.38
November	57.22	37.4	1.53	49.41	36.6	1.35	52.72	38.2	1.38	48.64	36.3	1.34	57.07	37.3	1.53	49.82	36.1	1.38
December	58.29	38.1	1.53	49.01	36.3	1.35	48.50	35.4	1.37	49.14	36.4	1.35	55.48	36.6	1.52	50.42	36.8	1.37
1958: January	56.46	36.9	1.53	47.06	34.6	1.36	48.93	35.2	1.39	46.92	34.5	1.36	52.74	34.7	1.52	49.82	36.1	1.38
February	58.45	38.2	1.53	47.46	34.9	1.36	52.59	37.3	1.41	46.71	34.6	1.35	54.26	35.7	1.52	49.54	35.9	1.38
March	59.36	38.8	1.53	47.54	34.7	1.37	50.82	36.3	1.40	46.92	34.5	1.36	55.18	36.3	1.52	49.96	36.2	1.38
April	56.09	36.9	1.52	45.02	33.1	1.36	51.52	36.8	1.40	44.34	32.6	1.36	54.93	35.9	1.53	47.33	34.3	1.38
May	55.87	37.0	1.51	46.98	34.8	1.35	50.87	36.6	1.39	46.23	34.5	1.34	57.38	37.5	1.53	48.99	35.5	1.38
June	54.51	36.1	1.51	48.60	36.0	1.35	51.29	36.9	1.39	48.11	35.9	1.34	59.13	38.9	1.52	50.78	36.8	1.38
July	53.85	35.9	1.50	50.49	37.4	1.35	52.13	37.5	1.39	50.12	37.4	1.34	57.23	37.9	1.51	51.10	37.3	1.37
Dyeing and finishing textiles ²			Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings ²			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Hats (except cloth and millinery)			Miscellaneous textile goods ²			
1956: Average	\$65.92	41.2	\$1.60	\$65.51	41.2	\$1.59	\$74.16	41.2	\$1.80	\$73.26	40.7	\$1.80	\$57.38	35.2	\$1.63	\$66.83	40.5	\$1.65
1957: Average	66.99	40.6	1.65	66.58	40.6	1.64	74.70	40.6	1.84	72.25	39.7	1.82	59.04	36.0	1.64	69.03	39.9	1.73
July	65.60	40.0	1.64	64.87	39.8	1.63	72.07	39.6	1.82	68.76	38.2	1.80	59.01	36.2	1.63	69.77	40.1	1.74
August	67.16	40.7	1.65	66.42	40.5	1.64	73.71	40.5	1.82	72.07	39.6	1.82	62.16	37.9	1.64	69.48	39.7	1.75
September	67.16	40.7	1.65	66.42	40.5	1.64	75.67	40.9	1.85	72.47	39.6	1.83	61.36	37.2	1.65	70.85	40.2	1.75
October	67.16	40.7	1.65	66.91	40.8	1.64	75.44	41.0	1.84	71.55	39.1	1.83	58.91	35.7	1.65	70.22	39.9	1.76
November	66.73	40.2	1.66	66.83	40.5	1.65	74.77	40.2	1.86	69.32	38.3	1.81	61.62	36.9	1.67	70.31	39.5	1.78
December	66.50	40.3	1.65	66.75	40.7	1.64	75.33	40.5	1.86	71.74	39.2	1.83	63.79	38.2	1.67	69.65	39.8	1.78
1958: January	64.12	39.1	1.64	64.22	39.4	1.63	76.89	40.9	1.88	74.50	40.1	1.86	60.26	37.2	1.62	66.85	38.2	1.75
February	66.50	40.3	1.65	66.42	40.5	1.64	75.14	40.4	1.86	72.86	39.6	1.84	59.29	36.6	1.62	66.78	38.6	1.73
March	65.11	39.7	1.64	65.04	39.9	1.63	75.74	40.5	1.87	71.39	38.8	1.84	57.35	35.4	1.62	66.78	38.6	1.73
April	64.12	39.1	1.64	63.90	39.2	1.6												

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Nondurable goods—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Felt goods (except woven felts and hats)			Lace goods			Paddings and upholstery filling			Processed waste and recovered fibers			Artificial leather, oil-cloth, and other coated fabrics			Cordage and twine		
1956: Average	\$71.86	40.6	\$1.77	\$66.43	38.4	\$1.73	\$68.74	40.2	\$1.71	\$54.10	41.3	\$1.31	\$87.40	43.7	\$2.00	\$57.28	39.5	\$1.45
1957: Average	73.28	39.4	1.86	67.32	37.4	1.80	71.46	40.6	1.76	57.40	41.0	1.40	92.66	43.5	2.13	58.44	38.7	1.51
July	72.52	39.2	1.85	69.36	37.9	1.83	71.28	40.5	1.76	58.80	41.7	1.41	97.00	44.7	2.17	57.83	38.3	1.61
August	73.70	39.2	1.88	67.51	37.3	1.81	70.45	39.8	1.77	57.82	41.3	1.40	97.43	44.9	2.17	58.67	38.6	1.62
September	73.32	39.0	1.88	68.99	37.7	1.83	70.84	39.8	1.78	58.66	41.6	1.41	100.32	45.6	2.20	59.67	39.0	1.53
October	77.42	41.4	1.87	66.98	36.8	1.82	70.27	39.7	1.77	57.37	40.4	1.42	98.10	45.0	2.18	58.82	38.7	1.52
November	74.77	40.2	1.86	66.41	37.1	1.79	73.02	39.9	1.83	56.09	39.5	1.42	99.23	44.7	2.22	57.53	37.6	1.53
December	72.91	39.2	1.86	66.57	37.4	1.78	72.80	40.0	1.82	58.52	41.5	1.41	95.70	43.9	2.18	59.36	38.8	1.63
1958: January	71.24	38.3	1.86	63.72	35.4	1.80	68.38	38.2	1.79	57.34	40.1	1.43	89.24	41.7	2.14	55.78	36.7	1.62
February	70.68	37.2	1.90	64.38	37.0	1.74	66.73	37.7	1.77	57.17	39.7	1.44	87.97	41.3	2.13	58.98	38.3	1.64
March	72.58	38.2	1.90	65.30	37.1	1.76	67.46	37.9	1.78	58.00	40.0	1.45	86.71	40.9	2.12	58.37	37.9	1.64
April	69.92	36.8	1.90	65.87	36.8	1.79	66.70	37.9	1.76	57.74	40.1	1.44	83.74	39.5	2.12	57.53	37.6	1.63
May	73.15	37.9	1.93	64.05	36.6	1.75	68.56	38.3	1.79	57.86	39.9	1.45	86.27	40.5	2.13	57.99	37.9	1.53
June	75.27	38.6	1.95	68.71	38.6	1.78	72.22	39.9	1.81	58.87	40.6	1.45	92.23	42.5	2.17	59.67	39.0	1.63
July	75.66	39.2	1.93	65.16	36.4	1.79	71.71	39.4	1.82	56.94	39.0	1.46	91.36	42.1	2.17	60.04	39.5	1.62
Apparel and other finished textile products																		
	Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's and boys' suits and coats			Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing ²			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts		
1956: Average	\$52.64	36.3	\$1.45	\$63.12	36.7	\$1.72	\$45.26	36.5	\$1.24	\$45.88	36.7	\$1.25	\$46.49	36.9	\$1.26	\$40.29	36.3	\$1.11
1957: Average	53.64	36.0	1.49	63.01	35.6	1.77	46.23	36.4	1.27	46.46	36.3	1.28	47.06	36.2	1.30	42.47	36.3	1.17
July	54.15	36.1	1.50	63.90	36.1	1.77	46.48	36.6	1.27	46.48	36.6	1.27	47.34	36.7	1.29	43.50	37.8	1.16
August	55.20	36.8	1.50	64.62	36.1	1.79	47.63	37.5	1.27	47.74	37.3	1.28	48.23	37.1	1.30	43.82	38.1	1.15
September	55.42	36.7	1.51	63.90	35.7	1.79	48.00	37.5	1.28	48.26	37.7	1.28	47.42	36.2	1.31	43.15	37.2	1.16
October	53.49	35.9	1.49	61.42	34.7	1.77	46.98	36.7	1.28	47.86	37.1	1.29	45.92	35.6	1.29	41.18	35.5	1.16
November	53.10	35.4	1.50	60.34	33.9	1.78	45.57	35.6	1.28	47.34	36.7	1.29	42.77	32.9	1.30	41.18	34.9	1.18
December	52.80	35.2	1.50	60.54	34.4	1.76	45.31	35.4	1.28	46.57	36.1	1.29	45.89	35.3	1.30	41.65	35.6	1.17
1958: January	53.00	35.1	1.51	60.02	34.1	1.76	45.67	35.4	1.29	45.80	35.5	1.29	48.31	36.6	1.32	40.59	34.4	1.18
February	52.65	35.1	1.50	58.61	33.3	1.76	44.96	35.4	1.27	45.44	35.5	1.28	47.68	36.4	1.31	42.46	36.6	1.16
March	51.70	34.7	1.49	58.43	33.2	1.76	45.18	35.3	1.28	45.44	35.5	1.28	47.78	36.2	1.32	43.78	37.1	1.18
April	51.75	34.5	1.50	56.14	31.9	1.76	44.16	34.5	1.28	44.54	34.8	1.28	46.73	35.4	1.32	42.24	35.8	1.18
May	52.20	34.8	1.50	60.19	34.2	1.76	44.42	34.7	1.28	44.42	34.7	1.28	45.11	34.7	1.30	40.60	34.7	1.17
June	52.50	35.0	1.50	61.59	34.6	1.78	44.70	35.2	1.27	44.07	34.7	1.27	45.63	35.1	1.30	41.76	36.0	1.16
July	53.40	35.6	1.50	61.25	34.8	1.76	46.34	36.2	1.28	46.72	36.5	1.28	46.54	35.8	1.30	39.44	34.0	1.16
	Women's outerwear ³			Women's dresses			Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments ³			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets		
1956: Average	\$57.02	35.2	\$1.62	\$55.62	35.2	\$1.58	\$44.76	36.1	\$1.24	\$68.14	33.9	\$2.01	\$47.55	36.3	\$1.31	\$45.38	36.3	\$1.25
1957: Average	58.10	35.0	1.66	56.03	34.8	1.61	46.44	36.0	1.29	68.54	33.6	2.04	48.91	36.5	1.34	47.47	36.8	1.29
July	59.33	34.9	1.70	54.42	33.8	1.61	45.06	35.2	1.28	74.91	35.5	2.11	48.01	36.1	1.33	46.46	36.3	1.28
August	60.84	36.0	1.69	58.19	35.7	1.63	45.44	35.5	1.28	75.03	35.9	2.09	49.85	37.2	1.34	48.38	37.8	1.28
September	59.49	35.2	1.69	57.75	35.0	1.65	45.76	35.2	1.30	71.90	34.4	2.09	51.41	37.1	1.36	50.44	38.5	1.31
October	56.60	34.3	1.65	55.24	34.1	1.62	45.89	35.3	1.30	65.89	32.3	2.04	49.82	36.9	1.35	48.88	37.6	1.30
November	56.27	34.1	1.65	53.92	33.7	1.60	47.19	36.3	1.30	66.86	33.1	2.02	49.64	36.5	1.36	48.21	36.8	1.31
December	55.26	33.9	1.63	53.61	33.3	1.61	46.96	36.4	1.29	63.83	32.4	1.97	48.20	35.7	1.35	46.31	35.9	1.29
1958: January	57.27	34.5	1.66	55.24	34.1	1.62	45.89	35.3	1.30	69.09	33.7	2.05	48.28	35.5	1.36	46.28	35.6	1.30
February	57.95	34.7	1.67	55.38	34.4	1.61	44.98	34.6	1.30	69.63	33.8	2.06	48.20	35.7	1.35	46.80	36.0	1.30
March	54.78	33.0	1.66	49.41	30.5	1.62	47.29	36.1	1.31	65.16	32.1	2.03	48.69	35.8	1.36	47.29	36.1	1.31
April	57.45	34.4	1.67	61.25	35.2	1.74	47.52	36.0	1.32	67.32	32.9	1.93	47.60	35.0	1.36	45.63	35.1	1.30
May	57.45	34.4	1.67	59.68	34.3	1.74	47.22	35.5	1.33	60.99	32.1	1.90	47.68	34.8	1.37	45.33	34.6	1.31
June	55.44	33.4	1.66	53.61	32.1	1.67	46.33	35.1	1.32	64.62	32.8	1.97	48.28	35.5	1.36	46.05	35.7	1.29
July	57.78	34.6	1.67	54.12	33.2	1.63	45.98	35.1	1.31	72.37	35.3	2.05	47.93	35.5	1.35	46.57	36.1	1.29
	Corsets and allied garments			Millinery			Children's outerwear			Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products ³			Curtains, draperies, and other house-furnishings		
1956: Average	\$51.62	36.1	\$1.43	\$62.02	36.7	\$1.69	\$48.44	36.7	\$1.32	\$49.71	37.1	\$1.34	\$53.39	37.6	\$1.42	\$46.98	36.7	\$1.28
1957: Average	52.63	35.8	1.47	62.11	35.9	1.73	50.55	36.9	1.37	49.90	35.9	1.39	56.70	37.8	1.50	49.37	37.4	1.32
July	51.62	35.6	1.45	58.64	34.7	1.69	52.72	38.2	1.38	50.40	36.0	1.40	56.10	37.4	1.50	48.34	36.9	1.31
August	52.92	36.0	1.47	63.41	37.3	1.70	51.35	37.5	1.37	48.79	35.1	1.39	57.60	38.4	1.50	50.05	38.5	1.30
September	53.72	36.3	1.48	65.91	38.1	1.73	50.51	36.6	1.38	51.18	36.3	1.41	57.37	38.5	1.49	51.59	38.5	1.34
October	52.10	35.2	1.48	60.72	35.3	1.72	49.59	36.2	1.37	51.66	36.9	1.40	58.45	38.2	1.53	51.19	38.2	1.34
November	52.48	35.7	1.47	56.09	32.8	1.71	50.01	36.5	1.37	51.38	36.7	1.40	58.75	37.9	1.55	49.88	37.5	1.33
December	51.74	35.2	1.47	57.96	33.7	1.72	48.14	35.4	1.37	51.24	36.6	1.40	59.82	38.1	1.57	50.38	37.6	1.34
1958: January	52.45	35.2	1.49	55.36	31.1	1.75	49.87	36.4	1.37	49.07	34.8	1.41	55.90	36.3	1.51	47.97	35.8	1.34
February	51.65	34.9	1.48	73.72	38.8	1.90	49.68	36.0	1.38	49.00	35.0	1.40	54.66	36.2	1.51	48.28	36.3	1.34
March	52.10	35.2	1.48	69.89	38.4	1.82	49.10	36.1	1.36	49.00	35.0	1.40	55.35	36.9	1.50	49.71	37.1	1.34
April	51.70	34.7	1.49	61.00	33.7	1.81	48.06	35.6	1.35	47.80	33.9	1.41	54.15	36.1	1.5			

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings		Avg. wkly. hours		Avg. hrly. earnings		Avg. wkly. earnings		Avg. wkly. hours		Avg. hrly. earnings		Avg. wkly. earnings		Avg. wkly. hours		Avg. hrly. earnings																	
	Manufacturing—Continued																																	
	Nondurable goods—Continued																																	
Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued									Paper and allied products																									
Textile bags			Canvas products			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills			Paperboard containers and boxes ²			Paperboard boxes																			
1956: Average	\$57.28	39.5	\$1.45	\$55.66	39.2	\$1.42	\$83.03	42.8	\$1.94	\$91.05	44.2	\$2.06	\$76.13	41.6	\$1.83	\$75.89	41.7	\$1.82																
1957: Average	59.40	39.6	1.50	57.33	39.0	1.47	86.29	42.3	2.04	94.18	43.4	2.17	79.90	41.4	1.93	79.27	41.5	1.91																
July	60.50	39.8	1.52	59.45	39.9	1.49	87.14	42.3	2.06	95.48	43.4	2.20	80.73	41.4	1.95	80.70	41.6	1.94																
August	59.15	39.7	1.49	60.53	38.8	1.56	87.55	42.5	2.06	95.26	43.3	2.20	81.87	42.2	1.94	81.83	42.4	1.93																
September	62.27	40.7	1.53	55.86	38.0	1.47	80.23	42.9	2.08	96.79	43.6	2.22	83.92	42.6	1.97	84.08	42.9	1.96																
October	58.67	38.6	1.52	58.56	39.3	1.49	88.19	42.4	2.08	96.35	43.4	2.22	83.16	42.0	1.98	82.91	42.3	1.96																
November	59.43	39.1	1.52	56.45	38.4	1.47	87.15	41.9	2.08	95.24	42.9	2.22	80.75	41.2	1.96	80.12	41.3	1.94																
December	62.22	40.4	1.54	57.08	37.8	1.51	87.15	41.9	2.08	95.90	43.2	2.22	79.17	40.6	1.95	78.36	40.6	1.93																
1958: January	60.37	39.2	1.54	53.31	39.4	1.48	86.11	41.4	2.08	94.37	42.7	2.21	78.20	39.9	1.96	77.60	40.0	1.94																
February	59.44	38.6	1.54	58.80	39.2	1.50	85.49	41.1	2.08	93.26	42.2	2.21	78.41	39.8	1.97	77.81	39.9	1.95																
March	59.75	38.8	1.54	59.25	39.5	1.50	86.11	41.4	2.08	93.48	42.3	2.21	79.79	40.3	1.98	78.79	40.2	1.96																
April	58.75	37.9	1.55	60.15	40.1	1.50	85.69	41.0	2.09	93.04	42.1	2.21	78.80	39.6	1.99	78.21	39.7	1.97																
May	59.06	38.6	1.53	63.80	41.7	1.53	83.80	41.0	2.10	93.24	42.0	2.22	80.40	40.2	2.00	79.79	40.3	1.98																
June	59.14	38.4	1.54	63.09	40.7	1.55	88.20	41.8	2.11	95.87	42.8	2.24	83.02	41.1	2.02	82.60	41.3	2.00																
July	60.28	39.4	1.53	62.55	41.7	1.50	88.62	41.8	2.12	96.28	42.6	2.26	83.22	41.2	2.02	82.60	41.3	2.00																
Paper and allied products—Continued									Printing, publishing, and allied industries																									
Fiber cans, tubes, and drums			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers			Periodicals			Books																			
1956: Average	\$79.56	40.8	\$1.95	\$72.92	41.2	\$1.77	\$93.90	38.8	\$2.42	\$99.64	36.1	\$2.76	\$96.16	39.9	\$2.41	\$83.84	40.5	\$2.07																
1957: Average	83.01	40.1	2.07	76.07	40.9	1.86	96.25	38.5	2.50	102.03	35.8	2.85	101.05	40.1	2.52	84.35	39.6	2.13																
July	83.01	40.1	2.07	76.67	41.0	1.87	95.75	38.3	2.50	100.54	35.4	2.84	100.90	40.2	2.51	83.95	39.6	2.12																
August	82.62	40.3	2.05	77.64	41.3	1.88	96.89	38.6	2.51	100.67	35.7	2.82	104.60	40.7	2.57	86.18	39.9	2.16																
September	84.24	40.5	2.08	78.81	41.7	1.89	98.16	38.8	2.53	103.32	36.0	2.87	107.38	41.3	2.60	85.75	39.7	2.16																
October	84.38	39.8	2.12	77.71	40.9	1.90	97.15	38.4	2.53	103.46	35.8	2.89	104.49	40.5	2.58	82.68	38.1	2.17																
November	85.20	40.0	2.13	77.36	40.5	1.91	95.76	38.0	2.52	102.82	35.7	2.87	101.77	39.6	2.57	82.89	38.2	2.17																
December	86.03	40.2	2.14	77.93	40.8	1.91	98.04	38.6	2.54	105.85	36.5	2.90	101.85	40.1	2.54	84.67	39.2	2.16																
1958: January	83.10	39.2	2.12	76.97	40.3	1.91	95.76	37.7	2.54	100.10	35.0	2.86	100.47	39.4	2.55	82.89	38.9	2.16																
February	81.27	38.7	2.10	76.97	40.3	1.91	96.14	37.7	2.55	101.44	35.1	2.89	99.71	39.1	2.55	84.02	38.9	2.16																
March	87.95	41.1	2.14	77.36	40.5	1.91	97.02	37.9	2.56	101.09	35.1	2.88	102.31	39.5	2.59	84.24	39.0	2.16																
April	82.60	40.6	2.14	76.99	40.1	1.92	96.14	37.7	2.55	102.37	35.3	2.90	99.07	38.7	2.56	85.02	39.0	2.18																
May	84.63	39.0	2.17	76.61	39.9	1.92	97.01	37.6	2.58	103.72	35.4	2.93	98.81	38.3	2.58	85.58	38.9	2.20																
June	84.89	39.3	2.16	77.97	40.4	1.93	97.38	37.6	2.59	103.72	35.4	2.93	100.23	39.0	2.57	85.75	38.8	2.21																
July	87.05	40.3	2.16	78.74	40.8	1.93	97.38	37.6	2.59	102.49	35.1	2.92	104.02	39.4	2.64	85.80	39.0	2.20																
Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued															Chemicals and allied products																			
Commercial printing			Lithographing			Greeting cards			Bookbinding and related industries			Miscellaneous publishing and printing services			Total: Chemicals and allied products																			
1956: Average	\$93.03	40.1	\$2.32	\$94.40	40.0	\$2.36	\$61.44	38.4	\$1.60	\$72.10	39.4	\$1.83	\$109.09	39.1	\$2.79	\$87.14	41.3	\$2.11																
1957: Average	95.76	39.9	2.40	96.53	39.4	2.40	64.18	38.2	1.68	73.71	39.0	1.89	110.78	38.6	2.87	91.46	41.2	2.22																
July	95.12	39.9	2.39	98.50	39.4	2.50	63.63	38.8	1.64	72.94	38.8	1.88	110.30	38.3	2.88	92.25	41.0	2.25																
August	95.76	39.9	2.40	98.70	39.8	2.48	64.13	38.4	1.67	75.07	39.1	1.92	112.91	38.8	2.91	92.25	41.0	2.25																
September	97.76	40.3	2.43	98.70	39.8	2.48	63.41	38.2	1.66	73.71	39.0	1.89	111.07	38.7	2.87	92.70	41.2	2.25																
October	96.56	39.9	2.42	96.19	39.1	2.46	62.87	38.1	1.65	73.72	38.8	1.90	111.36	38.8	2.87	91.84	41.0	2.24																
November	95.35	39.4	2.42	95.80	39.1	2.45	63.03	38.2	1.65	73.73	38.2	1.93	107.07	37.7	2.84	92.66	41.0	2.26																
December	97.36	39.9	2.44	96.53	39.4	2.45	66.18	38.7	1.71	74.69	38.5	1.94	109.25	38.2	2.86	93.34	41.3	2.26																
1958: January	95.74	39.4	2.43	94.87	38.1	2.49	67.61	38.2	1.77	73.14	37.7	1.94	108.77	37.9	2.87	92.62	40.8	2.27																
February	95.40	39.1	2.44	96.25	38.5	2.50	68.71	38.6	1.78	72.95	37.8	1.93	109.73	38.1	2.88	92.57	40.6	2.28																
March	96.68	39.3	2.46	98.42	38.9	2.53	70.38	39.1	1.80	73.15	37.9	1.93	110.21	38.4	2.87	92.39	40.7	2.27																
April	94.92	38.9	2.44	97.52	38.7	2.52	69.09	38.6	1.79	72.95	37.8	1.93	107.73	37.8	2.85	92.39	40.7	2.27																
May	94.82	38.7	2.45	97.54	38.4	2.54	68.53	38.5	1.78	73.53	37.9	1.94	110.96	38.0	2.92	93.43	40.8	2.29																
June	96.22	38.8	2.48	98.81	38.9	2.54	66.39	38.6	1.72	74.07	37.6	1.97	111.22	37.7	2.95	94.94	41.1	2.31																
July	97.36	39.1	2.49	100.23	39.0	2.57	63.75	37.5	1.70	72.72	37.1	1.96	111.13	37.8	2.94	94.83	40.7	2.33																
Industrial inorganic chemicals ²															Alkalies and chlorine				Industrial organic chemicals ²				Plastics, except synthetic rubber				Synthetic rubber				Synthetic fibers			
1956: Average	\$95.35	41.1	\$2.32	\$93.43	40.8	\$2.29	\$92.89	41.1	\$2.26	\$93.66	42.0	\$2.22	\$104.67	41.7	\$2.51	\$78.00	40.0	\$1.95																
1957: Average	100.04	41.0	2.44	97.68	40.7	2.40	96.93	40.9	2.37	99.90	41.8	2.39	107.98	40.9	2.64	82.21	40.3	2.04																
July	100.94	40.7	2.48	99.31	40.7	2.44	98.16	40.9	2.40	101.16	41.8	2.42	108.77	41.2	2.64	83.42	40.3	2.07																
August	101.18	40.8	2.48	99.63	40.5	2.46	98.40	41.0	2.40	101.64	42.0	2.42	109.34	40.8	2.68	83.22	40.4	2.06																
September	102.09	41.0	2.49	98.98	40.4	2.45	98.81	41.0	2.41	101.50	41.6	2.44	108.40	40.6	2.67	82.41	40.2	2.05																
October	101.50	40.6	2.50	98.09	40.2	2.44	98.33	40.8	2.41	101.99	41.8	2.44	108.14	40.5	2.67	83.01	40.1	2.07																
November	102.00	40.8	2.50	99.88	40.6	2.46	98.74	40.8	2.42	101.75	41.7	2.44	112.75	41.3	2.73	83.41	40.1	2.08																
December	104.17	41.5	2.51	102.01	41.3	2.47	99.39	40.9	2.43	100.94	41.2	2.45	112.34	41.3	2.72	84.03	40.4	2.08																
1958: January	102.50	41.0	2.50	99.88	40.6	2.46	98.17	40.4	2.43	99.55	40.8	2.44	109.62	40.6	2.70	82.37	39.6	2.08																
February	102.66	40.9	2.51	99.38	40.4	2.46	97.44	40.1	2.43	99.80	40.9	2.44	109.21	40.6	2.69	81.33	39.1	2.08																
March	102.82	40.8	2.52	99.38	40.4	2.46	97.84	40.1	2.44	100.45	41.0	2.44	110.03	40.6	2.71	82.74	39.4	2.10																
April	102.56	40.7	2.52	101.18	40.8	2.48	98.00	40.0	2.45	99.47	40.6	2.45	108.14	40.2	2.69	82.71	39.2	2.11																
May	103.38	40.7	2.54	99.70	40.2	2.48	98.98	40.4	2.45	102.18	41.2	2.48	110.03	40.6	2.71	83.79	39.9	2.10																
June	104.96	41.0	2.56	101.66	40.5	2.51	100.12	40.7	2.46	102.75	41.1	2.50	112.61	41.1	2.74	85.44	40.3	2.12																
July	104.34	40.6	2.57	103.53	40.6	2.55	100.94	40.7	2.48	101.91	40.6	2.51	111.79	40.8	2.74	86.07	40.6	2.12																

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings		Avg. hrly. earnings		Avg. wkly. hours		Avg. hrly. earnings		Avg. wkly. earnings		Avg. hrly. earnings		Avg. wkly. hours		Avg. hrly. earnings		Avg. wkly. earnings		Avg. hrly. earnings	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
Manufacturing—Continued																				
Nondurable goods—Continued																				
Chemicals and allied products—Continued																				
	Explosives			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations ²			Soap and glycerin			Paints, pigments, and fillers ²			Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels				
1956: Average	\$87.29	40.6	\$2.15	\$78.55	40.7	\$1.93	\$90.64	41.2	\$2.20	\$98.16	40.9	\$2.40	\$86.11	41.6	\$2.07	\$84.04	41.4	\$2.03		
1957: Average	93.30	41.1	2.27	82.82	40.8	2.03	96.17	41.1	2.34	104.65	41.2	2.54	89.38	41.0	2.18	87.93	41.0	2.13		
July	95.68	41.6	2.30	82.42	40.6	2.03	95.53	41.0	2.33	103.73	41.0	2.53	90.67	41.4	2.19	88.81	41.5	2.14		
August	96.10	41.6	2.31	81.81	40.3	2.03	97.47	41.3	2.36	107.43	41.8	2.57	91.08	41.4	2.20	89.01	41.4	2.15		
September	96.87	42.3	2.29	83.64	40.8	2.05	98.12	41.4	2.37	106.91	41.6	2.57	89.76	40.8	2.20	87.72	40.8	2.15		
October	94.48	40.9	2.31	84.05	41.0	2.05	97.34	40.9	2.38	106.30	41.2	2.58	90.13	40.6	2.22	87.70	40.6	2.16		
November	91.66	40.2	2.28	85.08	41.3	2.06	97.92	40.8	2.40	107.27	41.1	2.61	89.47	40.3	2.22	87.45	40.3	2.17		
December	91.77	39.9	2.30	85.08	41.5	2.05	100.28	41.1	2.44	110.09	41.7	2.64	89.47	40.3	2.22	87.23	40.2	2.17		
1958: January	90.32	39.1	2.31	85.49	41.1	2.08	98.74	40.8	2.42	108.09	41.1	2.63	89.20	40.0	2.23	86.76	39.8	2.18		
February	92.97	39.9	2.33	86.11	41.2	2.09	96.47	39.7	2.43	104.54	39.6	2.64	88.98	39.9	2.23	86.76	39.8	2.18		
March	92.20	39.4	2.34	85.90	41.1	2.09	98.90	40.7	2.43	107.98	40.9	2.64	89.60	40.0	2.24	87.60	40.0	2.19		
April	91.49	39.1	2.34	85.68	40.8	2.09	98.33	40.3	2.44	107.45	40.7	2.64	89.65	40.2	2.23	87.42	40.1	2.18		
May	92.75	39.3	2.36	84.85	40.6	2.09	99.31	40.7	2.44	108.12	40.8	2.65	91.58	40.7	2.25	89.76	40.8	2.20		
June	95.65	40.7	2.35	86.11	41.2	2.09	100.21	40.9	2.45	109.06	41.0	2.66	95.57	42.1	2.27	93.91	42.3	2.22		
July	95.28	39.7	2.40	85.84	40.3	2.13	100.61	40.9	2.46	109.47	41.0	2.67	95.91	41.7	2.30	93.41	41.7	2.24		
	Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats ²			Vegetable oils			Animal oils and fats			Miscellaneous chemicals ²				
1956: Average	\$75.33	42.8	\$1.76	\$67.68	42.3	\$1.60	\$74.58	45.2	\$1.65	\$67.95	45.0	\$1.51	\$85.35	45.4	\$1.88	\$80.38	40.8	\$1.97		
1957: Average	78.20	42.5	1.84	71.83	42.5	1.69	78.67	44.7	1.76	71.52	44.7	1.60	88.75	44.6	1.99	84.03	40.4	2.08		
July	80.91	43.5	1.86	71.80	41.5	1.73	82.47	44.1	1.87	76.46	43.2	1.77	89.95	45.2	1.99	83.21	40.2	2.07		
August	78.81	42.6	1.85	71.97	41.6	1.73	81.10	43.6	1.86	74.90	42.8	1.75	88.31	44.6	1.98	83.82	40.3	2.08		
September	80.97	43.3	1.87	72.91	41.9	1.74	78.85	44.8	1.76	71.65	44.5	1.61	89.95	45.2	1.99	85.47	40.7	2.10		
October	77.98	41.7	1.87	72.14	41.7	1.73	78.32	45.8	1.71	72.07	46.2	1.56	89.75	45.1	1.99	84.82	40.2	2.11		
November	79.37	40.7	1.95	71.21	41.4	1.72	79.00	45.4	1.74	71.91	45.8	1.57	91.39	44.8	2.04	85.63	40.2	2.13		
December	78.58	41.8	1.88	72.49	41.9	1.73	79.17	45.5	1.74	73.15	46.3	1.58	89.32	44.0	2.03	86.46	40.4	2.14		
1958: January	79.90	42.5	1.88	73.25	42.1	1.74	80.19	44.8	1.79	74.29	45.3	1.64	90.00	43.9	2.05	85.60	40.0	2.14		
February	78.50	41.1	1.91	71.10	41.1	1.73	80.15	43.8	1.83	73.48	44.0	1.67	91.12	43.6	2.09	86.22	40.1	2.15		
March	77.83	41.4	1.88	72.58	43.2	1.68	81.10	43.6	1.86	74.63	43.9	1.70	90.29	43.2	2.06	86.18	39.9	2.15		
April	81.83	42.4	1.93	73.52	43.5	1.69	81.78	43.5	1.88	77.44	44.0	1.76	88.17	42.8	2.09	86.22	40.1	2.16		
May	80.03	41.9	1.91	78.41	44.3	1.77	81.08	42.9	1.89	77.22	42.9	1.80	86.43	43.0	2.01	86.40	40.0	2.16		
June	79.93	41.2	1.94	72.51	41.2	1.76	84.29	43.9	1.92	80.29	43.4	1.85	89.24	44.4	2.01	87.45	40.3	2.17		
July	81.45	42.2	1.93	73.26	40.7	1.80	84.63	43.4	1.95	79.90	42.5	1.88	89.49	44.3	2.02	85.54	39.6	2.16		
Chemicals and allied products—Continued																				
Products of petroleum and coal																				
	Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics			Compressed and liquefied gases			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke, other petroleum and coal products			Total: Rubber products				
1956: Average	\$66.30	39.0	\$1.70	\$90.09	42.1	\$2.14	\$104.39	41.1	\$2.54	\$108.39	40.9	\$2.65	\$91.32	41.7	\$2.19	\$87.23	40.2	\$2.17		
1957: Average	68.85	38.9	1.77	95.91	41.7	2.30	108.39	40.9	2.65	112.88	40.9	2.76	96.00	41.2	2.33	91.53	40.5	2.26		
July	67.94	38.6	1.76	96.79	41.9	2.31	111.64	41.5	2.69	115.92	41.4	2.80	98.41	41.7	2.36	94.16	41.3	2.28		
August	69.42	39.0	1.78	95.08	41.7	2.28	109.21	40.6	2.69	111.60	40.0	2.79	101.39	42.6	2.38	92.84	40.9	2.27		
September	71.06	39.7	1.79	98.09	42.1	2.33	113.30	41.5	2.73	117.01	41.2	2.84	101.81	42.6	2.39	92.97	40.6	2.29		
October	68.71	38.6	1.78	96.70	41.5	2.33	110.03	40.6	2.71	113.36	40.2	2.82	99.66	41.7	2.39	93.03	40.1	2.32		
November	69.24	38.9	1.78	99.25	41.7	2.38	111.11	40.7	2.73	115.87	40.8	2.84	95.51	40.3	2.37	93.20	40.0	2.35		
December	71.89	39.5	1.82	96.93	40.9	2.37	111.38	40.8	2.73	116.31	41.1	2.83	94.33	39.8	2.37	92.40	40.0	2.31		
1958: January	70.80	38.9	1.82	97.58	41.0	2.38	109.89	40.4	2.72	115.06	40.8	2.82	93.06	39.1	2.38	87.48	38.2	2.29		
February	71.94	39.1	1.84	97.82	41.1	2.38	108.53	39.9	2.72	113.24	40.3	2.81	92.02	38.5	2.39	85.04	37.3	2.28		
March	71.37	39.0	1.83	96.15	40.4	2.38	109.07	40.1	2.72	114.09	40.6	2.81	91.25	38.5	2.37	87.02	38.0	2.29		
April	72.52	39.2	1.85	98.23	41.1	2.39	110.97	40.5	2.74	115.59	40.7	2.84	94.96	39.9	2.38	85.88	37.5	2.29		
May	72.73	39.1	1.86	98.71	41.3	2.39	110.16	40.5	2.72	113.65	40.3	2.82	98.23	41.1	2.39	87.66	38.2	2.30		
June	72.15	39.0	1.85	100.74	41.8	2.41	111.93	41.0	2.73	115.75	40.9	2.83	98.71	41.3	2.39	91.10	39.1	2.33		
July	70.86	38.3	1.85	98.64	41.1	2.40	113.16	41.0	2.76	116.85	41.0	2.85	99.87	41.1	2.43	92.12	39.2	2.35		
Rubber products—Continued																				
Leather and leather products																				
	Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products			Leather: tanned, cured, and finished			Industrial leather belting and packing				
1956: Average	\$100.95	39.9	\$2.53	\$71.89	39.5	\$1.82	\$78.96	40.7	\$1.94	\$56.02	37.6	\$1.49	\$74.24	39.7	\$1.87	\$73.71	40.5	\$1.82		
1957: Average	106.52	40.5	2.63	73.47	39.5	1.86	82.62	40.7	2.03	57.60	37.4	1.54	76.64	39.3	1.95	77.27	41.1	1.88		
July	112.20	42.5	2.64	72.13	39.2	1.84	82.62	40.7	2.03	58.67	38.1	1.54	76.83	39.4	1.95	77.36	40.5	1.91		
August	107.83	41.0	2.63	73.05	39.7	1.84	83.84	41.1	2.04	58.67	38.1	1.54	77.22	39.4	1.96	78.91	41.1	1.92		
September	107.20	40.3	2.66	74.45	39.6	1.88	85.08	41.1	2.07	57.66	37.2	1.55	77.42	39.3	1.97	79.13	41.0	1.93		
October	105.18	39.1	2.69	76.02	39.8	1.91	86.10	41.0	2.10	57.04	36.8	1.55	77.81	39.1	1.99	78.90	41.0	1.90		
November	106.62	39.2	2.72	78.96	40.7	1.94	85.05	40.5	2.10	57.31	36.5	1.57	77.61	39.0	1.99	77.34	40.8	1.92		
December	105.84	39.2	2.70	79.35	40.9	1.94	84.03	40.4	2.08	58.34	37.4	1.56	78.80	39.6	1.99	76.76	40.4	1.90		
1958: January	98.52	36.9	2.67	74.87	39.2	1.91	80.94	39.1	2.07	58.19	37.3	1.56	77.42	39.1	1.98	75.43	39.7	1.90		
February	93.02	35.1	2.65	74.68	39.1	1.91	80.32	38.8	2.07	57.41	36.8	1.56	77.02	38.9	1.98	71.25	37.7	1.89		
March	98.05	37.0	2.65	76.61	39.9															

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																Transportation and public utilities		
	Nondurable goods—Continued																Transportation		
Leather and leather products—Continued																			
Boot and shoe cut stock and fittings			Footwear (except rubber)			Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods			Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods			Class I railroads ²				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1956: Average	\$53.63	37.5	\$1.43	\$53.57	37.2	\$1.44	\$62.88	39.3	\$1.60	\$51.00	37.5	\$1.36	\$48.47	37.0	\$1.31	\$88.40	41.7	\$2.12	
1957: Average	55.42	37.7	1.47	55.13	37.0	1.49	62.43	38.3	1.63	53.68	37.8	1.42	49.59	36.2	1.37	94.24	41.7	2.26	
July	56.74	38.6	1.47	56.09	37.9	1.48	64.40	40.0	1.61	53.34	37.3	1.43	49.32	36.0	1.37	95.42	42.6	2.24	
August	56.30	38.3	1.47	56.32	37.8	1.49	63.27	39.3	1.61	54.14	38.4	1.41	50.32	37.0	1.36	95.60	42.3	2.26	
September	53.95	36.7	1.47	54.90	36.6	1.50	65.11	39.7	1.64	53.58	38.0	1.41	50.14	36.6	1.37	93.71	41.1	2.28	
October	55.28	37.1	1.49	54.15	36.1	1.50	62.21	37.7	1.65	54.10	38.1	1.42	49.78	36.6	1.36	94.95	42.2	2.25	
November	54.81	36.3	1.51	53.91	35.7	1.51	61.92	37.3	1.66	56.16	39.0	1.44	48.37	34.8	1.39	98.16	40.9	2.40	
December	57.45	38.3	1.50	55.35	36.9	1.50	61.25	36.9	1.66	54.95	38.7	1.42	48.69	35.8	1.36	97.92	40.8	2.40	
1958: January	56.55	37.7	1.50	56.17	37.2	1.51	56.62	33.5	1.69	54.67	37.7	1.45	49.32	36.0	1.37	99.01	41.6	2.38	
February	55.65	37.1	1.50	54.96	36.4	1.51	59.32	35.1	1.69	55.83	38.5	1.45	50.46	36.3	1.39	101.26	41.5	2.44	
March	53.70	35.8	1.50	53.96	35.5	1.52	60.29	36.1	1.67	56.12	38.7	1.45	50.40	36.0	1.40	96.24	40.1	2.40	
April	52.90	34.8	1.52	49.68	32.9	1.51	62.33	37.1	1.68	52.49	36.2	1.45	50.34	35.7	1.41	98.95	41.4	2.39	
May	54.96	36.4	1.51	51.94	34.4	1.51	63.25	38.1	1.65	52.13	36.2	1.44	49.98	35.7	1.40	100.12	41.2	2.43	
June	57.15	38.1	1.50	54.36	36.0	1.51	63.91	38.5	1.66	53.36	36.8	1.45	50.04	36.0	1.39	101.19	41.3	2.45	
July	57.00	38.0	1.50	55.65	37.1	1.50	66.25	39.2	1.69	53.05	37.1	1.43	50.54	36.1	1.40				
Transportation and public utilities—Continued																			
Transportation—Con.			Communication										Other public utilities						
Local railways and buslines			Telephone			Switchboard operating employees ³			Line construction employees ⁴			Telegraph ⁵			Total: Gas and electric utilities				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1956: Average	\$84.48	43.1	\$1.96	\$73.47	39.5	\$1.86	\$60.70	37.7	\$1.61	\$101.36	43.5	\$2.33	\$82.74	42.0	\$1.97	\$91.46	41.2	\$2.22	
1957: Average	88.56	43.2	2.05	76.05	39.0	1.95	62.70	37.1	1.69	102.48	42.7	2.40	87.36	41.8	2.09	95.30	40.9	2.33	
July	90.02	43.7	2.06	76.63	39.5	1.94	64.05	37.9	1.69	103.63	43.0	2.41	88.62	42.2	2.10	96.00	41.2	2.33	
August	89.40	43.4	2.06	75.47	38.9	1.94	62.50	37.2	1.68	101.76	42.4	2.40	87.99	41.9	2.10	95.94	41.0	2.34	
September	90.05	43.5	2.07	75.66	38.8	1.95	66.86	39.1	1.71	101.40	41.9	2.42	87.99	41.9	2.10	97.17	41.0	2.37	
October	89.01	43.0	2.07	77.22	39.2	1.97	63.41	37.3	1.70	104.00	42.8	2.43	87.15	41.5	2.10	97.58	41.0	2.38	
November	88.80	42.9	2.07	79.20	40.0	1.98	62.87	37.2	1.69	104.92	43.0	2.44	85.69	41.0	2.09	97.58	41.0	2.38	
December	89.65	43.1	2.08	77.59	38.6	2.01	62.11	35.9	1.73	105.22	42.6	2.47	85.89	40.9	2.10	98.88	41.2	2.40	
1958: January	88.61	42.6	2.08	76.38	38.0	2.01	61.07	35.3	1.73	102.09	41.5	2.46	85.90	41.1	2.09	97.51	40.8	2.39	
February	88.83	42.5	2.09	76.78	38.2	2.01	63.16	36.3	1.74	102.76	41.2	2.47	86.10	41.0	2.10	98.81	41.0	2.41	
March	89.03	42.6	2.09	76.36	37.8	2.02	61.25	35.2	1.74	102.18	41.2	2.48	86.52	41.2	2.10	97.77	40.4	2.42	
April	90.10	42.7	2.11	76.53	37.7	2.03	61.42	35.3	1.74	101.84	40.9	2.49	87.35	41.4	2.11	99.55	40.8	2.44	
May	90.30	43.0	2.10	77.11	37.8	2.04	63.01	35.6	1.77	101.75	40.7	2.50	89.04	42.0	2.12	98.42	40.5	2.43	
June	91.16	43.0	2.12	78.31	38.2	2.05	63.35	36.2	1.77	104.90	41.3	2.54	91.34	41.9	2.18	100.12	40.7	2.46	
July	91.16	43.0	2.12	79.49	38.4	2.07	63.70	36.4	1.75	107.68	41.9	2.57	91.76	41.9	2.19	100.61	40.9	2.46	
Transportation and public utilities—Continued																			
Other public utilities—Continued			Wholesale and retail trade																
Electric light and power utilities			Gas utilities			Electric light and gas utilities combined			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1956: Average	\$93.38	41.5	\$2.25	\$86.30	40.9	\$2.11	\$93.11	41.2	\$2.26	\$81.20	40.4	\$2.01	\$60.60	38.6	\$1.57	\$43.40	35.0	\$1.24	
1957: Average	97.06	41.3	2.35	90.13	40.6	2.22	97.10	40.8	2.38	84.42	40.2	2.11	62.48	38.1	1.64	44.85	34.5	1.30	
July	98.41	41.7	2.36	90.72	40.5	2.24	97.58	41.0	2.38	85.24	40.4	2.10	64.46	38.6	1.67	45.07	34.6	1.32	
August	97.88	41.3	2.37	90.09	40.4	2.23	97.99	41.0	2.39	85.24	40.4	2.11	64.08	38.6	1.66	45.72	34.9	1.31	
September	98.47	41.2	2.39	91.76	40.6	2.26	98.98	40.9	2.42	86.05	40.4	2.13	63.63	38.1	1.67	44.80	34.2	1.31	
October	98.64	41.1	2.40	93.07	41.0	2.27	99.80	40.9	2.44	85.63	40.2	2.13	62.79	37.6	1.67	44.48	33.7	1.32	
November	99.29	41.2	2.41	93.25	40.9	2.28	99.80	40.9	2.46	85.60	40.0	2.14	62.25	37.5	1.66	44.15	33.7	1.31	
December	99.95	41.3	2.42	94.58	41.3	2.29	100.86	41.0	2.46	85.46	40.4	2.14	62.43	38.3	1.63	46.08	36.0	1.28	
1958: January	98.98	40.9	2.42	92.80	40.7	2.28	100.21	40.9	2.45	85.41	40.1	2.13	63.50	37.8	1.68	45.77	33.9	1.35	
February	99.14	40.8	2.43	96.05	41.4	2.32	100.86	41.0	2.46	85.57	39.8	2.15	63.50	37.8	1.68	45.69	34.1	1.34	
March	99.80	40.9	2.44	93.15	40.5	2.30	98.85	39.7	2.49	85.79	39.9	2.15	63.13	37.8	1.67	45.75	34.4	1.33	
April	100.45	41.0	2.45	92.46	40.2	2.30	103.48	40.9	2.53	85.14	39.6	2.15	63.50	37.8	1.68	45.83	34.2	1.34	
May	99.72	40.7	2.45	92.23	40.1	2.30	102.97	40.7	2.53	86.40	40.0	2.16	63.88	37.8	1.69	46.31	34.3	1.35	
June	101.68	41.0	2.48	93.67	40.2	2.33	103.63	40.8	2.54	87.42	40.1	2.18	64.94	38.2	1.70	47.68	34.8	1.37	
July	101.68	41.0	2.48	95.47	40.8	2.34	103.38	40.7	2.54	88.26	40.3	2.19	66.18	38.7	1.71	48.36	35.3	1.37	
Transportation and public utilities—Continued																			
Department stores and general mail-order houses			Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Other retail trade							
												Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware supply stores				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1956: Average	\$48.77	35.6	\$1.37	\$63.38	37.5	\$1.69	\$81.28	43.7	\$1.86	\$47.54	34.7	\$1.37	\$69.30	42.0	\$1.65	\$72.68	42.5	\$1.71	
1957: Average	50.26	34.9	1.44	65.50	36.8	1.78	83.22	43.8	1.90	49.13	34.6	1.42	71.23	41.9	1.70	74.69	42.2	1.77	
July	51.01	34.7	1.47	67.46	37.9	1.78	84.29	43.9	1.92	50.77	35.5	1.43	71.14	41.6	1.72	76.01	42.7	1.78	
August	50.95	34.9	1.46	67.28	37.8	1.78	84.73	43.9	1.93	49.77	35.3	1.41	72.41	42.1	1.72	76.01	42.7	1.78	
September	49.93	34.2	1.46	66.43	36.7	1.81	84.10	43.8	1.92	49.68	34.5	1.44	71.90	41.8	1.72	76.32	42.4	1.80	
October	49.39	34.3	1.46	65.34	36.1	1.81	82.84	43.6	1.90	49.30	34.0	1.45	71.72	41.7	1.72	75.90	42.4	1.79	
November	49.39	34.3	1.46	65.52	36.0	1.82	82.65	43.5	1.90	49.25	34.2	1.44	71.65	41.9	1.71	74.46	41.6	1.79	
December	52.54	37.0	1.42	65.70	35.9	1.83	82.16	43.7	1.88	50.62									

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

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Finance, insurance, and real estate ⁹						Service and miscellaneous								
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round ¹⁰			Personal services						Motion picture production and distribution		
							Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants					
1956: Average.....	\$61.97	\$97.56	\$77.49	\$42.13	40.9	\$1.03	\$42.32	40.3	\$1.05	\$49.77	39.5	\$1.26	\$91.66		
1957: Average.....	64.21	98.77	80.73	43.52	40.3	1.08	43.27	39.7	1.09	50.57	38.9	1.30	99.48		
July.....	64.52	101.44	81.33	43.93	40.3	1.09	43.38	39.8	1.09	49.91	38.1	1.31	100.33		
August.....	64.31	96.84	81.43	44.25	40.6	1.09	43.34	39.4	1.10	48.88	37.6	1.30	100.83		
September.....	64.48	95.44	81.13	44.11	40.1	1.10	43.96	39.6	1.11	51.35	39.2	1.31	98.52		
October.....	64.74	97.70	80.77	44.00	40.0	1.10	43.73	39.4	1.11	51.35	38.9	1.32	103.02		
November.....	64.64	98.99	81.02	44.40	40.0	1.11	43.29	39.0	1.11	49.78	38.0	1.31	100.73		
December.....	65.15	98.00	81.78	44.69	39.9	1.12	43.85	39.5	1.11	50.30	38.4	1.31	103.67		
1958: January.....	65.56	98.19	82.12	44.40	40.0	1.11	43.68	39.0	1.12	49.27	37.9	1.30	97.43		
February.....	65.60	97.77	82.68	44.58	39.8	1.12	43.23	38.6	1.12	47.09	36.5	1.29	98.79		
March.....	65.53	95.65	82.60	44.29	39.9	1.11	43.68	39.0	1.12	49.53	38.1	1.30	97.84		
April.....	65.60	98.64	82.38	44.29	39.9	1.11	44.30	39.2	1.13	50.70	38.7	1.31	95.43		
May.....	65.72	103.60	82.59	44.80	40.0	1.12	44.75	39.6	1.13	52.40	39.7	1.32	96.26		
June.....	65.56	105.42	82.86	45.31	40.1	1.13	45.37	39.8	1.14	53.47	39.9	1.34	96.55		
July.....	66.01	103.75	82.81	45.26	39.7	1.14	45.49	39.9	1.14	51.21	38.5	1.33	98.06		

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958 and coverage of these series, see footnote 1, table A-2.

In addition, hours and earnings data for anthracite mining have been revised from January 1953 and are not comparable with those published in issues prior to August 1958.

For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; and for the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, to nonsupervisory workers and working supervisors.

Data for the latest month are preliminary.

² Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

³ Averages shown for 1956 are not strictly comparable with those for later years.

⁴ Data beginning with January 1958 are not strictly comparable with those shown for earlier years.

⁵ Figures for Class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M-300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I).

⁶ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants. In 1957, such employees made up 39 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁷ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. In 1957, such employees made up 29 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁸ Data relate to domestic nonsupervisory employees except messengers.

⁹ Average weekly hours and average hourly earnings data are not available.

¹⁰ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips not included.

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

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics for all series except that for Class I railroads (see footnote 5).

TABLE C-2. Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars ¹

Item	1958							1957							Annual average	
	July ²	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1957	1956	
<i>Manufacturing</i>																
Gross average weekly earnings:																
Current dollars.....	\$83.50	\$83.10	\$82.04	\$80.81	\$81.45	\$80.64	\$81.66	\$82.74	\$82.92	\$82.56	\$82.99	\$82.80	\$82.39	\$82.39	\$79.99	
1947-49 dollars.....	67.39	67.18	66.38	65.43	66.06	65.83	66.77	68.04	68.19	68.18	68.53	68.43	68.20	68.54	68.84	
Net spendable average weekly earnings:																
Worker with no dependents:																
Current dollars.....	68.46	68.14	67.29	66.30	66.81	66.17	66.98	67.85	67.99	67.70	68.05	67.90	67.57	67.57	65.86	
1947-49 dollars.....	55.25	55.08	54.44	53.68	54.18	54.02	54.77	55.80	55.91	55.90	56.19	56.12	55.94	56.21	56.68	
Worker with 3 dependents:																
Current dollars.....	75.88	75.55	74.68	73.67	74.20	73.54	74.37	75.26	75.40	75.11	75.46	75.31	74.97	74.97	73.22	
1947-49 dollars.....	61.24	61.08	60.42	59.65	60.18	60.03	60.81	61.89	62.01	62.02	62.31	62.24	62.06	62.37	63.01	

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958, see footnote 1, table A-2.

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

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

Gross and net spendable average weekly earnings expressed in 1947-49 dollars indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as measured by the Bureau's Consumer Price Index.

² Preliminary.

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

TABLE C-3. Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activities¹

[1947-49=100]

Industry	1958								1957					Annual average	
	Aug. ²	July ²	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1957	1956
Total.....	97.1	94.0	93.9	90.9	89.0	89.9	89.7	93.9	99.7	102.0	105.9	108.2	108.9	105.6	109.9
Mining.....	68.0	66.8	68.7	65.1	64.5	67.0	69.3	72.6	76.9	76.1	79.8	83.1	83.4	81.4	83.8
Contract construction.....	138.0	132.2	128.1	122.7	109.1	98.9	85.9	102.4	112.9	120.2	137.0	141.3	145.5	127.3	135.0
Manufacturing.....	93.2	90.3	90.6	88.1	87.8	90.2	91.5	94.1	99.3	101.1	103.2	105.1	105.4	104.1	108.1
Durable goods.....	93.9	92.2	93.7	91.3	91.6	94.4	95.7	99.5	105.7	108.3	110.0	111.0	112.4	112.9	117.3
Ordnance and accessories.....	300.1	298.1	300.9	297.9	303.9	298.2	294.4	302.2	305.5	304.3	309.2	325.0	335.1	339.4	378.8
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	78.2	75.4	76.7	70.3	66.2	65.6	65.4	66.4	70.1	72.9	77.6	76.3	82.3	76.6	88.1
Furniture and fixtures.....	97.7	91.9	92.1	88.7	89.0	92.7	93.7	95.1	101.9	103.1	107.4	108.5	107.4	103.9	107.7
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	99.4	95.7	94.9	91.0	88.9	89.2	89.2	93.0	98.9	102.8	105.5	107.3	107.0	104.5	109.6
Primary metal industries.....	81.5	80.5	81.1	77.1	77.2	81.0	82.7	87.8	94.3	97.0	99.7	103.2	104.5	105.4	110.6
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	99.6	97.1	98.3	94.6	94.8	98.0	99.8	105.1	111.8	115.3	116.1	116.3	115.2	115.9	116.6
Machinery (except electrical).....	84.9	84.4	86.7	87.5	89.9	92.9	93.7	97.1	100.7	101.1	104.5	107.5	106.2	111.0	116.5
Electrical machinery.....	114.1	109.0	110.6	109.1	110.9	114.3	116.7	120.9	127.2	131.0	133.5	137.6	134.7	134.0	138.5
Transportation equipment.....	101.6	105.2	107.7	107.1	108.3	113.5	116.5	122.9	133.4	135.5	130.0	125.9	135.6	139.6	138.5
Instruments and related products.....	103.7	100.1	101.9	101.3	104.0	105.4	106.8	109.5	112.9	114.9	115.4	117.6	116.6	117.5	121.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	93.6	88.5	90.9	88.3	88.6	90.1	89.7	89.4	95.6	103.0	106.6	107.9	103.8	101.2	105.9
Nondurable goods.....	92.4	88.0	87.0	84.3	83.3	85.2	86.6	87.8	91.7	92.4	95.1	98.1	97.0	93.7	97.0
Food and kindred products.....	97.0	89.1	84.7	78.7	75.4	74.7	75.5	77.8	83.6	86.4	91.8	100.4	97.8	86.4	90.6
Tobacco manufactures.....	84.7	68.4	69.1	67.1	66.1	68.4	74.5	81.2	86.0	81.5	91.9	100.3	88.4	80.8	86.4
Textile-mill products.....	70.7	67.3	68.0	65.3	64.5	66.8	68.0	68.1	72.5	72.7	74.7	75.3	75.1	74.7	80.6
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	100.7	94.1	92.4	91.3	90.5	94.0	98.2	96.7	98.7	100.4	102.4	105.4	106.0	102.0	104.1
Paper and allied products.....	108.4	105.2	106.4	104.0	104.5	105.8	105.9	108.2	112.0	112.7	114.8	115.8	114.1	113.9	116.4
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	108.4	107.2	107.6	107.3	108.4	109.5	108.7	109.5	113.5	112.2	113.7	114.1	111.5	112.4	112.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	96.8	96.2	97.2	98.6	100.0	100.0	99.6	101.5	104.1	104.4	105.3	105.7	104.5	106.2	108.3
Products of petroleum and coal.....	84.3	85.9	85.8	84.5	84.1	83.2	83.9	86.2	88.2	89.3	89.9	93.2	91.2	91.1	93.8
Rubber products.....	89.1	86.3	86.3	82.7	83.0	87.8	89.7	96.5	104.3	105.1	105.8	105.6	105.2	104.8	106.7
Leather and leather products.....	87.9	86.9	84.8	78.3	75.3	85.3	88.6	88.8	89.8	87.7	88.8	90.5	94.1	90.8	93.9

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958, see footnote 1, table A-2.

For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers.

² Preliminary.

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

TABLE C-4. Indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls in industrial and construction activities¹

[1947-49=100]

Activity	1958								1957					Annual average	
	Aug. ²	July ²	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1957	1956
Mining.....	-----	102.5	106.2	99.0	98.2	103.6	108.0	112.5	119.2	117.6	123.1	129.7	128.5	124.3	121.6
Contract construction.....	-----	222.8	213.3	205.1	183.2	166.3	145.5	172.8	188.9	200.2	226.6	234.1	237.4	207.1	207.7
Manufacturing.....	149.0	145.0	144.9	140.9	139.6	143.6	144.9	149.9	157.3	160.7	162.6	164.7	164.6	162.7	161.4

¹ See footnote 1, table C-3.

² Preliminary.

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

TABLE C-5. Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group¹

Year and month	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²
	Durable goods															
	Total: Manu- facturing	Total: Durable goods		Ordnance and accessories		Lumber and wood products (except furni- ture)		Furniture and fixtures		Stone, clay, and glass products		Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products		
1956: Average	\$1.98	\$1.91	\$2.10	\$2.03	\$2.19	\$2.12	\$1.76	\$1.69	\$1.69	\$1.64	\$1.96	\$1.88	\$2.36	\$2.29	\$2.07	\$2.00
1957: Average	2.07	2.01	2.20	2.14	2.34	2.28	1.81	1.75	1.75	1.70	2.05	1.98	2.50	2.44	2.18	2.11
July	2.07	2.01	2.20	2.14	2.34	2.29	1.82	1.76	1.74	1.70	2.05	1.97	2.53	2.46	2.19	2.12
August	2.07	2.01	2.21	2.14	2.34	2.29	1.84	1.77	1.76	1.70	2.06	1.98	2.54	2.48	2.20	2.12
September	2.08	2.02	2.22	2.16	2.37	2.32	1.84	1.77	1.77	1.71	2.08	2.00	2.57	2.50	2.22	2.13
October	2.09	2.03	2.23	2.17	2.38	2.35	1.84	1.78	1.77	1.71	2.09	2.01	2.55	2.50	2.22	2.15
November	2.11	2.05	2.24	2.18	2.40	2.36	1.84	1.78	1.76	1.71	2.11	2.03	2.54	2.50	2.23	2.16
December	2.10	2.05	2.24	2.19	2.42	2.37	1.83	1.78	1.77	1.72	2.10	2.03	2.55	2.51	2.22	2.16
1958: January	2.11	2.06	2.24	2.20	2.44	2.38	1.81	1.75	1.76	1.72	2.10	2.04	2.56	2.52	2.22	2.17
February	2.10	2.06	2.24	2.20	2.44	2.38	1.82	1.77	1.77	1.73	2.09	2.04	2.56	2.53	2.22	2.18
March	2.11	2.07	2.25	2.21	2.45	2.39	1.82	1.77	1.77	1.74	2.09	2.03	2.57	2.54	2.23	2.19
April	2.11	2.07	2.25	2.21	2.46	2.40	1.84	1.79	1.77	1.74	2.09	2.03	2.58	2.54	2.24	2.20
May	2.12	2.07	2.26	2.21	2.46	2.41	1.88	1.82	1.77	1.74	2.09	2.02	2.58	2.55	2.25	2.21
June	2.12	2.07	2.27	2.22	2.48	2.43	1.88	1.81	1.78	1.74	2.10	2.03	2.61	2.57	2.27	2.21
July ³	2.13	2.08	2.28	2.23	2.48	2.42	1.88	1.82	1.78	1.74	2.11	2.04	2.67	2.63	2.28	2.22
Durable goods—Continued																
	Machinery (except elec- trical)		Electrical machinery		Transportation equipment		Instruments and related products		Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		Total: Non- durable goods		Food and kind- red products		Tobacco manu- factures	
1956: Average	\$2.21	\$2.12	\$1.98	\$1.92	\$2.31	\$2.23	\$2.01	\$1.96	\$1.75	\$1.69	\$1.80	\$1.75	\$1.83	\$1.76	\$1.44	\$1.42
1957: Average	2.30	2.23	2.07	2.02	2.41	2.35	2.11	2.06	1.81	1.76	1.88	1.83	1.93	1.86	1.52	1.50
July	2.30	2.23	2.05	2.01	2.41	2.35	2.10	2.06	1.81	1.76	1.89	1.83	1.91	1.83	1.61	1.57
August	2.30	2.23	2.06	2.01	2.42	2.37	2.10	2.05	1.80	1.75	1.88	1.82	1.90	1.83	1.48	1.46
September	2.32	2.26	2.07	2.02	2.45	2.39	2.13	2.08	1.80	1.75	1.90	1.83	1.91	1.84	1.45	1.42
October	2.33	2.27	2.08	2.04	2.47	2.40	2.13	2.08	1.81	1.75	1.90	1.84	1.94	1.87	1.46	1.44
November	2.33	2.28	2.10	2.06	2.50	2.41	2.13	2.08	1.82	1.77	1.91	1.86	1.96	1.89	1.54	1.51
December	2.34	2.29	2.11	2.08	2.48	2.42	2.14	2.09	1.83	1.78	1.92	1.86	1.97	1.90	1.54	1.51
1958: January	2.34	2.30	2.12	2.10	2.46	2.41	2.15	2.11	1.85	1.81	1.92	1.88	2.01	1.94	1.56	1.53
February	2.35	2.30	2.13	2.11	2.46	2.42	2.15	2.12	1.84	1.80	1.92	1.87	2.01	1.94	1.56	1.55
March	2.36	2.31	2.14	2.11	2.47	2.43	2.17	2.13	1.84	1.80	1.93	1.88	2.01	1.95	1.59	1.58
April	2.36	2.32	2.14	2.11	2.47	2.44	2.17	2.14	1.85	1.81	1.94	1.89	2.01	1.95	1.65	1.63
May	2.37	2.33	2.14	2.12	2.49	2.45	2.18	2.15	1.84	1.81	1.94	1.89	2.01	1.95	1.66	1.63
June	2.38	2.33	2.15	2.12	2.50	2.46	2.19	2.16	1.85	1.80	1.94	1.89	2.01	1.94	1.67	1.63
July ³	2.38	2.33	2.15	2.12	2.52	2.47	2.20	2.17	1.84	1.80	1.94	1.89	2.00	1.92	1.67	1.63
Nondurable goods—Continued																
	Textile-mill products		Apparel and other finished textile products		Paper and allied products		Printing, pub- lishing, and al- lied industries ⁴		Chemicals and allied products		Products of petroleum and coal		Rubber prod- ucts		Leather and leather prod- ucts	
1956: Average	\$1.45	\$1.40	\$1.45	\$1.43	\$1.94	\$1.84	\$2.42	-----	\$2.11	\$2.05	\$2.54	\$2.47	\$2.17	\$2.09	\$1.49	\$1.47
1957: Average	1.50	1.46	1.49	1.47	2.04	1.94	2.50	-----	2.22	2.16	2.65	2.59	2.26	2.18	1.54	1.52
July	1.50	1.46	1.50	1.48	2.06	1.96	2.50	-----	2.25	2.19	2.69	2.62	2.28	2.18	1.54	1.51
August	1.50	1.46	1.50	1.48	2.06	1.96	2.51	-----	2.25	2.19	2.69	2.63	2.27	2.18	1.54	1.51
September	1.51	1.46	1.51	1.48	2.08	1.97	2.53	-----	2.25	2.19	2.73	2.66	2.29	2.21	1.55	1.52
October	1.51	1.47	1.49	1.47	2.08	1.98	2.53	-----	2.24	2.18	2.71	2.65	2.32	2.23	1.55	1.53
November	1.51	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.08	1.99	2.52	-----	2.26	2.20	2.73	2.67	2.33	2.25	1.57	1.54
December	1.50	1.46	1.50	1.48	2.08	1.99	2.54	-----	2.26	2.21	2.73	2.68	2.31	2.25	1.56	1.53
1958: January	1.50	1.47	1.51	1.49	2.08	1.99	2.54	-----	2.27	2.22	2.72	2.68	2.29	2.25	1.56	1.54
February	1.50	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.08	1.99	2.55	-----	2.28	2.23	2.72	2.68	2.28	2.24	1.56	1.54
March	1.50	1.47	1.49	1.47	2.08	2.00	2.56	-----	2.27	2.22	2.72	2.68	2.29	2.25	1.57	1.55
April	1.50	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.09	2.01	2.55	-----	2.27	2.22	2.74	2.69	2.29	2.25	1.57	1.56
May	1.50	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.10	2.01	2.58	-----	2.29	2.24	2.72	2.67	2.30	2.25	1.57	1.55
June	1.51	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.11	2.02	2.59	-----	2.31	2.26	2.73	2.68	2.33	2.26	1.57	1.55
July ³	1.50	1.46	1.50	1.48	2.12	2.03	2.59	-----	2.33	2.28	2.76	2.69	2.35	2.28	1.55	1.53

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958, see footnote 1, table A-2.

² Derived by assuming that the overtime hours shown in table C-6 are paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime, are not available separately

for the printing, publishing, and allied industries group, as graduated overtime rates are found to an extent likely to make average overtime pay significantly above time and one-half. Inclusion of data for the industry in the nondurable-goods total has little effect.

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

TABLE C-6. Gross average weekly hours and average overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group¹

Year and month	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²		
	Total manufacturing		Durable goods															
			Total: Durable goods		Ordnance and accessories		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		Furniture and fixtures		Stone, clay, and glass products		Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products			
1956: Average	40.4	2.8	41.1	3.0	41.8	2.9	40.3	3.3	40.8	2.8	41.1	3.6	40.9	2.8	41.2	3.0		
1957: Average	39.8	2.4	40.3	2.4	40.8	2.0	39.8	2.8	40.0	2.3	40.5	3.1	39.5	2.0	40.8	2.8		
July	39.8	2.4	40.0	2.3	40.0	1.6	39.5	2.9	39.3	2.2	40.4	3.3	39.7	2.1	40.7	2.8		
August	40.0	2.4	40.3	2.3	40.1	1.6	41.1	3.2	40.7	2.6	40.8	3.3	39.3	1.8	40.9	2.9		
September	39.9	2.5	40.2	2.5	40.1	1.6	38.9	3.1	40.9	2.7	40.7	3.4	39.4	2.1	41.4	3.3		
October	39.5	2.3	39.8	2.3	39.9	1.2	40.2	2.9	40.7	2.6	40.5	3.2	38.5	1.6	40.7	2.9		
November	39.3	2.3	39.7	2.2	40.0	1.3	39.1	2.7	39.7	2.2	40.1	3.0	38.2	1.4	40.5	2.7		
December	39.4	2.0	39.7	1.9	40.8	1.7	39.0	2.5	39.9	2.3	39.8	2.7	38.1	1.2	40.2	2.1		
1958: January	38.7	1.7	38.9	1.6	41.3	2.0	38.5	2.2	38.5	1.6	39.2	2.4	37.2	1.2	39.3	1.7		
February	38.4	1.6	38.6	1.5	40.6	1.9	38.7	2.2	38.4	1.5	38.6	2.2	36.8	1.0	38.9	1.6		
March	38.6	1.6	39.0	1.5	40.7	1.9	38.9	2.4	38.6	1.5	39.1	2.2	37.1	.9	39.2	1.6		
April	38.3	1.5	38.8	1.4	40.7	1.9	38.8	2.2	38.0	1.3	39.0	2.2	37.9	1.0	38.9	1.5		
May	38.7	1.7	39.1	1.5	40.6	1.8	39.6	2.6	37.8	1.3	39.7	2.6	37.3	.9	39.4	1.7		
June	39.2	1.9	39.6	1.7	40.7	1.6	40.5	2.9	38.8	1.7	40.3	2.8	38.3	1.3	40.0	2.0		
July ³	39.2	1.9	39.4	1.7	40.8	2.1	39.8	2.9	38.8	1.8	40.0	2.8	38.4	1.3	40.0	2.0		
Durable goods—Continued																		
Nondurable goods																		
Machinery (except electrical)		Electrical machinery		Transportation equipment		Instruments and related products		Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		Total: Nondurable goods		Food and kindred products		Tobacco manufactures				
1956: Average	42.2	3.7	40.8	2.6	40.9	2.9	40.8	2.3	40.3	2.6	39.5	2.5	41.0	3.3	38.9	1.1		
1957: Average	41.0	2.6	40.1	1.9	40.4	2.4	40.3	2.0	39.9	2.3	39.1	2.4	40.5	3.1	38.6	1.2		
July	40.7	2.5	39.7	1.7	39.6	2.0	40.1	1.8	39.5	2.1	39.4	2.5	41.5	3.4	39.6	1.9		
August	40.5	2.3	40.2	2.1	40.1	2.0	40.0	1.7	40.0	2.4	39.5	2.5	40.9	3.2	38.4	1.1		
September	40.7	2.4	40.2	2.0	39.7	2.1	40.4	2.1	40.3	2.6	39.6	2.6	41.2	3.3	39.8	1.4		
October	40.2	2.1	39.4	1.7	39.5	2.2	39.9	1.9	39.9	2.6	39.0	2.4	40.2	3.2	38.3	1.4		
November	39.7	1.9	39.5	1.5	40.6	3.0	40.0	1.9	39.7	2.4	38.8	2.4	40.4	3.3	37.4	1.5		
December	40.3	1.9	39.6	1.3	40.2	2.0	39.8	1.8	39.6	2.2	39.0	2.2	40.7	3.0	39.1	1.4		
1958: January	39.7	1.6	39.1	1.0	38.8	1.4	39.6	1.5	39.2	1.8	38.3	1.9	40.1	2.9	39.0	1.1		
February	39.2	1.5	39.0	1.0	38.6	1.3	39.3	1.2	39.0	1.8	38.1	1.9	39.7	2.6	37.9	.7		
March	39.5	1.6	39.1	1.0	39.4	1.3	39.4	1.2	39.2	1.8	38.1	1.9	39.6	2.5	37.1	.8		
April	39.3	1.5	39.0	.9	39.3	1.2	39.5	1.1	39.0	1.7	37.7	1.7	39.7	2.5	38.0	1.3		
May	39.4	1.5	39.1	1.0	39.7	1.4	39.2	1.1	39.1	1.7	38.1	1.9	40.2	2.8	38.7	1.6		
June	39.6	1.6	39.6	1.2	39.8	1.5	39.8	1.4	39.5	1.9	38.7	2.1	40.7	3.1	39.7	1.8		
July ³	39.4	1.5	39.3	1.2	39.6	1.6	39.7	1.2	39.2	1.8	38.9	2.2	41.0	3.2	39.6	1.7		
Nondurable goods—Continued																		
Textile-mill products		Apparel and other finished textile products		Paper and allied products		Printing, publishing, and allied industries		Chemicals and allied products		Products of petroleum and coal		Rubber products		Leather and leather products				
1956: Average	39.6	2.6	36.3	1.2	42.8	4.6	38.8	3.2	41.3	2.3	41.1	2.0	40.2	2.8	37.6	1.4		
1957: Average	38.9	2.2	36.0	1.1	42.3	4.3	38.5	3.0	41.2	2.2	40.9	1.9	40.5	2.8	37.4	1.3		
July	38.6	2.1	36.1	1.1	42.3	4.6	38.3	2.8	41.0	2.3	41.5	2.2	41.3	3.8	38.1	1.3		
August	39.1	2.2	36.8	1.4	42.5	4.5	38.6	3.1	41.0	2.2	40.6	1.8	40.9	3.2	38.1	1.5		
September	39.1	2.4	36.7	1.4	42.9	4.8	38.8	3.3	41.2	2.3	41.5	2.2	40.6	3.0	37.2	1.3		
October	39.1	2.3	35.9	1.2	42.4	4.5	38.4	3.0	41.0	2.2	40.6	1.8	40.1	2.9	36.8	1.2		
November	38.6	2.3	35.4	1.1	41.9	4.0	38.0	2.8	41.0	2.2	40.7	1.9	40.0	2.8	36.5	1.3		
December	38.9	2.1	35.2	.9	41.9	3.8	38.6	3.1	41.3	2.1	40.8	1.5	40.0	2.2	37.4	1.2		
1958: January	37.6	1.7	35.1	.8	41.4	3.6	37.7	2.4	40.8	1.9	40.4	1.4	38.2	1.5	37.3	1.1		
February	37.8	1.7	35.1	.9	41.1	3.5	37.7	2.3	40.6	1.8	39.9	1.2	37.3	1.3	36.8	1.2		
March	37.6	1.7	34.7	.9	41.4	3.5	37.9	2.5	40.7	1.9	40.1	1.2	38.0	1.3	36.2	1.0		
April	36.6	1.4	34.5	.8	41.0	3.2	37.7	2.2	40.7	1.9	40.5	1.5	37.5	1.2	34.1	.6		
May	37.3	1.5	34.8	.8	41.0	3.4	37.6	2.2	40.8	1.9	40.5	1.6	38.2	1.5	35.3	.8		
June	38.4	1.9	35.0	.8	41.8	3.8	37.6	2.2	41.1	2.0	41.0	1.6	39.1	2.4	36.6	.9		
July ³	38.5	1.9	35.6	1.0	41.8	4.0	37.6	2.2	40.7	2.0	41.0	1.8	39.2	2.4	37.3	1.3		

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958, see footnote 1, table A-2.

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

and holiday hours are included only if premium wage rates were paid. Hours for which only shift differential, hazard, incentive, or other similar types of premiums were paid are excluded. These data are not available prior to 1958.

³ Preliminary.

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

D.—Consumer and Wholesale Prices

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

(1947-49=100)

Year and month	All items	Food	Housing	Apparel	Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services
1947: Average.....	95.5	95.9	95.0	97.1	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	96.1
1948: Average.....	102.8	104.1	101.7	103.5	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average.....	101.8	100.0	103.3	99.4	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average.....	102.8	101.2	106.1	98.1	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	105.2
1951: Average.....	111.0	112.6	112.4	106.9	118.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	109.7
1952: Average.....	113.5	114.6	114.6	105.8	126.2	117.2	111.8	107.0	115.4
1953: Average.....	114.4	112.8	117.7	104.8	129.7	121.3	112.8	108.0	118.2
1954: Average.....	114.8	112.6	119.1	104.3	128.0	125.2	113.4	107.0	120.1
1955: Average.....	114.5	110.9	120.0	103.7	126.4	128.0	115.3	106.6	120.2
1956: Average.....	116.2	111.7	121.7	105.5	128.7	132.6	120.0	108.1	122.0
1957: Average.....	120.2	115.4	125.6	106.9	136.0	138.0	124.4	112.2	125.5
1954: January.....	115.2	113.1	118.8	104.9	130.5	123.7	113.7	108.7	120.3
February.....	115.0	112.6	118.9	104.7	129.4	124.1	113.9	108.0	120.2
March.....	114.8	112.1	119.0	104.3	129.0	124.4	114.1	108.2	120.1
April.....	114.6	112.4	118.5	104.1	129.1	124.9	112.9	106.5	120.2
May.....	115.0	113.3	118.9	104.2	129.1	125.1	113.0	106.4	120.1
June.....	115.1	113.8	118.9	104.2	128.9	125.1	112.7	106.4	120.1
July.....	115.2	114.6	119.0	104.0	126.7	125.2	113.3	107.0	120.3
August.....	115.0	113.9	119.2	103.7	126.6	125.5	113.4	106.6	120.2
September.....	114.7	112.4	119.5	104.3	126.4	125.7	113.5	106.5	120.1
October.....	114.5	111.8	119.5	104.6	125.0	125.9	113.4	106.9	120.1
November.....	114.6	111.1	119.5	104.6	127.6	127.6	113.8	106.8	120.0
December.....	114.3	110.4	119.7	104.3	127.3	126.3	113.6	106.6	119.9
1955: January.....	114.3	110.6	119.6	103.3	127.6	126.5	113.7	106.9	119.9
February.....	114.3	110.8	119.6	103.4	127.4	126.8	113.5	106.4	119.8
March.....	114.3	110.8	119.6	103.2	127.3	127.0	113.5	106.6	119.8
April.....	114.2	111.2	119.5	103.1	125.3	127.3	113.7	106.6	119.8
May.....	114.2	111.1	119.4	103.3	125.5	127.5	113.9	106.5	119.9
June.....	114.4	111.3	119.7	103.2	125.8	127.6	114.7	106.2	119.9
July.....	114.7	112.1	119.9	103.2	125.4	127.9	115.5	106.3	120.3
August.....	114.5	111.2	120.0	103.4	125.4	128.0	115.8	106.3	120.4
September.....	114.9	111.6	120.4	104.6	125.3	128.2	116.6	106.7	120.6
October.....	114.9	110.8	120.8	104.6	126.6	128.7	117.0	106.7	120.6
November.....	115.0	109.8	120.9	104.7	128.5	129.8	117.5	106.8	120.6
December.....	114.7	109.5	120.8	104.7	127.3	130.2	117.9	106.8	120.6
1956: January.....	114.6	109.2	120.6	104.1	126.8	130.7	118.5	107.3	120.8
February.....	114.6	108.8	120.7	104.6	126.9	130.9	118.9	107.5	120.9
March.....	114.7	109.0	120.7	104.8	126.7	131.4	119.2	107.7	121.2
April.....	114.9	109.6	120.8	104.8	126.4	131.6	119.5	108.2	121.4
May.....	115.4	111.0	120.9	104.8	127.1	131.9	119.6	108.2	121.5
June.....	116.2	113.2	121.4	104.8	126.8	132.0	119.9	107.6	121.8
July.....	117.0	114.8	121.8	105.3	127.7	132.7	120.1	107.7	122.2
August.....	116.8	113.1	122.2	105.5	128.5	133.3	120.3	107.9	122.1
September.....	117.1	113.1	122.5	106.5	128.6	134.0	120.5	108.4	122.7
October.....	117.7	113.1	122.8	106.8	132.6	134.1	120.8	108.5	123.0
November.....	117.8	112.9	123.0	107.0	133.2	134.5	121.4	109.0	123.2
December.....	118.0	112.9	123.5	107.0	133.1	134.7	121.8	109.3	123.3
1957: January.....	118.2	112.8	123.8	106.4	133.6	135.3	122.1	109.9	123.8
February.....	118.7	113.6	124.5	106.1	134.4	135.5	122.6	110.0	124.0
March.....	118.9	113.2	124.9	106.8	135.1	136.4	122.9	110.5	124.2
April.....	119.3	113.8	125.2	106.5	135.5	136.9	123.3	111.8	124.2
May.....	119.6	114.6	125.3	106.5	135.3	137.3	123.4	111.4	124.3
June.....	120.2	116.2	125.5	106.6	135.3	137.9	124.2	111.8	124.6
July.....	120.8	117.4	125.5	106.5	135.8	138.4	124.7	112.4	126.6
August.....	121.0	117.9	125.7	106.6	135.9	138.6	124.9	112.6	126.7
September.....	121.1	117.0	126.3	107.3	135.9	139.0	125.1	113.3	126.7
October.....	121.1	116.4	126.6	107.7	135.8	139.7	126.2	113.4	126.8
November.....	121.6	116.0	126.8	107.9	140.0	140.3	126.7	114.4	126.8
December.....	121.6	116.1	127.0	107.6	138.9	140.8	127.0	114.6	126.8
1958: January.....	122.3	118.2	127.1	106.9	138.7	141.7	127.8	116.6	127.0
February.....	122.5	118.7	127.3	106.8	138.5	141.9	128.0	116.6	127.0
March.....	123.3	120.8	127.5	106.8	138.7	142.3	128.3	117.0	127.2
April.....	123.5	121.6	127.7	106.7	138.3	142.7	128.5	117.0	127.2
May.....	123.6	121.6	127.8	106.7	138.3	143.7	128.5	116.6	127.2
June.....	123.7	121.6	127.8	106.7	138.9	143.9	128.6	116.7	127.2
July.....	123.9	121.7	127.7	106.7	140.3	144.6	128.9	116.6	127.2
August.....	123.7	120.7	127.9	106.6	141.0	145.0	128.9	116.7	127.1

¹ The Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. Data for 46 large, medium-size, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

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

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

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

[1947-49=100]

Group	1958								1957				Annual average		
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1957	1956
Food ²	120.7	121.7	121.6	121.6	121.6	120.8	118.7	118.2	116.1	116.0	116.4	117.0	117.9	115.4	111.7
Food at home	119.2	120.5	120.4	120.5	120.5	119.6	117.2	116.7	114.3	114.1	114.7	115.5	116.6	113.8	110.2
Cereals and bakery products	132.9	132.9	132.9	132.8	132.7	132.7	132.6	132.5	131.8	131.6	131.4	131.2	131.0	130.5	125.6
Meats, poultry, and fish	117.7	119.2	118.3	116.6	115.9	114.4	112.0	110.2	106.0	104.6	106.3	110.3	111.9	105.2	97.1
Dairy products	113.0	112.4	111.7	111.8	112.5	114.1	114.5	114.6	114.6	114.5	114.2	113.1	111.5	111.8	108.7
Fruits and vegetables	124.9	131.9	134.3	137.4	136.6	130.7	124.4	121.9	113.9	114.6	114.5	114.8	121.3	118.6	119.0
Other foods at home ³	112.8	111.8	110.9	111.5	112.4	113.8	111.3	113.1	114.9	115.6	116.2	115.0	113.8	112.9	112.8
Housing ⁴	127.9	127.7	127.8	127.8	127.7	127.5	127.3	127.1	127.0	126.8	126.6	126.3	125.7	125.6	121.7
Rent	138.1	137.8	137.7	137.5	137.3	137.1	137.0	136.8	136.7	136.3	136.0	135.7	135.4	135.2	132.7
Gas and electricity	117.5	117.0	116.9	116.5	116.0	115.9	115.9	115.7	114.3	114.3	113.8	113.7	113.3	113.0	111.8
Solid fuels and fuel oil	133.6	132.3	131.7	131.6	134.2	136.7	137.2	138.4	138.3	138.0	137.6	136.8	135.7	137.4	130.7
Housefurnishings	103.3	104.0	104.1	104.0	104.0	103.9	104.9	104.2	104.9	104.5	104.8	104.8	103.9	104.6	103.0
Household operation	132.1	131.2	131.1	130.9	130.9	130.7	129.9	129.7	129.6	129.4	128.7	128.3	128.0	127.5	122.9
Apparel	106.6	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.8	106.8	106.9	107.6	107.9	107.7	107.3	106.6	106.9	105.5
Men's and boys'	108.3	108.5	108.8	108.9	109.1	108.9	109.0	109.0	109.5	109.4	109.4	109.3	108.8	109.0	107.4
Women's and girls'	98.5	98.6	98.5	98.4	98.2	98.8	98.6	98.8	100.1	100.8	100.6	99.8	98.6	99.2	98.7
Footwear	130.0	129.7	129.8	129.7	129.8	129.5	129.5	129.3	129.1	129.0	128.3	128.1	128.3	127.9	123.9
Other apparel ⁵	91.9	92.0	91.9	92.1	91.9	91.9	92.0	91.9	92.3	92.6	92.5	92.3	92.0	92.1	91.4
Transportation	141.0	140.3	138.9	138.7	138.3	138.7	138.5	138.7	138.9	140.0	135.8	135.9	135.9	136.0	128.7
Private	130.1	129.3	128.0	128.0	127.6	128.0	127.9	128.4	128.6	129.7	125.4	125.5	125.6	125.8	118.8
Public	189.5	189.5	187.7	186.1	186.1	185.9	185.4	182.4	182.4	182.8	181.6	181.1	180.6	178.8	172.2

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

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

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

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All items less food	All items less shelter	All commodities	All commodities less food	Durable commodities ²	Nondurable commodities less food ³	All services ⁴	All services less rent ⁵
1947: A average	95.1	95.6	96.3	95.7	94.9	95.7	94.5	94.7
1948: A average	101.9	103.1	103.2	102.9	101.8	103.1	100.4	100.1
1949: A average	103.0	101.3	100.6	101.5	103.3	101.1	105.1	105.2
1950: A average	104.2	102.0	101.2	101.3	104.4	100.9	108.5	108.1
1951: A average	110.8	110.5	110.3	108.9	112.4	108.5	114.1	114.6
1952: A average	113.5	112.7	111.7	109.8	113.8	109.1	119.3	120.1
1953: A average	115.7	113.1	111.3	110.0	112.6	110.1	124.2	124.6
1954: A average	116.4	113.0	110.2	108.6	108.3	110.6	127.5	127.7
1955: A average	116.7	112.4	109.0	107.5	105.1	110.6	129.8	130.1
1956: A average	118.8	114.0	110.1	108.9	105.1	113.0	132.6	133.0
1957: A average	122.8	117.8	113.6	112.3	108.8	116.1	137.7	138.6
1957: August	123.0	118.7	114.6	112.1	108.4	116.0	138.3	139.3
September	123.4	118.7	114.5	112.6	108.6	116.7	138.8	139.8
October	123.7	118.6	114.3	112.8	108.6	117.0	139.2	140.3
November	124.6	119.2	114.7	113.8	110.9	117.4	139.8	140.9
December	124.5	119.2	114.7	113.6	110.3	117.3	140.0	141.1
1958: January	124.7	120.0	115.4	113.5	110.5	117.0	140.5	141.7
February	124.8	120.2	115.5	113.2	110.3	116.7	141.0	142.3
March	125.0	121.0	116.4	113.1	109.6	116.9	141.7	143.1
April	125.0	121.2	116.6	112.8	109.6	116.6	142.1	143.5
May	125.1	121.3	116.6	112.9	109.7	116.5	142.3	143.8
June	125.2	121.4	116.6	112.9	109.6	116.7	142.3	143.8
July	125.4	121.6	116.8	113.1	109.8	116.9	142.6	144.1
August	125.6	121.4	116.4	113.2	109.9	116.9	143.0	144.4

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE D-4. Consumer Price Index ¹—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods

Commodity	Average ² price, Aug. 1958	Indexes (1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)															
		1958							1957							Annual average	
		Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec. ³	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1957	1956	
Cereals and bakery products: Unit	Cents																
Flour, wheat..... 5 lb.	55.0	114.0	114.6	114.9	115.4	115.4	115.1	114.7	114.4	113.7	113.8	114.1	114.0	113.9	113.4	110.7	
Biscuit mix ⁴ 20 oz.	26.8	95.7	95.8	95.8	96.0	95.9	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	95.9	95.9	95.6	95.8	95.8	95.4	
Corn meal..... lb.	12.9	116.3	115.7	115.6	155.5	115.4	115.3	115.2	114.1	114.1	114.1	114.0	114.1	113.4	113.3	111.0	
Rice..... lb.	18.6	98.1	97.6	97.5	96.8	96.3	95.9	95.8	95.6	95.3	95.2	94.6	94.4	93.7	93.5	92.8	
Rolled oats..... 18 oz.	20.3	138.0	138.0	138.0	137.9	137.9	137.7	137.5	137.2	136.7	136.7	136.5	136.3	136.4	134.9	119.1	
Corn flakes..... 12 oz.	25.5	150.0	149.7	149.7	149.4	149.0	148.5	147.6	146.5	143.0	138.5	136.4	136.2	136.0	136.1	128.9	
Bread..... lb.	19.3	144.6	144.5	144.4	144.0	143.8	143.7	143.7	143.7	142.7	142.5	142.2	142.0	141.8	141.0	134.7	
Soda crackers ⁴ lb.	29.2	113.6	113.8	113.6	113.7	113.6	113.4	113.6	113.3	113.4	113.4	112.9	113.2	113.1	112.4	107.3	
Vanilla cookies..... 7 oz.	24.5	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.7	126.8	127.7	127.6	128.1	127.9	127.9	127.8	127.4	127.2	127.3	124.0	
Meats, poultry, and fish:																	
Meats		124.3	125.4	124.2	122.0	121.5	118.8	116.7	115.1	110.5	108.9	111.1	115.2	116.3	108.7	97.9	
Beef and veal..... lb.	119.8	122.3	122.6	121.7	121.5	117.9	114.8	112.8	107.7	105.6	105.9	107.3	106.9	102.8	95.7		
Round steak..... lb.	104.0	125.8	128.8	128.4	128.4	125.2	122.7	122.1	117.8	116.3	117.1	119.1	119.2	113.7	107.1		
Chuck roast..... lb.	62.7	117.4	118.2	116.9	118.5	115.4	110.2	106.6	102.1	98.5	98.4	99.9	97.9	95.0	87.2		
Rib roast..... lb.	81.7	122.4	124.3	124.5	123.9	121.5	120.4	120.6	114.9	112.9	113.7	115.2	114.4	111.0	104.7		
Hamburger..... lb.	53.9	110.9	112.6	112.3	110.9	109.1	103.3	100.7	98.3	90.1	89.7	90.6	91.2	86.6	79.3		
Veal cutlets..... lb.	134.2	145.1	144.7	145.3	144.3	143.1	142.4	140.4	135.9	130.4	128.7	128.8	129.5	128.8	127.9		
Pork		120.3	120.7	118.3	115.0	114.7	112.6	111.3	110.1	105.2	103.7	108.2	116.0	119.2	107.3	93.1	
Pork chops, center cut..... lb.	94.6	130.1	132.2	131.8	125.4	125.3	123.0	121.7	120.8	117.1	117.3	120.9	124.7	127.6	119.1		
Bacon, sliced..... lb.	86.4	118.2	116.5	112.4	110.4	109.2	105.8	105.9	103.7	96.8	96.0	107.7	117.4	120.3	101.5		
Ham, whole..... lb.	68.9	106.7	107.1	106.1	104.7	105.5	105.5	102.3	102.1	99.0	94.7	95.3	99.1	102.6	97.4		
Lamb, leg..... lb.	76.8	111.6	113.1	112.6	111.8	113.4	112.2	113.2	110.5	105.1	104.3	104.5	105.7	105.5	103.5		
Other meats:																	
Frankfurters ⁴ lb.	67.1	110.1	109.6	108.6	106.5	105.2	102.9	100.2	99.0	97.3	97.2	98.1	98.5	97.7	93.1		
Luncheon meat ⁴ , 12-oz. can.	50.8	105.1	104.2	103.4	101.6	99.7	98.4	98.1	97.7	96.8	96.2	95.2	94.6	94.2	93.1		
Poultry, frying chickens		77.6	81.5	81.9	81.7	80.1	83.5	79.7	77.7	74.2	73.1	73.8	78.5	83.3	78.4		
Ready-to-cook..... lb.	46.5																
Fish		117.8	117.6	117.1	117.6	117.6	117.1	115.4	113.8	112.2	111.4	110.5	110.0	110.2	109.9		
Fish, fresh or frozen..... lb.	120.1	119.9	119.4	120.4	120.4	119.7	116.6	113.9	111.5	110.1	108.5	107.6	107.8	107.6	105.5		
Ocean perch fillet, frozen..... lb.	46.0																
Haddock, fillet, frozen..... lb.	55.0																
Salmon, pink..... 16-oz. can.	63.4	131.7	131.5	131.3	131.3	131.2	131.1	131.0	130.8	130.8	130.7	130.4	130.1	130.2	125.5		
Tuna fish, chunk ⁴ 6-6½-oz. can.	33.1	96.2	95.9	95.3	95.2	95.3	95.0	94.9	94.4	93.7	93.4	93.6	93.6	93.3	94.6		
Dairy products:																	
Milk, fresh, grocery		119.1	118.2	117.0	117.1	118.3	120.5	121.2	121.5	121.9	121.8	121.0	119.5	116.9	117.6		
Homogenized, with vitamin D added..... qt.	23.7																
Milk, fresh, delivered		123.9	122.6	121.6	121.7	122.4	125.2	125.8	126.0	126.2	126.1	125.5	123.8	121.5	122.1		
Homogenized, with vitamin D added..... qt.	25.1																
Ice cream ⁴ pt.	29.7	98.4	98.0	98.3	98.3	98.4	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.1	97.8	98.0	98.1	97.9	97.4		
Butter..... lb.	73.5	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.1	93.5	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.9	95.4	94.4	93.2	94.0		
Cheese, American process..... lb.	57.8	109.2	109.4	109.5	109.5	109.0	109.8	109.8	109.9	109.6	109.5	109.5	109.6	109.5	109.3		
Milk evaporated..... 14½-oz. can.	15.1	111.1	111.2	111.1	110.9	111.1	110.8	110.5	110.1	109.0	108.4	108.5	108.5	108.3	107.2		
All fruits and vegetables:																	
Frozen fruits and vegetables ⁴		121.8	121.0	119.8	116.2	115.5	112.7	110.3	107.6	197.7	97.8	97.6	97.0	96.3	97.8		
Strawberries..... 10 oz.	26.4	81.9	82.0	82.4	82.6	82.5	82.6	81.9	80.3	79.4	79.4	79.6	79.5	79.0	82.1		
Orange juice concentrate ⁴ , 6 oz.	28.8	156.8	155.2	152.2	143.2	141.5	134.8	129.4	123.4	99.2	99.4	98.9	97.8	96.4	99.4		
Peas, green ⁴ 10 oz.	19.6	100.6	100.2	99.8	99.5	99.7	100.4	100.5	99.8	100.3	100.3	100.8	100.3	100.9	107.5		
Beans, green ⁴ 9 oz.	23.2	106.4	106.3	106.4	106.6	106.4	105.2	103.1	102.6	101.9	101.6	101.4	99.8	100.3	99.2		
Fresh fruits and vegetables		127.7	139.5	144.0	150.0	149.3	140.9	131.4	128.0	116.5	117.6	117.5	118.0	128.5	123.7		
Apples..... lb.	(5)	(5)	(5)	193.3	157.7	133.3	121.8	117.6	114.1	110.9	104.6	104.8	123.8	(5)	140.8		
Bananas..... lb.	19.1	118.0	103.2	104.2	103.8	98.3	104.8	106.9	104.9	99.3	109.7	144.6	110.9	115.6	107.7		
Oranges..... doz.	80.3	174.0	173.8	165.4	160.9	169.0	147.7	142.2	137.3	124.6	133.2	141.9	139.3	133.6	126.2		
Lemons..... lb.	17.8	96.6	97.1	98.9	102.9	101.8	102.6	101.8	104.2	105.3	104.9	96.7	97.5	98.1	101.9		
Grapefruit ⁸ each	(8)	(8)	(8)	149.3	130.5	118.2	116.4	122.4	110.0	113.4	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	1011.3		
Peaches ⁸ lb.	14.6	89.5	104.1	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	12109.9		
Strawberries ⁸ pt.	(8)	(8)	(8)	76.7	95.2	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	14		
Grapes, seedless ⁸ lb.	24.5	88.5	110.9	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	82.6	77.6	75.1	88.0	15		
Watermelons ⁸ lb.	3.4	54.9	69.6	101.6	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	12		
Potatoes..... 10 lb.	59.1	111.7	127.4	128.7	144.1	155.9	138.4	115.7	112.6	109.3	107.1	105.9	106.2	111.0	107.9		
Sweet potatoes..... lb.	18.8	166.6	165.2	159.5	158.4	152.9	147.6	138.3	134.2	120.3	109.2	112.7	118.2	155.8	131.0		
Onions..... lb.	9.4	111.2	119.9	123.0	132.9	159.7	128.7	105.5	101.2	98.9	97.0	95.9	96.7	110.2	111.9		
Carrots..... lb.	15.2	119.7	118.0	113.9	108.4	106.2	119.3	123.7	135.2	132.7	131.6	125.5	131.1	125.7	117.1		
Lettuce..... head	14.8	103.2	111.6	106.4	145.8	135.5	140.7	113.0	118.3	104.7	128.7	133.3	127.9	153.4	121.9		
Celery..... lb.	14.3	97.3	116.4	127.1	147.0	132.4	109.7	108.4	102.2	93.2	91.3	92.7	98.5	97.6	104.1		
Cabbage..... lb.	7.0	101.3	111.0	126.3	160.9	174.1	165.5	151.7	120.4	113.5	114.1	120.8	121.2	125.9	114.5		
Tomatoes ⁴ lb.	19.4	69.3	94.2	101.7	157.8	163.8	148.6	145.8	138.7	115.4	95.1	83.3	70.9	77.2	105.1		
Beans, green..... lb.	17.0	80.2	94.3	93.9	125.0	136.3	(5)	(5)	171.0	110.5	113.4	104.5	93.2	98.8	117.7		
Canned fruits and vegetables		112.4	111.5	110.6	109.5	108.6	107.4	106.5	106.0	105.3	105.5	105.7	105.6	105.6	106.3		
Orange juice ⁴ 46-oz. can.	41.7	132.8	125.5	121.1	117.5	114.4	111.9	111.1	109.4	108.0	108.0	108.5	108.1	108.9	113.2		
Peaches..... #2½ can.	33.9	108.2	108.0	107.6	107.9	108.4	109.5	109.1	109.3	108.4	109.8	110.5	110.8	110.8	110.4		
Pineapple..... #2 can.	34.8	112.4	112.3	112.1	111.8	111.7	111.4	111.0	110.9	110.6</							

TABLE D-4. Consumer Price Index ¹—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods—Continued

Commodity	Average ² price, Aug. 1958	Indexes (1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)														Annual average	
		1958							1957							1957	1956
		Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec. ³	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1957	1956	
Other foods at home:																	
Partially prepared foods: <i>Unit</i>	<i>Cents</i>																
Soup, tomato ⁴.....11-oz. can...	12.5	99.9	100.5	100.3	100.4	100.3	100.1	100.0	99.1	98.5	98.3	98.5	98.7	99.6	99.0	98.3	
Beans with pork ⁴.....16-oz. can...	15.1	106.5	106.5	106.4	106.7	106.6	106.3	105.9	104.9	104.6	104.4	104.1	103.6	104.2	103.9	103.0	
Condiments and sauces:																	
Pickles, sweet ⁴.....7½ oz.	27.1	99.9	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.6	100.8	100.4	100.1	99.8	100.7	100.5	100.1	100.2	100.0	98.8	
Catsup, tomato ⁴.....14 oz.	22.1	97.2	96.9	96.4	96.1	96.4	96.3	97.4	98.2	97.4	96.9	96.3	95.7	96.0	99.2	101.6	
Beverages.....	178.2	179.9	180.9	181.2	182.5	183.4	184.7	184.8	183.8	183.9	184.7	188.0	188.0	192.5	192.7	194.0	
Coffee..... ⁽¹⁸⁾	164.4	167.3	168.9	169.9	171.6	172.9	185.0	175.2	173.9	174.2	175.4	180.1	186.5	187.4	192.0	192.0	
Tea bags ⁴.....package of 16...	24.0	124.4	124.5	124.3	124.2	124.2	124.0	123.8	123.2	122.7	123.3	123.5	123.2	122.9	121.2	121.2	
Cola drink ⁴.....carton, 36 oz.	27.9	123.1	121.9	121.7	120.7	120.8	120.7	120.3	120.4	120.2	120.1	119.8	119.4	119.1	118.1	113.0	
Fats and oils.....	85.8	85.8	85.9	86.2	86.2	86.1	85.8	86.3	86.1	86.1	86.1	86.1	86.5	86.6	86.8	83.1	
Shortening, hydrogenated																	
3-lb. can.....	93.9	89.2	89.9	89.9	90.9	91.0	90.5	90.1	91.5	91.3	90.9	90.9	92.0	92.7	93.1	90.5	
Margarine, colored.....lb.	29.1	76.2	76.5	77.3	77.7	78.0	78.0	77.7	78.1	78.0	77.7	78.0	77.9	77.7	78.5	75.6	
Lard.....lb.	22.9	84.4	83.3	83.1	82.7	82.6	82.6	82.0	82.6	83.2	84.1	84.3	84.9	84.5	83.8	73.1	
Salad dressing.....pt.	37.9	100.9	100.7	100.8	101.0	100.6	101.0	100.8	100.7	99.7	99.9	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.2	94.3	
Peanut butter ⁴.....lb.	56.6	115.4	113.7	112.5	111.5	111.0	110.9	110.5	110.5	110.2	110.2	109.9	109.9	109.8	109.8	110.0	
Sugar and sweets.....																	
Sugar.....5 lbs.	56.9	118.4	118.1	117.6	116.2	115.9	115.6	115.8	115.6	115.6	115.5	115.4	115.5	115.5	114.6	109.8	
Corn syrup ⁴.....24 oz.	26.0	110.9	110.7	110.5	110.2	109.7	108.7	107.9	107.3	106.9	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.0	101.5	
Grape jelly ⁴.....12 oz.	27.8	116.3	116.2	115.9	115.7	115.9	115.9	115.3	115.4	115.0	115.0	114.7	115.1	114.7	114.5	111.4	
Chocolate bar ⁴.....1 oz.	5.2	114.2	114.2	113.8	113.2	109.6	100.7	100.4	100.5	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.5	100.4	100.0	
Eggs, grade A, large.....doz.	60.9	87.2	82.5	78.9	81.1	84.5	90.6	81.4	87.6	95.5	98.1	99.6	93.0	85.4	82.2	86.3	
Miscellaneous foods:																	
Gelatin, flavored ⁴.....3-4 oz.	9.0	104.4	104.4	104.6	104.3	104.1	104.0	104.1	103.8	103.6	103.9	103.5	102.8	103.4	103.0	99.3	

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1.
² Based on prices in the 46 cities used in compiling the Consumer Price Index. Average prices for each of the 20 large cities listed in table D-5 are available upon request. Not strictly comparable with prices published for months prior to January 1958 because of revision of outlet weights. For explanation, see Retail Food Prices by Cities, January 1958.
³ Prices collected the 9th, 10th, and 11th instead of the week containing the 15th as usual.
⁴ December 1952=100.
⁵ Not available.
⁶ 11 months' average.
⁷ May 1953=100.
⁸ Priced only in season.

⁹ January 1953=100.
¹⁰ 7 months' average.
¹¹ July 1953=100.
¹² 3 months' average.
¹³ April 1953=100.
¹⁴ 2 months' average.
¹⁵ 5 months' average.
¹⁶ 4 months' average.
¹⁷ June 1953=100.
¹⁸ Price of 1-lb. can, 89.6 cents. Price of 1-lb. bag, 73.0 (priced only in chain stores and large supermarkets).

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

TABLE D-5. Consumer Price Index ¹—All items indexes, by city

(1947-49=100)

City	1958											1957				Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1957	1956		
United States city average ²	123.7	123.9	123.7	123.6	123.5	123.3	122.5	122.3	121.6	121.6	121.1	121.1	121.0	120.2	116.2		
Atlanta, Ga.....	(3)	(3)	124.9	(3)	(3)	124.9	(3)	(3)	122.4	(3)	(3)	122.2	(3)	121.4	118.1		
Baltimore, Md.....	(3)	(3)	124.8	(3)	(3)	124.1	(3)	(3)	122.1	(3)	(3)	121.7	(3)	121.0	116.9		
Boston, Mass.....	(3)	125.4	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	123.4	(3)	(3)	122.0	(3)	(3)	121.2	117.1		
Chicago, Ill.....	126.9	127.6	127.5	127.0	127.0	126.8	126.2	126.1	125.6	125.6	124.7	124.3	124.1	123.3	119.5		
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	(3)	(3)	122.7	(3)	(3)	122.3	(3)	(3)	120.8	(3)	(3)	120.9	(3)	119.6	116.0		
Cleveland, Ohio.....	125.1	(3)	(3)	125.0	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	123.3	(3)	(3)	122.8	122.1	118.0		
Detroit, Mich.....	123.7	124.3	124.2	124.3	124.4	124.2	123.7	123.7	123.3	123.5	122.7	122.8	123.0	122.2	118.7		
Houston, Tex.....	124.0	(3)	(3)	123.7	(3)	(3)	122.3	(3)	(3)	122.4	(3)	(3)	122.1	121.5	117.8		
Kansas City, Mo.....	(3)	124.8	(3)	(3)	123.7	(3)	(3)	122.4	(3)	(3)	121.8	(3)	(3)	121.1	117.5		
Los Angeles, Calif.....	125.2	125.4	125.1	125.2	125.6	125.0	124.1	123.7	122.9	122.9	122.2	122.0	121.2	121.2	117.4		
Minneapolis, Minn.....	(3)	124.9	(3)	(3)	124.1	(3)	(3)	123.2	(3)	(3)	122.2	(3)	(3)	121.1	117.0		
New York, N. Y.....	121.1	121.1	121.0	121.1	121.2	121.2	120.3	120.0	118.7	118.6	118.4	118.3	118.7	117.6	113.9		
Philadelphia, Pa.....	123.4	123.3	123.0	122.9	122.9	123.1	122.3	122.2	122.1	122.1	122.0	121.9	121.6	120.8	117.0		
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	(3)	124.7	(3)	(3)	123.8	(3)	(3)	122.6	(3)	(3)	121.1	(3)	(3)	120.2	116.5		
Portland, Ore.....	(3)	124.7	(3)	(3)	125.0	(3)	(3)	123.3	(3)	(3)	121.9	(3)	(3)	121.7	118.0		
St. Louis, Mo.....	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	122.5	(3)	(3)	122.1	(3)	121.2	117.2		
San Francisco, Calif.....	(3)	(3)	128.0	(3)	(3)	126.7	(3)	(3)	124.8	(3)	(3)	123.5	(3)	123.1	118.4		
Seranton, Pa.....	120.4	(3)	(3)	120.7	(3)	(3)	119.1	(3)	(3)	117.8	(3)	(3)	117.8	116.9	112.9		
Seattle, Wash.....	126.3	(3)	(3)	126.1	(3)	(3)	125.0	(3)	(3)	123.9	(3)	(3)	123.7	123.1	118.1		
Washington, D. C.....	121.2	(3)	(3)	121.3	(3)	(3)	120.3	(3)	(3)	119.4	(3)	(3)	119.1	118.3	114.9		

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1. Indexes measure time-to-time changes in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.
² Average of 46 cities.

³ Indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months on a rotating cycle for 15 other cities.

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

TABLE D-6. Consumer Price Index ¹—Food and its subgroups, by city
[1947-49=100]

City	Total food ²			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	Aug. 1958	July 1958	Aug. 1957	Aug. 1958	July 1958	Aug. 1957	Aug. 1958	July 1958	Aug. 1957	Aug. 1958	July 1958	Aug. 1957
United States city average ³	120.7	121.7	117.9	119.2	120.5	116.6	132.9	132.9	131.0	117.7	119.2	111.9
Atlanta, Ga.....	118.5	119.1	115.8	118.1	118.7	114.8	126.6	126.9	124.0	120.9	122.3	115.5
Baltimore, Md.....	122.1	122.8	118.4	119.7	120.6	115.5	128.1	128.3	127.3	116.6	117.8	112.3
Boston, Mass.....	121.2	121.9	117.5	119.4	120.3	115.7	133.1	131.6	131.1	116.7	118.5	108.6
Chicago, Ill.....	117.0	119.5	115.0	114.7	117.6	113.0	123.5	123.9	122.6	110.8	112.4	105.1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	123.5	124.3	120.2	121.8	123.1	119.1	132.0	132.0	131.8	120.4	122.3	114.8
Cleveland, Ohio.....	118.2	118.9	115.9	116.4	117.2	114.2	129.6	129.8	124.0	112.5	113.6	108.2
Detroit, Mich.....	122.5	122.8	119.3	118.7	121.3	117.8	125.8	125.6	124.9	113.9	115.5	108.6
Houston, Tex.....	117.1	117.9	115.3	115.6	116.3	113.8	125.8	126.2	121.4	112.8	114.0	107.4
Kansas City, Mo.....	113.3	114.9	114.3	111.1	112.8	112.7	127.5	127.6	126.4	114.3	115.6	108.7
Los Angeles, Calif.....	122.7	123.8	118.9	119.0	120.4	115.6	141.1	141.1	139.0	118.1	118.2	112.9
Minneapolis, Minn.....	119.4	119.6	115.6	118.1	118.7	114.4	137.7	134.1	129.6	112.1	112.3	104.5
New York, N. Y.....	121.0	121.7	117.7	119.0	120.1	115.9	137.7	137.7	135.1	116.7	118.8	111.7
Philadelphia, Pa.....	124.3	124.7	121.5	122.2	122.7	119.7	134.2	134.5	133.2	118.6	120.2	114.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	121.7	123.8	118.9	120.7	123.1	117.6	130.6	131.0	129.3	116.8	118.8	110.4
Portland, Oreg.....	121.5	121.4	119.0	120.3	120.6	117.9	135.7	135.6	134.7	120.5	120.8	115.2
St. Louis, Mo.....	121.3	123.2	118.1	117.4	119.7	115.3	124.9	125.4	125.1	115.2	117.6	109.1
San Francisco, Calif.....	122.5	124.1	118.2	121.0	122.9	116.9	147.0	146.9	139.9	120.6	122.1	114.0
Scranton, Pa.....	118.6	120.8	116.1	118.5	120.9	116.2	135.2	135.2	127.0	118.6	121.2	112.7
Seattle, Wash.....	122.7	122.2	119.1	121.9	121.8	118.4	146.4	142.0	140.4	119.8	119.5	112.3
Washington, D. C.....	122.4	123.4	120.0	120.9	122.2	118.3	131.2	131.3	129.8	117.3	118.7	111.2

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home ⁴		
	Aug. 1958	July 1958	Aug. 1957	Aug. 1958	July 1958	Aug. 1957	Aug. 1958	July 1958	Aug. 1957
United States city average ³	113.0	112.4	111.5	124.9	131.9	121.3	112.8	111.8	113.8
Atlanta, Ga.....	114.1	113.8	110.3	128.0	129.9	122.7	105.4	105.4	105.8
Baltimore, Md.....	117.5	117.6	112.5	128.7	131.9	115.2	112.6	111.9	113.6
Boston, Mass.....	113.0	110.5	116.1	130.1	136.0	119.4	108.6	108.2	110.0
Chicago, Ill.....	112.2	111.8	111.1	117.6	131.9	118.5	116.5	116.0	118.1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	116.2	116.1	114.7	129.4	135.3	122.1	116.8	115.5	119.3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	110.6	107.8	104.3	119.0	124.4	121.3	115.4	114.9	117.2
Detroit, Mich.....	111.4	109.1	111.7	129.4	145.2	130.3	113.5	113.1	116.1
Houston, Tex.....	112.6	112.6	112.0	123.4	125.1	121.7	108.7	108.9	112.0
Kansas City, Mo.....	91.8	92.6	107.9	115.5	122.8	119.1	105.8	105.6	107.0
Los Angeles, Calif.....	109.3	109.6	105.5	120.2	130.1	114.1	113.1	111.1	113.6
Minneapolis, Minn.....	104.2	104.1	104.6	128.0	135.8	124.7	119.8	118.8	120.6
New York, N. Y.....	116.0	114.8	112.4	121.7	126.8	116.9	111.7	110.3	113.2
Philadelphia, Pa.....	118.7	118.3	117.0	133.2	135.4	127.2	111.7	110.1	113.2
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	114.0	114.1	111.9	125.2	135.3	120.8	121.8	121.9	123.0
Portland, Oreg.....	117.2	117.0	117.2	115.8	121.0	110.2	117.3	114.9	118.2
St. Louis, Mo.....	103.3	105.1	102.7	125.7	132.4	124.1	119.9	120.0	120.8
San Francisco, Calif.....	113.7	113.9	109.8	121.2	130.8	117.5	113.0	111.7	112.8
Scranton, Pa.....	110.5	110.6	110.5	120.2	131.8	123.5	110.9	109.7	111.1
Seattle, Wash.....	115.5	115.4	118.4	124.1	131.7	117.9	113.9	110.5	113.8
Washington, D. C.....	118.3	118.6	116.6	127.6	133.7	125.0	114.1	112.8	114.6

¹ See footnote 1, table D-1.

² See footnote 2, table D-2.

³ Average of 46 cities.

⁴ See footnote 3, table D-2.

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

TABLE D-7. Indexes of wholesale prices, by major groups ¹

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All commodities	Farm products	Processed foods	All commodities other than farm and foods	Textile products and apparel	Hides, skins, leather, and leather products	Fuel, power, and lighting materials	Chemicals and allied products	Rubber and rubber products	Lumber and wood products	Pulp, paper, and allied products	Metals and metal products	Machinery and motive products	Furniture and other household durables	Nonmetallic minerals—structural	Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	Miscellaneous products
1947: Average	96.4	100.0	98.2	95.3	100.1	101.0	90.9	101.4	99.0	93.7	98.6	91.3	92.5	95.6	93.9	97.2	100.8
1948: Average	104.4	107.3	106.1	103.4	104.4	102.1	107.1	103.8	102.1	107.2	102.9	103.9	100.9	101.4	101.7	100.5	103.1
1949: Average	99.2	92.8	95.7	101.3	95.5	96.9	101.9	94.8	98.9	99.2	98.5	104.8	106.6	103.1	104.4	102.3	96.1
1950: Average	103.1	97.5	99.8	105.0	99.2	104.6	103.0	96.3	120.5	113.9	100.9	110.3	108.6	105.3	106.9	103.5	96.6
1951: Average	114.8	113.4	111.4	115.9	110.6	120.3	106.7	110.0	148.0	123.9	119.6	122.8	119.0	114.1	113.6	109.4	104.9
1952: Average	111.6	107.0	108.8	113.2	99.8	97.2	106.6	104.5	134.0	120.3	116.5	123.0	121.5	112.0	113.6	111.8	108.3
1953: Average	110.1	97.0	104.6	114.0	97.3	98.5	109.5	105.7	125.0	120.2	116.1	126.9	123.0	114.2	118.2	115.7	97.8
1954: Average	110.3	95.6	105.3	114.5	95.2	94.2	108.1	107.0	126.9	118.0	116.3	128.0	124.6	115.4	120.9	120.6	102.5
1955: Average	110.7	89.6	101.7	117.0	95.3	93.8	107.9	106.6	143.8	123.6	119.3	136.6	128.4	115.9	124.2	121.6	92.0
1956: Average	114.3	88.4	101.7	122.2	95.3	99.3	111.2	107.2	145.8	125.4	127.2	148.4	137.8	119.1	129.6	122.3	91.0
1957: Average	117.6	90.9	105.6	125.6	95.4	99.4	117.2	109.5	145.2	119.0	129.6	151.2	146.1	122.2	134.6	126.1	89.6
1955:																	
January	110.1	92.5	103.8	115.2	95.2	91.9	108.5	107.1	136.8	120.3	116.3	130.1	125.8	115.5	122.0	121.4	97.0
February	110.4	93.1	103.2	115.7	95.2	92.3	108.7	107.1	140.6	121.2	116.6	131.5	126.1	115.4	121.8	121.6	97.1
March	110.0	92.1	101.6	115.6	95.3	92.2	108.5	106.8	138.0	121.4	116.8	131.9	126.1	115.1	121.9	121.6	95.6
April	110.5	94.2	102.5	115.7	95.0	93.2	107.4	107.1	138.3	122.4	117.4	132.9	126.3	115.1	122.3	121.6	94.0
May	109.9	91.2	102.1	115.5	95.0	92.9	107.0	106.8	138.0	123.5	117.7	132.5	126.7	115.1	123.2	121.6	91.3
June	110.3	91.8	103.9	115.6	95.2	92.9	106.8	106.8	140.3	123.7	118.3	132.6	127.1	115.2	123.7	121.6	89.1
July	110.5	89.5	103.1	116.5	95.3	93.7	106.4	106.0	143.4	124.1	119.0	136.7	127.5	115.5	125.3	121.6	90.8
August	110.9	88.1	101.9	117.5	95.3	93.8	107.2	105.9	148.7	125.1	119.7	139.5	128.5	116.0	126.1	121.7	89.8
September	111.7	89.3	101.5	118.5	95.4	94.0	108.0	106.0	151.7	125.7	120.5	141.9	130.0	116.4	126.4	121.7	90.3
October	111.6	86.8	100.2	119.0	95.4	95.3	108.0	106.5	147.8	125.4	122.8	142.4	131.4	116.9	126.8	121.7	91.5
November	111.2	84.1	98.8	119.4	95.6	96.4	108.6	106.6	150.6	125.0	123.2	142.9	132.5	117.2	125.2	121.7	88.0
December	111.3	82.9	98.2	119.8	95.6	96.7	109.3	106.6	151.0	125.1	123.6	143.9	133.0	117.3	125.4	121.7	88.8
1956:																	
January	111.9	84.1	98.3	120.4	95.7	96.7	111.0	106.3	148.4	126.3	124.8	145.1	133.3	118.0	127.0	121.7	89.6
February	112.4	86.0	99.0	120.6	96.0	97.1	111.2	106.4	147.1	126.7	125.4	145.1	133.9	118.2	127.1	121.7	88.7
March	112.8	86.6	99.2	121.0	95.9	97.7	110.9	106.5	146.2	128.0	126.8	146.5	134.7	118.1	127.9	121.7	88.2
April	113.6	88.0	100.4	121.6	95.1	100.6	110.6	106.9	145.0	128.5	127.4	147.7	135.7	118.0	128.6	121.7	92.1
May	114.4	90.9	102.4	121.7	94.9	100.0	110.8	106.9	143.5	128.0	127.3	146.8	136.5	118.0	128.6	121.6	96.1
June	114.2	91.2	102.3	121.5	94.9	100.2	110.5	107.1	142.8	127.3	127.4	145.8	136.8	118.1	128.9	121.6	92.9
July	114.0	90.0	102.2	121.4	94.9	100.1	110.7	107.3	143.3	126.6	127.7	144.9	136.9	118.3	130.6	121.7	91.3
August	114.7	89.1	102.6	122.5	94.8	100.0	110.9	107.3	146.9	125.2	127.9	150.2	137.7	119.1	130.8	122.5	91.1
September	115.5	90.1	104.0	123.1	94.8	100.2	111.1	107.1	145.7	123.6	127.9	151.9	139.7	119.7	131.1	122.8	89.9
October	115.6	88.4	103.6	123.6	95.3	99.7	111.7	107.7	145.8	122.0	128.1	152.2	141.1	121.0	131.5	123.1	89.2
November	115.9	87.9	103.6	124.2	95.4	99.8	111.2	108.2	146.9	121.5	127.8	152.1	143.4	121.1	131.2	123.5	91.2
December	116.3	88.9	103.1	124.7	95.6	99.2	114.0	108.3	147.9	121.0	128.0	152.3	143.6	121.2	131.3	123.6	91.7
1957:																	
January	116.9	89.3	104.3	125.2	95.8	98.4	116.3	108.7	145.0	121.3	128.6	152.2	143.9	121.9	132.0	124.0	93.2
February	117.0	88.8	103.9	125.5	95.7	98.0	119.6	108.8	143.9	120.7	128.5	151.4	144.5	121.9	132.7	124.1	92.4
March	116.9	88.8	103.7	125.4	95.4	98.4	119.2	108.8	144.3	120.1	128.7	151.0	144.8	121.9	133.2	124.1	92.0
April	117.2	90.6	104.3	125.4	95.3	98.6	119.5	109.1	144.5	120.2	128.6	150.1	145.0	121.5	134.6	124.5	91.4
May	117.1	89.5	104.9	125.2	95.4	98.9	118.5	109.1	144.7	119.7	128.9	150.0	145.1	121.6	135.0	124.5	89.4
June	117.4	90.9	106.1	125.2	95.5	99.8	117.2	109.3	145.1	119.7	128.9	150.6	145.2	121.7	135.1	124.7	87.3
July	118.2	92.8	107.2	125.7	95.4	100.6	116.4	109.5	144.9	119.3	129.5	152.4	145.8	122.2	135.2	127.7	88.8
August	118.4	93.0	106.8	126.0	95.4	100.3	116.3	109.8	146.9	118.6	129.9	153.2	146.2	122.4	135.3	127.7	90.1
September	118.0	91.0	106.5	126.0	95.4	100.0	116.1	110.2	146.5	117.8	130.1	152.2	146.9	122.3	135.2	127.7	89.4
October	117.8	91.5	105.5	125.8	95.1	100.1	115.8	110.4	146.2	117.3	130.9	150.8	147.7	122.6	135.3	127.7	87.7
November	118.1	91.9	106.5	125.9	95.0	100.0	115.7	110.3	144.7	116.9	130.9	150.4	149.2	122.7	135.4	127.8	86.8
December	118.5	92.6	107.4	126.1	94.9	99.5	116.2	110.6	145.7	116.3	131.0	150.5	149.4	123.5	135.7	128.0	87.2
1958:																	
January	118.9	93.7	109.5	126.1	94.6	99.5	116.1	110.8	145.1	116.3	130.8	150.0	149.4	123.8	136.4	128.1	88.3
February	119.0	96.1	109.9	125.7	94.1	99.6	113.6	110.6	144.6	115.8	130.8	150.1	149.3	123.6	136.5	128.1	89.3
March	119.7	100.5	110.7	125.7	94.0	99.5	112.4	110.7	144.6	115.5	130.5	149.8	149.2	123.5	135.3	128.0	94.3
April	119.3	97.7	111.5	125.5	93.7	99.7	111.0	111.0	144.5	115.7	130.5	148.6	149.4	123.4	135.4	128.0	97.8
May	119.5	98.5	112.9	125.3	93.5	99.9	110.3	110.8	143.8	115.9	130.5	148.6	149.4	123.2	135.7	128.0	96.2
June	119.2	95.6	113.5	125.3	93.3	100.3	110.7	110.7	144.2	116.4	130.5	148.8	149.5	123.0	135.5	128.0	93.7
July	119.2	95.0	112.7	125.6	93.3	100.3	111.9	110.4	144.7	116.8	131.0	148.8	149.5	123.2	135.6	128.0	97.2
August ²	119.1	93.2	111.3	126.1	93.3	100.6	113.7	110.0	145.1	118.3	131.0	150.7	149.6	123.1	135.5	128.0	95.6

¹ As of January 1958, new weight factors reflecting 1954 values were introduced into the index. Technical details furnished upon request to the Bureau.

² Preliminary. ³ Corrected. ⁴ Revised.

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

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

TABLE D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities ¹

[1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified]

Commodity group	1958								1957					Annual average	
	Aug. ²	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1957	1956
All commodities.....	119.1	119.2	119.2	119.5	119.3	119.7	119.0	118.9	118.5	118.1	117.8	118.0	118.4	117.6	114.3
Farm products.....	93.2	95.0	95.6	98.5	97.7	100.5	96.1	93.7	92.6	91.9	91.5	91.0	93.0	90.9	88.4
Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables.....	96.9	106.0	103.0	123.4	130.4	143.1	127.9	121.2	108.3	106.3	107.7	98.9	106.3	103.6	104.2
Grains.....	77.3	79.8	81.3	84.2	85.7	82.2	79.9	79.0	80.5	80.9	80.6	81.2	82.4	84.1	87.0
Livestock and live poultry.....	94.0	96.7	98.8	99.8	94.5	95.8	91.1	86.2	82.6	78.4	79.3	81.5	86.7	80.2	71.3
Plant and animal fibers.....	101.8	101.8	101.9	101.6	101.4	101.7	102.8	103.4	103.7	104.7	103.3	102.9	104.7	104.0	102.8
Fluid milk.....	93.4	92.0	90.2	90.5	91.7	95.7	98.0	98.3	99.0	99.4	98.8	96.9	94.9	96.0	94.5
Eggs.....	81.5	76.1	74.9	75.7	77.1	93.6	74.2	73.9	93.4	100.1	103.5	91.2	79.7	77.2	81.9
Hay, hayseeds, and oil seeds.....	75.9	76.2	79.3	79.7	79.9	79.4	79.0	79.2	78.6	77.6	77.3	78.0	81.3	82.0	82.6
Other farm products.....	139.5	139.9	141.4	142.0	142.3	143.4	142.2	143.7	142.5	144.1	141.5	143.2	142.9	144.6	146.9
Processed foods.....	111.3	112.7	113.5	112.9	111.5	110.7	109.9	109.5	107.4	106.5	105.5	106.5	106.8	105.6	101.7
Cereal and bakery products.....	116.9	117.5	118.5	117.9	118.4	117.8	118.1	118.0	118.3	117.6	117.3	116.7	116.7	116.9	115.2
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	108.2	112.1	114.1	112.8	108.5	105.9	102.7	101.7	95.5	93.6	91.6	95.7	97.7	91.9	81.6
Dairy products and ice cream.....	112.4	111.6	111.1	110.8	111.4	113.4	114.2	114.2	114.7	114.5	113.7	112.4	110.3	111.7	108.6
Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables.....	111.9	111.6	110.3	108.2	107.6	106.8	105.7	105.6	104.6	103.8	103.6	102.5	102.1	103.9	107.9
Sugar and confectionery.....	116.7	117.1	117.1	116.1	115.7	114.4	115.6	115.2	114.3	114.4	113.8	113.9	113.8	113.4	109.8
Packaged beverage materials.....	161.2	165.2	168.4	168.4	168.4	168.4	173.3	173.3	173.3	172.9	172.9	173.7	183.7	183.1	192.7
Animal fats and oils.....	80.6	74.1	73.4	72.7	72.3	73.7	70.4	68.5	70.4	71.1	74.0	78.3	74.4	75.6	69.8
Crude vegetable oils.....	56.4	57.0	58.8	63.9	64.1	63.6	66.4	67.7	67.1	65.2	61.5	61.3	62.3	65.7	68.5
Refined vegetable oils.....	67.5	67.5	70.0	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	68.5	68.5	64.5	66.1	70.1	73.4
Vegetable oil end products.....	81.6	82.6	83.2	85.2	85.1	85.8	86.3	86.4	85.5	84.7	84.7	84.1	84.1	86.1	85.3
Other processed foods.....	96.5	97.1	96.9	96.9	97.1	96.4	95.2	95.5	96.3	96.6	96.0	96.0	95.1	95.5	96.8
All commodities other than farm and foods.....	126.1	125.6	125.3	125.3	125.5	125.7	125.7	126.1	126.1	125.9	125.8	126.0	126.0	125.6	122.2
All commodities except farm products.....	123.4	123.3	123.1	123.1	123.0	123.0	122.9	123.1	122.8	122.8	122.2	122.5	122.6	122.1	118.6
Textile products and apparel.....	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.5	93.7	94.0	94.1	94.6	94.9	95.0	95.1	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.3
Cotton products.....	87.7	87.4	87.6	88.3	88.5	89.0	89.3	90.2	90.2	89.8	89.9	90.0	90.2	90.7	93.0
Wool products.....	100.2	100.5	101.3	100.5	101.6	102.8	103.8	105.1	105.8	107.4	108.3	110.3	111.2	109.5	103.7
Manmade fiber textile products.....	80.0	80.1	80.4	80.3	80.5	81.0	81.2	81.3	82.1	82.3	82.3	82.3	82.1	82.0	81.4
Silk products.....	116.3	116.2	109.9	116.1	116.5	116.1	117.5	119.5	119.5	119.6	120.0	121.1	122.0	122.1	121.9
Apparel.....	99.3	99.3	99.1	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.2	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.6
Other textile products.....	75.9	74.8	73.6	75.4	75.4	73.8	74.2	74.7	75.8	76.7	77.2	77.2	75.7	76.4	72.8
Hides, skins, leather, and leather products.....	100.6	100.3	100.3	99.9	99.7	99.5	99.6	99.5	99.5	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.3	99.4	99.3
Hides and skins.....	60.4	58.1	57.0	55.4	53.3	51.2	51.2	50.5	50.3	53.8	56.8	58.2	61.5	55.2	59.2
Leather.....	91.3	91.5	91.8	91.1	91.1	91.0	90.6	90.7	90.8	91.2	91.2	91.6	91.6	90.2	91.2
Footwear.....	122.1	122.0	122.0	122.0	121.9	122.1	122.2	122.2	122.0	122.0	121.8	121.0	121.0	121.1	119.3
Other leather products.....	97.2	97.1	97.3	97.3	97.6	97.5	98.5	98.5	98.4	98.7	98.4	98.4	98.2	98.0	98.6
Fuel, power, and lighting materials.....	113.7	111.9	110.7	110.3	111.0	112.4	113.6	116.1	116.2	115.7	115.8	116.1	116.3	117.2	111.2
Coal.....	121.9	121.1	120.3	119.7	119.8	126.2	126.2	126.1	126.3	125.8	125.6	124.8	124.4	124.4	114.5
Coke.....	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.7	149.7
Gas fuels.....	102.0	97.9	97.4	98.3	98.1	101.1	101.5	100.0	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Electric power.....	100.8	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.0	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Petroleum and products.....	119.2	117.1	115.3	114.7	115.0	117.0	118.9	123.0	123.5	123.5	124.6	125.6	125.5	127.0	118.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	110.0	110.4	110.7	110.8	111.0	110.7	110.6	110.8	110.6	110.3	110.4	110.2	109.8	109.5	107.2
Industrial chemicals.....	122.8	123.1	123.5	123.9	124.3	123.7	123.6	123.9	123.9	123.6	123.6	123.5	123.6	123.5	121.4
Prepared paint.....	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.1	128.1	128.1	128.1	126.3
Paint materials.....	103.3	103.4	103.4	103.9	104.0	104.4	104.7	104.8	101.7	101.6	102.2	101.5	100.5	100.5	99.6
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	94.4	94.4	94.5	94.3	94.1	94.0	93.6	93.6	93.5	93.4	93.4	93.5	93.4	93.1	92.1
Fats and oils, inedible.....	62.5	62.5	61.9	61.5	62.2	64.2	62.9	63.1	64.5	64.8	64.5	63.4	61.4	61.4	56.2
Mixed fertilizer.....	111.6	111.5	111.4	111.4	111.5	111.6	111.9	112.2	112.1	112.3	112.1	112.0	111.0	110.0	108.7
Fertilizer materials.....	104.4	108.0	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.4	110.7	107.8	107.7	107.6	106.4	106.5	106.8	108.4
Other chemicals and allied products.....	106.4	107.0	107.4	107.2	107.2	106.8	106.9	106.9	106.9	106.6	106.8	106.7	105.5	105.7	103.2
Rubber and rubber products.....	145.1	144.7	144.2	143.8	144.5	144.6	144.6	145.1	145.7	144.7	146.2	146.5	146.9	145.2	145.8
Crude rubber.....	134.3	133.0	129.4	127.7	131.2	131.3	131.2	133.7	135.7	131.6	138.1	140.3	144.3	141.3	146.7
Tires and tubes.....	152.4	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.1	153.5	153.5	153.5	153.5	153.5	150.9	152.2
Other rubber products.....	142.9	142.7	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.3	143.3	143.3	142.7	142.3	142.5	142.2	140.8	140.9	138.0
Lumber and wood products.....	118.3	116.8	116.4	115.9	115.7	115.5	115.8	116.3	116.3	116.9	117.3	117.8	118.6	119.0	125.4
Lumber.....	118.7	116.7	116.8	116.7	115.9	115.9	116.2	116.5	116.4	117.1	117.5	118.3	119.4	119.7	127.2
Millwork.....	127.3	127.3	127.1	127.1	127.6	127.6	127.6	127.7	127.7	128.0	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	129.1
Plywood.....	99.4	98.3	94.9	92.2	94.4	92.9	93.6	95.6	95.6	96.4	96.9	94.7	95.2	96.4	101.7
Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	131.0	131.0	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.8	130.8	131.0	130.9	130.9	130.1	129.9	129.6	127.2
Woodpulp.....	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	118.0	118.0	118.8	117.7
Wastepaper.....	87.0	86.1	71.8	71.8	75.3	75.3	83.6	83.6	85.5	85.5	85.5	85.5	85.5	74.7	77.2
Paper.....	141.8	141.8	141.8	141.8	142.9	143.0	143.1	143.2	143.2	143.3	143.2	143.2	143.2	141.9	137.3
Paperboard.....	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.1	136.2	136.3	136.3	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.2	136.2	136.3	134.8
Converted paper and paperboard products.....	127.8	127.9	127.9	128.0	127.2	127.2	127.2	127.2	127.2	127.0	127.0	126.5	126.5	126.1	123.1
Building paper and board.....	143.4	143.4	144.1	144.1	144.1	142.5	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.5	136.9
Metals and metal products.....	150.7	148.8	148.8	148.6	148.6	149.8	150.1	150.0	150.5	150.4	150.8	152.2	153.2	151.2	148.4
Iron and steel.....	171.2	167.0	166.7</												

TABLE D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities¹—Continued

[1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified]

Commodity group	1958								1957					Annual average	
	Aug. ²	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1957	1956
Machinery and motive products.....	149.6	149.5	149.5	149.4	149.4	149.2	149.3	149.4	149.4	149.2	147.7	146.9	146.2	146.1	137.8
Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	138.4	138.4	138.3	138.4	138.5	138.3	138.3	138.4	138.3	137.3	136.2	133.4	132.5	133.6	127.6
Construction machinery and equipment.....	165.6	³ 165.6	165.5	165.5	165.4	165.4	165.6	165.6	165.3	165.2	164.9	162.9	161.4	160.0	148.6
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	169.3	169.7	169.4	169.6	170.7	170.7	170.7	171.2	171.3	171.3	170.6	168.9	167.0	167.0	156.4
General purpose machinery and equipment.....	160.5	³ 160.3	160.3	159.8	159.6	159.4	159.8	160.8	160.8	160.8	159.5	158.5	158.0	157.6	147.5
Miscellaneous machinery.....	147.6	147.5	147.7	147.6	149.0	148.9	148.8	148.8	⁴ 148.4	⁴ 148.1	⁴ 147.5	147.3	146.3	145.2	137.0
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	152.7	152.6	152.6	152.3	151.8	151.3	151.3	151.2	151.1	151.2	151.0	151.1	149.6	149.0	138.4
Motor vehicles.....	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.1	139.1	139.1	139.1	138.7	135.5	134.8	134.7	135.4	129.8
Furniture and other household durables.....	123.1	123.2	123.0	123.2	123.4	123.5	123.6	123.8	123.5	122.7	122.6	122.3	122.4	122.2	119.1
Household furniture.....	122.6	122.6	122.5	122.8	122.8	122.8	123.3	123.1	122.8	122.8	122.6	122.5	122.9	122.5	119.0
Commercial furniture.....	155.0	³ 155.0	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.1	154.1	153.8	153.6	153.6	150.4	150.4	141.8
Floor covering.....	127.1	³ 127.1	128.3	128.9	128.9	129.8	130.1	131.9	132.6	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	133.4	131.1
Household appliances.....	104.8	104.8	104.9	104.9	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.4	105.4	105.1	105.4	104.6	104.7	105.5	105.5
Television, radio receivers, and phonographs.....	95.0	95.0	93.7	94.3	94.7	94.7	94.7	95.4	95.8	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	94.4	93.1
Other household durable goods.....	154.8	³ 155.1	155.2	155.1	155.1	155.0	155.0	155.0	153.1	149.5	148.8	148.3	148.2	148.3	140.9
Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	135.5	135.6	135.5	135.7	135.4	135.3	136.5	136.4	135.7	135.4	135.3	135.2	135.3	134.6	129.6
Flat glass.....	135.5	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	133.4
Concrete ingredients.....	139.1	139.0	138.9	139.0	138.9	138.7	139.0	138.9	136.9	136.9	136.9	136.7	136.5	136.0	130.6
Concrete products.....	128.4	128.5	128.5	128.4	128.0	128.0	127.9	127.8	127.2	127.2	126.7	126.5	126.4	126.4	123.0
Structural clay products.....	155.6	155.6	155.6	155.6	155.5	155.5	155.5	⁴ 155.5	⁴ 155.3	155.1	155.1	155.0	155.0	154.0	148.0
Gypsum products.....	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1
Prepared asphalt roofing.....	105.8	105.8	105.8	105.6	105.6	105.6	124.6	124.6	124.6	124.6	124.6	124.6	125.8	122.3	111.7
Other nonmetallic minerals.....	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	128.5	128.6	128.6	128.4	128.0	123.4
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages.....	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.1	128.1	128.0	127.8	127.7	127.7	127.7	126.1	122.3
Cigarettes.....	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	129.4	124.0
Cigars.....	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.0	104.2
Other tobacco manufactures.....	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	144.3	144.3	144.3	144.3	143.8	143.8	143.8	136.0	122.8
Alcoholic beverages.....	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	119.8	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.5	115.8
Nonalcoholic beverages.....	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.2	148.3
Miscellaneous products.....	95.6	97.2	93.7	96.2	97.8	94.3	89.3	88.3	87.2	86.8	87.7	89.4	90.1	89.6	91.0
Toys, sporting goods, small arms, and ammunition.....	119.3	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.5	119.4	118.0	117.9	117.9	118.2	117.8	117.7	116.1
Manufactured animal feeds.....	76.8	79.7	73.3	78.0	80.9	74.6	65.7	64.0	62.1	61.4	63.2	66.4	68.2	67.3	72.0
Notions and accessories.....	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.4	98.5	97.8	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.3	95.3
Jewelry, watches, and photographic equipment.....	107.8	107.8	107.8	107.3	107.3	107.4	107.3	107.1	107.7	107.7	107.6	107.6	107.2	107.5	104.9
Other miscellaneous products.....	132.4	132.3	132.6	132.4	132.4	131.9	131.7	131.5	130.9	130.9	130.7	130.1	129.4	128.4	124.1

¹ See Note and footnote 1, table D-7.

² Preliminary.

³ Revised.

⁴ Corrected.

⁵ January 1958=100.

⁶ Not available.

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

TABLE D-9. Indexes of wholesale prices for special commodity groupings¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1958								1957					Annual average	
	Aug. ²	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1957	1956
All foods.....	108.5	³ 110.2	110.6	111.7	111.2	112.4	109.5	108.6	106.7	106.1	105.4	105.2	105.4	104.0	100.8
All fish.....	129.9	131.2	131.5	128.6	122.9	124.8	126.9	123.7	126.6	121.2	119.3	120.0	116.0	119.4	114.1
Special metals and metal products.....	147.5	146.2	146.3	146.1	146.1	146.9	147.1	147.0	147.4	147.3	146.7	147.4	148.1	146.9	143.3
Metalworking machinery.....	178.1	³ 178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	177.9	177.8	165.0
Machinery and equipment.....	155.3	155.2	155.2	155.0	155.0	154.8	154.9	155.0	154.9	154.9	154.3	153.5	152.4	151.9	142.1
Agricultural machinery (including tractors).....	147.0	147.0	146.8	146.8	147.0	147.3	147.5	147.5	147.4	146.4	145.1	142.7	141.5	141.3	132.5
Total tractors.....	187.7	183.0	183.0	183.1	183.1	183.1	183.2	183.2	183.2	183.2	183.2	183.0	183.0	178.9	163.2
Construction materials.....	130.6	³ 129.6	129.5	129.2	129.0	129.4	130.1	130.3	130.1	130.1	130.2	130.2	131.2	130.6	130.6
Soaps.....	107.7	107.7	107.7	109.0	109.0	107.1	107.1	107.1	107.2	107.2	107.2	107.0	103.8	104.5	99.7
Synthetic detergents.....	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	98.2	99.0	95.1
Refined petroleum products.....	116.6	114.1	111.9	111.1	112.5	113.9	116.1	121.0	121.5	121.6	123.0	124.1	124.0	125.8	117.5
East Coast petroleum.....	108.4	107.7	108.6	108.6	111.0	112.3	114.1	116.7	116.7	117.2	117.2	117.2	118.6	122.0	114.6
Mid-continent petroleum.....	116.4	112.0	112.0	108.7	110.8	110.7	114.3	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	121.8	121.2	124.3	118.3
Gulf Coast petroleum.....	120.6	119.7	114.3	114.3	114.3	117.2	117.4	123.5	123.0	123.0	126.7	126.7	126.7	128.8	118.8
Pacific Coast petroleum.....	121.3	118.3	112.2	116.4	117.7	120.4	124.1	127.7	130.5	130.5	130.5	125.9	135.9	132.3	117.4
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper.....	130.7	130.6	130.1	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.6	130.6	130.6	130.7	130.6	129.9	129.6	129.3	127.0
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes.....	123.0	120.8	118.8	117.2	117.4	125.5	125.5	125.5	125.6	125.0	124.0	123.2	121.2	121.5	115.4
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork.....	117.2	115.4	114.9	114.3	114.0	113.7	114.1	114.7	114.7	115.4	115.7	116.3	117.2	117.7	124.0

¹ See Note and footnote 1, table D-7.

² Preliminary.

³ Revised.

⁴ Corrected.

⁵ This index was formerly Building materials.

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

TABLE D-10. Indexes of wholesale prices, by stage of processing ¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1958								1957					Annual average	
	Aug. ²	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1957	1956
All commodities.....	119.1	119.2	119.2	119.5	119.3	119.7	119.0	118.9	118.5	118.1	117.8	118.0	118.4	117.6	114.3
Crude materials for further processing.....	99.1	³ 100.0	100.7	101.7	100.3	101.5	99.5	97.5	96.4	95.3	95.3	97.0	99.6	97.2	95.0
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	92.0	³ 94.3	95.7	97.7	95.4	96.7	93.2	90.3	88.5	86.8	86.1	87.3	90.3	87.7	84.0
Crude nonfood materials except fuel.....	109.3	107.7	107.0	106.0	106.3	107.1	107.9	107.6	107.7	108.1	109.9	112.6	115.0	112.5	114.2
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for manufacturing.....	107.8	106.0	105.2	104.1	104.4	105.3	106.3	105.9	106.2	106.6	108.5	111.5	114.1	111.5	113.6
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for construction.....	139.1	139.0	138.9	139.0	138.9	138.7	139.0	138.9	136.9	136.9	136.9	136.7	136.5	136.0	130.6
Crude fuel.....	120.6	³ 118.8	118.2	117.9	117.9	123.4	123.5	123.0	122.4	120.5	119.0	118.6	118.0	119.7	113.3
Crude fuel for manufacturing.....	120.3	³ 118.5	117.9	117.6	117.7	123.0	123.1	122.6	122.1	120.2	118.7	118.4	117.8	119.4	113.0
Crude fuel for nonmanufacturing industry.....	121.1	³ 119.2	118.5	118.3	118.3	124.1	124.2	123.6	123.0	121.0	119.4	118.9	118.2	120.1	113.7
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	125.3	125.0	124.7	124.9	125.1	125.0	125.0	125.4	125.4	125.3	125.2	125.4	125.5	125.1	122.1
Intermediate materials and components for manufacturing.....	127.2	126.7	126.9	126.8	126.9	127.1	127.3	127.5	127.6	127.5	127.3	127.4	127.4	126.9	123.7
Intermediate materials for food manufacturing.....	101.8	102.6	103.4	103.5	103.2	102.4	102.5	102.4	101.6	100.8	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.9	98.0
Intermediate materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	104.2	104.3	104.5	104.6	105.0	105.2	105.4	105.7	105.8	105.8	106.0	106.0	105.9	105.7	104.3
Intermediate materials for durable manufacturing.....	154.9	152.9	152.9	152.9	152.9	153.5	153.6	153.8	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.3	154.7	153.2	148.5
Components for manufacturing.....	149.5	149.5	149.4	149.0	148.5	148.8	149.1	149.3	149.3	149.2	148.9	149.4	148.8	148.3	142.9
Materials and components for construction.....	132.8	132.1	132.1	132.0	131.8	131.9	132.6	133.0	132.9	133.0	133.0	133.1	133.4	132.9	132.0
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	107.6	106.0	105.4	105.4	105.4	106.1	107.7	111.1	111.4	111.1	111.5	112.0	112.6	113.0	106.7
Processed fuels and lubricants for manufacturing.....	106.5	105.1	104.5	104.2	105.0	105.7	107.2	109.9	110.2	109.9	110.0	110.3	111.0	111.2	105.3
Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanufacturing industry.....	109.5	107.6	106.0	105.4	106.2	107.0	108.7	113.1	113.5	113.3	114.1	114.9	115.4	116.0	109.1
Containers, nonreturnable.....	137.7	137.5	137.4	137.5	137.1	137.0	136.3	136.4	136.6	135.5	135.3	134.9	134.8	134.3	128.5
Supplies.....	115.0	116.1	114.6	116.3	117.3	115.5	113.2	112.7	112.4	112.1	112.3	112.6	112.5	112.5	111.3
Supplies for manufacturing.....	138.9	³ 139.1	139.4	139.6	140.6	140.4	140.7	140.6	140.6	140.6	140.2	138.5	136.9	137.6	132.9
Supplies for nonmanufacturing industry.....	103.6	105.0	102.9	105.1	106.1	103.7	100.5	99.9	99.5	99.2	99.7	100.9	101.5	101.1	70.6
Manufactured animal feeds.....	74.0	77.7	71.7	76.9	79.8	73.4	65.1	63.5	62.0	61.2	62.6	66.0	67.9	67.6	12.9
Other supplies.....	120.9	³ 121.0	121.2	121.6	121.6	121.5	121.3	121.3	121.6	121.5	121.4	121.3	121.1	120.7	118.2
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels).....	120.6	120.8	120.7	121.0	120.9	121.4	120.6	120.6	119.9	119.6	119.0	118.8	118.6	118.1	114.0
Consumer finished goods.....	113.3	113.7	113.6	113.9	113.7	114.4	113.3	113.3	112.5	112.2	111.8	111.6	111.6	111.1	108.0
Consumer foods.....	110.0	³ 111.5	111.6	112.5	111.9	113.1	110.1	109.2	107.2	106.8	106.2	106.0	106.2	104.5	101.0
Consumer crude foods.....	94.1	³ 95.7	93.2	102.4	105.9	117.3	105.8	102.8	104.0	105.4	106.9	98.6	96.1	95.0	96.2
Consumer processed foods.....	113.3	114.8	115.5	114.7	113.3	112.4	111.1	110.6	108.0	107.3	106.3	107.6	108.2	106.4	102.1
Consumer other nondurable goods.....	112.0	111.4	111.0	110.9	111.1	111.5	111.8	112.5	112.6	112.3	112.4	112.4	112.2	112.4	109.9
Consumer durable goods.....	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.8	124.9	124.9	125.1	124.9	124.7	123.5	123.0	123.1	123.3	119.7	
Producer finished goods.....	150.0	³ 150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.1	150.1	150.1	149.8	148.4	147.8	147.2	146.7	138.1
Producer goods for manufacturing industries.....	154.7	154.6	154.7	154.7	154.7	154.5	154.6	154.6	154.5	154.1	152.7	152.3	151.9	151.2	142.2
Producer goods for nonmanufacturing industries.....	146.1	146.0	146.0	146.0	146.3	146.3	146.3	146.3	146.3	146.1	144.9	144.1	143.2	142.9	134.9

¹ See footnote 1, table D-7.
² Preliminary. ³ Revised.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see New BLS Economic Sector Indexes of Wholesale Prices, Monthly Labor Review, December 1955 (p. 1448).

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

TABLE D-11. Indexes of wholesale prices, by durability of product

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1958								1957					Annual average	
	Aug. ¹	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1957	1956
All commodities.....	119.1	119.2	119.2	119.5	119.3	119.7	119.0	118.9	118.5	118.1	117.8	118.0	118.4	117.6	114.3
Total durable goods.....	142.8	142.1	142.1	141.9	141.9	142.2	142.4	142.5	142.5	142.4	141.9	142.0	142.1	141.4	136.7
Total nondurable goods.....	106.2	106.8	106.8	107.3	107.1	107.5	106.4	106.1	105.4	105.0	104.8	105.0	105.5	104.7	102.1
Total manufactures.....	124.6	124.6	124.5	124.5	124.5	124.3	124.1	124.4	124.1	123.8	123.5	123.7	123.8	123.2	119.5
Durable manufactures.....	143.9	143.3	143.3	143.2	143.3	143.4	143.6	143.7	143.8	143.6	142.9	142.7	142.6	142.0	136.8
Nondurable manufactures.....	109.4	109.8	109.7	109.7	109.6	109.2	108.8	109.2	108.5	108.2	108.1	108.7	109.0	108.4	105.8
Total raw or slightly processed goods.....	100.6	101.3	101.4	103.1	102.6	104.9	102.3	100.5	99.8	99.1	98.9	98.9	100.3	98.9	97.0
Durable raw or slightly processed goods.....	111.7	106.8	106.1	102.9	103.1	105.9	107.1	104.7	104.8	105.4	111.2	121.8	129.8	122.3	136.3
Nondurable raw or slightly processed goods.....	100.0	101.0	101.2	103.2	102.6	104.8	102.0	100.2	99.5	98.7	98.3	97.7	98.7	97.7	94.9

NOTE: For a description of these series and data beginning with 1947, see Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes, 1957, BLS Bull. 1235 (1958).

¹ Preliminary.

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

E.—Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1. Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes ¹

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average).....	2,862	.....	1,130,000	.....	16,900,000	0.27
1947-49 (average).....	3,573	.....	2,380,000	.....	39,700,000	.46
1945.....	4,760	.....	3,470,000	.....	38,000,000	.47
1946.....	4,985	.....	4,600,000	.....	116,000,000	1.43
1947.....	3,693	.....	2,170,000	.....	34,600,000	.41
1948.....	3,419	.....	1,960,000	.....	34,100,000	.37
1949.....	3,606	.....	3,030,000	.....	50,500,000	.59
1950.....	4,843	.....	2,410,000	.....	38,800,000	.44
1951.....	4,737	.....	2,220,000	.....	22,900,000	.23
1952.....	5,117	.....	3,540,000	.....	59,100,000	.57
1953.....	5,091	.....	2,400,000	.....	28,300,000	.26
1954.....	3,468	.....	1,530,000	.....	22,600,000	.21
1955.....	4,320	.....	2,650,000	.....	28,200,000	.26
1956.....	3,825	.....	1,900,000	.....	33,100,000	.29
1957.....	3,673	.....	1,390,000	.....	16,500,000	.14
1957: August.....	370	601	136,000	226,000	1,690,000	.17
September.....	335	518	243,000	279,000	1,730,000	.19
October.....	293	471	95,000	159,000	1,410,000	.13
November.....	184	340	63,000	109,000	765,000	.08
December.....	108	220	31,000	54,000	404,000	.04
1958: January ²	200	300	90,000	110,000	750,000	.07
February ²	150	275	45,000	70,000	600,000	.06
March ²	200	300	165,000	200,000	1,200,000	.13
April ²	275	375	110,000	160,000	1,250,000	.13
May ²	350	475	150,000	200,000	2,000,000	.21
June ²	350	500	160,000	250,000	1,650,000	.18
July ²	350	525	160,000	240,000	1,700,000	.18
August ²	300	475	140,000	250,000	2,000,000	.22

¹ The data include all known work stoppages involving six or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer. Figures on workers involved and man-days idle cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

² Preliminary.

NOTE: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1964).

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

F.—Building and Construction

TABLE F-1. Expenditures for new construction ¹

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions of dollars)														
	1958										1957		1957	1956	
	Sept. ²	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Total	Total
Total new construction.....	4,835	4,803	4,642	4,397	4,054	3,703	3,400	3,153	3,380	3,791	4,208	4,609	4,682	48,492	46,292
Private construction.....	3,229	3,215	3,128	2,979	2,773	2,583	2,442	2,301	2,435	2,750	3,020	3,143	3,185	34,138	33,287
Residential buildings (nonfarm).....	1,742	1,718	1,641	1,539	1,407	1,288	1,177	1,083	1,165	1,365	1,524	1,586	1,611	17,019	17,677
New dwelling units.....	1,320	1,280	1,200	1,110	1,000	945	890	815	895	1,050	1,140	1,180	1,190	12,615	13,535
Additions and alterations.....	371	387	389	377	356	295	239	219	220	265	333	357	374	3,903	3,695
Nonhousekeeping.....	51	51	52	52	51	48	48	49	50	50	51	49	47	501	447
Nonresidential buildings ³	742	743	754	735	698	677	689	705	746	799	842	844	840	9,556	8,817
Industrial.....	174	179	185	193	204	218	235	252	274	277	287	289	293	3,557	3,084
Commercial.....	316	316	326	315	285	263	262	258	270	306	332	330	322	3,664	3,631
Office buildings and ware- houses.....	168	169	169	169	165	163	161	161	167	178	183	179	173	1,893	1,684
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	148	147	157	146	120	100	97	103	128	149	151	149	149	1,671	1,947
Other nonresidential buildings.....	252	248	243	227	209	196	192	195	202	216	223	225	225	2,435	2,102
Religious.....	80	79	75	70	65	61	61	64	68	74	78	80	81	868	768
Educational.....	53	52	50	46	43	42	41	42	43	46	47	48	48	525	536
Hospital and institutional ⁴	52	53	52	51	51	50	50	50	51	51	52	52	51	525	328
Social and recreational.....	43	42	41	37	32	28	25	25	25	27	28	28	29	311	275
Miscellaneous.....	24	22	25	23	18	15	14	14	15	18	18	17	16	206	195
Farm construction.....	162	175	171	162	147	127	114	105	101	100	114	133	159	1,590	1,560
Public utilities.....	565	562	542	524	504	478	450	397	411	472	525	564	556	5,774	5,113
Railroad.....	36	34	33	30	29	27	21	26	32	36	37	37	37	406	427
Telephone and telegraph.....	74	77	77	77	81	82	80	71	74	78	84	96	87	1,068	1,066
Other public utilities.....	455	451	432	417	394	369	343	305	311	362	405	431	432	4,300	3,620
All other private.....	18	17	20	19	17	13	12	11	12	14	15	16	19	199	120
Public construction.....	1,606	1,588	1,514	1,418	1,281	1,120	958	852	945	1,041	1,188	1,466	1,497	14,354	13,005
Residential buildings ⁵	73	71	69	65	63	62	60	56	59	54	56	54	52	506	292
Nonresidential buildings (other than military facilities).....	425	422	417	406	381	370	347	308	340	342	367	409	416	4,486	4,074
Industrial.....	33	34	34	34	33	31	29	28	29	31	36	38	36	473	453
Educational.....	258	257	263	257	239	237	222	201	226	226	235	262	261	2,825	2,556
Hospital and institutional.....	35	34	31	30	29	28	26	21	22	24	25	27	30	333	298
Administrative and service.....	43	43	41	40	38	35	34	29	30	31	34	41	46	439	362
Other nonresidential buildings.....	43	43	41	40	38	35	34	29	30	30	37	41	43	416	405
Military facilities ⁶	125	120	105	95	88	80	77	73	87	97	108	132	138	1,322	1,395
Highways.....	685	675	635	580	500	375	265	240	260	350	425	604	607	5,215	4,655
Sewer and water systems.....	130	131	128	123	118	111	105	91	99	99	107	117	126	1,344	1,275
Sewer.....	79	79	77	73	69	65	62	54	59	62	67	72	76	781	701
Water.....	51	52	51	50	49	46	43	37	40	37	40	45	50	563	574
Public service enterprises.....	50	51	46	41	37	33	28	21	27	25	31	38	44	393	384
Conservation and development.....	102	103	101	96	82	78	67	56	65	67	86	101	103	971	826
All other public.....	16	15	13	12	12	11	9	7	8	7	8	11	11	117	104

¹ Estimated monetary value of new construction put in place during the periods shown, including major additions and alterations but excluding maintenance and repair. These figures differ from permit-valuation data reported in the tabulations for building-permit activity (tables F-3, F-4, and F-5) and the data on value of contract awards (table F-2).

² Preliminary.

³ Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

⁴ Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

⁵ Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as house-keeping units.

⁶ Covers all building and nonbuilding construction, except production facilities (which are included in public industrial building), and Armed Forces housing under the Capehart program (which is included in public industrial building).

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954). See also Technical Note on Revised Estimates of Residential Additions and Alterations, 1945-56 (in Monthly Labor Review, August 1957, p. 973).

SOURCE: Joint estimates of the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration

TABLE F-2. Contract awards: Public construction, by ownership and type of construction ¹

Ownership and type of construction	Value (in millions of dollars)														1957 Total	1956 Total
	1958							1957								
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July			
Total public construction.....	1,245.2	1,812.8	1,608.0	1,165.5	941.5	822.6	696.5	718.9	871.1	891.5	745.7	869.6	1,134.4	11,473.8	10,423.1	
Federally owned ²	159.9	695.2	474.2	273.9	189.7	121.9	120.2	58.4	125.9	141.3	63.4	57.6	146.7	2,317.3	2,088.3	
Residential buildings.....	39.0	101.3	52.4	29.2	33.0	52.0	47.5	3.2	.2	56.5	3.5	1.4	59.8	406.2	136.0	
Nonresidential buildings.....	43.0	239.8	184.9	122.8	79.0	22.2	42.8	28.7	41.2	46.8	22.1	17.1	32.2	776.5	924.3	
Educational.....	1.8	13.8	5.0	6.3	5.8	3.2	.8	.4	2.0	.3	.2	(³)	2.1	48.4	27.1	
Hospital and institutional.....	.4	11.2	27.0	12.9	14.7	.3	.8	.2	20.0	3.7	.7	.1	.3	78.9	43.9	
Administrative and service.....	13.9	37.8	29.1	24.7	16.2	6.4	10.5	9.9	2.9	23.7	1.7	4.8	10.2	148.3	87.3	
Other nonresidential buildings.....	26.9	177.0	123.8	78.9	42.3	12.3	30.7	18.2	16.3	19.1	19.5	12.2	19.6	500.9	766.0	
Airfield buildings.....	8.2	63.6	37.7	38.1	13.9	1.9	1.8	1.2	.6	3.9	2.3	.8	14.0	98.9	76.2	
Troop housing.....	3.9	36.2	22.5	8.0	4.0	.5	(³)	.4	1.0	(³)	1.1	(³)	.2	60.9	123.2	
Warehouses.....	1.6	10.2	9.2	3.5	4.4	1.0	.8	(³)	(³)	(³)	.3	.4	1.0	35.0	63.3	
All other.....	13.2	67.0	54.4	29.3	20.0	8.9	28.1	16.6	14.7	15.2	15.8	11.0	4.4	306.1	503.3	
Airfields ⁴	53.1	150.3	120.3	29.7	18.0	17.5	8.3	1.4	.3	3.5	3.7	1.8	.3	182.2	155.9	
Conservation and development.....	6.1	133.1	73.9	68.5	28.5	12.7	8.0	14.3	21.2	22.7	14.8	14.4	42.1	563.8	539.0	
Highways.....	9.3	25.4	11.8	9.9	3.6	5.4	4.8	3.7	2.2	7.6	9.2	7.5	9.1	91.5	91.8	
Electric power.....	6.2	13.9	13.1	3.4	16.6	4.0	1.5	3.7	59.7	.8	1.0	2.4	1.1	140.3	177.4	
All other federally owned.....	3.2	31.4	17.8	10.4	11.0	8.1	7.3	3.4	1.1	3.4	9.1	13.0	2.1	156.8	63.9	
State and locally owned.....	1,085.3	1,117.6	1,133.8	891.6	751.8	700.7	576.3	660.5	745.2	750.2	682.3	812.0	987.7	9,156.5	8,334.8	
Residential buildings.....	31.9	67.6	70.3	47.2	30.9	30.7	21.8	20.2	23.3	55.2	20.4	44.3	38.8	326.7	253.2	
Nonresidential buildings.....	327.0	335.6	355.9	326.5	311.0	279.2	239.5	238.7	267.7	303.5	278.1	305.5	267.0	3,409.4	3,202.8	
Educational.....	225.1	212.3	229.2	208.8	213.2	188.3	169.5	163.7	207.4	215.4	201.0	223.2	183.0	2,450.5	2,289.0	
Hospital and institutional.....	36.7	55.8	36.4	32.5	37.3	17.9	15.0	19.8	15.8	41.6	15.5	19.6	22.2	287.1	278.9	
Administrative and service.....	35.8	40.6	53.4	40.5	31.6	48.4	30.7	18.8	24.6	19.7	31.7	36.8	28.7	315.4	320.8	
Other nonresidential buildings.....	29.4	26.9	36.9	44.7	28.9	24.6	24.3	36.4	19.9	26.8	29.9	25.9	33.1	356.4	314.1	
Highways.....	525.6	461.0	418.8	365.5	291.4	213.2	207.2	272.1	334.6	248.0	272.3	293.5	540.8	3,825.1	3,211.6	
Sewer and water systems.....	116.1	104.7	129.2	95.9	80.4	56.9	75.2	94.5	93.4	77.0	69.8	75.1	80.7	1,034.2	1,100.0	
Sewer.....	77.3	74.5	73.1	66.0	48.9	37.9	55.8	65.1	44.4	42.7	47.8	53.5	55.5	619.4	658.9	
Water.....	38.8	30.2	56.1	29.9	31.5	19.0	19.4	29.4	49.0	34.3	22.0	21.6	25.2	414.8	441.1	
Public service enterprises.....	55.4	114.0	137.4	12.1	6.1	102.9	7.0	9.4	5.3	24.3	10.1	61.6	14.7	200.1	227.2	
Electric power.....	18.9	84.2	107.3	12.4	18.3	5.3	9.0	10.0	9.7	23.9	16.5	13.1	24.0	164.1	109.3	
Other.....	36.5	29.8	30.1	15.7	3.4	7.5	10.8	11.2	6.9	8.4	7.8	10.8	12.3	112.7	139.3	
Conservation and development.....	9.0	17.1	6.4	16.3	10.3	5.0	5.8	4.4	4.3	9.9	7.3	8.1	9.4	84.2	91.4	
All other State and locally owned.....	20.3	17.6	15.8	16.3	10.3	5.0	5.8	4.4	4.3	9.9	7.3	8.1	9.4	84.2	91.4	

¹ Includes major force account projects started (construction done directly by a government agency using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own property).

² Includes construction contracts awarded under Lease-Purchase programs.

³ Less than \$50,000.

⁴ Beginning with January 1958, includes missile launching facilities which were previously included under All other federally owned.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration.

TABLE F-3. Building-permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building¹

Class of construction, ownership, and type of building	Valuation (in millions of dollars)														1957	1956
	1958					1957					Total	Total				
	July	June ²	May ²	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.			Sept.	Aug.			July^{2}
All building construction	1,950.2	2,031.6	1,920.1	1,797.1	1,516.8	1,110.1	1,153.0	1,097.2	1,230.6	1,642.7	1,551.7	1,626.1	1,703.3	18,142.3	18,787.8	
Private	1,731.6	1,701.7	1,557.7	1,568.3	1,324.5	938.4	995.1	958.2	1,061.9	1,453.5	1,417.3	1,462.7	1,520.3	15,997.0	16,603.4	
Public	218.7	329.9	362.4	228.8	192.3	171.7	157.9	139.0	168.7	189.2	134.4	163.4	183.0	2,145.3	1,884.4	
New residential building	1,081.2	1,054.9	1,024.3	959.1	779.1	536.9	578.4	556.9	649.0	895.7	813.2	885.9	850.2	9,404.2	10,291.9	
Dwelling units (housekeeping only)	1,060.8	1,036.2	1,001.9	942.8	760.0	525.0	563.1	535.4	635.8	870.3	796.9	871.8	835.1	9,220.0	10,149.6	
Privately owned	1,038.3	952.4	935.8	916.9	729.5	491.4	548.2	525.2	604.5	825.6	784.8	852.0	808.7	8,937.6	9,971.9	
1-family	889.4	837.2	813.3	793.2	622.8	419.0	464.4	451.6	536.4	730.8	696.7	748.8	724.7	7,922.0	8,221.8	
2-family	23.5	22.2	25.5	27.5	21.3	15.7	16.9	17.1	17.8	22.2	20.1	18.8	19.7	2,000.0	2,150.0	
3- and 4-family	14.5	10.3	11.6	10.8	11.0	8.4	8.9	6.5	8.7	9.9	9.2	8.7	9.3	111.6	87.9	
5-or-more family	110.9	82.7	85.4	85.4	74.4	48.3	58.0	50.0	41.6	62.8	58.8	75.6	55.0	675.3	447.2	
Publicly owned	22.5	83.8	66.1	25.8	30.5	33.6	14.9	10.2	31.3	44.7	12.2	19.8	26.4	282.4	177.7	
Nonhousekeeping buildings	20.4	18.7	22.4	16.3	19.1	11.9	15.2	21.5	13.2	25.4	16.3	14.1	15.1	184.2	142.3	
New nonresidential buildings	672.8	785.8	727.6	656.9	586.2	452.3	435.6	433.9	459.1	592.1	569.2	557.2	663.2	6,834.1	6,664.5	
Commercial buildings	236.2	201.2	263.0	269.9	228.6	149.8	140.6	151.4	147.4	203.9	203.4	167.3	203.4	2,224.0	2,184.7	
Amusement buildings	30.8	21.9	17.6	17.8	13.3	14.7	10.2	11.6	18.2	11.6	10.5	8.8	11.9	139.8	116.1	
Commercial garages	8.9	6.8	4.1	6.6	5.0	3.4	4.2	2.1	2.9	5.1	4.9	4.0	5.3	57.5	60.6	
Gasoline and service stations	11.0	11.0	11.2	11.6	11.3	8.8	10.2	9.9	10.3	13.0	14.2	13.9	14.8	159.1	165.5	
Office buildings	92.6	64.0	139.9	116.7	119.9	64.8	56.0	67.4	60.3	92.2	102.1	69.1	76.2	975.7	828.3	
Stores and other mercantile buildings	92.9	97.5	90.3	117.2	79.0	58.1	60.0	60.3	55.7	82.1	71.7	71.4	95.2	891.8	1,014.3	
Community buildings	268.6	235.0	276.6	219.5	236.6	171.9	168.7	163.3	194.2	219.5	204.2	213.1	224.4	2,478.6	2,263.1	
Educational buildings	139.4	144.0	149.9	119.2	159.6	118.4	108.9	108.6	98.8	132.0	134.3	119.7	123.5	1,491.8	1,431.4	
Institutional buildings	78.1	47.5	81.0	51.0	40.8	26.2	33.7	27.3	61.0	46.9	32.0	50.9	60.4	522.6	380.3	
Religious buildings	51.2	43.5	45.6	49.2	36.2	27.4	26.1	27.3	34.4	40.6	37.9	42.6	40.5	464.2	451.4	
Garages, private residential	19.4	19.2	19.1	18.2	10.3	4.8	5.9	6.3	12.2	21.9	24.2	23.3	21.8	200.4	201.9	
Industrial buildings	61.5	204.1	53.6	61.9	57.5	44.9	62.8	63.8	59.8	92.0	81.7	87.2	125.0	1,085.9	1,273.3	
Public utilities buildings	24.2	30.4	55.5	36.9	21.2	47.4	28.4	22.1	24.7	25.3	34.2	37.0	49.5	423.5	328.4	
All other nonresidential buildings	62.8	95.9	59.9	50.6	32.0	33.5	29.2	26.9	20.8	29.7	21.5	29.4	39.1	421.7	413.0	
Additions and alterations	196.2	190.9	168.2	181.1	151.5	120.8	139.0	106.4	122.5	154.8	169.2	183.0	189.9	1,904.0	1,831.4	

¹ Data relate to building construction authorized by local building permits in all localities (over 7,000) having building-permit systems—rural nonfarm as well as urban. Figures on the amount of construction contracts awarded for Federal projects and for public housing (Federal, State, and local) in permit-issuing places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered by builders on building-permit applications) for privately owned projects; construction undertaken by State and local governments is reported by local officials. Because permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of construction and because of lapsed permits and the lag between permit

issuance or contract-awarded dates and start of construction, these data do not represent the volume of building construction started.

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

² Revised.

³ Includes a retroactive building permit issued during the month for a steel plant, valued at \$120 million, which was actually begun early in 1957.

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

TABLE F-4. Building-permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region¹

Class of construction and geographic region	Valuation (in millions of dollars)														1957	1956
	1958					1957					Total	Total				
	July	June ²	May ²	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.			Sept.	Aug.			July^{2}
All building construction ³	1,950.2	2,031.6	1,920.1	1,797.1	1,516.8	1,110.1	1,153.0	1,097.2	1,230.6	1,642.7	1,551.7	1,626.1	1,703.3	18,142.3	18,787.8	
Northeast	360.8	385.0	380.4	360.4	270.5	189.4	215.7	219.4	272.9	352.8	350.8	371.8	345.8	3,878.8	4,056.2	
North Central	567.8	639.5	531.5	539.0	395.4	224.2	231.2	319.0	324.9	489.3	480.0	504.5	516.9	5,282.1	5,681.0	
South	500.8	506.2	518.2	457.1	418.9	370.3	375.7	288.2	324.3	400.2	381.1	387.3	441.0	4,614.8	4,467.0	
West	520.8	501.0	489.9	440.6	431.9	326.2	330.4	270.6	308.6	400.3	339.8	362.5	399.6	4,366.6	4,583.5	
New dwelling units (housekeeping only)	1,060.8	1,036.2	1,001.9	942.8	760.0	525.0	563.1	535.4	635.8	870.3	796.9	871.8	835.1	9,220.0	10,149.6	
Northeast	195.0	202.7	220.8	189.2	131.2	59.7	79.7	102.1	139.0	178.2	158.4	199.8	163.2	1,864.4	2,200.4	
North Central	304.7	279.9	273.7	278.4	205.1	102.7	109.1	131.4	165.0	253.1	247.7	267.3	257.9	2,644.3	3,144.7	
South	277.3	281.3	245.7	248.5	218.7	198.2	195.6	169.3	210.0	199.5	203.6	224.8	236.9	2,361.9	2,346.0	
West	283.8	272.4	261.7	226.6	205.0	164.4	178.7	146.0	162.6	229.0	191.3	201.1	189.2	2,349.3	2,458.5	
New nonresidential buildings	672.8	785.8	727.6	656.9	586.2	452.3	435.6	433.9	459.1	592.1	569.2	557.2	663.2	6,834.1	6,664.5	
Northeast	121.5	135.6	123.7	132.1	109.8	107.7	107.5	89.8	100.8	126.0	147.8	129.4	140.1	1,550.0	1,435.8	
North Central	208.9	308.0	210.9	211.0	148.2	91.9	89.3	156.9	128.5	193.5	177.6	181.7	202.2	2,104.0	1,993.5	
South	162.0	172.4	216.5	151.5	154.9	130.1	131.3	91.8	119.0	144.5	137.1	121.8	155.8	1,664.3	1,596.9	
West	180.6	169.8	176.5	162.3	173.2	122.7	107.5	95.4	110.7	128.1	106.8	116.4	165.1	1,515.7	1,638.3	
Additions and alterations	196.2	190.9	168.2	181.1	151.5	120.8	139.0	106.4	122.5	154.8	169.2	183.0	189.9	1,904.0	1,831.4	
Northeast	42.2	44.2	34.9	35.9	28.2	20.8	24.7	23.5	29.4	35.1	42.5	40.5	40.4	424.6	394.5	
North Central	48.6	47.8	45.4	46.5	40.0	28.3	32.2	25.5	29.6	38.9	47.4	52.5	54.6	499.9	510.7	
South	53.7	48.9	45.7	51.2	41.8	37.8	43.3	30.4	32.2	41.5	40.6	49.1	52.2	520.6	481.9	
West	51.6	50.1	42.2	47.6	41.4	33.9	38.8	27.1	31.3	39.3	38.7	40.9	42.7	458.8	444.3	

¹ See footnote 1, table F-3.
² Revised.

³ Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately.
SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE F-5. Building-permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State¹

State and location	Valuation (in millions of dollars)														1957 Total	1956 Total
	1958						1957									
	June	May ²	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July ²	June			
All States.....	2,031.6	1,920.1	1,797.1	1,516.8	1,110.1	1,153.0	1,097.2	1,230.6	1,642.7	1,551.7	1,626.1	1,703.3	1,795.8	18,142.3	18,787.8	
Metropolitan areas ³	1,573.7	1,483.0	1,388.9	1,196.6	881.2	918.2	860.2	957.8	1,278.2	1,202.5	1,261.8	1,304.4	1,394.7	14,104.1	14,688.9	
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	457.9	437.1	408.2	320.2	228.9	234.8	237.0	272.8	364.5	349.2	364.3	398.9	401.1	4,038.2	4,098.9	
Alabama.....	25.3	20.8	18.2	21.1	16.6	15.3	16.5	15.6	13.0	14.1	13.8	18.7	15.4	190.6	173.3	
Arizona.....	24.4	33.1	20.5	23.6	19.9	13.2	13.0	15.1	17.6	19.4	20.1	19.3	20.3	224.5	189.7	
Arkansas.....	9.8	5.3	7.9	6.3	4.6	4.3	3.3	4.4	5.7	5.7	5.4	8.4	4.7	70.6	57.4	
California.....	339.3	308.1	275.0	317.4	208.6	247.2	195.1	216.1	287.6	229.5	250.7	273.4	267.4	3,048.0	3,163.3	
Colorado.....	34.8	37.9	25.6	15.1	24.3	15.8	16.0	17.6	24.0	21.2	18.1	25.3	25.2	263.8	282.0	
Connecticut.....	30.8	30.6	30.9	20.2	17.7	18.7	18.4	27.9	25.2	36.3	40.5	44.1	33.2	390.3	375.1	
Delaware.....	6.2	6.7	6.1	3.6	6.9	7.0	2.3	4.5	6.1	5.9	7.4	8.5	9.3	68.9	66.0	
District of Columbia.....	12.1	66.5	8.3	6.4	9.3	12.9	3.1	13.7	9.1	13.2	2.9	13.0	52.1	133.8	66.8	
Florida.....	77.9	84.1	83.3	69.6	83.5	70.9	77.0	73.4	77.7	74.5	81.4	88.9	87.2	946.3	834.8	
Georgia.....	25.8	27.8	36.6	27.3	19.6	28.3	17.1	15.3	22.9	24.4	18.9	21.9	16.7	247.0	250.1	
Idaho.....	3.3	4.5	5.9	3.9	1.6	1.3	1.8	2.5	4.7	3.0	4.0	3.3	3.6	38.2	39.6	
Illinois.....	233.0	136.2	112.9	110.2	53.8	55.8	93.8	73.6	108.9	105.7	103.9	109.2	120.4	1,239.5	1,334.3	
Indiana.....	33.1	33.4	33.7	30.4	21.3	22.5	20.0	19.3	44.1	43.9	49.0	37.8	42.2	419.5	432.0	
Iowa.....	19.3	18.5	16.8	17.4	3.9	6.5	7.9	12.5	16.6	17.1	14.7	18.2	18.5	160.5	181.9	
Kansas.....	11.3	12.6	14.6	10.6	10.0	11.5	10.9	7.1	10.8	12.6	17.9	15.8	10.6	134.5	151.9	
Kentucky.....	19.8	12.2	13.5	15.5	6.3	13.5	5.0	10.5	12.2	16.5	14.5	16.1	18.9	169.1	168.2	
Louisiana.....	29.3	29.6	21.0	31.2	17.3	32.3	19.6	16.8	23.0	20.1	20.9	23.2	27.2	250.5	273.1	
Maine.....	4.4	2.9	4.1	2.9	3.3	7.7	8.8	1.3	2.7	3.2	1.8	3.3	3.4	29.2	33.9	
Maryland.....	48.3	39.4	35.7	35.4	28.0	27.2	24.0	33.4	55.3	29.9	32.5	40.7	53.9	446.7	430.4	
Massachusetts.....	68.0	47.4	50.3	31.5	14.0	24.0	24.2	26.6	38.4	31.5	42.6	50.9	45.5	440.5	470.4	
Michigan.....	88.8	83.3	78.9	64.5	27.7	38.8	43.9	73.5	82.1	82.6	87.9	91.1	107.8	933.4	1,090.8	
Minnesota.....	39.8	51.5	60.4	22.1	14.1	10.1	18.1	27.0	35.2	40.1	35.2	42.1	47.4	390.7	376.1	
Mississippi.....	6.6	3.9	7.3	2.9	7.5	2.2	3.0	4.5	5.8	6.3	4.4	4.4	7.8	54.2	53.5	
Missouri.....	40.4	31.1	31.9	23.1	18.7	17.8	29.0	15.5	33.5	27.7	29.4	35.0	29.1	302.0	306.7	
Montana.....	2.9	4.5	4.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.7	3.1	2.6	3.6	4.0	35.1	42.7	
Nebraska.....	7.1	11.8	17.1	5.4	2.5	3.1	6.3	3.1	7.5	5.7	8.3	7.0	6.6	78.5	82.0	
Nevada.....	5.9	5.7	8.3	3.8	4.7	2.0	3.1	7.8	3.2	4.0	4.7	3.5	3.9	60.2	45.5	
New Hampshire.....	4.3	2.7	2.5	3.4	2.0	6.6	4.6	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.1	3.0	2.6	30.1	37.8	
New Jersey.....	64.5	80.0	76.7	62.6	27.1	51.4	42.9	49.9	70.1	65.0	71.8	60.5	69.3	723.2	811.8	
New Mexico.....	10.7	12.1	6.8	8.5	7.5	11.0	6.3	8.9	6.1	7.6	5.5	6.7	10.4	88.4	77.2	
New York.....	128.0	145.7	122.1	99.4	91.3	80.1	90.1	108.8	139.5	147.4	114.1	102.4	107.3	1,450.6	1,476.0	
North Carolina.....	20.9	26.3	22.7	17.6	18.0	16.1	10.5	13.4	14.5	16.9	17.6	18.3	15.6	194.3	221.6	
North Dakota.....	7.9	4.6	5.6	1.6	4.4	3.3	6.6	1.5	4.3	5.0	5.4	5.7	4.1	37.2	40.5	
Ohio.....	113.9	98.2	118.8	78.7	51.5	44.9	60.5	57.2	101.2	93.3	108.1	101.3	126.2	1,093.9	1,205.5	
Oklahoma.....	16.8	13.2	14.4	22.6	15.9	10.3	7.4	9.3	10.5	9.3	13.2	13.8	8.5	121.3	143.2	
Oregon.....	22.7	18.4	36.2	12.9	9.7	8.5	7.6	7.2	12.1	12.3	13.7	14.6	13.2	138.9	182.0	
Pennsylvania.....	74.8	65.7	68.6	47.7	35.2	37.1	36.1	51.1	66.8	53.4	93.0	75.7	74.1	749.3	781.4	
Rhode Island.....	7.4	4.6	4.5	3.7	1.6	2.9	2.1	4.3	6.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	3.9	48.8	59.6	
South Carolina.....	7.5	9.3	6.6	5.4	4.8	5.1	3.7	2.7	5.0	5.3	6.2	7.3	5.9	63.4	75.8	
South Dakota.....	2.4	3.6	4.1	3.4	6.6	8.8	1.4	2.4	4.2	3.4	3.5	4.6	2.5	36.0	37.4	
Tennessee.....	20.0	24.5	25.8	15.1	22.7	13.6	8.8	12.4	14.5	14.2	15.8	16.9	22.0	179.3	213.8	
Texas.....	108.1	103.7	102.4	97.6	77.4	83.9	64.0	68.0	89.2	88.0	83.6	101.5	91.3	1,013.4	916.9	
Utah.....	16.3	16.7	20.8	14.2	12.4	6.4	6.9	5.9	11.6	10.2	9.8	9.4	12.2	113.5	145.3	
Vermont.....	2.7	7.7	6.6	1.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	9.9	1.8	7.0	6.6	6.6	5.5	15.6	10.1	
Virginia.....	58.1	38.5	36.2	34.8	26.5	28.4	18.5	23.4	30.6	32.2	34.0	32.4	53.2	384.3	457.5	
Washington.....	37.5	45.8	34.8	28.3	34.3	22.5	17.9	24.3	29.1	26.4	31.3	38.2	28.9	335.3	390.6	
West Virginia.....	13.6	6.4	11.1	6.4	5.5	4.3	4.4	3.0	5.2	4.5	14.8	6.9	16.4	80.8	64.4	
Wisconsin.....	42.4	46.7	44.1	28.2	19.8	19.1	26.8	32.2	41.1	42.7	41.0	49.3	43.2	457.3	442.0	
Wyoming.....	3.1	3.1	2.0	2.6	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	3.1	2.1	2.5	2.2	21.1	25.6	

¹ See footnote 1, table F-3.² Revised.³ Comprised of 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in 1950 Census.

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

TABLE F-6. Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost¹

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands)		
	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	Location						Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned
				Metro-politan places	Nonmetro-politan places	North-east	North Central	South	West			
1950.....	1,396,000	1,352,200	43,800	1,021,600	374,000	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	\$11,788,595	\$11,418,371	\$370,224
1951.....	1,091,300	1,020,100	71,200	776,800	314,500	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	9,800,892	9,186,123	614,769
1952.....	1,127,000	1,068,500	58,500	794,900	332,100	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	10,208,983	9,706,276	502,707
1953.....	1,103,800	1,068,300	35,500	803,500	300,300	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	10,488,003	10,181,185	306,818
1954.....	1,220,400	1,201,700	18,700	896,900	323,500	243,100	325,800	359,700	291,800	12,478,237	12,309,200	169,037
1955.....	1,328,900	1,309,500	19,400	975,800	353,100	273,100	356,000	389,000	310,800	14,544,647	14,345,829	198,818
1956.....	1,118,100	1,093,900	24,200	779,800	338,300	228,800	303,100	334,200	252,000	13,077,027	12,814,776	262,251
1957.....	1,041,900	992,800	49,100	699,700	342,200	195,500	258,400	346,300	241,700	12,693,995	12,126,800	567,195
1954: First quarter.....	236,800	232,200	4,600	174,300	62,500	47,400	52,700	77,600	59,100	2,240,448	2,199,446	41,002
Second quarter.....	332,700	326,500	6,200	244,000	88,700	67,300	98,400	90,900	76,100	3,454,571	3,398,898	55,673
Third quarter.....	346,000	339,300	6,700	252,800	93,200	72,500	97,800	99,900	75,800	3,590,366	3,528,471	61,895
Fourth quarter.....	304,900	303,700	1,200	225,800	79,100	55,900	76,900	91,300	80,800	3,192,852	3,182,385	10,467
1955: First quarter.....	291,300	288,000	3,300	221,800	69,500	53,100	63,400	95,900	78,900	3,076,198	3,043,959	32,239
Second quarter.....	404,100	397,000	7,100	294,800	109,300	89,100	116,600	109,700	88,700	4,416,285	4,349,159	67,126
Third quarter.....	362,300	357,800	4,500	263,400	98,900	75,400	108,000	99,400	79,500	4,025,441	3,981,182	44,259
Fourth quarter.....	271,200	266,700	4,500	195,800	75,400	55,500	68,000	84,000	63,700	3,026,723	2,971,529	55,194
1956: First quarter.....	252,100	244,600	7,500	183,800	68,300	45,700	58,200	83,200	65,000	2,846,008	2,761,446	84,562
January.....	75,100	73,700	1,400	54,300	20,800	12,400	15,700	27,200	19,800	814,448	800,665	13,783
February.....	78,400	77,000	1,400	57,600	20,800	14,400	16,400	26,800	20,800	887,138	871,700	15,438
March.....	98,600	93,900	4,700	71,900	26,700	18,900	26,100	29,200	24,400	1,144,422	1,089,081	55,341
Second quarter.....	332,500	325,300	7,200	228,300	104,200	72,300	98,100	93,200	68,900	3,923,607	3,844,192	79,415
April.....	111,400	109,900	1,500	76,200	35,200	23,400	33,600	31,100	23,300	1,309,175	1,293,488	15,687
May.....	113,700	110,800	2,900	77,600	36,100	24,700	33,300	32,800	22,900	1,346,587	1,312,890	33,697
June.....	107,400	104,600	2,800	74,500	32,900	24,200	31,200	29,300	22,700	1,267,845	1,237,814	30,031
Third quarter.....	298,900	292,900	6,000	202,900	96,000	61,800	87,200	86,500	63,400	3,532,193	3,471,787	60,406
July.....	101,100	99,000	2,100	69,700	31,400	21,800	29,900	27,700	21,700	1,201,139	1,179,266	21,873
August.....	103,900	103,200	700	70,900	33,000	20,800	29,200	30,700	23,200	1,227,269	1,222,281	4,988
September.....	93,900	90,700	3,200	62,300	31,600	19,200	28,100	28,100	18,500	1,103,785	1,070,240	33,545
Fourth quarter.....	234,600	231,100	3,500	164,800	69,800	49,000	59,600	71,300	54,700	2,775,219	2,737,351	37,868
October.....	93,600	91,200	2,400	64,900	28,700	20,100	26,200	27,500	19,800	1,103,963	1,078,142	25,821
November.....	77,400	77,000	400	54,800	22,600	16,500	19,200	22,700	19,000	930,642	925,991	4,651
December.....	63,600	62,900	700	45,100	18,500	12,400	14,200	21,100	15,900	740,614	733,218	7,396
1957: First quarter.....	217,000	202,500	14,500	149,100	67,900	33,800	46,800	80,000	56,400	2,609,458	2,432,406	177,052
January.....	64,200	60,100	4,100	44,000	20,200	9,300	10,700	26,000	18,200	752,234	704,917	47,317
February.....	65,800	63,100	2,700	46,600	19,200	9,700	14,000	24,600	17,500	784,019	751,813	32,206
March.....	87,000	79,300	7,700	58,500	28,500	14,800	22,100	29,400	20,700	1,073,205	975,676	97,529
Second quarter.....	296,600	282,800	13,800	200,300	96,300	60,700	77,200	92,800	65,900	3,645,531	3,479,262	166,269
April.....	93,700	91,400	2,300	63,500	30,200	19,900	23,700	28,100	22,000	1,123,385	1,092,385	28,781
May.....	103,000	96,900	6,100	68,200	34,800	20,900	25,700	33,700	22,700	1,264,385	1,191,789	72,596
June.....	99,900	94,500	5,400	68,600	31,300	19,900	27,800	31,000	21,200	1,228,980	1,164,088	64,892
Third quarter.....	289,700	280,900	8,800	192,600	97,100	57,900	79,300	91,200	61,300	3,535,278	3,443,443	91,835
July.....	97,800	93,900	3,900	63,400	34,400	19,200	27,000	31,500	20,100	1,198,141	1,154,771	43,370
August.....	100,000	96,800	3,200	67,700	32,300	21,800	27,300	31,000	19,900	1,207,763	1,176,600	31,163
September.....	91,900	90,200	1,700	61,500	30,400	16,900	25,000	28,700	21,300	1,129,374	1,112,072	17,302
Fourth quarter.....	238,600	226,600	12,000	157,700	80,900	43,100	55,100	82,300	58,100	2,903,728	2,771,689	132,039
October.....	97,000	88,400	8,600	61,800	35,200	19,500	24,200	30,100	23,200	1,195,309	1,098,140	97,169
November.....	78,200	75,700	2,500	52,500	25,700	13,800	17,400	28,200	18,800	946,481	921,444	25,037
December.....	63,400	62,500	900	43,400	20,000	9,800	13,500	24,000	16,100	761,938	752,105	9,833
1958: First quarter.....	215,400	201,200	14,200	143,700	71,700	27,400	40,200	88,100	59,700	2,546,848	2,381,164	165,684
January.....	67,900	62,900	5,000	44,500	23,400	8,100	11,000	28,700	20,100	792,427	737,503	54,924
February.....	66,100	61,000	5,100	44,400	21,700	7,000	11,200	28,700	19,200	781,091	718,862	62,229
March.....	81,400	77,300	4,100	54,800	26,600	12,300	18,000	30,700	20,400	973,330	924,799	48,531
Second quarter.....	322,600	300,000	22,600	218,000	104,600	58,900	77,200	92,800	65,900	3,919,682	3,654,125	265,557
April.....	99,100	94,200	4,900	67,400	31,700	18,900	25,700	33,000	21,500	1,196,950	1,141,508	55,442
May.....	108,500	101,300	7,200	73,900	34,600	23,400	27,000	32,600	25,500	1,323,709	1,237,717	85,992
June.....	115,000	104,500	10,500	76,700	38,300	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,399,023	1,274,900	124,123
Third quarter.....	311,000	297,300	13,700	217,600	104,600	58,900	77,200	92,800	65,900	3,919,682	3,654,125	265,557
July.....	111,000	107,300	3,700	76,100	34,900	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,354,560	1,309,060	45,500
August.....	119,000	108,800	10,200	80,500	38,500	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,455,300	1,327,360	127,940

¹ Excludes temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, and military barracks; includes prefabricated housing if permanent.

These estimates are based on (1) monthly building-permit reports adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction, (2) continuous field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places, and (3) reports of public construction contract awards.

Private construction costs are based on permit valuation adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

² Not available.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Revised.

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

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

G.—Work Injuries

TABLE G-1. Injury-frequency rates¹ for selected manufacturing industries

Industry	1958 ²				1957 ²				1956				Annual average	
	Second quarter				First quarter	Fourth quarter	Third quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	Fourth quarter	Third quarter	Second quarter	1957 ²	1956
	Apr.	May	June	Quarter										
Average, all manufacturing.....	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.9	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.3	12.7	12.1	11.1	12.0
Food and kindred products:														
Meatpacking and custom slaughtering.....	23.0	18.3	23.3	21.4	17.5	17.2	18.8	19.8	20.5	20.0	21.3	21.1	19.6	20.6
Sausages and other prepared meat products.....	18.9	20.6	18.9	19.5	25.5	25.7	22.8	25.5	22.8	24.9	21.3	20.1	24.0	22.2
Poultry and small game dressing and packing.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	41.8	37.0	39.2	45.2	44.7	33.4	39.8	40.9	46.1	41.3	41.1
Dairy products.....	14.7	14.0	18.2	15.7	18.1	16.2	20.0	19.1	16.3	17.0	17.4	18.3	18.0	17.1
Canning and preserving.....	16.4	18.9	21.5	19.1	15.3	15.5	24.2	20.7	20.1	19.9	26.6	20.1	20.9	21.9
Grain-mill products.....	15.9	17.6	14.7	16.1	11.6	14.8	22.1	14.4	16.5	16.5	18.7	15.9	17.0	16.2
Bakery products.....	15.4	13.8	15.4	14.9	16.7	18.6	16.7	16.6	17.4	17.0	16.5	15.9	17.2	16.4
Cane sugar.....	17.0	10.5	10.7	12.9	17.1	20.6	19.7	17.0	18.2	14.1	17.6	22.1	18.5	19.0
Confectionery and related products.....	10.0	8.0	10.5	9.5	11.5	11.2	15.3	11.0	11.3	13.0	13.6	12.0	12.8	12.9
Bottled soft drinks.....	22.1	24.2	27.5	24.7	18.6	19.9	25.5	23.9	22.1	16.7	25.2	29.1	23.0	23.0
Malt and malt liquors.....	14.0	15.3	15.9	15.2	12.8	15.1	16.1	14.8	17.3	13.2	19.6	19.6	15.8	16.7
Distilled liquors.....	9.4	9.7	11.2	10.1	9.7	9.7	8.8	13.0	12.1	6.7	9.9	9.0	10.8	8.6
Miscellaneous food products.....	10.2	11.3	12.8	11.5	11.3	14.5	17.0	14.2	16.7	13.3	13.8	14.1	15.5	13.6
Textile-mill products:														
Cotton yarn and textiles.....	7.5	8.1	5.8	7.1	7.4	7.7	9.1	9.4	8.2	7.9	8.9	8.8	8.6	8.4
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles.....	5.7	5.5	4.9	5.4	5.3	6.0	7.8	6.4	6.8	7.0	7.7	6.1	6.7	7.1
Woolen and worsted textiles.....	13.7	17.1	14.9	15.3	15.0	15.5	18.3	17.6	19.7	16.2	17.5	17.7	18.0	16.9
Knit goods.....	4.2	3.2	5.0	4.1	6.4	4.7	6.6	5.2	4.9	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.3	6.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	10.0	14.3	14.6	12.9	13.8	10.5	12.3	15.1	11.3	14.3	16.3	14.8	12.8	15.5
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	13.0	9.5	8.7	10.4	7.6	11.5	13.6	13.3	14.3	14.2	14.3	16.1	13.8	15.0
Apparel and other finished textile products:														
Clothing, men's and boys'.....	5.4	5.7	6.3	5.8	6.3	5.5	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.0
Clothing, women's and children's.....	5.6	6.9	5.1	5.9	5.4	5.0	6.6	6.0	6.1	5.3	5.8	5.0	5.9	5.1
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	7.1	5.5	6.7	9.0	7.2	6.8	3.7	7.1	7.3	7.4	5.8
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.....	8.4	8.2	9.2	8.7	9.4	6.6	7.5	10.3	8.1	10.5	11.0	11.9	8.1	10.8
Lumber and wood products (except furniture):														
Logging.....	47.6	57.0	75.8	62.9	54.3	58.5	60.5	63.3	60.8	63.4	68.3	60.8	60.2	65.0
Sawmills and planing mills.....	36.0	35.9	38.8	36.9	33.9	34.0	40.6	38.7	38.2	36.4	41.9	44.5	37.9	41.1
Millwork and structural wood products.....	23.0	15.0	20.7	19.6	22.3	21.0	23.8	21.5	21.7	19.9	22.6	21.5	21.9	21.3
Plywood mills.....	19.1	26.8	20.8	22.2	20.5	25.3	21.4	22.0	25.3	22.6	26.1	25.5	23.4	24.0
Wooden containers.....	23.2	23.5	24.3	23.7	22.0	20.8	27.5	25.5	25.5	25.5	29.5	27.1	25.2	27.4
Miscellaneous wood products.....	26.0	21.7	22.6	23.4	20.1	23.1	24.2	28.7	29.1	29.5	35.5	32.3	26.9	31.3
Furniture and fixtures:														
Household furniture, nonmetal.....	12.0	18.4	12.9	14.5	15.2	15.1	19.4	15.5	17.4	17.1	17.7	17.9	16.9	17.6
Metal household furniture.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	13.2	12.1	12.0	22.9	13.0	14.8	16.1	16.4	16.4	16.2	16.1
Mattresses and bedsprings.....	10.1	16.0	13.6	13.2	10.5	9.4	11.2	13.5	14.7	14.4	16.4	16.7	12.3	16.1
Office furniture.....	11.6	18.6	21.8	17.1	16.9	17.1	17.6	17.7	17.3	16.1	17.5	19.2	17.4	17.6
Public-building and professional furniture.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	13.5	9.6	14.9	14.4	18.5	9.7	16.1	25.5	15.7	14.4	18.2
Partitions and fixtures.....	17.6	14.4	17.1	16.3	15.7	19.3	19.3	21.3	17.1	21.9	21.4	21.3	19.8	20.7
Screens, shades and blinds.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	15.1	9.4	15.7	15.1	12.7	18.5	11.6	17.2	18.4	15.5	15.3
Paper and allied products:														
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	8.9	8.4	8.4	8.5	9.8	10.3	11.7	10.0	10.8	11.2	12.3	11.1	10.6	11.4
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	10.3	11.5	12.3	11.4	12.4	13.2	15.6	16.0	13.1	15.7	15.5	14.0	14.5	15.5
Miscellaneous paper and allied products.....	11.2	8.8	12.1	10.7	9.2	12.4	15.3	14.0	15.2	14.7	13.7	11.4	14.4	13.5
Printing, publishing, and allied industries:														
Newspapers and periodicals.....	6.6	10.3	7.2	8.1	8.7	8.4	8.2	9.6	8.1	8.3	9.1	9.5	8.5	9.1
Bookbinding and related products.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	8.1	10.8	10.0	15.4	15.9	10.4	11.7	14.9	12.2	12.8	12.5
Miscellaneous printing and publishing.....	7.5	7.5	8.3	7.8	8.1	9.0	9.5	8.7	10.1	7.9	9.3	9.8	9.4	8.9
Chemicals and allied products:														
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	5.2	3.0	3.7	3.9	4.4	4.2	4.7	5.3	4.4	4.8	6.8	4.7	4.8	5.3
Plastics, except synthetic rubber.....	4.6	4.1	2.2	3.7	3.4	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.3	5.0	4.7	4.3	4.6
Synthetic rubber.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.3	2.8	1.1	2.8	1.1	2.9	.9	1.4	2.6	1.9	1.9
Synthetic fibers.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.1	3.6	3.5	1.7	2.3	2.5	3.1	2.3
Explosives.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.7	2.6	2.8	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.0	2.5
Miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals.....	4.2	7.5	5.4	5.6	5.1	4.6	4.7	7.4	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.9	5.1	4.2
Drugs and medicines.....	5.6	6.0	6.8	6.2	7.6	7.1	6.9	6.6	8.3	6.5	8.0	9.2	7.2	8.0
Soap and related products.....	8.5	8.8	7.1	8.1	6.4	7.4	8.6	8.2	8.2	7.9	9.3	7.8	8.1	8.2
Paints, pigments, and related products.....	10.7	14.7	10.8	12.1	10.2	9.6	10.8	8.4	10.2	10.0	11.0	10.0	9.7	10.2
Fertilizers.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	10.7	12.4	9.7	16.5	10.2	11.4	18.5	16.1	11.1	11.7	14.8
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	27.7	28.2	32.5	29.4	28.6	25.3	26.5	31.7	26.0	30.1	24.6	22.1	27.5	25.2
Compressed and liquefied gases.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	11.2	9.1	4.5	6.9	5.8	10.4	7.6	5.6	8.9	6.9	8.1
Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products.....	13.3	14.5	11.2	13.0	14.3	10.8	14.9	16.1	15.0	14.6	16.0	15.0	14.2	15.2
Rubber products:														
Tires and inner tubes.....	2.4	2.0	2.8	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.3
Rubber footwear.....	5.3	3.9	7.1	5.4	3.6	5.1	6.6	5.4	6.1	6.1	6.8	5.7	5.7	5.9
Miscellaneous rubber products.....	10.0	8.4	9.5	9.3	8.0	8.9	9.4	8.1	12.0	8.1	10.5	11.2	9.6	10.4
Leather and leather products:														
Leather tanning and finishing.....	24.6	18.2	19.5	20.7	25.1	23.4	27.3	22.4	23.4	18.5	27.1	23.2	24.1	23.8
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	18.3	20.5	21.4	16.3	17.2	19.2
Footwear (except rubber).....	7.8	6.7	7.8	7.4	8.3	7.7	9.1	8.8	7.6	8.2	8.5	9.1	8.3	8.6
Miscellaneous leather products.....	15.4	5.4	9.0	10.0	8.5	12.2	9.8	11.4	12.2	14.5	12.4	11.7	11.3	13.4
Stone, clay, and glass products:														
Glass and glass products.....	8.9	9.0	8.2	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.1	7.6	8.9	8.6	11.1	8.3	8.6	9.0
Structural clay products.....	30.2	31.2	28.8	30.1	30.5	28.6	37.1	29.6	29.6	27.4	35.8	36.2	31.5	32.9
Pottery and related products.....	11.4	15.8	22.2	16.4	11.1	9.9	13.1	15.5	11.5	17.0	16.7	15.8	12.6	16.6
Concrete, gypsum, and mineral wool.....	11.9	21.0	24.5	19.3	14.4	17.9	22.0	22.0	20.8	21.4	31.4	28.3	20.8	26.4
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	10.5	11.6	12.2	11.4	12.3	11.4	11.9	12.8	13.7	14.3	12.5	12.2	12.5	13.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE G-1. Injury-frequency rates¹ for selected manufacturing industries—Continued

Industry	1958 ²				First quarter	1957 ²				1956			Annual average	
	Second quarter					Fourth quarter	Third quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	Fourth quarter	Third quarter	Second quarter	1957 ²	1956
	Apr.	May	June	Quarter										
Primary metal industries:														
Blast furnaces and steel mills.....	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.5	3.9	4.5
Gray-iron and malleable foundries.....	16.9	21.5	23.4	20.6	22.1	21.2	25.7	26.2	24.2	27.1	30.5	28.5	24.8	28.9
Steel foundries.....	13.0	12.2	13.2	12.8	13.9	16.4	17.9	20.5	23.1	21.0	24.4	21.8	19.8	22.0
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and alloying.....	8.6	8.9	10.1	9.1	7.6	8.0	9.6	10.6	9.5	10.6	9.2	10.5	9.5	10.7
Nonferrous foundries.....	18.8	21.0	13.1	17.7	20.0	16.6	18.8	18.2	20.9	17.7	22.4	21.7	21.0	20.3
Iron and steel forgings.....	13.3	12.8	15.3	13.7	17.9	16.8	20.0	17.7	22.1	16.4	19.5	19.3	19.3	18.9
Wire drawing.....	14.3	12.5	12.9	13.3	12.1	13.0	11.2	15.9	14.5	10.8	16.2	14.5	13.8	13.4
Welded and heavy-riveted pipe.....	12.1	11.9	13.7	12.6	11.2	11.7	12.7	12.8	13.8	13.5	13.4	10.7	12.7	11.7
Cold-finished steel.....	7.0	9.3	3.8	6.7	7.8	11.2	12.6	12.6	13.7	12.3	13.6	15.9	12.5	15.1
Fabricated metal products:														
Tin cans and other tinware.....	6.9	4.0	4.8	5.2	5.1	4.9	7.3	5.8	6.1	8.0	7.2	6.9	6.1	7.0
Cutlery and edge tools.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	16.1	13.7	14.4	21.0	15.8	15.1	16.8	17.7	11.0	16.4	14.9
Handtools, files, and saws.....	14.2	13.8	14.1	14.1	13.3	12.6	12.3	16.1	16.6	18.0	17.8	18.3	14.5	17.8
Hardware.....	9.0	6.1	6.4	7.2	6.6	7.1	8.4	7.0	6.9	8.6	9.7	9.0	7.3	9.8
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	12.9	10.2	11.8	11.6	14.7	9.4	13.4	15.4	10.2	13.9	12.7	16.7	12.1	14.7
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus.....	10.3	12.6	16.6	13.1	15.7	14.1	16.4	16.0	13.4	15.2	18.9	14.3	15.0	15.8
Structural steel and ornamental metal work.....	19.7	18.3	19.4	19.2	21.7	17.7	20.3	22.8	23.5	22.4	23.1	22.4	21.5	22.9
Metal doors, sash, frame, and trim.....	15.9	15.9	19.8	17.3	18.3	19.4	25.8	16.8	16.7	19.4	15.9	17.0	19.5	16.0
Boiler-shop products.....	20.4	16.1	19.0	18.5	21.1	19.1	22.5	27.2	25.5	23.0	24.8	23.9	23.3	24.0
Sheet-metal work.....	14.4	17.7	20.8	17.6	19.9	16.6	20.8	17.4	23.6	22.4	26.7	21.3	19.6	23.1
Stamped and pressed metal products.....	7.4	8.0	9.3	8.2	9.9	10.0	11.9	10.9	10.1	10.9	11.1	10.2	10.9	11.0
Metal coating and engraving.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	19.3	17.7	15.9	17.8	16.8	17.6	20.0	25.2	15.5	17.0	20.7
Fabricated wire products.....	11.6	15.1	14.2	13.6	18.5	19.1	18.0	19.4	19.5	19.4	20.0	17.7	18.9	18.9
Metal barrels, drums, kegs, and pails.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	16.7	13.0	10.6	14.0	9.0	13.7	6.8	12.4	10.1	11.7	10.5
Steel springs.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	19.7	16.0	17.7	19.2	15.9	16.6	18.3	17.6	15.3	17.0	17.2
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	9.1	11.2	10.4	10.3	11.9	13.2	12.1	10.0	11.5	15.9	15.0	13.9	11.5	13.9
Screw-machine products.....	6.3	12.2	7.5	8.7	10.3	13.2	13.6	13.9	14.1	14.4	12.1	12.7	13.8	12.7
Fabricated metal products, not elsewhere classified.....	9.3	11.0	12.8	11.0	9.8	12.4	10.2	10.8	11.1	9.8	14.7	10.5	11.2	11.5
Machinery (except electrical):														
Engines and turbines.....	8.0	7.1	5.2	6.8	7.0	7.3	6.3	7.5	8.5	10.1	10.3	10.2	7.5	10.4
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	8.0	9.5	7.5	8.3	9.3	8.2	8.0	9.4	9.0	8.0	8.2	10.0	8.8	9.1
Construction and mining machinery.....	10.2	10.4	9.8	10.1	11.5	11.2	12.9	14.7	16.7	15.5	16.8	18.7	14.0	16.9
Metalworking machinery.....	7.5	6.5	6.8	6.9	8.4	7.6	9.4	10.1	10.5	10.3	10.5	10.5	9.6	10.6
Food-products machinery.....	8.8	7.4	11.1	9.0	10.4	8.5	14.4	15.7	13.1	14.8	16.9	14.0	12.8	14.7
Textile machinery.....	14.4	12.1	12.1	12.9	12.5	13.6	16.8	14.9	11.5	13.3	13.3	9.9	14.0	11.8
Miscellaneous special-industry machinery.....	9.8	15.5	16.2	13.8	13.9	12.0	14.2	16.5	17.2	14.4	16.6	17.7	15.3	16.3
Pumps and compressors.....	12.7	10.9	8.7	10.8	12.1	12.0	13.9	12.8	15.2	12.1	15.0	13.1	13.4	13.7
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors.....	12.2	10.1	15.5	12.6	10.2	11.0	13.9	15.6	16.0	16.0	16.5	16.4	14.4	16.2
Mechanical power-transmission equipment (except ball and roller bearings).....	11.0	10.1	9.9	10.3	9.4	11.2	12.0	13.6	13.6	12.5	13.6	16.6	12.7	14.5
Miscellaneous general industrial machinery.....	11.7	12.8	14.2	12.9	12.2	10.5	12.3	14.0	16.7	13.0	14.0	13.9	13.5	13.5
Commercial and household machinery.....	5.8	5.4	4.4	5.3	4.8	5.2	6.1	6.3	6.9	6.2	6.2	6.8	6.2	6.5
Valves and fittings.....	12.2	14.8	11.9	13.0	12.7	13.8	15.6	15.3	14.2	14.2	17.3	14.8	14.6	15.1
Fabricated pipe and fittings.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	15.1	12.9	19.2	21.9	18.1	18.7	15.5	13.1	17.0	19.6	16.2
Ball and roller bearings.....	5.0	10.4	11.8	9.0	7.8	8.4	9.1	8.1	8.3	11.4	10.8	10.3	8.4	10.9
Machine shops, general.....	10.6	9.1	10.7	10.1	10.7	11.4	15.7	14.5	14.5	11.9	14.0	15.2	14.2	14.1
Electrical machinery:														
Electrical industrial apparatus.....	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.7	5.0	4.6	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.7	6.3	5.5	6.1
Electrical appliances.....	5.1	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.3	5.4	6.5	5.7	5.0	5.7	4.7	6.1	5.7	5.9
Insulated wire and cable.....	9.6	16.4	11.7	12.5	6.5	9.2	9.4	9.6	10.6	10.3	13.7	12.7	9.9	12.6
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	4.1	5.0	2.6	3.9	4.3	3.7	4.3	4.8	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.3	4.2	3.4
Electric lamps (bulbs).....	(3)	(3)	(3)	3.0	2.8	3.2	2.6	4.0	3.3	3.2	2.6	4.0	3.3	3.3
Radios and related products.....	3.4	2.6	3.4	3.2	4.0	3.9	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.8	4.6	5.0	4.4	4.9
Radio tubes.....	1.6	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.5	3.1	2.4	1.9	3.1	2.1	2.7
Miscellaneous communication equipment.....	3.2	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.0	2.3	2.4	3.0	3.2	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.4
Batteries.....	9.0	8.7	13.5	10.3	10.9	12.5	11.3	10.3	10.9	12.7	11.6	9.3	11.2	11.3
Electrical products, not elsewhere classified.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	4.6	5.6	5.5	6.1	5.6	5.0	8.3	6.4	6.9	5.5	6.8
Transportation equipment:														
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers.....	4.6	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.5	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.2
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories.....	5.9	5.9	5.3	5.7	4.9	5.2	5.7	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.8	6.2
Aircraft.....	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.3	3.1	3.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.6
Aircraft parts.....	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.3	3.4	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.7	3.8	4.7
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	19.1	14.9	18.6	17.4	16.6	16.2	20.7	18.9	18.5	16.9	16.7	18.8	18.6	17.9
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	38.6	29.0	31.1	30.4	38.3	31.5	25.0	26.0	32.0	33.2	31.2
Railroad equipment.....	11.2	9.3	6.8	9.3	9.0	9.3	10.6	8.7	11.0	9.1	9.9	10.4	10.0	10.0
Instruments and related products:														
Scientific instruments.....	4.0	3.3	4.0	3.9	2.6	3.3	3.0	4.1	4.3	3.6	4.4	6.3	3.2	4.5
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	5.5	6.9	6.1	6.1	7.7	6.3	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.1	5.2	6.1	6.7	6.0
Optical instruments and lenses.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	5.3	6.6	4.3	4.6	6.1	4.7	4.2	4.1	4.7	5.0	4.1
Medical instruments and supplies.....	12.8	8.7	5.2	9.0	9.4	5.5	8.1	7.0	6.5	4.7	10.0	7.6	6.7	7.5
Photographic equipment and supplies.....	3.6	5.5	5.2	4.8	3.7	4.8	5.4	5.3	5.3	4.8	6.3	6.7	5.2	5.8
Watches and clocks.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	6.1	5.5	8.4	6.8	6.1	7.8	6.6	5.4	6.8	7.3	5.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:														
Paving and roofing materials.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	6.0	8.1	10.2	6.6	6.4	11.2	7.3	8.3	10.1	8.7	8.3
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	5.8	5.3	5.5	5.6	6.1	6.4	8.5	6.8	6.9	7.3	5.3	6.4	7.3	6.8
Fabricated plastics products.....	11.2	10.0	16.0	12.4	14.6	13.3	18.0	10.9	12.2	14.9	15.2	13.1	13.4	14.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	11.1	9.3	10.1	10.2	12.0	11.2	13.9	11.6	10.6	11.5	11.8	13.3	11.8	12.5
Ordinance and accessories.....	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	4.4	5.6	5.0	4.4	5.5	5.6	4.6	5.1

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

² Rates are preliminary and subject to revision when final annual averages become available.

³ Insufficient data to warrant presentation of average.

NOTE: These data are compiled in accordance with the American Standard Method of Recording and Measuring Work Injury Experience, approved by the American Standards Association, 1954.

Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954). SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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