

Monthly Labor Review

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JANUARY 1959 VOL. 82 NO.

1

Construction in the 1958 Economy

Labor Force Problems—Current and Prospective

Earnings and Employment of Merchant Seamen

Paid Holidays in Major Contracts, 1958

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor-in-Chief*
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Journal of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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The Labor Month in Review

LABOR LEGISLATION PROPOSALS from many sources were made with the seating of the 86th Congress. The President's State of the Union Message, on January 10, asked for more than "half-hearted" laws to safeguard union treasuries against misuse of funds; to protect "the rights and freedoms" of union members; to advance "true and responsible collective bargaining"; and to protect "the public and innocent third parties" from such practices as boycotting and blackmail picketing.

Amendment of the Employment Act of 1946 was also asked "to make it clear that Government intends . . . to protect the buying power of the dollar."

The United Automobile Workers on January 5 offered a six-point program which would provide aid to depressed areas (emphasizing Detroit); increase and extend the duration of unemployment insurance on the basis of Federal standards; extend Federal aid to school construction; promote industrial redevelopment; increase the Federal minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour; and boost Social Security benefits and cover recipients with hospital and surgical care.

SECRETARY OF LABOR James P. Mitchell on January 3 announced a labor-management meeting to conduct "a reappraisal" of the Railway Labor Act, "in view of the recent strike activity." He pointed out that "it may well be that all that is required is more realistic bargaining." Strikes have hit several airlines in recent months, with those against Capital (settled November 20 after 5 weeks), Eastern, and American of especially long duration. Some of the prestrike negotiations had been in progress for 32 months.

The Eastern strike began November 24 and ended New Year's Eve. Maintenance employees, represented by the Machinists, had struck simultaneously with the Flight Engineers, but settled earlier. The new contract for the engineers

presumably gave job security assurance by not requiring flight engineers on jet airliners to be qualified pilots, provided salary increases (about \$1,368 a month on jets when introduced), established the agency shop, and liberalized the contributory pension plan. A jurisdictional dispute with the Air Line Pilots Association has long existed, with the Pilots insisting on a third pilot in the cockpit of jets. Eastern agreed to make the engineer a fourth cockpit crewman. The Pilots, not on strike, agreed to the compromise, which provided a third pilot plus an engineer.

Similar jurisdictional issues, as well as salary and flight time demands, were a factor in the Pilots' strike against American Airlines on December 20. Settlement was reached on January 11. Salary increases were granted, but flight-time maximums were unchanged. The Eastern provision for a third pilot plus an engineer on jets was included.

Continental Airlines agreed with the Air Line Stewards and Stewardesses Association (a subsidiary of the Pilots) to pay a wage differential to attendants on jet planes, with salaries ranging up to \$422.50 a month. No strike occurred. (Earlier, the company had announced the industry's first hiring of a Negro pilot for a scheduled passenger plane.)

Earlier, both United and Western airlines, under wage reopener clauses in their contracts with the Machinists, revised scales upward to conform with recently gained increases for mechanics on other lines. Contracts were also extended for 1 year. Expiration for United is now October 1, 1960, and Western, March 1, 1961.

PREHOLIDAY STRIKES crippled the seasonal advertising of nearly a score of newspapers. In New York City, a 19-day walkout of a deliverers' union began December 9 and closed all general daily newspapers. Settlement was made substantially on the basis of the publishers' initial offer (a 2-stage package worth \$7 a week spread over 2 years). Estimates of wage and revenue loss ran as high as \$50 million.

Nine newspapers of the Booth chain in Michigan were closed November 25 by the International Typographical Union, the Stereotypers, and the American Newspaper Guild (the latter two unions were involved only in Grand Rapids) over wage issues. Settlements varied in terms and in time,

with the two contracts at Grand Rapids signed last, on December 31.

Wage increases of from \$8 to \$14 a week (spread over 2 years) plus a shorter workweek were agreed to after a Newspaper Guild strike of 3 days against the Washington Star. Craftsmen of the printing trades refused to cross the Guild's picket lines, forcing suspension of publication.

Anthracite coal miners, represented by the United Mine Workers, will receive \$1 a day more (soft-coal miners had won \$2), higher vacation pay, and a rise of 20 cents a ton royalty payment to the welfare and retirement fund under terms of a January 14 agreement.

In Canada, the end of the year brought an end to the 87-day strike by the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (Ind.) against International Nickel Co. Terms of the 3-year contract give employees a 1-percent raise as of January 2, plus 2- and 3-percent increases the second and third years. A \$25 Christmas bonus was also included.

The United Automobile Workers also gave a Christmas bonus (\$20) to certain members affected by stoppages during the Christmas season. Walk-outs were at the settlement stage on January 16 at International Harvester and Electric Auto-Lite plants. On December 19, Chrysler and the UAW compromised a dispute over work standards, and production of 1959 models was resumed.

STRIKE BENEFITS are not necessarily subject to Federal income tax, a United States circuit court of appeals ruled on December 23 in Chicago. The decision, which did not have general applicability, reversed a District Court decision involving a UAW Kohler local striker in holding that strike benefits paid in kind by a union were substantially in the same category as public assistance payments.

A 7-2 U. S. Supreme Court verdict on December 15 held that National Labor Relations Board certification of bargaining unit representation can be appealed to the Federal district courts. Judicial review had previously been limited to Board decisions respecting unfair labor practice cases. The case involved a group of Westinghouse engineers who had protested inclusion of nonprofessional workers in their bargaining group.

On January 12, the Court declared that Florida State Courts lacked authority to enjoin (in the absence of violence justifying use of police power)

the 1955 picketing by Miami hotel workers. Even though the NLRB had refused to exercise its exclusive authority in the case, the matter lay within the Board's jurisdiction. The ruling was related to the Court's November 24 holding that the Board could not waive jurisdiction over the hotel industry as such.

DONALD C. RARICK, the rank-and-file member of the United Steelworkers of America who ran a surprisingly strong race for the union's presidency in 1957 and led an organized protest against a dues increase, was overwhelmingly exonerated by his local union of dual unionism charges. He is the fifth dues increase protest leader to be cleared of such charges.

New York City police officials and public opinion blew the whistle on Teamster President James R. Hoffa's plans to organize policemen as part of a proclaimed nationwide drive to unionize public employees. Hoffa's local organizer had threatened to halt all deliveries to police stations after the police commissioner forbade unionization of the force.

By the end of the year, all former AFL and CIO State bodies except New Jersey and Pennsylvania had merged. Idaho, on December 16, was the most recent. Merger discussions were under way by three postal unions—the Letter Carriers, the Mail Handlers, and the Postal Transport Association. Combined membership is a claimed 150,000.

The International Jewelry Workers Union, by its own request, on December 31 was placed under trusteeship of the AFL-CIO. Joseph Morris, president, and Hyman J. Powell, secretary-treasurer, resigned. Various charges have been made against officials of the union, including exploitation of Puerto Rican workers in New York City through signing of substandard wage agreements.

Whether the AFL-CIO will welcome the International Longshoremen's Association as a prodigal stepson will be decided at the Executive Council meeting of the Federation, scheduled for Puerto Rico in mid-February. The ILA was expelled from the old AFL in 1953 for permitting racketeers in positions of influence. A request for affiliation has been filed by the ILA, which has succeeded in dominating East and Gulf coast longshore unionization despite a rival organization established by the AFL-CIO.

Construction in the 1958 Economy

DOROTHY K. NEWMAN*

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY played a leading role in sharpening and deepening the 1957-58 recession, but has been as influential in contributing to recovery. This is in contrast with the experience of the previous two recessions of 1948-50 and 1953-55, when construction lent strength almost throughout the length of the cycle. (See chart 1.)

The Down Phase

Recent economic literature is replete with descriptions and discussions of the many faceted decline that became evident in the summer of 1957—and broadened in subsequent months—the drop in industrial production, employment, hours of work, and earnings; the rise in unemployment; and the reduction in manufacturing and trade inventories and sales plus the edging off in consumer expenditures; the cutbacks in installment purchasing; and the decline in business loans and interest rates, as bank reserves loosened and a policy of credit ease was pursued. The momentum in the business downswing in 1957-58, as in the two earlier recessions, was furnished by the durable-goods sector of the economy, and most notably by the automobile industry and its associated producers, suppliers, and distributors.

The 1957-58 drop in construction appears on the face to mirror the general decline. The outward signs, however, are misleading. In the first place, a substantial part of the drop in new construction activity was caused by widespread

storms and intense cold during February and March.¹ Besides, not all types of construction trended lower during the downswing (on a seasonally adjusted basis), and for most of those which did, the recession was a neutral, incidental, or, at most, an accelerating influence. In some cases, easier money market conditions in the down phase may be credited with having stimulated construction of some types, such as certain State and local public works and Federal housing for the armed services under the Capehart provisions of the National Housing Act. For projects which take a relatively long time to complete, such as large, private industrial and commercial structures and many highway, public utility, and Federal military and conservation projects, the trend, either up or down, during this past business downturn was determined well before the summer of 1957, when the recession is recognized to have begun. In short, there was no concerted falling off in construction activity which reflected a change in the economic climate, although the construction decline which occurred clearly intensified the economic downswing and gave early impetus to it. The drop in construction activity resulted from a combination of diverse influences, including the severe winter weather, which, when they converged, caused a slump coinciding with the business recession.

Private Nonresidential Building. The decline in contract awards for private industrial building in 1957, when expenditures on new plant were at their peak, resulted in the sharp drop in work underway in 1958. Although the contract-awards downtrend was accelerated during 1957-58 by dwindling markets and increasingly excessive capacity in some lines, the decline had already set in when the 1957 crest in construction underway was reached, and plans were then being

*Of the Division of Construction Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
¹ Although large segments of the statistical series that measure the dollar value of new construction put in place are insensitive to unusual weather conditions, because they are derived by phasing the total value of contracts awarded over a defined construction period (in a priori proportions) by month, others are derived partially or totally from information on actual progress of the work. Among the latter are most Federal and federally aided construction projects, all of which showed a much greater than seasonal decline during the winter. In addition, extreme weather conditions slow down applications for building permits (see p. 4), and the start of construction in non-permit-issuing places. Both housing starts and outlays for new dwelling units, which are derived from information from these sources, dropped much more sharply than usual during the 1958 winter season. See Construction Volume and Costs, 1915-56, A Statistical Supplement to Construction Review, Derivation of the Estimates, Appendix B.

curtailed.² Similarly, if contracts trend upward in 1959, as many expect, the effect on the value of work put in place in 1959 will be small and will be felt most in construction activity in subsequent years.

On the other hand, in the trough of the recession, during the second quarter of 1958, a rise in store and mercantile building was foreshadowed by an increase in contract awards, although work put in place had dropped off between November 1957 and February 1958. Influential in this instance were easier credit conditions, born of the economic downturn, in addition to the marketing needs of growing suburban communities and customers drawn to the Nation's improved and expanded highways.

Office building continued to rise throughout the business lull, but has since declined as large projects begun in 1956, and in some cases earlier, were being completed. Relatively few new structures were begun in 1958, so that a decline in work underway is forecast for 1959.³

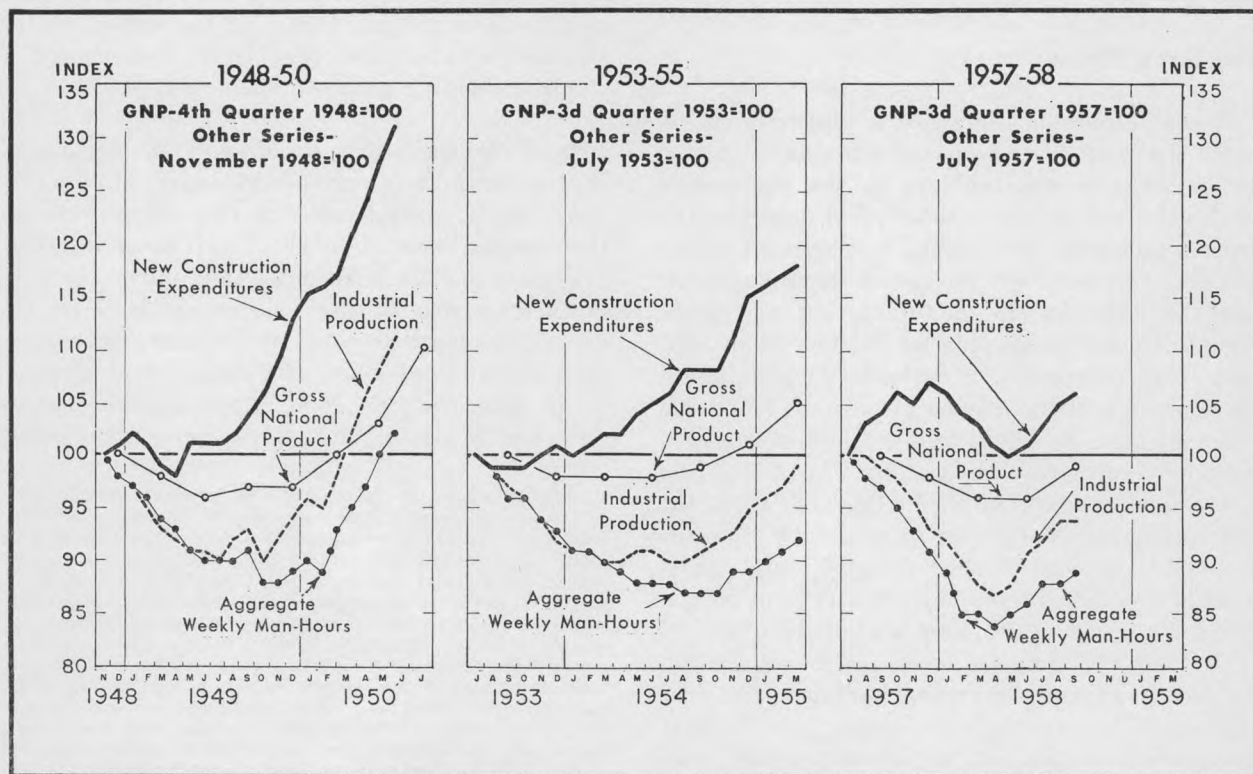
Public Construction. Sharply rising public bond sales between 1957 and mid-1958, when the cost of financing was favorable, supported substantial gains in hospital construction last year. Moreover, outlays for other types of State and local public construction were sustained by the backlog of need for administrative and public service or community facilities for growing populations and requirements for other facilities, such as ports to connect with the St. Lawrence Seaway in the Great Lakes States.

Substantial cutbacks in military and other Federal works contracts during 1957 induced a decline in federally financed construction underway during the recession downtrend. The Senate Concurrent Resolutions of March 1958, urging acceleration of civil public works and military construction programs, and efforts of executive

² For a discussion of the ponderous nature of the long construction cycle, and of short-term movements in construction, see V. Lewis Bassie, *Economic Forecasting* (New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1958), pp. 303-322.

³ See *Outlook for New Construction in 1959* (in *Construction Review*, December 1958, pp. 4-7).

Chart 1. Significant Economic Indicators in 3 Recessions, Seasonally Adjusted



Source: New construction expenditures and aggregate weekly man-hours (covering mining, contract construction, and manufacturing), Bureau of

Labor Statistics; industrial production, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System; gross national product, U. S. Department of Commerce.

departments earlier in the year to expand construction under existing authority to spend were unable to reverse the trend immediately. A change in policy, however, inspired by the first Russian satellite launched in October 1957 and by the deepening recession, prevented a more precipitate downtrend, and helped to support the later economic recovery. However, contract awards for Federal construction failed to rise above the levels of the fourth quarter of 1957 until March 1958. (See upper panel of chart 2.)

In view of the large amount of Federal aid contributed to highway programs, the rise in the amount of road construction, particularly in the first half of 1958, was disappointing. This was the result not only of poor weather conditions, but also of a chain of events which had their beginning upon passage of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956. The interstate highway program initiated by this act in effect supplanted most projected toll highways, and plans for a number of these projects were abandoned in 1956.⁴ In that year, a substantial amount of work was underway on about nine major toll turnpikes. Few were begun, however, in 1956, and only one was started in 1957—the Illinois system. The latter, as well as 2 or 3 important extensions under construction in 1958 have been completed, or virtually so.

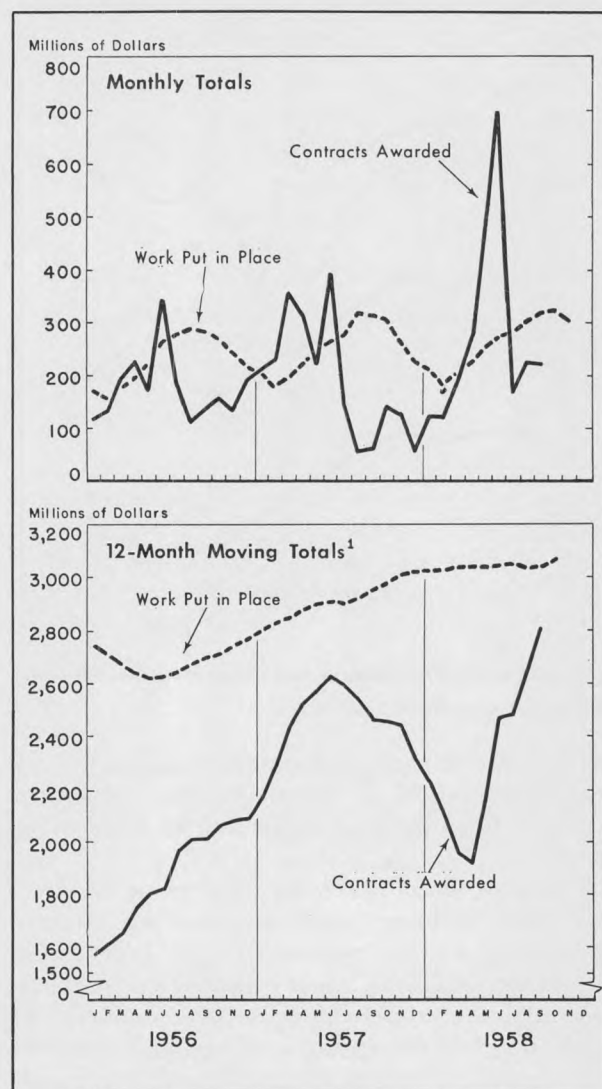
The \$400-million drop in toll-road work in 1958 about equaled the decline in State contributions for highway work in 1958. Matching funds used on the Federal-aid program, both the interstate and regular programs, rose by about as much as the decline in money spent on State and local roads financed independently with tax-derived funds. Thus, except for the reduction in toll-road work, State contributions to highway programs were about the same in 1957 and 1958. Total highway expenditures, however, were up about \$380 million (all in Federal funds) in 1958, against \$550 million in 1957,⁵ and most of the rise took place in the latter half of the year.

Residential Building. About two-fifths of the decline in the dollar value of new construction put in place from the fourth quarter of 1957 to the first quarter of 1958 was in residential building.

⁴ For a more complete discussion of the toll-road movement in relation to the new highway program, see L. Jay Atkinson and Edmond L. Kanwit, *Economic Aspects of the New Highway Program* (in *Survey of Current Business*, December 1956, pp. 19-25).

⁵ Based on revised unpublished estimates for 1956.

Chart 2. Federally Owned Construction—Value of Contracts Awarded and Work Put in Place, 1956-58

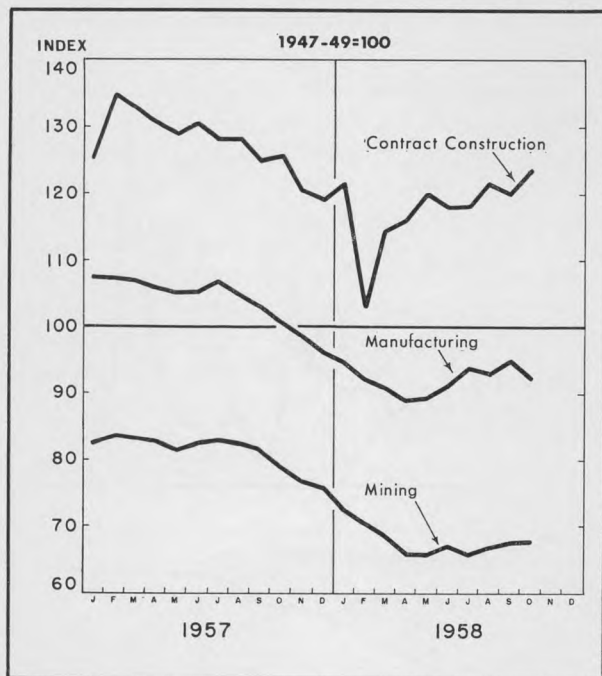


¹ Total for 12 months ending in month of reference.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and U. S. Department of Commerce.

It will be argued that surely here is seen the influence of the recession, particularly consumers' reluctance to invest in new housing and builders' reluctance to undertake many additional projects in an uncertain market. There is little doubt that the recession must have had some impact, since data on housing starts, when related to information for a large group of labor market areas, show that declines in the early part of the year tended to be steepest in areas in which unemployment was greatest. In attempting to appraise how much of

Chart 3. Seasonally Adjusted Indexes of Aggregate Weekly Man-Hours in Contract Construction, Manufacturing, and Mining, 1957-58



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

the decrease was due to economic conditions, however, it becomes clear that the business downturn may not have been as important as some other factors.

There is ample evidence, for instance, that residential building permit activity was greatly affected by the severe weather. February, with rare exceptions, even when construction is sliding generally, shows some increase over January, as a harbinger of the spring and summer construction season. The unusual drop in building-permit activity for all building construction, but particularly in housing, between January and February 1958, was in large part a reflection of the abnormal cold and widespread storms. About two-thirds of all dwelling units authorized by permits in any month are begun in that month, so that a drop in permits authorized has a substantial effect on housing starts and on work put in place in any period. Although permit activity rebounded in March, the February and March totals were the only ones in 1958 to show a decrease from the previous year. This was not true of January or April, for example, when all other economic indi-

cators were still lagging, but just of the months when weather conditions were extreme. The freakish nature of the construction slump is particularly well illustrated by comparing the trend in aggregate weekly man-hours in contract construction (seasonally adjusted),⁶ with the same measure in other industry groups (chart 3).

In general, financing for housing begun in February and March had been arranged several months before. The backlog of mortgage commitments for Government-assisted housing, which is the most volatile segment of the housing market, increased in the fall of 1957 and declined only moderately in the following winter. Yet, in February and March, the seasonally adjusted annual rate of housing starts fell well below the million mark, which had been the approximate level for 7 months before, and the level to which the rate rebounded immediately after.

To be sure, dwelling units represented by requests for Veterans Administration appraisals were at unusually low levels in the latter months of 1957, foreshadowing a decline in winter starts under the VA guaranty program. At the same time, however, the number of dwelling units for which applications had been filed for FHA-insured loans were higher than comparable 1956 figures. Both trends can be traced directly to elements in the financing and credit structure of the period. The cost of credit continued high almost throughout 1957. The first notable decline was in December. The maximum permissible interest rate on VA-guaranteed mortgages was unchanged (4½ percent) until April 1958, when the Emergency Housing Act of 1958 was passed, and the interest rate was raised to 4¾ percent. On the other hand, the maximum statutory interest on FHA-insured mortgages was raised to 5¼ percent by the Housing Act of 1957 in August of that year, whereupon applications for these mortgages rose strikingly, and applications for VA appraisals slumped coincidentally, and did not rise again until after the 1958 Emergency Housing Act was passed. Housing begun under conventional financing increased slowly but steadily during and beyond the 1957-58 winter, certainly revealing no marked weakness in the housing market.

The downtrend in housing starts under Government-assisted programs in the fall and winter of

⁶ These data are not available by type of construction.

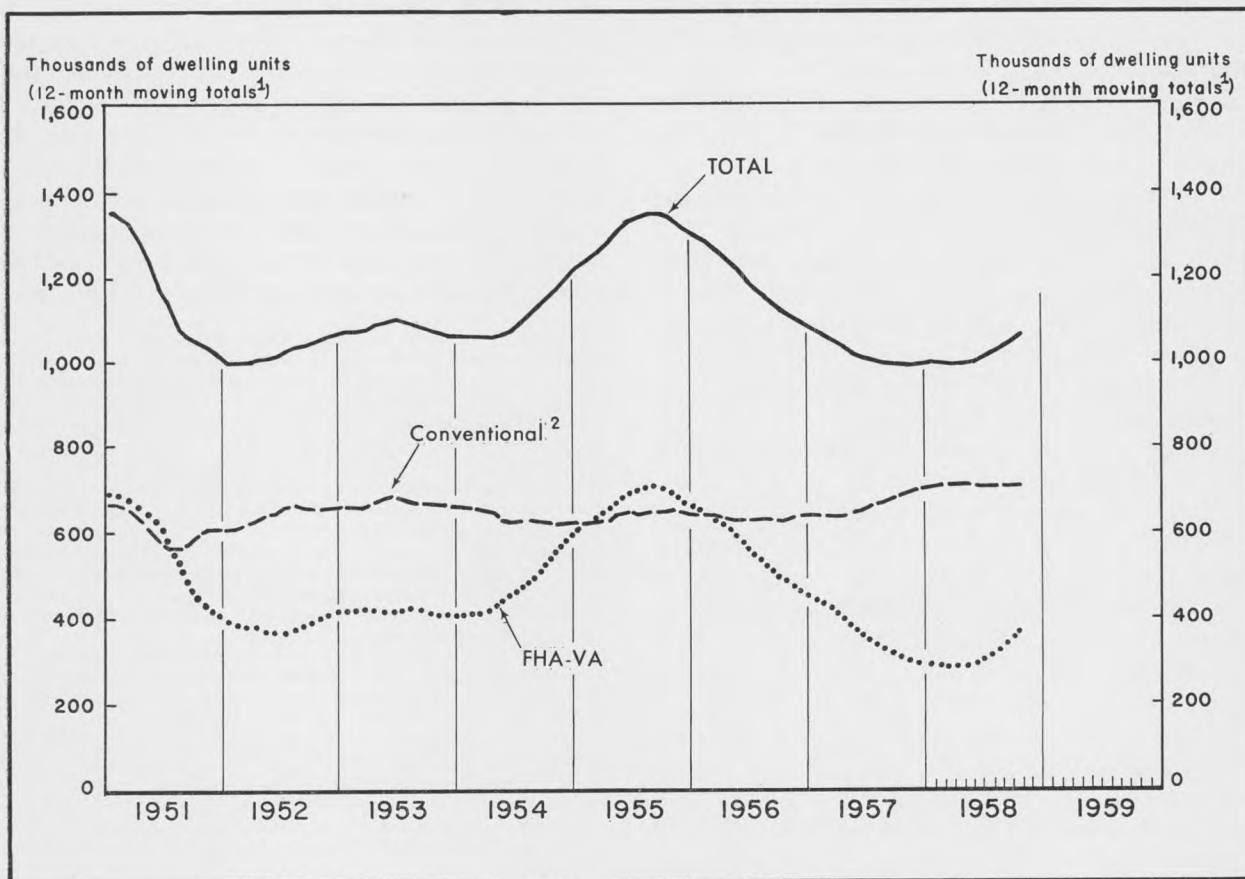
1957-58 may in fact be seen as an extension of the longer term decline which began in the latter half of 1955, when the money market tightened. It is well illustrated in chart 4, which smooths erratic monthly fluctuations by presenting the data in terms of 12-month moving totals. It is apparent also that the rise in conventionally financed housing during periods of credit stringency, when Government-assisted mortgages with relatively fixed return lose attractiveness, was fully as great during the last half of 1957, when the recession was underway, as in 1951-53 when the economy was booming.

The decline since 1955 in residential building, and, consistent with this, the downtrend in the

physical volume of all new construction put in place, is reflected in the U. S. Department of Commerce composite index of construction-materials production. Between the summer of 1957 and early 1958, that index fell from a short plateau. but this downswing appears to have been the continuation of one which began in the spring of 1956, following the reversal in housing activity. However, in the case of the production of iron and steel products used most extensively in industrial and other heavy construction, the trend has more closely followed movements in industrial expansion and the economy generally, revealing the ups and downs of boom, recession, and recovery. In contrast, the general decline in cement production since mid-1956 was much less than for most other materials, because of the strength of the highway expansion since 1956.⁷

⁷ Seasonal Adjustment of the Construction Materials Output Indexes (in Construction Review, January 1959, pp. 9-14).

Chart 4. New Private Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, 1951-58



¹ Total for 12 months ending in month of reference.

² Includes all new dwelling units without Government-assisted financing. Source: FHA-VA—basic data from Federal Housing Administration and

Veterans Administration except January-April 1951 which reflect 1950 estimates for VA housing starts prepared by the Housing and Home Finance Agency; total and conventional—Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Up Phase

Preceded by rising contract awards, building-permit activity, and housing starts, the value of new construction put in place began to increase strongly in May 1958, along with most other economic indicators, and contributed substantial momentum to the business upturn. The Federal Reserve System index of industrial production, which by October 1958 had regained over 60 percent of the ground lost since the peak month in 1957, was extensively supported, beginning in the spring, by industries responding to the rise in construction—for example, furniture and fixtures; lumber and products; and stone, clay, and glass products. The index of construction materials production rallied in March and has proceeded upward. Even the tone of wholesale prices as measured by the BLS Wholesale Price Index was maintained to a considerable extent by the strength of prices for construction materials and machinery. In fact, in reviewing the effect on the total economy, it can be said that the forceful upward trend in construction helped greatly to offset the weakness still manifest in the automobile industry during the fall of 1958.

Contract construction employment in October 1958 was within 2 percent of the October 1957 level, and had recovered more than any other industry group, in terms of aggregate weekly man-hours. The value of new construction put in place was at record levels during the latter months of 1958,⁸ and by the close of the year, private housing starts had catapulted to 1,300,000 dwelling units, on a seasonally adjusted annual rate basis—the highest since 1955.

Almost all types of construction except private industrial plant and office building, were heading up in the latter half of 1958, but construction of new housing and highways were chiefly responsible for the over-the-year gain in the dollar value of new construction put in place. Both were spurred by legislative action early in 1958—the Emergency Housing Act of 1958 and the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1958.

Supported by easing credit conditions as well as by provisions of the Emergency Housing Act,⁹ applications for FHA-insured private mortgage

loans soared to levels reached in the very active housing years, 1954–55. These loans had the advantage not only of a special assistance fund under the Federal National Mortgage Association, at attractive prices, but of a reasonably competitive interest rate. Applications for VA appraisals also rose substantially, but not as spectacularly as the FHA applications. Private housing starts moved sharply upward in response. Public housing for military personnel begun under the Capehart provisions of the National Housing Act jumped 50 percent in 1958. Together, all new private and public housing accounted for a \$1-billion rise in the value of new construction put in place between 1957 and 1958, almost offsetting the more than \$1-billion decline in private industrial building.

Effects of the 1958 Federal-Aid Highway Act as an antirecession measure were not as clear as those of the Emergency Housing Act. Only about \$135 million that was spent in 1958 is traceable to the special Federal-aid program authorized by the 1958 act.¹⁰ Nevertheless, this sum was large enough to account for one-third of the rise in expenditures for new highways in 1958, since broad extension of work on the interstate system, and on other Federal-aid highway work during the year was substantially counterbalanced by the sharp drop in toll-road construction. Actually, through the Federal-aid highway

⁸ In general, man-hours have lagged behind the rise in production, but in the case of construction, it should be emphasized also that the measures for employment and new construction activity cover different segments of construction activity. See Noncomparability of Statistics on Contract Construction Employment and the Value of New Construction Put in Place (in *Construction Review*, March 1955, pp. 7–9).

⁹ The features of this law which had the most influence on construction in 1958 were those (1) extending the VA home loan program for 2 years, (2) raising interest rates on VA-guaranteed and FHA-insured military (Capehart) home mortgages, (3) lowering downpayments on FHA-insured sales-housing loans, and, most particularly, (4) setting up a \$1 billion special assistance fund under the Federal National Mortgage Association for purchase at par of Government-backed loans of \$13,500 or less on new houses. In addition, the former 2-percent minimum downpayment on VA loans was eliminated by administrative regulation.

For more detail on this and other legislation and for information on regulations affecting construction in 1958, see various issues of *Construction Review*, Vol. 4. See also *Review of 1958 Legislation and Regulations Affecting Construction* (in *Construction Review*, November 1958, pp. 43–44).

¹⁰ The chief features of the 1958 legislation were: (1) Authorization of substantial increases for the regular Federal-aid program, with the Federal Government bearing the major share of the cost of projects for which work on contracts, awarded by December 1, 1958, were to be completed by December 1, 1959; and (2) suspension, for fiscal years 1959 and 1960, of the limitation of Federal expenditures for Federal-aid highways to moneys in the Highway Trust Fund.

program alone, Federal funds accounted for most of the 1958 rise in expenditures for new public construction (\$750 million out of \$873 million).

The chief public works measures passed during 1958 were: (1) The 1958 Supplemental Defense Appropriation Act (February) which authorized expenditures for Air Force installations, especially aircraft warning facilities, aircraft dispersal bases, and missile installations; (2) the Senate Concurrent Resolutions (March), calling for acceleration of civil and public works and military construction programs; (3) the Public Works Appropriation Act (September) which provided record funds for the Corps of Engineers; and (4) the omni-

bus rivers and harbors legislation (July). Much of this legislation reflected the 1958 policy of expanding needed public construction to help stem the tide of unemployment. Federal contract awards rose markedly, but because of the long lead time in getting work underway, 1958 expenditures on federally owned military and civil projects barely exceeded those in 1957. The most that can be said is that the resurgence of Federal contract awards in mid-1958, in addition to substantial increases in 1956 and early 1957, prevented a slide in 1958 Federal construction on account of contract cutbacks in the latter half of 1957.

Clerical Salaries in New York City Since 1948

FREDERICK W. MUELLER*

THE UNIQUE IMPORTANCE of New York City as a labor market for office employees and the increasing proportion of such workers in the Nation's labor force give trends in salaries and working conditions of office workers in that area particular significance. The preeminence of the New York labor market is such that it accounted for 26 percent of the office clerical workers in the 19 major labor markets in which the Bureau of Labor Statistics conducted occupational wage and salary surveys in the winter of 1957-58.¹ This is due partly to the city's being the locale of a disproportionately large share of corporate headquarters and consequently having an unusual concentration of clerical workers (30 percent of all employees within the scope of the survey in New York City). This article brings together some of the principal findings from annual surveys of office salaries and related practices by the Bureau in the New York area since 1948. These reveal the major changes and movements that have occurred over the decade, even though direct year-to-year comparisons cannot in all instances be made, particularly for the years prior to 1951.

Earnings Trends

From 1948 to 1958, average salaries of women clerical workers in New York City rose 60 percent.² (See chart.) For the same period, the New York City Consumer Price Index advanced 18 percent. Although the CPI relates to a much broader population group than the salary data, the wide disparity in the rates of change clearly indicates

that the real salaries of women clerical workers have significantly increased.

There was little correspondence between the movements of the New York City CPI and the salary index for women clerical workers in that area during the decade. The CPI was relatively stable except during the Korean conflict, and in the period between mid-1956 and the summer of 1958. The salary index, in contrast, followed a steady upward trend, with year-to-year changes ranging up to 5.8 percent. The smallest increase, 3.4 percent, took place between February 1949 and February 1950, a period when business activity generally was slack.

The advance in the salaries of women clerical workers has approximated the movement of wages for blue-collar workers in New York City since 1952, the first year for which comparisons can be made. The nature of the available data makes comparisons valid only within fairly broad limits. From 1952 to 1958, the level of average straight-time hourly earnings³ for skilled plant maintenance workers and unskilled plant workers⁴ in the New York City area, based on the occupational wage surveys, increased by 30 and 31 percent, respectively. The index of women's clerical salaries, for the same period, rose 31 percent.

* Of the New York Regional Office, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

¹ The Bureau surveyed occupational earnings and related wage benefits on an areawide basis in these 19 areas: Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Newark-Jersey City, New Orleans, New York City, Philadelphia, Portland (Oreg.), St. Louis, San Francisco-Oakland, and Seattle. The results of the surveys were published as BLS Bull. 1224-1 to 19 (for the individual areas, with New York City being 1224-15) and 1224-20 (the forthcoming summary for all areas).

The surveys covered 6 broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation (except railroads), communications, and other public utilities—hereinafter referred to as public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate—hereinafter referred to as finance; and selected service industries. Municipally owned utilities were excluded, as well as other government-operated establishments. Coverage was limited to establishments with 51 or more workers, except in 10 of the largest areas where the minimum size was 101 employees for manufacturing, public utilities, and retail trade.

² See chart footnote for time periods used as reference points.

The change in salaries is based on indexes of salaries for a standard work-week, computed as a byproduct of the BLS occupational wage surveys. For a detailed explanation of the method used, see Occupational Wage Survey, New York, N. Y., April 1956, BLS Bull. 1188-17 (p. 3). Men clerical workers are included in the surveys but not on a sufficiently comprehensive basis to justify the preparation of a separate index.

³ Excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

⁴ These plant worker groups consist of employees in maintenance, power plant, custodial, and material movement occupations.

Each year, all establishments in the sample are asked to provide information for both plant and office workers. However, some establishments have office workers only; others, plant workers only; the remainder, varying combinations of both.

Considering the many differences in the nature and conditions of employment between manual workers and women clerical workers, this degree of parallelism is striking.

A considerably broader comparison can be made by utilizing the Bureau's regular series on gross average hourly earnings for production and related workers in manufacturing. For the period 1948 through April 1958, gross average hourly earnings in the New York City area increased 39 percent, compared with 60 percent for the women clerical workers, as shown on the chart. Part of the difference in movement lies in the nature of the series. The clerical worker index is based on straight-time earnings of workers in a constant list of selected occupations and data from large establishments only. The factory worker index, in contrast, is based on the gross earnings of all production workers on the payrolls of establishments of all sizes. A larger part of the lag in factory earnings in the New York labor market can be traced to New York City's vast garment industry, which in April 1958 employed about 253,000 workers (29 percent of the city's factory employment). It employs relatively few office clerical workers and is largely composed of small units which are categorically excluded from the wage surveys. This industry showed only a 22-percent increase in gross average hourly earnings from 1950 (when industry data became available) to April 1958, compared with 34 percent for all factory production workers in the area over the same period. But even excluding the garment industry, the increase in hourly earnings in manufacturing [in the 1950-58 period] would have been only 41 percent, whereas clerical worker salaries rose 46 percent.

Two broad generalizations can tentatively be advanced on long-term changes in the wage position of clerical workers relative to other employee groups in New York City. First, within the framework of the Bureau's series of community wage surveys, the trend in salaries of clerical workers and that in wages of selected groups of plant workers are strikingly alike. Second, clerical

salaries have moved ahead at a more rapid rate than hourly earnings of factory production workers, particularly those in the apparel industries.

Variations Among Industries

Pay levels for office workers are generally higher in manufacturing than in nonmanufacturing industries in New York City, as in most areas. The April 1958 occupational wage survey in New York showed the nonmanufacturing levels to be consistently lower for all 10 occupations presented in table 1.⁵ Within the nonmanufacturing segment they were by no means homogeneous, however. The salary level in public utilities was close to or above manufacturing in 9 of the 10 occupations. This situation was also true for wholesale trade in most occupations. Retail trade and finance were consistently below manufacturing, in the approximate magnitude of 10 percent in a majority of occupations. The pattern of service industries was mixed, due in part to the extremely broad scope of this category, which includes businesses as diverse as power laundries and advertising agencies.

Comparable data on industry variations are not available over the 10-year period. A somewhat similar analysis based on the 1954 survey⁶ revealed about the same relationships.

TABLE 1. *Indexes of pay levels for 10 office clerical occupations in nonmanufacturing industries, New York City, April 1958*

[Manufacturing pay levels in each occupation=100]

Occupation	Nonmanufacturing industry					
	Total	Public utilities ²	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance ³	Services
MEN						
Clerks, accounting, class A	96	107	97	90	92	94
Office boys	99	101	103	92	98	95
Tabulating-machine operators	95	113	103	89	90	101
WOMEN						
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	92	104	104	97	89	102
Clerks, file, class B	91	99	96	87	88	94
Secretaries	94	105	95	91	94	91
Stenographers, general	93	97	97	92	90	96
Switchboard operators	92	99	97	85	92	88
Typist, class A	89	92	95	88	86	92
Typist, class B	92	99	100	90	89	98

⁵ The 7 numerically most important occupations for which data for women were obtained and 3 representative occupations in which substantial numbers of men were employed.

⁶ Wage Differences and Establishment Practices, 17 Labor Markets, 1953-54, BLS Bull. 1173 (p. 15). See also Wage Differences Among Labor Markets, 1953-54 (in Monthly Labor Review, October 1954, pp. 1090-1096).

¹ Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond Counties, N. Y.

² Transportation (excluding railroads), communications, and other public utilities.

³ Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Many factors contribute to the salary differentials among different business groupings. The New York situation is further accentuated by the location there of an unusually large number of central offices. These offices generally pay higher salaries than business as a whole. For example, in the 1954 survey, where central office average salaries for clerical occupations were published separately, they led the overall average in 17 out of 21 instances where comparisons could be made and lagged but once. Most frequently their levels were \$1.50 to \$4 a week higher. Since typically, but by no means exclusively, these are the home offices of manufacturing enterprises, they contribute to the general manufacturing differential.

Interoccupational Variations

Average salary levels for the 23 women's clerical occupations studied in 1958, despite a wide range, clustered into four more or less clearly definable bands. These bands are apparent in table 2, which shows 1948-58 indexes of average salaries for the 23 occupations,⁷ with the average salary of office girls as the base, arrayed according to their ranking in 1958. The extremes in April 1958 were the averages for secretaries and office girls, with the actual average of \$85 a week for the former two-thirds higher than the \$51 average for the latter. The average salaries of class B

typists, class B file clerks, and duplicating-machine operators, which comprised the first band, ranged from 6 to 16 percent above the level for office girls. The next higher group consisted of 13 occupations, ranging in salary level from 25 to 35 percent above the office girls. Included in this group were such diverse occupations as comptometer operators, switchboard operators, general stenographers, and class B accounting clerks. The third group of occupations, with salary levels 42 to 48 percent above that of office girls, consisted of tabulating-machine operators, class A bookkeeping-machine operators, and payroll clerks. Finally, the top group, 59 to 67 percent higher, included technical stenographers, class A accounting clerks, and secretaries.

The sharp rise in the level of all clerical salaries over the last 10 years has brought some changes in the interoccupational relationships. The lower salaried jobs have, in general, maintained a very steady relationship to each other since 1948. The large group of jobs for which salaries averaged 25 to 35 percent above the office girls' salary average in 1958 ranged from 33 to 42 percent higher in 1948. Within this group of 13 jobs, salary relationships have remained fairly constant. However, there has been some compression of the

⁷ Insufficient data are available for men to warrant their inclusion in this comparison.

TABLE 2. *Indexes of pay levels of selected office clerical occupations, New York City,¹ 1948-58²*

[Average salaries of office girls in each year=100]

Occupation	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Secretaries.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	176	171	169	170	172	171	168	167
Stenographers, technical.....	160	162	158	161	158	154	157	162	158	161	161
Clerks, accounting, class A.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	157	162	160	156	159
Clerks, payroll.....	152	149	152	151	147	146	146	151	148	149	148
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A.....	158	155	155	151	151	148	154	149	143	146	146
Tabulating-machine operators.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	149	146	146	144	145	143	145	142
Stenographers, general.....	142	140	140	139	137	136	136	138	137	136	135
Transcribing-machine operators, general.....	134	135	139	135	133	132	133	137	137	136	135
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine).....	144	148	146	146	146	144	140	140	135	133	134
Comptometer operators.....	139	138	139	142	138	136	139	140	138	135	134
Clerks, file, class A.....	133	138	139	137	138	133	137	138	138	135	132
Switchboard operators.....	139	140	140	138	135	132	135	137	135	132	132
Switchboard operator-receptionists.....	134	135	136	135	134	133	133	131	132	131	130
Billers, machine (billing machine).....	134	132	131	137	134	133	137	140	136	131	129
Clerks, order.....	134	134	136	132	132	131	133	134	130	130	129
Typists, class A.....	135	134	134	137	134	133	132	134	134	132	129
Clerks, accounting, class B.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	127	128	127	127	126
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B.....	133	132	134	128	129	128	127	129	128	125	125
Key-punch operators.....	(³)	129	130	132	130	128	127	127	125	125	125
Duplicating-machine operators.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	120	121	120	121	120	121	118	116
Typists, class B.....	114	112	115	115	116	116	117	117	116	115	115
Clerks, file, class B.....	106	105	106	107	108	106	107	108	107	106	106

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² The data relate to payrolls in specific months, ranging from January to April for the years shown.

³ Not available.

differentials between this group as a whole and the lower paid jobs. With allowance for gaps in the early data, a similar compression has taken place with respect to most occupations in the two top groups. Average salaries of secretaries and tabulating-machine operators, for example, were 76 and 49 percent higher, respectively, than office girls in 1951, but only 67 and 42 percent in 1958. Thus, it appears that there has been some, but by no means a dramatic, narrowing of differentials in percentage terms between the lowest paid group of jobs and all the others. Excluding this lowest group, most occupational relationships have remained reasonably constant, although there are some sharp exceptions.

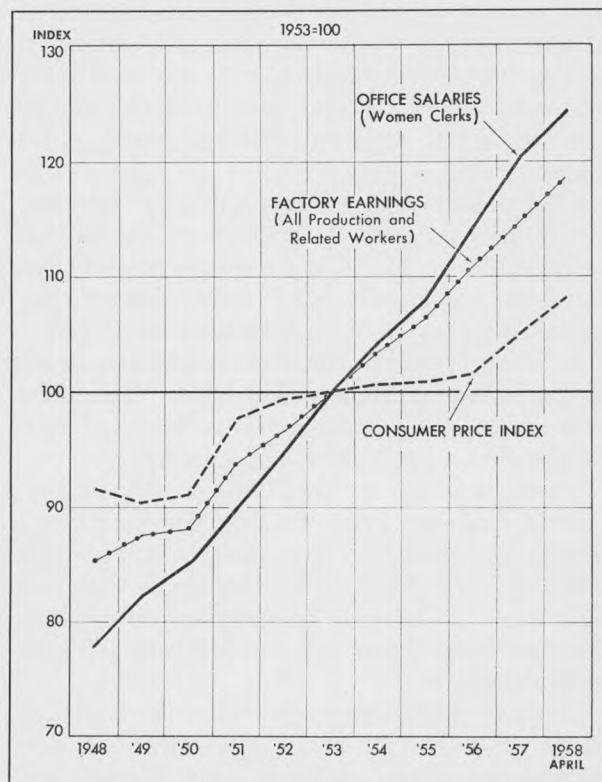
Establishment Practices

The BLS occupational wage surveys in New York City, as well as in other areas, have regularly presented information on a number of nonwage practices. Among the practices studied have been weekly work schedules, paid holidays and vacations, and insurance and pension plans. Trends in the prevalence of these practices are briefly summarized in the material which follows.

Scheduled Weekly Hours. The gradual shortening of the clerical workweek has been the outstanding development in work schedules since 1949.⁸ In April 1958, 56 percent of the clerical workers in New York City were employed in establishments with a 35-hour schedule, compared with approximately 40 percent in 1949. The 40-hour week now accounts for only 9 percent of the clerical employment; the comparable earlier figure was 25 percent. The importance of workweeks of 36¼ and 37½ hours has remained roughly the same; about one-third of the workers fall in this range. Despite this general movement toward shorter hours among office workers, the 40-hour week is still predominant for plant workers in all the major industrial classifications cited.

In 1958, there were some rather sharp distinctions in the work schedules of office workers among broad industrial groupings. In manufacturing industries, 68 percent of the office workers were in establishments with a 35-hour week. Among

Indexes of Office Salaries, Factory Earnings, and Consumer Prices, New York City, 1948-58¹



¹ For the years 1948 through 1957, salary indexes (relating to the standard work schedule for which straight-time salaries are paid) are based on data relating to specific months which have fluctuated from January to April; the Consumer Price Index and factory earnings (gross average hourly earnings) represent annual averages. For 1958, all data relate to April, since annual averages are not yet available.

See footnote 1, table 1, for area definition.

other major groups, the 35-hour week was scheduled in establishments employing 62 percent of the office employees in service industries, 58 percent in finance, 52 percent in public utilities, 50 percent in wholesale trade, and 16 percent in retail trade. In retail trade, the 37½-hour week was most common, although schedules of 36¼ and 40 hours were each well represented.

Paid Holidays. Paid holiday practices varied considerably at the time of the 1958 survey. The most common practice—11 paid holidays—applied to establishments employing 40 percent of the office workers in New York City. No other provision was at all widespread, with 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12 each applicable in establishments employing about 10 percent of the workers.

Of the 6 major industry groups for which the BLS surveys show separate data, 3 had sharply

⁸ 1948 data on scheduled weekly hours are not comparable with data for later surveys.

defined patterns. In public utilities, 70 percent of the employees were in establishments with 11 paid holidays. This provision also applied to 59 percent of the workers in finance; in this group, another 26 percent were under 12-day provisions. In retail trade, 52 percent were in establishments with 7 paid holidays; but 20 percent were in the 10-day group.

In manufacturing, 10 days was most common, but it affected only 25 percent of the clerical staffs; 8, 9, or 11 days were only slightly less prevalent. Wholesale trade establishments provided from 7 to 11 days, with no distinct preference for any single provision. Among the service industries, the most prevalent holiday provisions were 8 days (32 percent of the workers), 7 days (26 percent), and 11 days (17 percent).

Since 1950, the earliest date for which comparable data are available, the pattern of paid holidays for business in general has been quite stable in New York City. Although there has been some movement, the number of holidays that were most important in 1950 held the same position in 1958.

The 1958 BLS survey report, for the first time, identified individual holidays in terms of their prevalence. Seven holidays were almost universal: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas. Approximately 2 out of 3 employees were in establishments observing Election Day, Columbus Day, and Lincoln's Birthday. Veterans Day was observed in firms employing slightly more than 50 percent of the office workers. All other holidays were considerably less prevalent.

Paid Vacations. For many years the office worker in New York has received a 2-week paid vacation, usually after a year's service with his employer. Nine out of 10 workers were eligible for such benefit, both in 1950 and in 1958.

The most important changes are in terms of a longer vacation. Three weeks' vacation after 15 years' service was a prevailing practice as long ago as 1951, the time of the first detailed study of vacation provisions. Provision of 3 weeks after 10 years' service, however, has been growing significantly during the past few years. At the

time this practice was initially reported in 1953, 35 percent of the office workers were employed in establishments observing it. This provision applied to 56 percent of the office workers in both 1957 and 1958. Concurrent with this change has been a parallel development in the 4-week vacation. For the first time in 1958, more than half the workers were in establishments providing 4 weeks for their 25-year employees, compared with a level of 37 percent in 1954. Moreover, provisions of 4 weeks after 20 years and 3 weeks after 5 years have also developed to a point where 20 percent of the workers are in establishments offering these benefits; these two provisions have shown a small but quite steady growth over the past few years.

Among the city's major industrial groups, vacation practices showed both striking similarities and variations at the time of the 1958 survey. The employee of 6 months was generally eligible for a week's vacation, although longer vacations up to 2 weeks were common. After a year, the employee was almost invariably eligible for 2 weeks, unless he worked in retail trade—where 43 percent of the workers were in firms providing only 1 week, although 53 percent were eligible for 2 weeks. After 10 years' service, all of the industry groups provided 3 weeks to a majority of employees, except the public utilities which generally required 15 years' service. Four weeks' vacation picked up momentum at the 20-year service level, but in no industry group embraced more than 25 percent of the workers. For the 25-year employee, the 4-week provision varied widely, ranging from 80 percent of the finance workers to 30 percent of the public utilities employees.

Insurance and Pension Plans. The prevalence of most kinds of insurance and of retirement pensions has broadened steadily in recent years.⁹ Life insurance was provided in 1958 by firms employing over 90 percent of the office workers in the New York City area. The comparable percentage in 1950 was 79. Coverage providing additional

⁹ The surveys record only the existence of a plan and not its substantive content. Data are obtained for all plans for which all or a part of the cost is borne by the employer, excluding only programs required by law, such as workmen's compensation and old-age and survivors insurance.

benefits for accidental death and dismemberment has applied to about 40 percent of the workers since 1953, when the prevalence of these benefits was first surveyed. The numbers of hospitalization, surgical, and medical insurance plans have steadily increased. In 1958, the first two were in effect in establishments employing three-fourths of the office workers; the earliest comparable figures were 51 percent for hospitalization in 1951 and 55 percent for surgical in 1953. Medical insurance was in effect for firms with 54 percent of the workers in 1958, compared with 33 percent in 1953. Catastrophe insurance, also frequently termed major medical, was provided in firms employing 31 percent of the office workers—a dramatic growth from 6.5 percent in 1954, when this provision was first studied. Retirement pensions have advanced steadily from the figure of 60-percent coverage in 1950; 81 percent of the office workers in 1958 were in establishments with formal pension plans.

Of these various benefits, life insurance and pension plans were the only ones widely found throughout all major industry groups in 1958. Accidental death and dismemberment insurance was most often provided by public utility firms, where it applied to 64 percent of the workers; at the other extreme was retail trade, where the figure was 25 percent. Hospitalization and surgical insurance coverage topped 80 percent in manufacturing, retail trade, and finance, but dropped to the 50-percent mark in the public utilities group. Medical insurance, at lower levels of office worker coverage in all groups than hospitalization and surgical insurance, had a similar pattern. Catastrophe insurance, in 4 of the 6 groups, was in effect in establishments employing between 20 and 30 percent of the workers. The highest representation was in finance, where firms employing 45 percent of the workers offered this coverage; the lowest was in public utilities, where 13 percent of the workers were covered.

A Review of American Labor in 1958

EUGENE SKOTZKO*

RECESSION, corruption, right-to-work legislation, and jurisdictional feuding between unions were the major problems which organized labor faced in 1958.

Labor and the Recession

As 1958 began, the labor movement, in common with other groups in the community, was gravely concerned over the deepening recession. It is now evident that economic recovery began in the spring, and industrial production has regained about 80 percent of its loss. But the rise in employment and the decline in unemployment have shown their typical lag on the upturn. (For discussion of the employment situation and the recession, see the articles on pp. 1 and 22 of this issue.) This situation, coupled with a shortened workweek and rising prices, not only reduced workers' purchasing power temporarily but also confronted some unions with difficult problems in negotiating new contracts. On the whole, however, union members secured substantial contract improvements during the year.

A major factor in the advance in wage rates during the year was the prevalence of provisions in collective bargaining contracts negotiated in preceding years for deferred wage increases and cost-of-living escalator clauses. In the first 9 months of 1958, such provisions brought higher wage rates to about 3.9 million workers, mostly in the basic steel, aluminum, meatpacking, electrical

equipment, and railroad industries. Moreover, although the recession had a moderating influence on the demands of some unions and delayed some settlements, the heavy bargaining during the year, on the whole, yielded substantial gains for union members, both in wages and supplementary benefits. A Bureau of Labor Statistics study of major collective bargaining contracts (each affecting 1,000 or more workers) negotiated during the first 9 months of 1958 showed that 6.2 million, or about 90 percent, of the workers affected received wage increases, while wages remained unchanged for 10 percent; less than 0.5 percent had to take pay cuts. The most common increases were between 7 and 9 cents an hour, for 20 percent of the workers, and 10 cents or more for 45 percent. Almost 75 percent of the contracts provided improved fringe benefits.

In some major bargaining situations, settlements became more difficult to reach. Negotiations between the United Auto Workers and Ford, Chrysler, and General Motors dragged for several months until settlement was finally reached (in September and early October) on terms which included improvements in certain fringe benefits, particularly the supplemental unemployment benefit plan, and renewal of the annual improvement factor and cost-of-living adjustment provisions.

Similarly in September, the General Electric Co. and the Westinghouse Electric Co. countered union employment-security demands with security plans of their own (based on the principle of employee savings and investments augmented by company contributions, and coupled with reduction and postponement of scheduled wage increases). The major unions, led by the International Union of Electrical Workers, rejected the plans as being based on false economic theory, and the negotiations reached a stalemate.

The recession apparently also had a moderating effect on strike activity. In the first 11 months of 1958, there were in effect 3,175 work stoppages (including 100 that began in 1957), which idled 2.1 million workers for a total of 21.4 million man-days, or 0.2 percent of estimated working time for all industries. Man-days of strike idleness were lower than in any other postwar year except 1957.

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

Corruption in Labor Relations

War on corruption in labor relations was continued in 1958 both through congressional inquiries and cleanup actions by labor itself. In addition, the Congress enacted a bill to eliminate corruption in the management of pension and welfare funds.

Senate Inquiries. Unions investigated by the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field during the year were the Operating Engineers, the United Auto Workers, the Hotel and Restaurant Employees, the Meat Cutters, the Carpenters, and the Teamsters—all AFL-CIO affiliates except the Teamsters. As in the preceding year, the committee's findings served as the basis for disciplinary actions by the AFL-CIO Executive Council against the unions in which corruption was found. Thus, in effect, the committee spearheaded labor's own drive for clean unionism.

Among the unions under the committee's scrutiny, the United Auto Workers alone was not charged with unethical practices within the union. The inquiry was concentrated on the union's 4-year-old strike against the Kohler Co., a plumbing-fixture manufacturer in Kohler, Wis.

The probe of the Operating Engineers produced evidence of rule through violence and undemocratic methods by some union leaders. The president of a Long Island, N. Y., local admitted that his local had different classes of membership and that a majority of its members were voteless. The union's international president, William R. Maloney, was charged with using union property and money to personal advantage, and the committee chairman said he controlled the union through "association with mobsters and racketeers." (A few days later, Maloney, who did not appear before the committee, resigned his post on grounds of "physical impairment.")

In the Chicago area, the committee charged, hoodlums and racketeers had infiltrated the Hotel and Restaurant Employees. It was also alleged that they had coerced workers into the union by threats of violence and had forced some restaurant owners to buy "labor peace."

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. was charged before the committee with having signed a collusive 5-year contract in 1952 with the Meat

Cutters in the New York metropolitan area, after having resisted attempts of other unions to organize its workers. Local officials of the Meat Cutters were charged with forging signatures on union cards to support its claim that it represented a majority of the company's employees.

Maurice Hutcheson, president of the Carpenters union, was questioned by the committee regarding his alleged misuse of union funds in a highway land scandal in Indiana, but he refused to answer. (An Indiana grand jury investigating the scandal had refused to indict Hutcheson.)

The most resounding of the committee's hearings in 1958 was the 7-week probe in late summer of the Teamsters. In the course of it, union President James R. Hoffa was accused of various acts of misconduct, including one incident linking him to a payoff by management. Hoffa's aide, Vice President Harold J. Gibbons, was linked to union violence and charged with buying his way to power in the union. Gibbons, confronted with committee allegations that the union was a haven for criminals, made a statement that the Teamsters operated in an "unskilled area," where former criminals without skills seek rehabilitation. At the end of the Teamster probe, the committee's chairman, referring to a statement by Hoffa that the union could "shut down the commerce of the Nation" at will, said: "This excessive power is within itself frightening, but when reposed in men who are unscrupulous in its use, it signals [a] grave danger."

The Teamsters. The Teamsters union and its president drew public attention on other counts throughout 1958.

The seating of Hoffa and other officers elected in October 1957 by the Teamsters convention had been delayed pending the outcome of a suit in a Federal district court by 13 rank-and-file teamsters who challenged the election on the ground that the convention was rigged. In January, the court issued a consent decree allowing Hoffa and the others to take office but putting the union under the supervision of three court-appointed monitors. The monitor board was to function for 1 year and thereafter until a new convention elected new officers.

A conflict between the union and its court-appointed monitors flared up in September, when 2 of the 3 monitors censured the Teamsters for

noncompliance with their reform recommendations and particularly criticized the union's recordkeeping system. Hoffa in turn created his own "antiracketeering committee," set up a special panel to look into the Senate committee's charges of union fund and other abuses in Philadelphia Teamster Local 107, and later announced a convention of the international for March 1959.

Two monitors, over the objection of the union member of the board, petitioned the court for clearly defined authority to enforce their recommendations, determine the date of the convention, and pass on the delegates' credentials. The Teamsters, in turn, asked the court to deny the board such powers and to remove its member representing the rank-and-filers, on the ground of conflict of interests.

In a memorandum decision of December 11, the court upheld the monitors as officers of the court with "all powers reasonably necessary to effect the basic purposes of the [original consent] order" and branded the Teamsters' conduct as a "disregard of their obligations to afford good faith compliance." The court ordered the union to rescind its convention call, warned Hoffa and his co-officials that their tenure of office was "temporary only and subject to revocation," and directed the international to obey 11 specific recommendations by the monitors. The court refused to remove the rank-and-file monitor representative, saying that his services to employers entailed no conflict of interests. Hoffa announced his intention to appeal.

AFL-CIO Actions. The Teamsters also prompted action by the AFL-CIO Executive Council. At the council's February meeting—2 months after the federation had expelled the Teamsters—it refused to issue charters to Teamster locals that might wish to disaffiliate. It also deferred action on mutual aid pacts between the Teamsters and AFL-CIO affiliates.

In the summer, however, the Executive Council had to deal drastically with the latter situation. The Teamsters had renegotiated agreements or concluded new ones with a large number of AFL-CIO unions during early 1958; by midsummer, such pacts covered almost two-thirds of the Federation's total membership. The situation was aggravated by Hoffa's efforts to create a conference on transport unity, for the stated purpose

of promoting mutual interests of all transportation unions.¹ At its August meeting, the council banned all alliances with the Teamsters and other unions expelled from the Federation and ordered such pacts dissolved. The council accepted informal local arrangements.

In contrast to its position on the Teamster locals, the Executive Council in February agreed to charter dissident locals of the expelled Laundry Workers as a rival organization. The new affiliate was formally established at a convention on May 12, as the Laundry and Dry Cleaning International Union.

The Executive Council maintained surveillance throughout the year of two unions, the Distillery Workers and the United Textile Workers, which had been placed on probation at the 1957 convention. In the meantime, the Distillery Workers, in compliance with AFL-CIO directives, elected a new slate of officers and adopted the Federation's ethical practices codes. The Textile Workers, which had removed a vice president from office and put him in charge of organizing in an attempt to comply with the Federation's ouster ultimatum, subsequently discharged him and barred him from holding office in the future. At its November meeting, the Executive Council said the two unions were being run in a "completely satisfactory way" but continued its mentorship.

The council also moved against four other unions which had come under scrutiny by the Senate committee during the year. The Operating Engineers, following an investigation by the Federation's Ethical Practices Committee, adopted the ethical practices codes and held a convention for the election of new international officers. The council later ordered specific additional cleanup measures under penalty of suspension and then announced, at its November meeting, that the union had made "considerable progress" in complying with the codes. Similarly, both the Meat Cutters and the Hotel and Restaurant Employees, which the council had directed to answer charges made against them before the Senate committee,

¹ On July 2, the formation of a nucleus of such an organization was announced by Hoffa and the presidents of two other transportation unions—William V. Bradley of the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) and Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union (AFL-CIO). A scheduled meeting of a broader conference was not held; some unions, notably the railroad brotherhoods, refused to participate.

were judged by the council to be progressing toward compliance. The fourth union, the Jewelry Workers, was undergoing, on order of the council, a full-fledged investigation by the Ethical Practices Committee on charges of exploiting Puerto Rican workers in New York City through the signing of "sweetheart contracts."

The council also sought an explanation from Carpenters President Hutcheson of his refusal to answer the Senate committee's questions. Hutcheson failed to attend the November council meeting, as requested, because he was preparing for the union's imminent convention, but he sent pertinent material for the council's consideration and the council extended the date for his personal appearance. Meanwhile, the Carpenters convention gave Hutcheson a vote of confidence and empowered the union's executive board to disaffiliate from the Federation. Hutcheson said that the resolution grew out of dissatisfaction "with the way the AFL-CIO has entered jurisdictional procedures with respect to our craft." He added that disaffiliation would be "an absolute last resort."

Legislation. The problem of corruption in labor relations posed the question of remedial legislation. In a special message to Congress, President Eisenhower on January 23 proposed labor legislation to stop "corruption, racketeering, and abuse of trust and power in labor-management relations." The proposals, which had been outlined by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell in December, called for detailed public reporting of employee health and welfare funds and of union finances to a Commissioner of Labor Reports, election of union officials by secret ballot, punishment under Federal law for embezzlement of union funds, and curbs on secondary boycotts as well as on certain types of organizational picketing. The Senate committee's first annual report, issued on March 24, called for legislation to regulate pension and welfare funds and union funds, insure union democracy, control the activities of middlemen in labor disputes, and give States jurisdiction over disputes in which the National Labor Relations Board refuses to exercise its jurisdiction.

Although the committee stressed that its report was not intended to reflect on the "overwhelming majority of the labor unions . . . of whose integrity the committee is firmly convinced," some

of its proposals were termed "discriminatory" by AFL-CIO President George Meany, who called the report a "smear" of labor.

Mr. Mitchell said that he was "pleased to see that so far as they go," the committee's recommendations generally followed the legislative proposals made by the President in January. At subsequent hearings before a subcommittee of the House Committee on Education and Labor, the Secretary advocated adoption of the administration's proposals as "designed to raise the general standard of responsibility and accountability of unions and employers in labor-management relations without undesirable direct interference with union and employer matters."

The Federation joined the Secretary in supporting the Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill on employee welfare and pension plans disclosure. However, the AFL-CIO later supported, after first opposing, the more controversial Kennedy-Ives bill to curb corrupt practices in unions and labor-management relations. The first, after amendments to the enforcement provisions, became law (Public Law 85-836, signed August 28)—the only labor-reform enactment of the 85th Congress in 1958. (See p. 20 for the major provisions.) The other was passed by the Senate after amendments were made to take account of some of Secretary Mitchell's criticisms that the bill reported by the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare had "imperfections, omissions, or loopholes [which] weaken the already pitifully ineffective legal protection presently provided by law to union members and the public." However, it failed in the House of Representatives.

Jurisdictional Problems

Jurisdictional disputes between certain member unions of the AFL-CIO, especially between the craft and industrial unions, continued unabated throughout the year. In February, the Federation's Executive Council brought about agreement of the Building and Construction Trades Department and the Industrial Union Department on a formula defining their job jurisdictions: new construction at industrial plants was assigned to building trades and plant maintenance work to the industrial unions. Disputed cases were to be settled through nonbinding, on-the-site decisions of special investigating teams on the basis of

prevailing practice in the plant, industry, or area, with provision for appeal to a special AFL-CIO committee and ultimately to the Executive Council.

This solution, however, did not prove to be wholly effective. The Steelworkers, for example, were unwilling to relinquish construction work on steel company premises, traditionally done by its members, and soon withdrew from the February agreement. Moreover, AFL-CIO efforts at resolution proved futile in a prolonged and bitter fight between the Steelworkers and the Sheet Metal Workers at the Burt Manufacturing Co., a ventilation-equipment producer in Akron, Ohio, with the Sheet Metal Workers seeking to oust the Steelworkers as bargaining agent and boycotting the company's products. (The boycott was stopped by a court injunction on April 14 and was the subject of an inquiry by the Senate select committee in November.)

As an aftermath of this dispute, the Industrial Union Department and the Steelworkers requested the Executive Council in November to forbid the Metal Trades Department and its subsidiary councils to conduct organizing activities within the jurisdictions of industrial unions. They argued that the AFL-CIO constitution does not guarantee premerger jurisdiction to departments, even though it gives such guarantee to individual member unions.

Presenting the craft unions' case before the Executive Council, President Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers stressed a basic provision of the AFL-CIO merger agreement that craft and industrial unions are both equal, appropriate, and necessary methods of union organization, adding that more is at stake than the immediate dispute. "With each passing day since December 1955," he said, "my hopes for a unified labor movement dwindled, and I am skeptical of the future." He demanded that the IUD's and Steelworkers' "baseless charges" be "permanently squelched"; otherwise "you will divide and destroy the house of labor and repudiate unity and set aside the merger agreement."

Other jurisdictional fights included that between the Air Line Pilots and the Flight Engineers over the question of whether the third man (besides pilot and copilot) in the cockpit of jet airliners should be a qualified pilot, as contended by the

Pilots and recommended by a Presidential fact-finding board. The dispute was an issue in a strike by the Engineers at Eastern Airlines, which offered to pay for pilot training on company time. The strike was settled by agreement that the jet crew complement would include an engineer as well as three pilots.

A number of rival unions, on the other hand, discussed settlement of their jurisdictional feuds. The presidents of the National Maritime Union and the Seafarers' International Union, whose bitter rivalry has been costly to American shipping as well as to the unions, had reportedly reached an understanding which would end their feud. And the Amalgamated Lithographers, whose dispute with the Printing Pressmen and other unions in the printing industry caused the Amalgamated to withdraw (in August) from the AFL-CIO, negotiated an agreement with the International Typographical Union toward the end of the year to correlate their organizing activities.

Labor in the 1958 Election

Preventing the spread of State right-to-work legislation was the main target of organized labor's political activity in the 1958 elections. General laws prohibiting compulsory union membership as a condition of employment were already in effect in 18 States, and proposals of such laws were on the ballot in California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Ohio, and Washington. The right-to-work proposals were defeated in all of the six States except Kansas.²

A few days after the election, the AFL-CIO Executive Council outlined a 10-point legislative program for the new Congress. The program included: Full implementation of the Employment Act of 1946; adequate Federal aid to education; hospital and surgical care for all recipients of Federal social security benefits and increased retirement and unemployment benefits for railroad workers; revision of the Fair Labor Standards Act by extending it to additional groups of workers and increasing the minimum wage to \$1.25; higher unemployment compensation benefits; Federal aid for intensified homebuilding; full equity

² See State Right-to-Work Legislative Action in 1958 (in *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1958, pp. 1380-1381).

in the economy for farm families, as well as an adequate defense program and development of natural resources. In addition, the council again reiterated its determination to seek a general revision of the Taft-Hartley Act, particularly the elimination of section 14 (b) which permits State right-to-work laws, and the enactment of anti-corruption legislation.

Other Union Developments

By the end of the year, mergers of State AFL and CIO labor federations had been completed in 47 States, including Alaska, and in Puerto Rico, and merger negotiations were in progress in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

A number of rival unions also made unity moves during the year. The United Wall Paper Workers joined the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, and mergers were discussed by the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers with the Chemical Workers Union, the Insurance Agents with the Insurance Workers, and the Woodworkers with the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers. The Operating Engineers suggested amalgamation with the Chemical Workers Union.³ And the expelled Laundry Workers sought to rejoin the AFL-CIO through amalgamation with the newly formed Laundry and Dry Cleaning Union, but was told by the Federation first to comply with the AFL-CIO ethical practices codes.

Some important mergers occurred on the local level, notably that of the independent Motormen's Benevolent Association with Local 100 of the Transport Workers Union, its long-time rival among New York City transit workers. The association became a separate division of the local.

In contrast, there were divisive moves within certain unions. A splinter group of the American Federation of Musicians on the West Coast formed (in March) a rival union, the Musicians Guild of America, which subsequently displaced the AFM

as representative of the musicians employed by the major film producers in Hollywood and was planning to compete with the AFM in related fields throughout the country. Early in the year, dissatisfaction of certain skilled automobile craftsmen with their bargaining agent, the UAW, over skill differentials in wages was manifest in craft-severance petitions for single-plant bargaining units at General Motors filed with the National Labor Relations Board by several independent skilled trades associations.⁴ The Board dismissed the petitions on the ground that the units sought were "too narrow in scope . . . for purposes of collective bargaining."

Some of the union conventions during the year were noteworthy for their handling of problems relating to the conduct of union affairs. The United Steelworkers convention dealt summarily with a group of dissident members who had been protesting against the dues raise approved by the 1956 convention as well as challenging the union's leadership on other points. The delegates almost unanimously upheld the incumbent president, David J. McDonald, and adopted a resolution accusing the dissidents, who were led by Donald C. Rarick, McDonald's opponent in the 1957 election of officers, of "dual unionism" and, in effect, calling for their ouster from the union.^{4a} The convention of the International Union of Electrical Workers was particularly concerned with negotiations at General Electric on employment security. The union's General Electric Conference Board had failed to sanction a strike when the representatives of several large locals voted against it. President James B. Carey criticized the GE locals and called for a constitutional amendment to permit strike approval by a simple majority instead of a two-thirds plurality. The convention adopted the desired amendment, subject to membership ratification.

Early in December, 18 American unions participated in a worldwide 4-day boycott called by the International Transportworkers Federation against about 1,200 ships flying so-called "flags of convenience."⁵ The boycott, which was led in the United States jointly by the presidents of the rival National Maritime Union and Seafarers' International Union, was more generally successful in American ports than in the 16 other countries where it was in effect.

³ The Operating Engineers has about 35,000 members in the chemical field.

⁴ The UAW had made concessions to the skilled workers within its ranks, granting them separate ratification votes on contracts affecting them, among other things.

^{4a} On December 21, Mr. Rarick was absolved of the charges by the membership of Local 2227, of which he is president. Earlier, two other dissidents had been exonerated.

⁵ These ships are owned and operated by companies in various countries but registered in several small countries, notably Liberia and Panama—a device which the unions claim gives their operators tax and substandard wage advantages.

Labor Legislation

Federal. Perhaps the most important labor law passed by the 85th Congress in 1958 was the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act, previously mentioned. It requires the administrators of such plans to make available to participants and beneficiaries descriptions of their plans and annual reports and to file copies of such documents with the Secretary of Labor, to be available for public inspection.

Other acts of significance included those providing for: Optional Federal loans to States for a temporary 50-percent extension of unemployment benefits to jobless workers who have exhausted their benefits under State and Federal programs; increases of Federal old-age, survivors, and disability benefits by about 7 percent; and an unemployment insurance program for certain veterans of the Armed Forces whose service began on or after January 31, 1955, to be financed entirely by the Federal Government within the social security system.

In addition: Federal employees covered by the Classification Act and postal workers, as well as most members of the Armed Forces, were given wage and salary increases; the Secretary of Labor was authorized to establish and enforce safety standards for longshore employment; the Mexican migratory labor program was extended for 2 years; and war-risk compensation for Government contractors' employees doing work outside the United States and benefits for Federal workers abroad who incur injury during detention by an enemy country were made permanent.

State. Few significant changes were made in State labor laws during 1958, when regular sessions of the legislature were held in only 17 States and Puerto Rico. Concern over unemployment caused 14 States to temporarily extend unemployment insurance benefits for workers who have exhausted their regular benefits, either under their own laws or under the Federal Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act. Eight others have interpreted existing unemployment insurance laws to permit participation in the Federal program.⁶ Permanent increases in maximum

weekly benefits were made in Arizona, Delaware, Kentucky, Louisiana, and New York.

Major improvements in workmen's compensation were made in three States. Mississippi, New York, and Virginia each raised maximum weekly benefits granted in the case of death and all types of disability. The maximum total amount payable was also raised in Mississippi and Virginia.

Older workers were given considerable attention by the legislatures of several States. New York amended its fair employment practices act to prohibit discrimination on account of age, as well as on account of race, creed, color, or national origin. Michigan, Maryland, and New Jersey provided for studies concerning employment of older workers.

Maryland and Rhode Island joined the growing number of States which have made provision for committees to study problems of migrant farm workers and promote improved working and living conditions for such workers. The New York laws for the protection of migrant workers were strengthened in several respects. One new provision requires farm labor contractors and crew leaders to keep certain payroll records and to give each worker with his pay a written statement showing wages, hours, and withholdings.

Labor and the Law

In two cases which could have far-reaching effects on union strength, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that the Taft-Hartley Act does not deprive State courts of power to award actual and punitive damages to workers for loss of employment caused by a union even where the workers could have recovered lost wages from the union in a back-pay award under an NLRB proceeding (*International Association of Machinists and Truax v. Gonzales*, and *International Union, United Automobile Workers and Volk v. Russell*, May 26).

In a third important ruling, the Court held that a "hot cargo" clause of a collective bargaining contract is not in itself illegal, but the employer's voluntary consent is essential for it to be invoked (*Local 1976, United Brotherhood of Carpenters v. NLRB*, and two companion cases, June 16).

In another case, the High Court ruled unconstitutional a city ordinance which prohibited solicitation of members for a dues-collecting

⁶ In addition, 11 other States agreed to participate in the Federal program as it applied to Federal employees and veterans.

organization without a license which was issuable by city officials at their discretion (*Staub v. City of Baxley*, January 13).

Among other significant rulings of the Supreme Court were the two following: (1) The NLRB cannot direct an employer to withhold recognition of a union which refuses to comply with the act's filing requirements because to do so would amount to disestablishing completely the noncomplying union (*NLRB v. District 50, United Mine Workers*, February 3); and (2) it is an unfair labor practice for an employer to insist, as a condition precedent to signing a collective bargaining contract, that there be a clause calling for a secret prestrike vote of all workers in the bargaining unit on the employer's last offer and that the contract recognition clause exclude as a party to the contract the international union which had been certified as the bargaining agent (*NLRB v. Wooster Division of Borg-Warner Corp.*, May 5).

An important development in labor-law administration was the NLRB's revision of its jurisdictional standards. By lowering (effective October 2, 1958) the dollar value of interstate business qualifying an establishment for Board services, the Board, in effect, reduced the gap between its

jurisdiction and that of States in various industries, particularly newspapers, public utilities, and trade.

Important among the Board's decisions during the year was a series of rulings, issued in September and October, which revised its doctrines on when a collective bargaining contract constitutes a bar to representation election (*Keystone Coat, Apron & Towel Supply Co.*, September 17, and five other subsequent decisions in September and October). Among the cases were rulings that a contract will not bar an election if it contains a union security clause which "on its face" does not meet the Taft-Hartley Act's requirements, if it has been in effect for 2 years or longer, if there is a schism within the union, or if the contracting union is not in compliance with the Taft-Hartley Act's filing requirements.

In February, the NLRB General Counsel ordered construction employers and building trades unions to discontinue illegal, but widely prevalent, closed-shop hiring arrangements by June 1 (later extended to September 1) or face prosecution. The Board later established rules for legal operation of union hiring halls (*Mountain Pacific*, March 27).

In the year 1900, less than a million of our 29 million gainfully occupied population were unionized, with more than half of these in the American Federation of Labor. Union membership was confined to a comparatively small segment of the labor force. In practically no large-scale, mass-production manufacturing industry did unionism have even a foothold. By 1950, we find that about 15 million workers, nearly a quarter of the total gainfully employed population of the country, are members of unions. Practically every large manufacturing industry is either completely unionized or largely so. Unions have entered the fields of office work, of retail trade, and other segments of the industrial process, where a few decades ago their existence was almost inconceivable. The union has served its members in two important ways: first, in collective bargaining with employers over the wages, hours, and other terms of the wage contract; and second, in protecting the rights of the worker on the job through the prosecution of grievances and the assurance of fair treatment in all circumstances.

—Ewan Clague, *The American Worker and American Industry* (in *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1950, p. 11).

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Current and Prospective Labor Force Problems*

FOR SOME TIME, it has been clear that the American economy is on the upgrade from the bottom of the 1957-58 recession. All the indicators—gross national product, factory production, personal income, hours of work, manufacturers' orders, construction, etc.—have gone up markedly from the low of late spring of 1958.

New construction alone will provide a substantial upward thrust to the 1959 economy. Dollar volume will probably rise about \$3½ billion. For the first time since 1956, private construction will rise, chiefly because of a large increase in expenditures for private housing. Well over half the advance in public works will be financed by the Federal Government, as programs initiated as antirecession measures last year gather momentum in 1959.

However, there is still a considerable volume of unemployment, despite marked improvement in the situation in the latter part of 1958. More than 4 million workers were unemployed in December 1958, ¼ million more than a year earlier and almost 1½ million more than 2 years ago. Unfortunately, about one-third of the unemployed have been out of work 4 months or more, and many of these have long since used up their unemployment insurance benefits.

The recession hit mainly at hard-goods manufacturing industries. Despite some rehiring in the fall of 1958, 1 out of 13 workers from these industries was still jobless in November, accounting for almost 20 percent of all the unemployed. Unemployment was especially high among automobile workers, many of whom had been out of work for long periods of time. The occupations which still have the greatest proportions of unemployed are, as might be expected, the semi-skilled factory operatives and unskilled laborers.

Older workers, generally because of high seniority ratings, fared relatively well during the downturn, but experience during the recovery periods in 1950 and 1955 suggests that those who lost their jobs can expect some difficulty in getting rehired. Negro workers were hit hard by the recession, because many of them work in the industries and occupations which were most severely affected. According to the Bureau of the Census, when the economy was at the bottom of the recession in the spring of 1958, 1 out of every 7 non-white workers was out of a job, and there were still 1 out of 10 unemployed in November 1958.

Economic Portents

Given this situation of a recession recently behind us and pockets of unemployment still remaining, what are the economic portents?

First, the "big crash," which many people have been expecting since the end of World War II, had not made its appearance by late 1958. After the Civil War, there was a period of 8 years before the collapse of 1873, a collapse which ushered in about 6 years of the deepest depression the United States had endured up to that time. Eleven years elapsed from the end of World War I in 1918 to the crash of 1929. More than 13 years have passed since the close of World War II. So when the business downturn in 1957 began, it seemed possible that it was about time for the great post-war depression. In fact, some economists proclaimed it, but it did not occur. However, we shall have to be ready to guard against the possibility that a small recession at some future time might generate a real depression.

Second, it has again been demonstrated that the short-cycle recession is a part of our economic pattern. After World War I, downturns of a substantial character occurred in 1921, 1924, and

*This article was adapted from two speeches delivered in November 1958 by Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics. Available data for December 1958 were used to bring the analyses up to date.

1927, prior to the big depression beginning in 1929. After World War II, downturns took place beginning in 1949, 1953, and 1957. Typically, then, we can expect a period of business revival and prosperity, and then another downturn. This sequence is not inevitable, but history would indicate a relatively mild inventory recession every 3 or 4 years. During such recessions no extensive downward spiral or deep depression develops; however, to those workers who are unemployed or on short worktime, it will of course not appear mild.

Third, it is apparent that, so far as the business cycle is concerned, some preventive measures have been developed in the past several decades. One of almost transcendent importance is bank deposit insurance. In the depths of the depression in the 1930's, banks failed throughout the country by the thousands, causing a destruction of purchasing power which aggravated the downward spiral of business. At the present time, the Nation has very few bank failures, and when one does occur, depositors are paid off without great delay, thus enabling them to continue their business ventures or family expenditures. There has been no hoarding of currency during the recent recession. One could argue with conviction that the depths of the depression in 1932-33 were reached solely because the banking system failed.

Another preventive is the Employment Act of 1946. Neither of these measures means that we have yet discovered how to prevent business fluctuations or any foolproof method of insuring continuous full employment. There is not even a set definition of full employment. Even in the most prosperous times some frictional unemployment—largely reflecting voluntary job changes, entries into and exits from the labor force, and the ordinary geographic mobility of workers—necessarily exists; and it may be accompanied by serious labor shortages in many lines.

However, the Federal Government has been charged with responsibility for doing whatever it can to counteract business downturns and to maintain maximum stability of the economy and maximum economic growth. Without doubt, the Employment Act, along with the administrative machinery built around it, has been partly responsible for the general high level prosperity enjoyed since the end of World War II.

Offsetting Measures to Recessions

Attention should be called to the measures which have brought about a cushioning of business downturns. When the Social Security Act was adopted in the middle 1930's, it was assumed that its unemployment insurance provisions would help check a business downturn by providing purchasing power to the unemployed. This was thought to have some countercyclical effect, since the unemployment payments would be large at the bottom of the recession, when unemployment is high, and would decline as business improved and workers got jobs. To some extent, the same countercyclical action can result from the old-age and survivors' insurance benefit payments. When times are good, older people can find work, and they frequently return to the labor market while their pension payments are suspended. When times are bad, retirements pick up and the benefit outlays are increased. In addition, the general welfare expenditures of State and local governments have somewhat the same countercyclical effect. The hope that these measures would operate to smooth out the business cycle has in fact been partly realized.

An example of this effect can be found in the 1957-58 slump. Labor income, which represents the total payments of all kinds to wage and salary earning persons declined by a total of \$9 billion from the late summer of 1957 to the spring of 1958. During that same period, transfer payments increased by about \$4 billion and, in the next few months, gained another billion dollars. Transfer payments are the unemployment insurance, old-age and survivors' insurance, private pensions, and other types of payments to persons not working. These payments have had their own direct effect in sustaining the purchasing power of the unemployed and the partially employed. As is evident from the figures, about one-half the total decline in labor income for the economy as a whole was offset by a rise in transfer payments, practically all of which are spent on consumption items.

In an indirect way, the value of social security measures may be even greater. In the first place, they reassure those who are still employed, thereby enabling them to continue their level of expenditure. There is little evidence that employed

consumers seriously cut back on their consumption plans during the recent business decline. This does not mean that they failed to economize in their purchases—for example, in the purchase of new automobiles. But it does mean that they did not begin any hoarding of purchasing power or any cutback in their basic consumption wants.

An excellent example of this phase of the subject is shown by the behavior of consumers in the purchase of houses. Homebuilding had declined in the peak of prosperity in 1956 and early 1957, largely because of a shortage of consumer credit for home purchase but partly because of high interest rates. The shrinkage in home buying continued in the early months of the recession until, in February 1958, homebuilding reached the lowest level in over 10 years—an annual rate of a little more than 900,000 units a year, including units for rent. With the onset of the recession, interest rates fell and legislative and administrative actions were taken by the Government to facilitate the purchase of homes, particularly by veterans. The effect of these measures produced one of the sharpest upturns in the history of homebuilding. In October 1958, the annual rate had passed 1¼ million units, and housing starts were the highest ever recorded for that month.

The maintenance of consumption also constituted an assurance to businessmen that inventories would eventually be worked off. The businessman, while cutting down on his plant and equipment expenditures, did not have to look forward to a period in which these should be suspended entirely. All during 1958, businessmen proceeded with new plants and new equipment designed for the longer future.

Money in the hands of consumers in 1959 will be augmented by wage increases. About 2.9 million workers covered under major collective bargaining agreements are scheduled to receive deferred wage increases in 1959.¹ As in the past few years, these increases are concentrated in the metalworking and transportation industries (typically 6 to 8 cents an hour) and in construction (usually 10 or 15 cents an hour).

¹ See *Deferred Increases and Escalator Clauses* (in *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1958, pp. 1362-1365).

Labor Force Problems

In the Short Run. Previous experience shows that at the conclusion of a business downturn, production usually picks up faster than employment because (a) economies in production introduced during a recession eliminate some of the labor force previously required, (b) maintenance and repair expenditures are often postponed, and (c) some of the closed, often the least efficient, plants are slow to resume operations and, alas, some never do. So reemployment lagged during the business revival of 1958, and will continue to lag in 1959 until the expansion in production reduces unemployment to minimum levels.

Thus, in 1959, the volume of production will have to pick up sufficiently to provide for three kinds of employment. First, the amount of labor displaced by economies in production and by other short-cut methods which take the form of increased productivity. An allowance of a 3-percent increase in productivity for the economy as a whole would save about 2 million jobs—that is, at the same volume of production. Second, absorption of the existing unemployed. To reach the low levels of unemployment in 1957 would require the absorption of about 1¼ million unemployed. Third, the increase in the labor force which now amounts to 750,000 workers a year. Adding all these together, it is apparent that a restoration to the levels of production in the summer of 1957 would leave us almost 4 million jobs short of reasonably minimal unemployment—about 3 million unemployed, which compares favorably with the levels of 1955, 1956, and prerecession 1957.

Of course, this does not mean that this volume of unemployment will continue. Production will not stop at previous levels, but will move to new high ground. On this type of crude estimate, a rise of about \$35 to \$40 billion in gross national product will be needed to pick up 4 million jobs and bring us back to the full employment enjoyed in early 1957. Gross national product would have to rise to about \$475 billion, assuming no increase in prices.

In the Long Run. However, our relief at feeling that our recent misfortune is about over should

not blind us to the existence of long-run problems which we had before and which will be with us again. While our social security measures have been effective, they have not done the whole job they were designed to do. The number of persons with long spells of joblessness rose rapidly after the first of 1958. By August 1958, about 1 million workers had been out of work for 6 months or longer. Such long-time unemployment causes workers to exhaust their benefit rights under the State unemployment insurance systems.

Under the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act, approved in the early summer of 1958, new programs were set up in about three-fourths of the States to extend the duration of benefit payments. By the end of November, slightly more than 1.3 million jobless persons had received a total of \$342,414,716 under the temporary programs and over 540,000 of the unemployed had exhausted their extended benefits. This program is scheduled to end on March 31, 1959.

What then are among the most pressing problems which must be met in the future in terms of the labor force? The first and most obvious of these is the forthcoming flood of youth. Beginning in the 1960's, the number of young people in the labor force will vastly increase—a rise of about 600,000 per year in workers under the age of 25. These are the wartime babies coming to maturity. They have been a problem to our educational system during the 1950's, and will continue to be a problem for higher education in the 1960's. In addition, they will certainly create

problems of training, occupational choice, and national manpower policies. They offer a resource which can be useful in meeting the manpower needs of an expanding economy, but they also constitute a labor force which must be fitted as effectively as possible into our productive system.

At the other extreme is the continued growth in the number of aged. Between 1960 and 1965, there will be an annual increase on the average of about one-half million workers beyond the age of 45 and a small increase in the numbers of those between the ages of 25 and 45—the workers in the prime of life and experience.

If a rapidly expanding economy is to be maintained, there is no reason why 1¼ million additional workers cannot be absorbed every year, including the difficult fact that over half of these will be the very young and nearly half of them rather old. The normal gains of productivity, say 3 percent per year, will require the finding of a total of about 7 to 8 million new jobs in a 5-year period. That number plus the growth in the labor force of 6¼ million makes a total of about 14 million who will become available for employment in the 5-year period 1960-65.

On one side, a larger labor force presents problems of industrial management and labor utilization. On the other side, these labor resources provide the opportunity for a hundred-billion-dollar increase in the Nation's annual product, with a corresponding rise in the well-being of the American people.

The manpower problem arises from demographic changes and technological changes, each presenting new variables in the period lying immediately ahead. It is not simply a matter of total supply and demand, but a situation requiring continual analysis and adjustment in many phases of American life, a new thoroughness in the search for human talent, a new synchronization of talents and needs and opportunities, and a new assessment of the problems and possibilities in American life. American educators and institutions are under obligation to be involved not only in that assessment but in shaping the developments that lie ahead.

—America's Manpower Problem. (In *Manpower and Education*, National Education Association of the United States and the American Association of School Administrators, Washington, p. 25.)

Paid Holidays in Major Contracts, 1958

HOLIDAY PROVISIONS in major contracts have been extended and liberalized significantly since 1950. Nine out of 10 major agreements in effect in 1958 provided for paid holidays, as against about 3 out of 4 in 1950. In 1958, the principal industries in which most workers under major agreements did not receive paid holidays were coal mining and construction. Although there has been little change in the prevalence of paid holiday provisions since 1952-53, the number of paid holidays has increased significantly. (See chart 1.) Formal half-day holidays have also become more common. Rates of pay for work on paid holidays have been increased in many agreements.

The study from which this article was drawn¹ was based on an analysis of 1,736 collective bargaining agreements,² each covering 1,000 or more

workers, or virtually all such agreements in the United States, exclusive of railroads and airlines.³ The 7.8 million workers covered represented about half of all the workers estimated to be under agreements in the United States, exclusive of railroad and airline agreements. Of these, 5 million workers, covered by 1,122 agreements, were in manu-

¹ Paid Holiday Provisions in Major Union Contracts, 1958, BLS Bull. 1248. The bulletin also presents data on service and work requirements for holiday pay eligibility, holidays falling on Saturday and unscheduled workdays, and unpaid holidays. For data on holiday provisions in union agreements in effect in 1950 and 1952-53, see Holiday Provisions in Union Agreements, 1950 (in Monthly Labor Review, January 1951, pp. 24-27) and Holiday Provisions in Union Agreements in 1952-53 (in Monthly Labor Review, February 1954, pp. 128-133).

² All but 71 of the 1,736 agreements were in effect during 1958. (These agreements expired late in 1957, and subsequent agreements were not available at the time of the study.) Approximately 50 percent of the agreements were scheduled to expire in 1958. Termination in 1959 was stipulated in about 35 percent. Of the remaining 209 long-term agreements, 12 did not list a specific termination date.

For an analysis of the characteristics of the agreements studied, see Characteristics of Major Union Contracts (in Monthly Labor Review, July 1956, pp. 805-811).

³ Agreements for the airline and railroad industries are not collected by the Bureau and, therefore, are not included in this study.

TABLE 1. Paid holiday provisions in major collective bargaining agreements, by industry, 1958

Industry classification	Number of agreements studied		Number with paid holiday provisions ¹		Number without paid holiday provisions ²	
	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)
All industries.....	1,736	7,753.0	1,561	6,820.7	175	932.3
Manufacturing.....	1,122	4,916.9	1,115	4,903.7	7	13.2
Ordnance and accessories.....	10	24.0	10	24.0		
Food and kindred products.....	109	363.9	107	357.9	2	6.0
Tobacco manufactures.....	12	33.2	12	33.2		
Textile-mill products.....	45	116.7	44	115.6	1	1.2
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	47	473.7	47	473.7		
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	14	39.2	13	38.2	1	1.0
Furniture and fixtures.....	17	29.0	17	29.0		
Paper and allied products.....	55	124.9	55	124.9		
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	36	71.7	36	71.7		
Chemicals and allied products.....	58	112.7	58	112.7		
Products of petroleum and coal.....	24	70.7	24	70.7		
Rubber products.....	25	131.9	25	131.9		
Leather and leather products.....	22	76.9	22	76.9		
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	34	92.1	34	92.1		
Primary metal industries.....	123	723.1	123	723.1		
Fabricated metal products.....	64	175.6	64	175.6		
Machinery (except electrical).....	143	402.9	143	402.9		
Electrical machinery.....	106	461.0	104	457.0	2	4.0
Transportation equipment.....	144	1,314.3	143	1,313.3	1	1.0
Instruments and related products.....	23	55.4	23	55.4		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	11	24.5	11	24.5		
Nonmanufacturing.....	614	2,836.1	446	1,917.0	168	919.1
Mining, crude petroleum and natural-gas production.....	16	261.1	13	29.8	3	231.3
Transportation ³	109	553.6	99	525.3	10	28.3
Communications.....	75	591.7	75	591.7		
Utilities: Electric and gas.....	81	204.7	80	200.3	1	4.4
Wholesale trade.....	14	28.2	13	26.7	1	1.5
Retail trade.....	85	219.2	82	213.4	3	5.8
Hotels and restaurants.....	29	146.0	19	104.8	10	41.2
Services.....	54	181.0	46	167.3	8	13.7
Construction.....	148	645.5	18	56.6	130	589.0
Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing.....	3	5.2	1	1.2	2	4.0

¹ Includes 153 agreements, covering 615,250 workers, providing for both paid and unpaid holidays.

² Includes 159 agreements, covering 887,650 workers, which provided for unpaid holidays only, and 16 agreements, covering 44,600 workers, which contained no holiday provisions.

³ Excludes railroad and airline industries.

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

TABLE 2. Number of paid holidays in major collective bargaining agreements, by groups of industries, 1958

Number of days	All industries		Manufacturing		Nonmanufacturing	
	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)
All agreements with paid holiday provisions.....	1,561	6,820.7	1,115	4,903.7	446	1,917.0
Less than 6 full days.....	76	283.0	51	152.9	25	110.1
6 full days.....	314	1,308.3	196	736.5	118	571.8
6 full days plus 1 half day.....	24	221.4	23	218.9	1	2.5
6 full days plus 2 half days.....	121	993.8	116	987.2	5	6.6
7 full days.....	570	2,405.5	455	1,958.5	115	447.0
7 full days plus 1 half day.....	13	36.2	9	29.6	4	6.6
7 full days plus 2 half days.....	21	72.2	20	69.2	1	3.0
8 full days.....	256	893.6	166	544.3	90	349.3
8 full days plus 1 half day.....	4	17.3	3	16.1	1	1.2
8 full days plus 2 half days.....	8	11.7	8	11.7	---	---
8 full days plus 4 half days.....	1	1.4	---	---	1	1.4
9 full days.....	57	209.3	21	52.3	36	157.0
9 full days plus 1 half day.....	2	2.5	2	2.5	---	---
9 full days plus 2 half days.....	4	14.7	4	14.7	---	---
10 full days.....	29	59.8	21	46.6	8	13.2
10 full days plus 1 half day.....	1	3.0	---	---	1	3.0
10 full days plus 2 half days.....	1	2.7	1	2.7	---	---
11 full days.....	35	160.8	8	13.7	27	147.1
11 full days plus 1 half day.....	1	2.5	---	---	1	2.5
12 full days.....	2	6.7	---	---	2	6.7
14 full days.....	1	2.0	---	---	1	2.0
Other ¹	20	132.8	11	46.6	9	86.2

¹ Includes 6 agreements in the food processing industry in which unworked holidays are paid for only when they occur during the intercampaign or non-processing season; 7 communications contracts which specify a definite number of paid holidays for all or the majority of locations, plus additional holidays for designated areas, and 1 apparel agreement which provides for a minimum of 4 and a maximum of 6 holidays, based on date of employee's entrance on duty. Also included are 2 agreements with paid holiday provisions which make no reference to the number to be granted. Other provisions were found in 4 agreements.

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

facturing, and 614 agreements applied to 3 million workers in nonmanufacturing establishments (table 1).

Prevalence of Paid Holidays

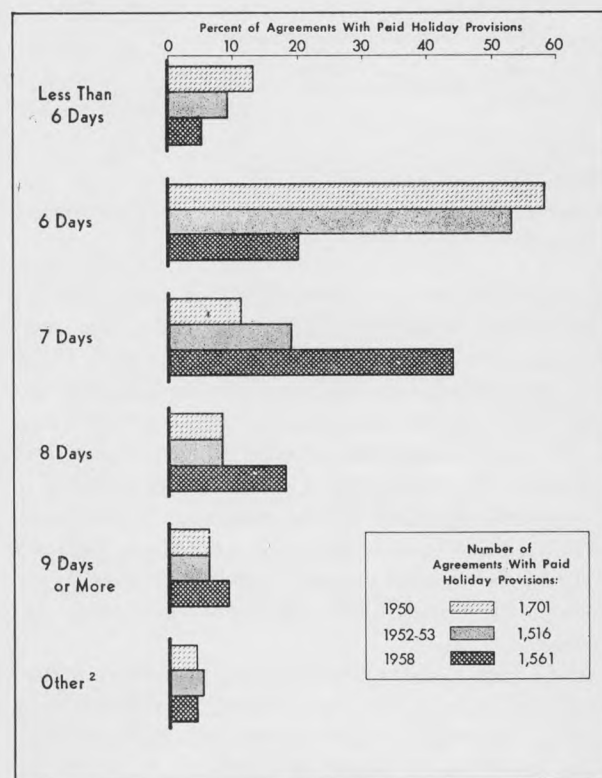
Workers covered by 9 out of 10 major collective bargaining agreements were allowed time off without loss of pay to observe national and religious holidays, holidays traditionally observed in some States or areas, and other days declared holidays by employers. The 1,561 contracts included 153 which also recognized certain unpaid holidays.

Paid holiday provisions were more prevalent in manufacturing than in nonmanufacturing agreements. Virtually all of the agreements in the manufacturing industries contained such provisions, as against approximately three-fourths of the major nonmanufacturing agreements. The absence of paid holiday provisions in many construction industry contracts largely accounted for this difference. All agreements in 16 manufacturing industries and 1 nonmanufacturing industry provided for paid holidays.

Workers covered by slightly more than 30 percent of the agreements providing paid holidays received less than 7 full days (table 2). Seven full-day holidays, the most common overall provision, were provided by about 40 percent of the manufacturing and about 25 percent of the nonmanufacturing agreements. However, as the number of holidays increased, the more liberal practices were found among nonmanufacturing industries. Thus, slightly more than 20 percent of the nonmanufacturing contracts provided for 8 days, as against about 15 percent in manufacturing, and nonmanufacturing agreements accounted for more than half of those granting 9 days or more.

The more liberal benefits in nonmanufacturing were accounted for by such industries as utilities, transportation, and communications, where 57

Chart 1. Total Paid Holidays in Major Collective Bargaining Agreements, 1950, 1952-53, and 1958¹



¹ For the year 1958, 2 half days were taken as the equivalent of 1 full day; thus, for example, 6 full days and 2 half days were counted, for this purpose, as 7 days.

² In addition to the 20 agreements designated as "Other" in table 2, this chart includes under this category agreements (also shown in table 2) providing for only 1 half day in addition to full-day holidays; e. g., 6 full days plus 1 half day.

TABLE 3. Number of paid holidays in major

Industry classification	Number of agreements and workers receiving—											
	Less than 6 days		6 full days		6 full days plus 1 half day		6 full days plus 2 half days		7 full days		7 full days plus 1 or more half days	
	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)
All industries.....	76	263.0	314	1,308.3	24	221.4	121	993.8	570	2,405.5	34	108.4
Manufacturing.....	51	152.9	196	736.5	23	218.9	116	987.2	455	1,958.5	29	98.8
Ordnance and accessories.....			1	2.1					5	14.0		
Food and kindred products.....	3	7.5	14	28.8			1	3.3	29	122.6	2	3.1
Tobacco manufactures.....	2	6.2	4	7.1	4	11.0			2	8.9		
Textile-mill products.....	15	42.2	14	35.9					11	19.5		
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	20	70.8	8	181.6	13	187.2	1	2.7	1	4.5	2	15.5
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	1	1.0	11	34.6					1	2.6		
Furniture and fixtures.....			4	7.2	1	3.0	2	3.8	5	8.1		
Paper and allied products.....	1	1.5	32	83.6					18	31.8	1	1.5
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....			12	15.4					10	15.7		
Chemicals and allied products.....			7	15.1					21	47.5	4	6.3
Products of petroleum and coal.....			1	1.2					6	10.8		
Rubber products.....			2	2.0			2	5.2	19	93.6	1	30.0
Leather and leather products.....	3	10.0	10	38.5					6	22.6		
Stone, clay, and glass products.....			14	33.4	1	2.0	1	1.8	16	52.2		
Primary metal industries.....			13	20.9	1	2.3	6	18.8	98	673.2	1	1.2
Fabricated metal products.....	1	1.8	7	10.1			14	29.5	30	76.3	1	1.5
Machinery (except electrical).....			8	21.6	2	4.5	33	111.0	70	211.5	6	19.8
Electrical machinery.....			9	18.1			12	36.1	51	315.2	4	6.7
Transportation equipment.....	5	12.1	23	176.8			41	771.1	47	211.0	4	9.2
Instruments and related products.....					1	9.0	1	1.2	7	12.1	3	4.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....			2	3.0			2	3.0	2	5.3		
Nonmanufacturing.....	25	110.1	118	571.8	1	2.5	5	6.6	115	447.0	5	9.6
Mining, crude petroleum and natural-gas production.....			4	5.7					8	21.2		
Transportation ²	11	43.6	40	299.9					23	60.4		
Communications.....			2	31.2					23	203.4	2	4.1
Utilities: Electric and gas.....			5	10.3			5	6.6	17	39.2		
Wholesale trade.....			2	2.3					5	12.4		
Retail trade.....	1	4.0	38	89.8	1	2.5			18	59.6	3	5.5
Hotels and restaurants.....	7	46.3	5	45.0					6	12.0		
Services.....	5	15.0	18	67.0					10	19.9		
Construction.....	1	1.3	4	20.7					5	19.0		
Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing.....												

¹ See footnote 1, table 2.² Excludes railroad and airline industries.

of the 133 agreements providing 9 or more holidays were found (table 3). Transportation, however, was also one of the few industries in which fewer than 6 paid holidays were specified in a significant number of agreements, the other industries being hotels and restaurants, textile-mill products, and apparel. Provisions for 7 full days were found in about half or more of the agreements providing paid holidays in rubber, stone and glass, primary metals, fabricated metal products, machinery (except electrical), and electrical machinery industries.

Paid half holidays were most prevalent in apparel, transportation equipment, and machinery (except electrical)—1 or more paid half holidays were specified in about a third or more of the agreements for these 3 industries. Other industries in which half holidays were frequent were electrical machinery and fabricated-metal products.

Twenty agreements included in this study contained holiday provisions which conformed to no specific pattern. Some contracts negotiated in seasonal industries allowed paid holidays only if they occurred outside the period of most heavily concentrated work. Representative of this type of provision were six food processing agreements which expressed this limitation generally as follows:

The following are declared [paid] holidays if they occur during the intercampaign season: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Decoration Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day . . . There shall be no holidays during the campaign season . . . The company agrees to pay employees covered by this agreement during campaign at 1½ times the regular scheduled straight-time rates . . . for the time worked on the following holidays: Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and New Year's Day . . .

Holiday allowances which varied by location were specified in 7 communications agreements, all

collective bargaining agreements, by industry, 1958

Number of agreements and workers receiving—														Industry classification
8 full days		8 full days plus 1 or more half days		9 full days		9 full days plus 1 or more half days		10 full days		More than 10 days		Other ¹		
Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	
256	893.6	13	30.3	57	209.3	6	17.2	29	59.8	41	177.7	20	132.8	All industries.
166	544.3	11	27.8	21	52.3	6	17.2	21	46.6	9	16.4	11	46.6	Manufacturing.
3	6.6	1	1.4											Ordnance and accessories.
38	140.1	2	2.9	4	17.3			1	1.0	6	11.7	7	19.7	Food and kindred products.
4	18.1													Tobacco manufactures.
								1	1.5					Textile-mill products.
2	2.1	1	1.0	1	1.4			1	2.5					Apparel and other finished textile products.
1	4.0			1	1.1			1	1.5					Lumber and wood products (except furniture).
5	11.2							9	29.5					Furniture and fixtures.
17	30.7	1	1.4	5	7.3			3	4.5					Paper and allied products.
16	48.2													Printing, publishing and allied industries.
1	1.2													Chemicals and allied products.
3	5.9													Products of petroleum and coal.
1	1.6													Rubber products.
4	6.8													Leather and leather products.
9	52.5	1	1.2	1	2.9									Stone, clay, and glass products.
14	22.6	1	1.4	2	2.4	2	2.3	4	5.0	1	1.0			Primary metal industries.
22	53.9	3	17.4	2	4.5									Fabricated metal products.
22	131.5							1	1.7					Machinery (except electrical).
4	7.6	1	1.2	1	3.5	2	11.7	1	1.4	2	3.7			Electrical machinery.
				4	11.9			1	1.3					Transportation equipment.
														Instruments and related products.
90	349.3	2	2.6	36	157.0			8	13.2	32	161.3	9	86.2	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
1	2.9													Nonmanufacturing.
6	17.4			15	88.0					4	16.1			Mining, crude petroleum and natural-gas production.
28	176.4			4	21.4					9	71.7	7	83.7	Transportation. ²
26	60.9	1	1.2	11	30.7			2	3.1	12	46.9	1	1.6	Communications.
4	6.8			1	4.2							1	1.0	Utilities: Electric and gas.
17	34.6							1	1.6	3	15.9			Wholesale trade.
1	1.5													Retail trade.
6	46.3	1	1.4	3	8.1			2	4.4	1	5.3			Hotels and restaurants.
1	2.6			2	4.7			2	2.9	3	5.4			Services.
								1	1.2					Construction.
														Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing.

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

interstate in coverage. In these, a designated number of holidays were authorized for all locations, and additional holidays were permitted in certain areas, based on prevailing local practice. A list of designated holidays from which an agreed upon number—minimum of 4 and maximum of 6 depending on length of service—could be selected, was found in an apparel agreement covering over 10,000 workers.

Specific Holidays Observed

Union contracts typically name the holidays to be observed. The 6 holidays generally referred to as "standard"—Christmas Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, New Year's Day, Independence Day, and Memorial Day—were designated in 98 to 93 percent of the agreements with paid holidays, in the order given (table 4). The next most frequently recognized holiday, Washington's

Birthday, was listed in almost 30 percent of the agreements with paid holiday provisions. Good Friday, added as the seventh holiday in most agreements negotiated in 1956 by the United Steelworkers, was mentioned in 22 percent, and Veterans Day (November 11) in about 18 percent of the agreements. For this study, Election Day was not considered as a paid holiday if employees were allowed annually less than a half day off; a full day was provided by 8 percent of the contracts, and a half day in 2 percent.

Extending the Christmas holiday by adding either a full day or a half-day holiday and observing a half-day holiday on the day preceding New Year's Day represent recent innovations in holiday scheduling. Similarly, the day after Thanksgiving Day was celebrated as a formal holiday in a small number of agreements. Holidays observed in certain areas only, such as Patriot's Day in Massachusetts and other parts of New England,

Admission Day in California, San Jacinto Day in Texas, and those recognized only by a specific company or industry, were provided in a small number of major agreements.

A few major agreements designated Easter Monday, All Saints Day, Yom Kippur, and other religious days as paid holidays. However, the practice of granting religious holidays may be more common than is suggested by the list in table 4. Some agreements contained a general statement to the effect that religious holidays will be awarded; for example—

Employees shall be granted 8 holidays per calendar year to be selected from the following: New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday . . . and religious holidays recognized by the present practice of [the company].

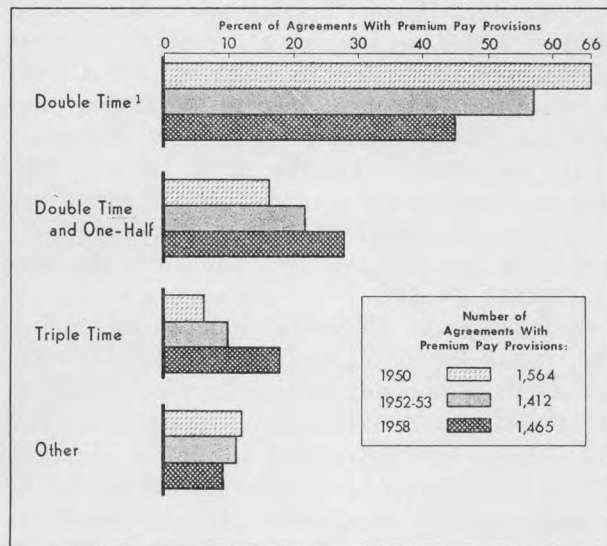
* * * * *

If an employer should elect for religious reasons to close his establishment on a working day, which is a religious holiday . . . regular employees shall receive full pay for said day at straight time . . .

Under 17 agreements, each worker was entitled to a paid holiday on his birthday. The advantage of a birthday holiday is that, unlike general holidays, its observance does not result in an interruption of normal operations.

A few agreements permitted the substitution of holidays, if employees so desired, or for other

Chart 2. Pay Rates for Work on Paid Holidays, in Major Collective Bargaining Agreements, 1950, 1952-53, and 1958



¹ For 1958, this category includes contracts providing a portion of the rate above double time, but less than double time and one-half.

TABLE 4. Paid holidays specified in 10 or more major collective bargaining agreements, 1958¹

Holiday	Observed as—			
	Full holiday		Half holiday	
	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)
Christmas Day	1,527	6,638.3		
Labor Day	1,522	6,630.7		
Thanksgiving Day	1,508	6,592.4		
New Year's Day	1,482	6,362.4		
Independence Day	1,476	6,486.0		
Memorial Day	1,449	6,411.7		
Washington's Birthday	461	1,932.4		
Good Friday	338	1,342.3		
Veterans Day	283	1,127.4		
Election Day	127	531.1	32	260.4
Day before Christmas	118	351.3	181	1,166.9
Columbus Day	93	361.8		
Lincoln's Birthday	85	362.3		
Day after Thanksgiving	54	175.8		
Easter	43	106.0		
Patriots' Day	21	45.2		
Employee's birthday	17	28.9		
Company or industry days	13	25.3		
Admission Day	10	54.9		
San Jacinto Day	10	24.8		
Day before New Year's			151	1,098.0

¹ Based on a study of 1,736 agreements, 1,561 of which contained paid holiday provisions.

specified reasons. Such provisions, when included in interstate contracts, allowed local option in the choice of holidays.

Pioneer Day, July 24, or other locally observed holidays may be substituted for Washington's Birthday if a majority of the force in an exchange or group of exchanges so desire.

* * * * *

Washington's Birthday is designated as the holiday in February except when the observance of Lincoln's Birthday would provide a longer weekend, in which event Lincoln's Birthday shall be the observed holiday . . .

* * * * *

These will be considered holidays: . . . By local agreement another day of greater local significance may be substituted [for Memorial Day]. This substituted holiday is not subject to change during the life of this agreement.

In some instances, scheduling of a holiday depended upon the day of the week on which it fell. For instance, in one contract the following possibilities were mentioned:

There shall be an eighth holiday which will be observed as follows:

If Christmas Day is on—	The eighth holiday will be—
Sunday	Preceding Friday
Monday	Preceding Friday
Tuesday	Preceding Monday
Wednesday	Day after Thanksgiving
Thursday	Following Friday
Friday	Preceding Thursday
Saturday	Preceding Friday

Four agreements designated a list of holidays from which either the employer or the union selected a designated number; three of these agreements were in service industries, and one in transportation equipment.

The employer shall grant to all employees covered by this agreement 6 holidays with pay during each employment year from among the following holidays: New Year's Day, Decoration Day, July 4, Columbus Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and Washington's Birthday.

Rates of Pay for Work on Paid Holidays

Most union contracts with paid holiday provisions also provide for the payment of premium rates to employees who may be required to work on holidays. Among the 1,465 agreements which specifically provided such premium rates, 38 percent stipulated double time (i. e., holiday pay plus straight-time pay for hours worked); 7 percent, double time and one-fourth; 28 percent, double time and one-half; and 18 percent, triple

TABLE 5. Rates of pay for work on paid holidays in major collective bargaining agreements, 1958

Industry classification	Number with paid holiday provisions		No reference to pay rates for work on holiday ¹		Pay rate for work on paid holidays (including holiday pay)									
	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Time and one-half		Double time ²		Double time and one-half		Triple time		Other ³	
					Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)
All industries.....	1,561	6,820.7	96	481.1	54	168.3	652	3,236.5	409	1,214.5	269	1,401.2	81	319.3
Manufacturing.....	1,115	4,903.7	68	378.4	29	64.9	432	2,202.3	312	915.1	233	1,192.6	41	150.6
Ordnance and accessories.....	10	24.0	---	---	1	1.0	4	6.8	3	11.2	2	5.1	---	---
Food and kindred products.....	107	357.9	6	9.2	3	4.5	34	66.5	36	167.4	21	96.5	7	13.9
Tobacco manufacturers.....	12	33.2	1	4.0	1	2.2	9	24.1	1	2.9	---	---	---	---
Textile-mill products.....	44	115.6	5	12.1	1	3.4	14	31.5	23	67.5	---	---	1	1.1
Apparel and other finished products.....	47	473.7	37	276.0	2	6.1	5	168.1	3	23.5	---	---	---	---
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	13	38.2	---	---	2	3.6	3	14.0	5	12.7	2	5.8	1	2.1
Furniture and fixtures.....	17	29.0	---	---	---	---	8	15.5	2	4.0	7	9.5	---	---
Paper and allied products.....	55	124.9	---	---	3	7.2	10	15.8	22	53.3	15	21.7	5	27.0
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	36	71.7	1	1.1	---	---	13	26.8	8	14.6	12	24.5	2	4.8
Chemicals and allied products.....	58	112.7	---	---	---	---	13	31.0	39	72.3	4	7.2	2	2.3
Products of petroleum and coal.....	24	70.7	1	10.5	1	5.5	7	12.1	14	41.3	1	1.4	---	---
Rubber products.....	25	131.9	---	---	1	1.2	5	8.3	2	2.2	16	90.3	1	30.0
Leather and leather products.....	22	76.9	7	38.6	3	8.8	6	11.6	4	11.6	---	---	2	6.3
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	34	92.1	---	---	---	---	10	17.5	11	41.2	11	27.0	2	6.5
Primary metal industries.....	123	723.1	---	---	3	6.3	83	648.0	17	25.8	17	36.7	3	6.5
Fabricated metal products.....	64	175.6	---	---	---	---	33	108.1	9	17.8	20	43.9	2	5.9
Machinery (except electrical).....	143	402.9	2	5.1	1	3.1	58	113.5	31	61.7	45	206.7	6	12.9
Electrical machinery.....	104	457.0	4	8.7	3	4.4	38	212.4	46	193.1	11	21.1	2	17.3
Transportation equipment.....	143	1,313.3	1	3.0	1	1.6	71	658.1	18	51.4	47	585.1	5	14.2
Instruments and related products.....	23	55.4	---	---	1	1.4	3	5.3	17	38.3	2	10.5	---	---
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	11	24.5	3	10.2	2	4.7	5	7.8	1	1.8	---	---	---	---
Nonmanufacturing.....	446	1,917.0	28	102.7	25	103.4	220	1,034.3	97	299.4	36	208.7	40	168.7
Mining, crude petroleum, and natural-gas production.....	13	29.8	---	---	---	---	10	23.4	3	6.4	---	---	---	---
Transportation ⁴	99	525.3	8	20.6	14	51.8	36	172.0	12	43.6	11	154.1	18	83.2
Communications.....	75	591.7	1	5.6	---	---	61	517.3	5	19.3	3	7.7	5	41.8
Utilities: Electric and gas.....	80	200.3	2	8.5	---	---	27	52.9	42	121.2	3	7.6	6	10.3
Wholesale trade.....	13	26.7	1	1.3	---	---	6	13.6	6	11.8	---	---	---	---
Retail trade.....	82	213.4	12	40.8	3	6.2	39	88.4	11	33.3	13	27.5	4	17.4
Hotels and restaurants.....	19	104.8	---	---	5	41.9	12	56.1	---	---	---	---	2	6.8
Services.....	46	167.3	4	26.0	3	3.6	16	66.4	15	55.6	3	6.6	5	9.2
Construction.....	18	56.6	---	---	---	---	13	44.3	2	7.0	3	5.3	---	---
Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing.....	1	1.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1.2	---	---	---	---

¹ This group includes 17 agreements which prohibited work on all paid holidays, and which therefore made no reference to rates of pay.

² Includes 100 agreements, covering 776,450 workers, which provided double time and one-fourth. These 100 agreements were distributed as follows: furniture and fixtures, 1 agreement covering 2,400 workers; products of petroleum and coal, 1 agreement covering 1,250 workers; stone, clay and glass products, 2 agreements, 3,500 workers; primary metal industries, 64 agreements, 622,200 workers; fabricated metal products, 14 agreements, 70,100 workers; machinery (except electrical), 4 agreements, 16,950 workers; transportation equipment, 10 agreements, 48,000 workers; mining, crude petroleum and natural-gas production, 4 agreements, 12,050 workers. Under the terms of most of these agreements, negotiated by the United Steelworkers of America, this premium rate went into effect on July 1, 1958. The previous rate, in effect as of July 1, 1957, was double time and one-tenth.

³ In this group were 25 agreements where premium pay varied by holidays, and a number of maritime agreements where rates depended upon whether

work was performed in port or at sea. In a number of instances, the rate of pay for work on holidays depended upon whether or not the holiday had been scheduled to be worked. Two were found which allowed equal time off for holidays worked, and some in which employees were given the option of accepting pay or the equivalent time added to vacations. Employees covered by one agreement received double time and eight-tenths and in another triple time and one-half. Also included are agreements where premium pay was given for some holidays and no reference made to pay for others, some where premium pay varied by locality and by occupation, and one which was not clear as to whether holiday pay was included in the premium rates.

⁴ Excludes railroad and airline industries.

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

time. The remaining 9 percent of the agreements with premium pay provisions contained other variations.

Since 1950, double time has remained the most common rate, but the proportion of contracts granting premium rates of double time and one-half rose from 16 percent in 1950 to 28 percent in 1958, while triple time showed a threefold gain (chart 2). In 1950 as in 1958, the payment of rates less than double time was infrequent. Premium rates of double time and one-half or triple time were more common among manufacturing than nonmanufacturing industries (table 5). Penalty rates of double time and one-half were prevalent in chemicals and instrument manufacturing, where they applied to two-thirds or more of the workers receiving paid holidays. Although fewer agreements called for triple time than for double time and one-half, the higher premium rate applied to a larger number of workers, a fact accounted for by several transportation equipment and machinery (except electrical) agreements covering large numbers.

Eighty-one contracts did not fit into any of the premium pay patterns discussed. In 25 agreements, the premium rate differed according to the holiday:

Any work performed on New Year's Day, Independence Day, and Labor Day shall be paid for at time and one-half the regular rate of pay, and any work performed on Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day shall be paid for at double the regular rate of pay.

A small number of agreements provided variations of an arrangement giving the worker the option of an extra day's pay or compensatory time off for time worked on a holiday.

A few agreements specified different premium pay provisions depending on whether the holiday was a scheduled day of work or whether continuous operations were involved:

Any employee who is scheduled to work . . . shall be paid time and one-quarter rate for his scheduled 8-hour tour of duty on that day . . . In addition, such an

⁴ These are a part of the industry's dual premium rate structure; "penalty" refers to certain types of work performed during the regular working day, and the "overtime" rate typically applies to additional hours worked. For a discussion of these rates, see p. 33 of this issue.

employee shall receive 8 hours' pay at the regular rate . . . Should an employee who was not scheduled to work on the holiday be required to work on the holiday, he shall receive, in addition to the 8 hours' pay at the regular rate . . . the overtime rate of time and three-quarters . . .

* * * * *

Employees not working on continuous 7-day operations, who may be requested to and do work on any of the following holidays, shall not receive holiday pay but shall be paid triple time for hours worked on the holiday . . .

Employees working on continuous operations who work on 1 of the foregoing holidays which falls on 1 of their regularly scheduled workdays shall not receive holiday pay but shall be paid double time for the hours worked . . .

Work requirements of some industries give rise to unique pay provisions. The maritime industry, for example, negotiates different work and pay provisions for sea or port duty. No work is to be done on holidays unless absolutely necessary for navigation and vessel safety, except that watches are to be kept as required by law; premium rates for overtime and holiday work are referred to as "penalty" and "overtime" rates,⁴ as in the following illustration:

The rate of overtime pay shall be \$3.29 per hour and the rate of penalty pay shall be \$2.19 per hour . . . The penalty rate of pay shall be paid licensed engineer officers who perform this regular watch work at sea on any of the 9 holidays described above . . . The overtime rate of pay shall be paid licensed engineer officers who perform work in port on any of the 9 holidays described above . . . The overtime rate of pay shall also be paid to nonwatchstanding licensed engineer officers who are required to perform work in port . . . on any of the 9 holidays. . . .

Other maritime agreements based premium holiday rates on monthly salaries and some incorporated extra compensation for work on holidays into base salary rates.

Holiday work premiums were not stipulated in 96 contracts, 17 of which prohibited holiday work. Most of the agreements with holiday work restrictions were in retail trade and the apparel industry. Limited restrictions of work on some holidays, usually Labor Day, were found in a number of construction contracts.

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Earnings and Employment of American Seamen in 1957

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*This article summarizes the major findings of a study of daily earnings, annual employment, and annual earnings of licensed officers and unlicensed seamen, conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics at the request of and in cooperation with the Maritime Administration. The study was undertaken following a suggestion to the Maritime Administration by the House of Representatives Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries in 1956. The full report on the study was published as BLS Bull. 1238, The Earnings and Employment of Seamen on U. S. Flag Ships, which also includes information on characteristics of the labor force, collective bargaining, and fringe benefits.*

Daily Earnings

FOR THE STUDY of seamen's daily earnings, payroll data were obtained for the latest voyages ending before June 1957 of over 250 ships, which were representative of the 877 ships of the American merchant marine within the scope of the survey.¹ Unique pay practices in the industry dictated the reduction of trip earnings to a daily basis.² In addition to daily gross earnings for both licensed and unlicensed seamen, data are presented on the premium pay component of gross earnings and on supplementary pay derived from war-risk bonuses, division of work payments, passenger pay, and extra meal pay.

The average daily gross pay for men (exclusive of masters and cadets) who went to sea in United States Flag vessels in May 1957, was \$20.19 a day (table 1). Of this, \$6.21 was payment for an average of 2.8 hours of work calling for premium pay and 23 cents was for supplementary pay provisions. The balance of \$13.75, or the average daily basic wage, thus accounted in May 1957 for about two-thirds of seamen's average daily earnings; nearly all of the remainder was premium pay for overtime or for work considered hazardous or disagreeable.

From the operators' viewpoint, most of the premium pay resulting from provisions in the collective bargaining contracts is an unavoidable

part of a ship's operation, i. e., work on weekends for certain members of the crew while at sea is necessary for a 24-hour day, 7-day week operation. Many other types of premium pay provisions which are theoretically controllable are necessary to the orderly day-to-day operation of a ship;³ for example, maintenance painting to prevent corrosion. Thus, much of the variation observed in average daily earnings of seamen among vessels and voyages was due to differences in the extent to which some of the other premium pay provisions were avoided; for example, by delaying maintenance work until a ship reached port.

Licensed Officers. In addition to their base rate, men who were licensed officers generally received two types of premium pay, \$3.49 per hour for time classed as overtime and \$2.32 for time classed as penalty time.⁴ These rates were the same for all officer ratings except that officers who did not stand watches received monthly payments "in lieu of overtime" which, for purposes of this study, were considered part of base pay. Officers were also eligible for some types of supplementary pay, such as war-risk bonuses or extra payments when the ship was carrying explosives or other forms of penalty cargo. Most licensed officers are represented by unions which have contracts on all coasts and the contracts with individual companies or associations are basically the same, although the individual rates vary by size and type of ship.

Licensed officers as a group averaged \$29.80 a day. This included 2.8 hours of premium pay amounting to \$8.21 and 21 cents in supplementary pay (19 cents in war-risk bonuses, with the remaining 2 cents primarily penalty cargo payments). Officers were almost evenly divided

¹ Of the approximately 3,000 merchant ships under American registry, two-thirds were Government owned and all except 161 of the latter were inactive and laid up in reserve fleets. Among the active ships were 41 passenger ships, about 800 dry-cargo vessels, and over 300 tankers. Three-fourths of the tankers were operated by oil companies for their own use and were omitted from the scope of the study.

² Seamen are frequently paid a day's wages regardless of time worked and their hourly rate is seldom used. In addition, a record of actual hours worked is not readily available because the industry's collective bargaining contracts provide premium rates (both overtime and so-called "penalty" rates) for certain types of work performed during the regular working day.

³ For a classification of controllable and automatic (unavoidable) premium pay, and the relative proportions, see *Seafaring Overtime on Privately Operated United States Flag Merchant Ships* (U. S. Department of Commerce, Maritime Administration, 1954).

⁴ The differences between overtime and penalty provisions are complex and vary by contract.

between the deck and engine departments, each group representing somewhat more than one-tenth of the total crew. Officers in the engine department had slightly higher average earnings, even though they averaged less premium pay per day than deck officers.

Chief engineers, the highest paid officers except masters, averaged \$39.14 a day, including an average of \$1.87 a day of extra vacation allowance which was considered as premium pay for purposes of this study.⁵ Descending the earnings scale, the daily earnings of chief mates were generally comparable to those of first assistant engineers; second mates, to second assistant engineers; third mates and radio officers, to third assistant engineers; and fourth mates, to junior third assistant engineers. Pursers on cargo ships, who were not carried on all such vessels, averaged about \$23 a day. Passenger pursers generally earned more, owing to more premium time.

Variations in daily earnings among individual officers in the same rating were considerable. The highest daily earnings for a particular rating were frequently double the lowest earnings for the same rating. The widest variation in daily earnings was noted among chief mates and pursers. The majority of officers within each rating, however, had daily earnings within a range of \$5 or less; for example, two-thirds of the third mates earned between \$25 and \$30 a day.

Most licensed officers received from \$6 to \$11 premium pay per day. In a few cases, premium pay represented half of an individual's total earnings.

Unlicensed Seamen. Nearly four-fifths of the seamen in the survey were classified as unlicensed. The overtime rates for unlicensed seamen, unlike those for officers, differ by rating, ranging from \$1.60 an hour for ordinary seamen and messmen on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts to \$2.81 an hour for the higher unlicensed ratings on the West Coast. Under certain conditions, these rates are increased by 50 or 100 percent.⁶

As a group, unlicensed seamen averaged \$17.56 per day, including \$5.66 for 2.8 hours of premium work. The average also includes supplementary payments of 24 cents a day—11 cents for war-risk bonuses, with nearly all of the remainder representing payments to seamen in the stewards department.

Able-bodied seamen, accounting for about one-eighth of the crew, averaged \$19.50 a day, including \$7.30 for 3.3 hours of premium pay and 16 cents in supplementary payments. The average base pay for able-bodied seamen was therefore about \$12. Provisions relating to base pay varied among the three major collective bargaining units covering this rating.⁷

Messmen, who also accounted for one-eighth of the crew, averaged \$14.10 a day, of which \$4.31 was pay for 2.6 hours of premium work and 38 cents was accounted for by supplementary pay provisions.

Wipers were the lowest paid seamen studied, with an average of \$12.77 per day. Although the average base pay for wipers exceeded that for messmen and ordinary seamen, the latter categories averaged more premium pay. Chief stewards and chefs were the highest paid unlicensed ratings on passenger ships; they averaged over \$30 a day exclusive of gratuities. Among unlicensed ratings carried on all types of ships, electricians, with average daily earnings of \$24.23, were the highest paid.

As in the case of licensed officers, the difference between lowest and highest earnings for individual unlicensed seamen in the same rating was frequently 100 percent. The majority of seamen in most of the unlicensed ratings, however, had daily average earnings within a \$2 to \$4 range. In general, the higher the rating, the wider the range of earnings.

Whereas earnings of licensed officers, on the average, were approximately the same on all coasts, unlicensed seamen from West Coast ports averaged \$1.81 more per day than those sailing from the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. Unlicensed seamen on the eastern coasts averaged 3.0 hours of premium pay per day, as compared with 2.4 hours for West Coast seamen, but they had a lower premium pay rate. Their base rates also

⁵ Chief engineers do not get regular payroll payments for overtime but are given credit in some cases for certain types of overtime when they report it and are later reimbursed at their regular hourly rate, generally at the time of their vacation.

⁶ The unlicensed seamen in the engine department on the West Coast also have a "penalty" rate in addition to the overtime rate.

⁷ Watchstanding seamen represented by the Sailors' Union of the Pacific receive base pay which, since 1955, has included part of the regular premium pay and has been paid on the basis of 56 hours a week at sea and 40 hours when in port. The other two major agreements covering able-bodied seamen (negotiated by the National Maritime Union and the Seafarers' International Union) base pay scales on a 40-hour week and call for overtime pay for hours in excess of 40.

averaged nearly \$2 less than on the West Coast, where some of the premium pay has, since 1955, been incorporated in the base pay under most contracts.

West Coast averages for unlicensed seamen in the deck and engine departments were about 10 percent higher than for comparable ratings on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. In the stewards department, average daily earnings were almost the same on all coasts. Although base rates for stewards employees on the West Coast were

generally for a 56-hour week and therefore higher, such employees on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts had nearly twice as many premium hours and higher average premium pay.

Individual earnings were more widely dispersed on the West Coast. Seamen on the West Coast Alaskan run, for example, frequently handle cargo ordinarily handled by longshoremen and consequently have high premium earnings. This carried some able-bodied seamen beyond the \$30-a-day level.

TABLE 1. Average daily earnings of seamen manning seagoing ships in the United States merchant marine, by rating and coast of employment, spring 1957¹

Rating	All ports				Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports				West Coast ports			
	Number of seamen	Average daily earnings ²	Average daily premium ³		Number of seamen	Average daily earnings ²	Average daily premium ³		Number of seamen	Average daily earnings ²	Average daily premium ³	
			Hours	Earnings			Hours	Earnings			Hours	Earnings
All seamen (except masters and cadets).....	44,785	\$20.19	2.8	\$6.21	30,580	\$19.72	2.9	\$6.22	14,205	\$21.21	2.5	\$6.14
All licensed seamen.....	9,627	\$29.80	2.8	\$8.21	6,531	\$29.78	2.8	\$8.19	3,066	\$29.83	2.8	\$8.24
Deck department ⁴	4,820	29.04	3.2	9.22	3,275	28.97	3.1	9.20	1,545	29.18	3.1	9.26
Chief mates.....	882	35.94	3.3	10.59	612	35.65	3.3	10.42	270	36.61	3.5	10.97
Second mates.....	895	29.43	3.3	9.48	622	29.34	3.3	9.41	273	29.63	3.4	9.64
Third mates.....	903	27.64	3.3	9.19	625	27.42	3.2	8.92	278	28.14	3.5	9.80
Fourth mates.....	618	26.13	3.3	9.17	405	25.76	3.2	8.95	213	26.84	3.5	9.59
Radio officers.....	980	27.61	3.1	9.08	685	27.61	3.1	9.03	295	27.61	3.1	9.20
Chief pursers, passenger.....	83	30.39	2.7	8.61	63	30.06	3.0	9.52	20	31.44	1.8	5.78
Pursers, dry-cargo and tanker.....	272	23.04	1.5	4.54	141	22.32	1.3	3.99	131	23.82	1.7	5.24
Assistant pursers, passenger.....	104	26.03	3.5	11.17	80	26.94	4.0	12.67	24	23.01	2.0	6.20
Engine department ⁴	4,807	30.56	2.5	7.19	3,256	30.60	2.5	7.15	1,551	30.47	2.5	7.23
Chief engineers.....	889	39.14	.5	1.87	619	38.64	.4	1.37	270	40.27	.7	3.02
First assistant engineers.....	881	35.09	3.1	9.64	611	35.15	3.2	9.83	270	34.98	3.0	9.21
Second assistant engineers.....	915	29.17	3.1	8.90	632	29.21	3.2	9.22	282	29.07	2.9	8.18
Third assistant engineers.....	992	26.87	2.9	8.16	695	26.80	2.9	8.05	297	27.03	3.0	8.41
Junior third assistant engineers.....	780	25.06	2.8	7.71	443	24.99	3.0	7.86	337	25.16	2.7	7.47
Licensed junior engineers.....	305	23.10	2.2	5.90	210	22.86	2.1	5.76	95	23.61	2.3	6.21
All unlicensed seamen.....	35,158	17.56	2.8	5.66	24,049	16.99	3.0	5.70	11,109	18.80	2.4	5.56
Deck department ⁴	11,354	18.80	3.2	6.71	7,727	17.75	3.2	6.41	3,627	21.05	3.0	7.35
Bosuns.....	908	22.44	3.1	6.97	633	21.40	2.9	6.30	275	24.82	3.3	8.52
Carpenters.....	429	21.48	2.9	6.85	243	20.39	3.0	6.35	186	22.91	2.7	7.51
Deck maintenance.....	1,656	18.96	2.6	5.88	1,060	17.74	2.4	5.16	596	21.15	2.7	7.17
Able-bodied seamen.....	5,503	19.50	3.3	7.30	3,800	18.56	3.4	7.17	1,703	21.61	3.1	7.60
Ordinary seamen.....	2,560	14.83	3.1	5.41	1,842	14.39	3.4	5.60	718	15.94	2.5	4.92
Engine department ⁴	10,095	17.34	2.4	5.00	6,956	16.72	2.3	4.55	3,139	18.71	2.7	5.96
Unlicensed junior engineers.....	308	16.94	1.2	2.51	264	16.95	1.2	2.52	44	16.89	1.1	2.50
Electricians.....	667	24.23	2.6	6.15	454	22.61	2.2	4.53	213	27.67	3.7	9.61
Second electricians.....	510	22.97	2.6	6.36	288	20.91	2.1	4.36	222	25.53	3.4	8.95
Engine maintenance.....	230	16.38	1.5	3.18	176	16.25	1.5	3.14	54	16.80	1.6	3.32
Oilers.....	2,720	17.38	2.9	5.93	1,909	16.89	2.7	5.54	811	18.54	3.2	6.83
Firemen, water tenders.....	2,749	17.56	3.0	6.13	1,944	17.33	3.0	6.01	805	18.13	3.0	6.40
Wipers.....	2,224	12.77	1.2	2.02	1,540	12.41	1.1	1.82	684	13.59	1.2	2.45
Stewards department ⁴	13,709	16.70	2.8	5.28	9,366	16.56	3.3	5.97	4,343	16.99	1.7	3.78
Chief stewards, passenger.....	50	32.04	4.0	8.64	38	31.61	4.7	9.61	12	33.39	1.4	4.99
Chief stewards, dry-cargo and tanker.....	833	22.94	3.2	6.99	579	22.71	3.5	7.35	254	23.49	2.5	6.18
Second stewards, passenger.....	65	26.19	4.7	10.18	48	26.40	5.8	11.99	17	25.62	1.8	5.07
Chefs, passenger.....	72	31.54	4.6	10.38	42	31.79	6.0	12.57	30	31.18	2.6	7.31
Cooks, passenger.....	358	24.39	3.8	8.39	242	24.72	4.8	10.00	116	23.71	1.8	5.03
Cooks, dry-cargo and tanker.....	856	20.59	2.8	6.01	591	20.30	3.0	6.31	265	21.24	2.2	5.33
Cooks and bakers, dry-cargo and tanker.....	759	19.86	2.7	5.94	540	19.56	2.9	6.05	219	20.61	2.3	5.66
Assistant cooks, passenger.....	246	21.79	3.8	8.10	183	21.64	4.5	9.19	63	22.21	1.8	4.93
Assistant cooks, dry-cargo and tanker.....	857	18.49	2.7	5.85	560	18.16	3.0	6.14	297	19.12	2.1	5.31
Stewards, passenger.....	1,108	14.78	2.9	4.77	764	15.11	3.8	6.15	344	14.05	.8	1.70
Walters, passenger.....	1,103	15.51	3.3	5.50	747	15.60	4.2	6.75	356	15.32	1.3	2.89
Messmen, all ships.....	5,799	14.10	2.6	4.31	3,983	13.76	2.9	4.70	1,816	14.85	1.8	3.45
Bellboys, passenger.....	208	14.04	3.1	5.06	147	14.44	4.0	6.48	61	13.07	.8	1.64

¹ Data relate to latest trips ending prior to June 1957.
² Includes all wage payments (at both regular and premium rates) and supplementary allowances, such as nonwatch allowance, tool and uniform allowances, pay for serving extra meals, passenger allowances, payments for

division of work, and war-risk bonuses. Does not include any value for board and lodging or gratuities.
³ Total of overtime and penalty time.
⁴ Includes data for other ratings in addition to those shown separately.

The study also provided comparisons between average daily earnings for seamen (licensed and unlicensed) working in different segments of the industry. Seamen on subsidized trips of dry-cargo ships, for which the Government pays the difference in cost between American and foreign crews, averaged no more per day than seamen on nonsubsidized trips, who were paid for a higher average number of premium hours.⁸

Seamen on tankers averaged more than seamen on other vessels and those on passenger ships in most ratings averaged more than those on dry-cargo vessels. Among the various types of dry-cargo vessels there were only slight differences in earnings except that premium earnings were higher on Liberty ships, which normally carry a small crew and, because of their construction and age, generally have higher maintenance requirements.

Although there are many special pay provisions in contracts covering work while in port, they do not increase a seaman's average daily earnings over his earnings while at sea; in fact, seamen averaged slightly less while on port payrolls than they did at sea. Voyages with many port stops did not provide higher average daily earnings than those with only a few port stops.

There was also no substantial difference in earnings that could be traced to variations between trade areas except that unlicensed seamen on intercoastal trips had a higher average than those sailing to any of the other trade areas studied.

Annual Employment and Earnings

The economic position of seamen can best be evaluated if knowledge of daily earnings is supplemented by information on employment and earnings over a longer period of time. It has been estimated that there are about 100,000 qualified men who may seek work in the American merchant marine in any given year. In early 1957, the industry (including segments not covered in this study) provided approximately 60,000 ocean-going jobs. This does not mean that there were 40,000 men looking for work at that time. Ocean voyages are generally long and confining and, following a well-established custom, many seamen leave their ships at the termination of a voyage to take vacations or temporary shoreside jobs. Also, some require hospitalization. Another group

have shoreside jobs and are available only for an occasional voyage. When a seaman is ready to return to work, he then must seek a new job. The length of time required to find a new berth varies greatly and seamen are, therefore, faced with an occupational type of unemployment which is unique to the industry.

Seamen are typically employed through union-operated hiring halls, in which the employment procedures give preference to experienced seamen and require new seamen to apply for union membership within 30 days after being hired.⁹ Some of the unions provide for the issuance of temporary working permits.¹⁰ All of the union contracts provide that the shipping company may reject, for certain specified reasons, a seaman who has been referred by a hiring hall. The agreements covering licensed officers generally give the companies more leeway in hiring, although they usually require membership in the union.

Annual Employment. Labor-management agreements in the industry require that the companies pay a specified amount, or percentage of base pay, for each day of employment into the various vacation funds, which are operated jointly by the unions and the employers. The records of these payments for individual seamen in most cases furnished the data for the annual employment study. Data were collected for about 7,000 seamen representative of those within scope of the

⁸ Under Title IV of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 as amended, the United States Government, upon approval of application for subsidy, pays no more than the excess of the cost of operating an American flag ship in competition to vessels of a foreign country. Less than 30 percent of the active vessels were operating in a subsidized status at the time of the survey.

⁹ The union hiring hall became the major source of labor supply for the industry in the late 1930's. For a history of hiring practices and collective bargaining in the industry, see Joseph P. Goldberg, *The Maritime Story* (Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1958).

¹⁰ The major seamen's organization and the positions they represent are: *Masters, Mates and Pilots (MMP)*—about 5,000 deck positions, all coasts; *Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association (MEBA)*—about 5,500 engineering positions, all coasts; *Brotherhood of Marine Officers (BMO)*—about 600 deck and engineering positions on Atlantic Coast; *American Radio Association (ARA)*—about 600 radio positions on all coasts; *Radio Officers Union (ROU—an affiliate of the Commercial Telegraphers Union)*—about 400 radio positions on all coasts; *National Maritime Union of America (NMU)*—about 24,000 unlicensed positions on Atlantic and Gulf Coasts; *American Merchant Marine Staff Officers Association (AMMSOA—an affiliate of NMU)*—about 150 purser positions, primarily on West Coast; *Seafarers' International Union (SIU)*: (1) *Atlantic and Gulf District*—about 8,500 unlicensed positions on Atlantic and Gulf Coasts; (2) *Staff Officers' Association of America (SOA—an SIU affiliate)*—about 220 purser positions on Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, and (3) three other SIU affiliates which represent about 10,000 unlicensed positions on West Coast, namely *Sailors' Union of the Pacific (SUP)*—primarily deckseamen, *Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers Association (MFW)*—engine department seamen, and *Marine Cooks and Stewards Union (MCS)*—stewards department.

study. The analysis is necessarily limited to sea-going employment and earnings only. Employment was studied from July 1956 through June 1957, a relatively active period for American flag ships. Maritime Administration reports indicate that the number of active vessels as of June 1957 exceeded the number for the 3 preceding years and was 23 percent above the figure for June 1958.

¹ Since the time of the study, unemployment in the industry has led some of the unions to revise their shipping rules to require that men leave a ship at the first opportunity after so many days of continuous work, e. g., 180 or 210 days, in order to spread work among a greater number of members.

Average days worked may correlate less closely with volume of activity than might be expected. When employment is rising and more man-days of work are available, additional men may enter or return to the industry and those in the industry can work more days during the year. Industry spokesmen reported, however, that when jobs are plentiful seamen take more frequent leave without pay, knowing that job opportunities will be available when they desire to ship out. When shipping is scarce, the seamen aboard ships are hesitant to leave their jobs.¹¹

TABLE 2. Average days of employment¹ of selected ratings in the United States merchant marine, by employment status and primary coast of employment, July 1, 1956-June 30, 1957

Rating	All seamen						Industry-connected seamen ²					
	All ports		Atlantic and Gulf Coasts ports		West Coast ports		All ports		Atlantic and Gulf Coasts ports		West Coast ports	
	Number of seamen	Average days worked	Number of seamen	Average days worked	Number of seamen	Average days worked	Number of seamen	Average days worked	Number of seamen	Average days worked	Number of seamen	Average days worked
All seamen (except pursers and reliefmen)	85,541	212	63,976	215	19,885	201	64,583	243	49,041	245	14,211	235
All licensed seamen	16,308	233	10,889	231	3,739	238	12,727	258	8,374	256	3,022	262
Deck department ³	7,999	235	4,684	236	1,635	236	6,140	261	3,579	260	1,230	265
Masters	1,004	254	714	250	290	263	794	274	569	271	225	284
Chief mates	1,262	255	927	253	335	261	1,007	276	732	276	275	277
Second mates	1,339	244	1,044	245	295	242	1,099	264	859	265	240	258
Third mates	1,604	227	1,209	228	395	223	1,194	254	924	251	270	264
Fourth mates	1,060	198	765	199	295	193	670	235	470	232	200	240
Radio officers	1,680	234					1,331	261				
Engine department ³	8,309	231	6,205	228	2,104	239	6,587	255	4,795	254	1,792	259
Chief engineers	1,378	259	1,106	254	272	279	1,194	276	954	271	240	298
First assistant engineers	1,354	243	1,026	240	328	251	1,136	257	832	254	304	265
Second assistant engineers	1,842	232	1,402	225	440	254	1,544	253	1,152	248	392	268
Third assistant engineers	1,834	231	1,386	230	448	233	1,468	253	1,092	252	376	257
Junior third assistant engineers	1,437	201	917	193	520	216	945	235	521	238	424	232
Licensed junior engineers	456	201					300	246				
All unlicensed seamen	69,233	207	53,087	211	16,146	193	51,856	239	40,667	243	11,189	227
Deck department ³	24,613	210	18,587	214	6,026	196	19,037	237	14,607	241	4,430	224
Bosuns	1,727	228	1,440	233	287	198	1,485	250	1,240	255	245	220
Carpenters	640	219					565	228				
Deck maintenance	3,111	219	2,140	216	971	226	2,616	233	1,820	230	796	241
Able-bodied seamen	12,525	220	9,607	224	2,918	209	10,192	240	7,767	245	2,425	224
Ordinary seamen	5,866	180	4,520	192	1,346	139	3,784	226	3,240	232	544	193
Engine department ³	19,746	206	14,880	209	4,866	197	14,690	240	11,260	242	3,430	235
Electricians	1,239	222	980	228	259	201	916	257	720	264	196	234
Second electricians	662	216					586	229				
Oilers	5,789	221	4,480	224	1,309	208	4,727	244	3,740	245	987	240
Firemen, water tenders	4,901	208	3,760	210	1,141	204	3,699	237	2,880	236	819	238
Wipers	5,095	177	3,820	178	1,275	175	3,195	230	2,460	230	735	231
Stewards department ³	24,874	205	19,620	211	5,254	186	18,129	241	14,800	245	3,329	225
Chief stewards, all ships	1,649	258	1,300	276	349	191	1,494	273	1,220	286	274	213
Chefs, passenger	830	261					730	269				
Cooks, passenger	505	249					455	264				
Cooks, dry-cargo and tanker	1,038	216	700	228	338	190	795	235	560	240	235	224
Cooks and bakers, dry-cargo and tanker	1,162	222	960	222	202	220	857	247	700	250	157	234
Assistant cooks, passenger	560	241					480	264				
Assistant cooks, dry-cargo and tanker	1,202	184	860	185	342	184	842	219	620	218	222	220
Stewards, passenger	1,455	211					1,060	243				
Waiters, passenger	1,495	187					975	224				
Messmen, all ships	11,877	195	9,460	199	2,417	191	8,607	229	7,000	230	1,607	228
Bellboys, passenger	440	187					330	238				

¹ Includes all maritime employment as reported to the various vacation funds maintained jointly by the companies and unions in the industry. Does not include shoreside employment or employment on inland waterways or the Great Lakes or paid vacation time. Employment on oil company tankers not covered by these funds was also excluded.

² A seaman was considered industry connected if he had been employed

in the industry not only during the 12 months studied but also at any time during the first half of 1956 and after June 30, 1957.

³ Includes other ratings in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: Data on radio officers were not available by coast. Other dashes indicate insufficient data to warrant presentation.

During the course of the present study, it was observed that many seamen who had left the industry shortly after World War II were returning for varying periods of time. This situation was also suggested by the substantial difference between the number of seamen who had worked sometime during the year (85,541) and the much smaller number (64,583), classified as "industry connected," that had been employed not only during the survey year but also at some time during the 6 months preceding July 1, 1956, and during the 6 months following June 30, 1957 (i. e., before, during, and after the survey year).

As table 2 shows, "industry connected" seamen averaged 243 days of employment during the 12-month period studied. Over a twelfth worked less than 120 days and nearly a third worked less than 210 days; more than a fourth worked more than 300 days during the year. This study verified the common belief that licensed officers more frequently stay with the same employer and have fewer periods of unemployment between voyages than unlicensed seamen. During the period studied, however, the difference was surprisingly small—only 19 days.

The average industry-connected seaman sailed on about 7 voyages of 10 or more days during the year.¹² These voyages were generally on 2 or 3 vessels owned by 2 different companies. Licensed officers did not change ships or companies as frequently as unlicensed seamen.

Because the year of employment studied was one of the peak peacetime years for shipping, many seamen who were available for work during the whole year were able to secure all the work they wanted. The average licensed officer, in fact, was employed for as many or more days as the fully employed shoreside worker on a 5-day

week. If earned vacation time, which is not included in the employment or earnings estimates in the study, is added to the average employment of unlicensed seamen, they also would have had, on the average, total employment almost equal to a fully employed 5-day-week shoreside worker. The average unlicensed seamen would have earned 9 days' vacation at base pay for his 239 days of employment.¹³

Industry-connected officers averaged 258 days of employment during the year of study. The higher ratings had the highest number of days of employment, with masters, chief mates, and chief engineers all averaging about 275 days. Fourth mates and junior 3d or 4th assistant engineers averaged 235 days. Generally, about 80 percent or more of the licensed officers in the higher ratings were considered industry connected. In the lower ratings, such as junior engineers and fourth mates, the proportion dropped to about two-thirds. Licensed officers frequently changed coasts of employment, and there was no significant difference between coasts in the average days of employment.

One out of six industry-connected officers worked less than 180 days during the 12-month period. In some cases, these men were in the hospital for varying periods, but a larger number evidently had taken seasonal shoreside employment and were not available for sea duty at certain periods during the year.

¹² The source records showing days of employment did not differentiate between actual voyages and short-term employment such as port payrolls or relief work. To eliminate those entries which were presumably not actual voyages, entries of less than 10 days were not counted.

¹³ The amount of vacation pay was generally 14 days after 360 days of employment, but it was greater if the seaman was employed by one company for a whole year. Seamen's vacation benefits are computed on base pay only and daily benefits are therefore equal to about two-thirds of their average daily earnings.

TABLE 3. Average annual earnings of six selected ratings in the United States merchant marine, by employment status and primary coast of employment, July 1, 1956–June 30, 1957

Rating	All seamen			Industry-connected seamen ¹			Seamen employed each quarter ²		
	All ports	Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports	West Coast ports	All ports	Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports	West Coast ports	All ports	Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports	West Coast ports
Second mates.....	\$7,499	\$7,519	\$7,427	\$8,110	\$8,140	\$7,999	\$8,363	\$8,341	\$8,446
Third assistant engineers.....	6,390	6,334	6,406	7,032	7,024	7,056	7,467	7,437	7,562
Able-bodied seamen.....	4,234	4,138	4,547	4,607	4,511	4,906	5,029	4,900	5,468
Others.....	3,918	3,910	3,946	4,315	4,257	4,540	4,755	4,693	4,995
Cooks.....	4,898	5,201	4,271	5,345	5,442	5,094	5,848	5,803	5,978
Messmen.....	2,806	2,759	2,989	3,285	3,213	3,558	3,636	3,549	4,019

¹ A seaman was considered industry connected if he had been employed in the industry not only during the 12 months studied but also at any time during the first half of 1956 and after June 30, 1957.

² Includes all seamen who worked at least 1 day in each calendar quarter of the year studied.

One-fifth of the officers worked at some point during the survey year but neither immediately before nor after that year. The average number of days for all officers who worked any time during the year was 233 days. Averages by rating ranged from 259 days for chief engineers down to 198 days for fourth mates.

Five percent of the licensed officers worked during only 1 quarter of the year, 10 percent worked 2 quarters, and 13 percent worked 3 quarters. Seventy-two percent worked some time in each of the quarters, averaging 276 days of work. These ratios were almost the same for both the deck and engineer department officers. Comparisons among ratings indicate that both the proportions of seamen employed in each of the four quarters and the average number of days worked were highest in the higher ratings. Nearly 80 percent of the chief mates and chief engineers worked some time in each of the 4 quarters and averaged 287 and 289 days of employment respectively.

Unlicensed seamen classified as industry connected (three-fourths of the total) averaged 239 days of employment a year. As in the case of licensed personnel, the higher ratings had the higher average employment. In the deck department, highest average employment (250 days) was recorded for bosuns. Over half of the deck department seamen spent most of their time as able-bodied seamen and averaged 240 days of employment in the year. In the engine department, electricians had the highest average employment, 257 days; oilers, the largest group, were second highest with an average of 244 days.

Chief stewards had the highest average employment of any of the unlicensed ratings, averaging 273 days. Passenger chefs averaged almost as many days and most of the passenger ratings studied had higher annual employment than those working on cargo vessels. Messmen, the largest

¹⁴ Although average annual earnings can be estimated from the average daily earnings and average number of days worked during the year, the product would not reflect secondary employment at other ratings or possible seasonal differences in daily earnings. (The total earnings of individual seamen were classified, as in the study of annual employment, in the rating in which they worked a majority of the time.) Also, distributions of seamen by annual earnings cannot be developed from data on daily earnings and annual employment.

¹⁵ Any vacation pay received from vacation funds was not included in the study, because payments from vacation funds could not be related to time worked during the particular time period studied.

In a few cases, the original data were found to be incomplete and the net result of additions due to previously unreported employment would have increased the annual employment estimates by an average of 0.8 percent.

group in the department, averaged 229 days. The lowest average employment (219 days) was for assistant cooks on dry-cargo vessels or tankers. Over a fourth of the unlicensed seamen that were considered industry connected worked 300 or more days a year; over a fifth, however, had total employment of less than 180 days.

The average for all unlicensed seamen, both industry connected and those not so classified, was 207 days, ranging from about 260 days for chief stewards and chefs on passenger ships to approximately 180 days for ordinary seamen and wipers.

About 9 percent of the unlicensed seamen worked in only 1 quarter of the year, 11 percent worked some time during 2 quarters of the year, 15 percent during 3 different quarters, and about 65 percent had some employment in all 4 quarters. The last group averaged 261 days of employment. In some of the lower ratings, little more than half of the seamen worked in all four quarters of the year.

Unlicensed seamen, unlike officers, did not frequently change their coast of employment. Nearly 80 percent of the industry-connected seamen were working out of Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports; they averaged 7 percent more days of employment than those on the West Coast. The higher level of employment on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts was noted in nearly all ratings. The Atlantic and Gulf Coasts also had a higher proportion of seamen working some time during all 4 quarters of the year, 70 percent as compared with 60 percent on the West Coast.

Annual Earnings. Total earnings from seagoing employment during the 12-month period studied were obtained for individual seamen in 6 numerically important ratings—2 licensed and 4 unlicensed.¹⁴ Two ratings were selected from each of the departments. Earnings information was obtained from employers, as identified in the vacation funds, for voyages listed and for any other maritime employment that occurred in the period studied.¹⁵

Percentage differences in earnings among ratings were substantially greater on an annual than on a daily basis. Differences in daily earnings and average number of days of employment, from one rating to the next higher or lower rating, did not appear to be large. However, the combined

effect of these apparently small differences produced large differences in annual earnings, shown in table 3.

Although the daily earnings of second mates were less than 10 percent greater than those of third assistant engineers, their annual earnings were over 15 percent higher because of their higher average days of employment. The difference between the earnings of licensed officers and unlicensed seamen is also accentuated when presented on an annual basis. Annual earnings of second mates were about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as great as the annual earnings of messmen. Annual earnings for industry-connected cooks reflected their relatively full employment—\$5,345 for about 250 days of employment.

As suggested in the discussion of annual employment, the average income of seamen is greatly affected by the earnings of those with short periods of employment. The distribution of industry-connected seamen in the 6 selected ratings according to annual earnings shows that an eighth of the second mates earned less than \$5,000 a year and a tenth of the third assistant engineers earned less than \$3,500. On the other hand, fully two-fifths of the second mates earned \$9,000 or more during the survey year, and nearly as large a proportion of the third assistant engineers earned \$8,000 or more. Over an eighth of the able-bodied seamen, oilers, and cooks earned less than \$3,000 annually and over a fourth of the messmen earned less than \$2,500. At the upper end, slightly more than two-fifths of the able-bodied seamen earned \$5,000 or more; a third of the messmen had annual earnings from maritime employment of \$4,000 or more.

When all seamen who worked any time during the year are included in calculations, annual earnings were reduced by about 8 percent in

nearly all the ratings studied, with the exception of messmen. The inclusion of messmen who did not work prior to or after the survey year reduced their annual earnings 15 percent to \$2,806.

About 80 percent of the second mates and 75 percent of the third assistant engineers worked in each of the 4 quarters of the year studied. They averaged \$8,363 for 276 days and \$7,467 for 272 days, respectively—slightly more than those classified as industry connected. About 70 percent of the able-bodied seamen, oilers, and cooks worked in each of the 4 quarters, as compared with only about 60 percent of the messmen. Average annual earnings of the unlicensed seamen employed in each of the 4 quarters were 9 or 10 percent higher than the average for the industry-connected workers.

Only for the unlicensed ratings were the inter-coastal differences in annual earnings substantial. Able-bodied seamen on the West Coast averaged almost 9 percent higher annual earnings than their counterparts working from the Atlantic and Gulf ports, even though the latter group averaged more days of employment. Oilers on the West Coast averaged nearly 7 percent more and messmen over 10 percent more with almost the same number of days of employment registered in the two coastal groups. The average annual earnings and employment of cooks on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts exceeded the corresponding averages on the West Coast by 7 and 15 percent, respectively. A higher proportion of cooks on the Atlantic Coast worked on passenger ships; such cooks had higher daily earnings and a larger number of days of employment than cooks on other types of vessels.

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Earnings in Auto Dealer Repair Shops, Summer 1958

AUTOMOTIVE MECHANICS assigned to major repair work in franchised motor vehicle dealer establishments averaged more than \$2.50 an hour in 14 of the 29 areas included in a survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor during April through August 1958.¹ Hourly averages for these mechanics (class A) ranged from \$2.05 in Providence to \$3.12 in Cleveland and \$3.16 in Chicago. Body repairmen, painters, and service salesmen also averaged \$2.50 or more an hour in many areas.

Highest pay levels, as measured by 8 jobs studied, were in the areas around the Great Lakes and on the Pacific Coast; lowest levels were usually recorded in Providence and areas in the South. The study also provides information on scheduled hours of work and the prevalence of paid vacations, paid holidays, and health insurance, and pension plans.

Industry Characteristics

Approximately 123,000 workers were employed in the 2,942 retail auto dealer establishments within the scope of the survey in the 29 areas studied. Employment varied considerably among these areas, ranging from less than 2,000 in 6 areas to approximately 20,000 workers in the Los Angeles-Long Beach area. However, the next largest employment total—9,000—was found in Chicago and Detroit. Franchised auto dealers in the 5 boroughs of New York City employed a total of 6,500 workers.

Employment in individual establishments studied ranged from 20 to slightly more than 300 workers. Establishments employing between 20 and 49 workers accounted for slightly more than half of the workers within the scope of the study; those employing 50 but fewer than 100 workers, slightly less than two-fifths; and those with 100 or more workers, one-tenth. Only 5 of the 692 establishments studied reported employment in excess of 250.

Approximately 55 percent of the total auto dealer employment in the 29 areas combined were production and related workers;² 26 percent were

office or supervisory employees; and 19 percent were employed in the car sales departments. Among the production and related workers, automotive mechanics were most important numerically, accounting for fully a fifth of the total workforce. Occupational staffing patterns varied somewhat by size of establishment. Thus, production and related workers and office clerical employees accounted for slightly higher proportions of total employment in establishments employing 100 or more workers than in the smaller establishments. Executives, officials, and non-working supervisors accounted for a smaller proportion in the large establishments than in small establishments. The ratio of auto salesmen to total employment was generally the same regardless of establishment size.

Labor-management contracts covering wages and working conditions of production and related workers applied to nine-tenths or more of the workers in Chicago, Minneapolis-St. Paul, St. Louis, San Francisco-Oakland, and Seattle; three-fourths in New York City; slightly more than half in Cleveland; a fourth in Milwaukee and Philadelphia; a tenth to a fifth in Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Detroit, Newark-Jersey City, Pittsburgh, Portland (Oreg.), and Richmond; and to virtually none in the remaining 12 areas.³ Major unions in the industry in the 29 areas studied were the International Association of Machinists and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (Ind.). Frequently, establishments had agreements with both of these unions, either in the form of joint or separate contracts. The Machinists generally represented workers in the repair department, e. g., mechanics, body repairmen, painters; the Teamsters represented workers in the parts

¹ See Wage Structure: Auto Dealer Repair Shops, Summer 1958, BLS Report 141. The survey covered retail motor vehicle dealer establishments (industry group 551 as defined in the 1957 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual prepared by the Bureau of the Budget) employing 20 or more workers at the time the dealer establishment lists were compiled. Detailed reports for each area studied and the job descriptions used in classifying workers in the selected occupations are available upon request. For the areas covered and the payroll periods concerned, see table 1.

An establishment, for purposes of this study, was defined as all outlets of a company in the labor market; in most areas, establishments employing less than 20 workers (excluded from the study) accounted for less than 10 percent of total employment in the industry.

² The term "production and related workers" as used in this study includes working foremen and nonsupervisory workers in all departments of auto dealer establishments except the office and the auto sales department.

³ All workers were considered to be covered by agreements if the terms of one or more of such agreements applied to a majority in the establishment studied.

department—greasers, washers, and pickup and delivery men.

Under a widely used incentive system of wage payment in the industry, repair department workers receive a percentage of the labor cost charged to the customer.⁴ The customer's charge is generally based on a predetermined schedule of flat-rate hours established for completion of each type of job. Except for San Francisco-Oakland and Seattle, where this method of wage payment was virtually nonexistent, the proportion of production and related workers compensated on the flat-rate system ranged from a fifth in New York City to three-fifths in Detroit, Indianapolis, Los Angeles-Long Beach, and Memphis. The flat-rate system was generally confined to automotive mechanics, body repairmen, and painters, although, as the following tabulation shows, coverage was sometimes extended to such jobs as greasers and washers.

Percent of workers in 29 areas combined, paid under the flat-rate system

Body repairmen.....	71
Greasers.....	39
Mechanics, automotive, class A....	72
Mechanics, automotive, class B....	26
Painters.....	61
Washers.....	13

Although the worker's share of the customer's labor charge varied from shop to shop and from job to job, the most common portion was 50 percent in most areas. The prevailing share in Baltimore, Chicago, New York City, and Providence was 45 percent; and in Dallas, 40 percent. Provisions for less than 40 or more than 60 percent were rare.

Other types of incentive wage plans were reported by one or more firms in about half of the areas. Proportions of workers paid under such plans were greatest in New York City (9 percent) and San Francisco-Oakland (8 percent).

Occupational Earnings

Average straight-time hourly earnings for each of the 8 jobs studied were widely dispersed among the 29 labor markets, with the highest averages typically exceeding the lowest by \$1 or more. Maximum interarea wage differences amounted to about 55 to 65 percent among skilled jobs, 99 percent for greasers, and 142 percent for washers.

Automotive mechanics assigned to major repair work (class A) averaged less than \$2.25 an hour in 4 areas, between \$2.25 and \$2.75 in 20 areas, and more than \$2.75 in 5 areas; averages for the job ranged from \$2.05 to \$3.16 an hour (table 1). Area averages for body repairmen ranged from \$2.15 to \$3.35, for painters from \$1.94 to \$3.23, and for service salesmen from \$1.87 to \$3.03.

The relative earnings position of the 4 jobs just mentioned varied among the areas; rates for body repairmen were highest in 14 areas, for painters in 6, for automotive mechanics in 5, and for service salesmen in 4 areas. Two of the areas in which the earnings of service salesmen were highest (San Francisco-Oakland and Seattle) made little use of the flat-rate system of wage payment. The average hourly earnings of greasers and washers in many areas fell \$1 or more below the earnings level of workers in the 4 skilled jobs. Parts men and mechanics assigned to minor repair work (class B) generally occupied a wage position midway between the comparatively unskilled workers and those in the higher paying jobs.

Area averages for parts men, service salesmen, and washers, who in all areas are typically paid on a time-rate basis, were consistently highest in San Francisco-Oakland and Seattle. Lowest averages for these jobs were usually reported in Providence and areas in the South. Wage levels of automotive mechanics (class A), body repairmen, and painters were usually highest in Chicago, Cleveland, and Detroit, with lowest levels in Providence and some areas in the South. As stated earlier, workers in these jobs were commonly paid on the flat-rate system in all areas except San Francisco-Oakland and Seattle.

Differences between averages for the lowest and highest paid jobs were greatest in the areas in the South and least in San Francisco-Oakland and Seattle. Thus, in the two West Coast cities the wage differential between car washers and class A auto mechanics was 26 and 19 percent, respectively; in 5 of the 8 Southern cities this differential was more than 130 percent, reflecting the less favorable wage position of unskilled workers in the South. To illustrate this point further, class A auto mechanics in Birmingham averaged four-

⁴ This type of wage payment is commonly referred to in the industry as the flat-rate system.

fifths as much as their counterparts in San Francisco-Oakland; whereas car washers in Birmingham averaged only about two-fifths as much as similarly employed workers in the West Coast area.

The highest individual earnings in a given job and area typically exceeded the lowest earnings by more than 100 percent. Contributing to this wide spread in individual earnings were inter-establishment variations in pay rates and differences in pay within establishments under the flat-rate system. As indicated in table 2, individual earnings of class A automotive mechanics were widely distributed in all areas. The variation in individual earnings was sufficiently great so that the earnings of some workers in areas with comparatively low average earnings exceeded the earnings of some workers in areas with markedly higher averages.

Incentive workers averaged higher earnings than time workers in nearly all jobs and areas permitting comparisons. The wage advantage indicated below for class A mechanics in 10 widely separated

areas was typical of the earnings relationship for other jobs in areas where both methods of pay were used extensively.

	Straight-time average hourly earnings		Excess of incentive over time earnings	
	Time workers	Incentive workers	Percent	Cents per hour
Atlanta-----	\$1.75	\$2.33	33	58
Baltimore-----	1.88	2.47	31	59
Boston-----	2.03	2.58	27	55
Chicago-----	2.53	3.28	30	75
Detroit-----	2.27	3.00	32	73
Louisville-----	1.89	2.25	19	36
New York City-----	2.37	2.96	25	59
New Orleans-----	2.07	2.60	26	53
Portland (Oreg.)-----	2.41	2.58	7	17
St. Louis-----	2.36	2.95	25	59

Mechanics paid incentive rates in Atlanta averaged more than mechanics paid time rates in such high-wage areas as Detroit. It is evident, therefore, that the earnings position of workers in a particular job and area, relative to that of similar workers in other areas, is partly determined by the extent to which the incentive system of wage payment is used.

TABLE 1. Average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of men in selected occupations in auto dealer establishments in 29 areas,² April through August 1958

Area	1958 payroll period	Body repairmen	Greasers	Mechanics automotive, class A	Mechanics automotive, class B	Painters	Parts men	Service salesmen	Washers
Northeast:									
Boston-----	July	\$2.27	\$1.40	\$2.37	\$1.73	\$2.45	\$1.96	\$2.33	\$1.45
Bridgeport-----	June	2.82	1.61	2.27	1.83	2.45	1.89	2.49	1.59
Buffalo-----	June	2.42	1.84	2.40	2.08	2.34	1.67	2.54	1.45
Newark-Jersey City-----	August	2.32	1.51	2.48	1.83	2.41	2.03	2.43	1.49
New York City-----	May	2.99	1.84	2.67	2.08	2.26	2.22	2.83	1.64
Philadelphia-----	May	2.63	1.41	2.71	1.81	2.30	1.79	2.28	1.28
Pittsburgh-----	May	2.51	1.53	2.72	1.66	2.26	1.78	2.31	1.43
Providence-----	June	2.15	1.33	2.05	1.47	2.02	1.63	1.99	1.18
South:									
Atlanta-----	July	2.52	1.59	2.21	1.60	2.20	1.76	2.14	.94
Baltimore-----	August	2.77	1.39	2.40	1.71	2.51	1.60	2.24	1.18
Birmingham-----	May	2.31	1.53	2.27	1.78	2.29	2.08	2.24	.89
Dallas-----	April	2.55	1.38	2.28	1.73	1.94	1.93	2.30	1.04
Louisville-----	May	2.40	1.43	2.23	1.73	2.57	1.48	1.87	1.19
Memphis-----	May	2.32	1.63	2.40	1.58	2.04	1.65	2.44	.97
New Orleans-----	June	2.56	1.43	2.58	1.65	2.43	2.03	2.33	1.04
Richmond-----	May	2.28	1.85	2.24	1.73	1.96	1.69	2.25	.96
North Central:									
Chicago-----	July	3.31	2.33	3.16	2.39	3.12	2.10	2.66	1.79
Cincinnati-----	July	2.57	1.58	2.42	1.71	2.31	1.85	2.16	1.26
Cleveland-----	June	3.08	2.00	3.12	2.22	2.95	2.33	2.72	1.83
Detroit-----	August	3.35	2.29	2.97	2.22	3.23	1.94	2.50	1.43
Indianapolis-----	June	2.53	2.19	2.49	1.95	2.63	1.70	2.16	1.42
Milwaukee-----	June	2.62	2.00	2.65	1.87	2.91	2.11	2.38	1.65
Minneapolis-St. Paul-----	June	2.66	2.13	2.71	2.20	2.83	2.04	2.58	1.89
St. Louis-----	May	2.86	2.08	2.83	2.17	2.71	2.17	2.55	1.73
West:									
Denver-----	June	2.37	1.80	2.44	1.80	2.63	1.78	2.03	1.23
Los Angeles-Long Beach-----	May	2.94	2.65	2.86	2.17	2.88	2.12	2.73	1.40
Portland (Oreg.)-----	May	2.59	1.83	2.52	1.74	2.28	2.14	2.45	1.53
San Francisco-Oakland-----	May	2.85	2.17	2.71	2.17	2.77	2.47	3.03	2.15
Seattle-----	June	2.73	2.15	2.54	1.80	2.68	2.36	2.83	2.13

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

² The areas included in this study are standard metropolitan areas except: Newark-Jersey City (Essex, Hudson, and Union Counties, N. J.); New

York City (the 5 boroughs); Philadelphia (Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, Pa., and Camden County, N. J.); and Chicago (Cook County, Ill.).

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

Establishment Practices

Data were also obtained on work schedules and selected supplementary benefits, including paid holidays and vacations, retirement plans, life insurance, sickness and accident insurance, and hospitalization and surgical benefits (table 3).

Scheduled Hours. Weekly work schedules of individual establishments varied considerably at the time of the study, both among and within areas. San Francisco-Oakland and Seattle were the only areas with a uniform workweek—40 hours. In several other areas, nine-tenths or more of the workers were employed in establishments with a 40-hour schedule: Cleveland, Minneapolis-St. Paul, New York City, and St. Louis. Weekly work schedules of 44 hours applied to a majority (or nearly so) of the workers in Bridgeport, Chicago, Cincinnati, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Indianapolis, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Milwaukee, Pittsburgh, and Providence. In the remaining 12 areas, a wide variety of work sched-

ules were in effect. Schedules in excess of 48 hours a week were reported in 17 areas, but applied to a majority of the workers only in Memphis.

Paid Holidays. The majority of the production workers in all areas except Indianapolis, Louisville, Memphis, and Richmond were employed in establishments providing paid holidays. Among the 25 areas in which holiday provisions were prevalent, 6 days annually was most common in 16 areas; 5 days in Atlanta, Birmingham, Dallas, and San Francisco-Oakland; 7 days in St. Louis and Seattle; and 8 or more in New York City and Providence.

Paid Vacations. Provisions for vacation pay after qualifying periods of service were virtually universal in all but 5 areas. For the most part, payment was determined on the basis of the employee's average earnings for a specified length of time (e. g., 1 week or 2 weeks). For purposes of this report, payments made on other bases (such as percentage of annual earnings and flat-sum

TABLE 2. Percent distribution of men employed as class A automotive mechanics in auto dealer establishments by average straight-time hourly earnings,¹ 29 areas, April through August 1958

Area	Number of workers	Average straight-time hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—													
			Under \$1.60	\$1.60 and under \$1.80	\$1.80 and under \$2.00	\$2.00 and under \$2.20	\$2.20 and under \$2.40	\$2.40 and under \$2.60	\$2.60 and under \$2.80	\$2.80 and under \$3.00	\$3.00 and under \$3.20	\$3.20 and under \$3.40	\$3.40 and under \$3.60	\$3.60 and under \$3.80	\$3.80 and under \$4.00	\$4.00 and over
Northeast:																
Boston	971	\$2.37	1.6	8.5	20.5	17.8	14.3	7.4	7.3	10.0	3.1	2.6	3.7	0.4	1.4	1.2
Bridgeport	103	2.27	-----	-----	18.4	20.4	35.0	18.4	2.9	1.9	1.0	1.9	-----	-----	-----	-----
Buffalo	599	2.40	-----	5.3	6.5	19.9	30.9	10.4	9.5	7.3	3.8	2.8	.5	2.2	.7	.2
Newark-Jersey City	534	2.48	1.9	4.7	12.9	21.0	17.0	8.8	9.2	6.4	5.2	4.9	3.6	1.3	.4	2.8
New York City	1,125	2.67	-----	-----	1.6	5.3	26.6	29.6	10.7	7.7	5.1	4.5	1.2	1.9	.5	5.2
Philadelphia	950	2.71	.8	2.3	9.9	16.4	12.4	10.7	8.0	9.3	7.4	6.7	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.0
Pittsburgh	1,008	2.72	3.5	6.3	4.3	12.8	10.6	11.8	7.1	8.5	10.0	7.5	6.9	2.3	2.8	5.6
Providence	224	2.05	10.3	29.0	16.5	12.5	9.8	6.3	5.8	3.1	4.5	.4	-----	-----	-----	-----
South:																
Atlanta	500	2.21	14.6	10.6	22.2	11.4	10.4	8.6	6.4	6.2	1.6	3.0	1.8	1.6	.6	1.0
Baltimore	610	2.40	10.3	5.6	12.0	17.7	9.7	9.7	11.5	6.2	4.9	3.4	4.3	3.0	-----	1.8
Birmingham	331	2.27	6.6	10.3	23.3	10.6	18.1	7.9	6.0	7.6	4.2	1.2	1.2	.6	.3	2.1
Dallas	509	2.28	10.6	4.3	15.3	17.1	15.5	12.0	10.2	6.9	1.8	2.9	1.4	.2	.8	1.0
Louisville	296	2.23	16.2	6.4	14.5	16.2	14.9	9.8	6.4	5.1	2.0	1.4	3.0	2.4	-----	1.7
Memphis	236	2.40	4.2	11.4	14.8	13.6	8.1	14.8	10.2	9.3	4.2	3.0	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7
New Orleans	284	2.58	2.8	2.8	9.9	12.0	17.6	13.0	6.7	15.8	7.0	4.2	1.8	2.5	1.4	2.5
Richmond	307	2.24	14.3	15.6	15.6	14.7	7.2	3.9	8.5	5.9	5.2	2.9	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.6
North Central:																
Chicago	1,746	3.16	-----	-----	3.3	5.5	6.6	7.4	8.4	17.5	10.7	8.6	7.8	4.4	5.1	14.8
Cincinnati	505	2.42	6.5	4.0	11.7	18.4	18.2	7.3	13.1	5.7	6.3	1.6	2.8	.2	1.2	3.0
Cleveland	735	3.12	-----	.7	1.6	2.2	3.5	11.8	11.8	16.3	13.6	13.2	5.0	7.1	3.5	9.5
Detroit	1,572	2.97	-----	2.3	3.9	7.1	10.0	14.9	11.8	14.0	6.7	4.6	7.6	1.7	2.2	13.1
Indianapolis	374	2.49	7.5	8.6	10.2	10.2	12.0	11.2	10.4	8.6	8.3	4.8	3.2	1.1	-----	4.0
Milwaukee	519	2.65	.8	1.0	5.0	9.6	31.2	10.6	8.3	8.3	5.6	5.2	3.3	5.8	2.5	2.9
Minneapolis-St. Paul	672	2.71	-----	-----	8.6	24.6	14.4	13.2	12.4	11.0	7.1	3.6	1.2	2.4	1.5	-----
St. Louis	768	2.83	-----	.7	1.3	7.0	21.7	15.5	7.9	11.3	7.7	8.1	8.6	1.6	2.0	6.6
West:																
Denver	371	2.44	1.1	10.5	7.5	15.9	12.7	20.2	10.2	4.9	7.3	5.4	1.1	.5	-----	2.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach	2,054	2.86	-----	-----	4.0	13.5	14.6	7.0	12.8	12.7	10.9	5.0	6.8	4.9	1.6	6.3
Portland (Oreg.)	358	2.52	-----	-----	3.1	6.1	37.2	27.1	11.5	3.4	6.1	2.5	1.4	.6	.6	.6
San Francisco-Oakland	1,542	2.71	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	21.9	61.8	13.4	1.6	.2	.6	-----	.2	.4
Seattle	495	2.54	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	94.9	5.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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

TABLE 3. *Percent of production and related workers employed in auto dealer establishments with formal provisions for selected supplementary wage benefits¹ in 29 areas, April through August 1958*

Area	Paid vacations ²						Paid full-day holidays			Health, insurance, and pension plans ³						
	After 1 year of service			After 5 years of service			Total ⁵	Less than 6 days	6 days	More than 6 days	Life insurance	Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	Sickness and accident	Hospitalization	Surgical	Retirement pension
	Total ⁴	1 week	2 weeks	Total ⁴	1 week	2 weeks										
Northeast:																
Boston.....	100	42	57	100	-----	99	100	-----	27	73	62	25	59	69	69	2
Bridgeport.....	100	44	56	100	7	93	93	-----	93	-----	78	58	72	59	59	-----
Buffalo.....	95	80	15	95	9	86	91	-----	91	-----	64	26	19	48	56	9
Newark-Jersey City.....	100	87	13	100	8	92	100	-----	62	38	69	62	43	36	31	4
New York City.....	100	72	28	100	-----	93	100	-----	12	88	85	79	74	94	94	78
Philadelphia.....	100	95	5	100	24	76	100	-----	92	8	53	27	41	66	25	12
Pittsburgh.....	94	85	9	98	27	65	88	-----	74	14	52	16	22	58	47	3
Providence.....	100	87	12	100	64	36	100	10	12	78	54	11	11	61	37	-----
South:																
Atlanta.....	84	56	28	88	34	54	84	80	4	-----	84	49	19	78	78	6
Baltimore.....	91	77	11	91	36	52	93	-----	90	3	71	65	66	84	66	-----
Birmingham.....	100	75	25	100	17	83	93	93	-----	-----	85	85	85	74	74	10
Dallas.....	100	85	15	100	39	58	96	93	3	-----	55	42	21	65	65	-----
Louisville.....	96	78	18	96	33	63	20	5	16	-----	36	17	17	41	31	-----
Memphis.....	100	88	12	100	9	91	32	32	-----	-----	38	38	38	38	38	-----
New Orleans.....	75	49	26	75	38	37	72	2	66	4	67	36	12	44	44	4
Richmond.....	100	94	6	100	60	30	46	5	41	-----	79	61	61	66	66	21
North Central:																
Chicago.....	100	96	4	100	1	99	100	-----	100	-----	91	88	92	95	95	3
Cincinnati.....	94	87	8	94	21	69	65	-----	65	-----	52	26	18	42	31	2
Cleveland.....	100	100	-----	100	5	95	100	-----	100	-----	83	64	66	72	56	3
Detroit.....	97	60	33	97	22	68	86	-----	82	3	69	38	52	89	89	3
Indianapolis.....	94	89	5	100	28	72	35	-----	35	-----	60	41	27	63	40	-----
Milwaukee.....	100	93	7	100	-----	92	95	3	92	-----	58	30	34	68	68	4
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	100	98	2	100	4	96	100	-----	100	-----	100	94	94	98	98	-----
St. Louis.....	100	100	-----	100	-----	100	100	-----	9	91	100	100	100	100	100	-----
West:																
Denver.....	100	89	11	100	33	67	91	-----	91	-----	78	46	40	51	51	-----
Los Angeles-Long Beach.....	96	50	3	96	18	47	87	-----	86	2	89	80	-----	87	84	2
Portland (Oreg.).....	100	82	18	100	6	94	53	-----	44	9	88	44	64	86	86	4
San Francisco-Oakland.....	100	97	3	100	-----	100	60	58	1	-----	100	100	52	100	100	39
Seattle.....	100	100	-----	100	-----	100	100	-----	-----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

² Vacation benefits such as percentage of annual earnings and flat-sum amounts were converted to an equivalent time basis. The periods of service shown do not necessarily reflect the individual provisions for progressions.

Thus the changes indicated at 5 years may include changes occurring between 1 and 5 years.

³ Includes only those plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer and excludes legally required plans such as workmen's compensation and social security.

⁴ Includes provisions in addition to those shown separately.

⁵ Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

amounts) have been converted to an equivalent time basis. The majority of the workers in 27 of the 29 areas were in establishments providing a week's vacation after 1 year of service; in Boston and Bridgeport, provisions for 2 weeks were most common. Provisions for 2 weeks' vacations after 5 years of service were common in all areas except New Orleans, Providence, and Richmond, where a week's vacation was most prevalent. Cleveland, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and San Francisco-Oakland were the only areas in which provisions for 3 weeks' vacation were common. Approximately three-fourths of the workers in Cleveland and San Francisco-Oakland, and half in Minneapolis-St. Paul were employed by establishments providing 3 weeks' vacation pay after 15 years of service.

Health, Insurance, and Pension Plans. The majority of the workers in all areas except Louisville and Memphis were in establishments providing all or part of the cost of some type of health or insurance plan. Life insurance, hospitalization, and surgical plans were the most prevalent types. Accidental death and dismemberment, sickness and accident, and medical insurance plans were also reported frequently. Catastrophe insurance and provisions for paid sick leave were not common.

Provisions for retirement pensions other than benefits available under Federal old age, survivors, and disability insurance were common only in New York City and Seattle, being virtually nonexistent in most other areas.

—HARRY F. BONFILS

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Work Injuries in the United States, 1957

WORK-INJURY RATES in 1957 continued the general decline which has been evident in recent years, according to estimates of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Although the 1957 declines were small in many instances, they were widespread throughout most industry classifications, and new record lows were established for many industries. Over the 5-year period since 1952 improvements in injury rates have been quite marked, with a decrease of 20 percent in the average injury-frequency rate for manufacturing, but somewhat less improvement for most nonmanufacturing classifications.

Frequency of Injury

The all-manufacturing injury-frequency rate¹ for 1957 was 11.4 disabling injuries per million employee-hours worked—the lowest rate recorded in the series. Among the various industry groups, the greatest absolute decreases were shown by the stone, clay, and glass group (from 18.0 in 1956 to 16.5 in 1957), and primary metals (from 12.3 to 10.9). Of the 162 individual industry classifications² for which comparable data were available, 50 showed decreases of 1 full point or more and 96 reported changes of less than 1 point; only 16 reported significant increases over 1956.

Although the general level of injury-frequency rates has improved only slightly each year, the cumulative effect over the past 5 years has been quite marked. In manufacturing, decreases between 1952 and 1957 were fairly well distributed among industries at different rate levels, though the largest proportion was among industries with the highest rates (25 and over in 1952). As a result of these downward shifts, the 1957 industry listing showed only 14 individual manufacturing industries with injury-frequency rates of 25 or higher compared with 24 in 1952. At the other end of the scale, the number of industries with frequency rates of less than 5 rose from 9 in 1952 to 18 in 1957.

The 10 manufacturing industries which achieved the lowest injury records in 1957, together with their 1952 rates are shown above.

	Injury-frequency rates	
	1957	1952
Explosives.....	1.8	3.4
Radio tubes.....	2.0	4.5
Synthetic rubber.....	2.2	3.3
Miscellaneous communication equip- ment.....	2.6	3.2
Aircraft.....	2.7	3.7
Synthetic fibers.....	3.0	1.6
Electric lamps (bulbs).....	3.1	3.9
Tires and inner tubes.....	3.2	5.6
Miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals.....	3.7	7.0
Cement.....	3.8	6.0

Among the nonmanufacturing activities for which data were available, improvement in injury rates was less marked and less general than it was among the manufacturing classifications. The injury-frequency rates for most mining activities showed encouraging improvement between 1956 and 1957, led by a decrease of 12 percent for metal mines. In contract construction, the average injury-frequency rate decreased negligibly between 1956 and 1957, but was 5 points lower than the 1952 rate. Over the 5-year period from 1952, highway and street construction recorded the largest decrease, from 46.0 to 34.8, or 24 percent.

The average injury-frequency rate for wholesale and retail trade decreased 5 percent between 1956 and 1957; however, the rate of 11.9 was above the average for all manufacturing. Over the 5-year period since 1952, the rates for trade showed only minor fluctuations and little consistent improvement.

Injury rates were available for only a limited list of individual industries in the transportation, utility, finance, and service groups. Most of those in the transportation and utilities group showed little change or modest decreases between 1956 and 1957. The rate for telephone communication remained the same, but was the lowest achieved by any industry in the survey—0.8. The rates for banks and insurance companies were also low—2.2 for each industry, about the same as in previous years. The majority of the service industries showed little change or minor increases between 1956 and 1957 and few significant changes over the 5-year period from 1952.

¹ For definitions, see footnote 2 of accompanying table.

² Annual rates for individual industries are published in BLS press release dated December 4, 1958, which is available upon request. The Bureau also publishes quarterly and monthly injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries in releases and in table G-1 of the Current Labor Statistics section of the Monthly Labor Review.

The average injury-frequency rate of 8.3 for all Federal civilian employees in 1957 was slightly higher than that for any of the previous 5 years. The rates for most departments and offices, however, varied by only a fraction of a point from year to year. The highest rates among the Federal departments were 17.2 for the Post Office Department,

and 13.0 for the Department of the Interior. These high rates were accounted for by the relatively high-hazard types of activities involved.

Among the State and local government activities for which data were available, the highest 1957 rate was 53.6—for sanitation departments (garbage and refuse collection and disposal and street

Injury rates for selected manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, 1957

Industry group and industry	Number of reporting units	Number of employees reported ¹	Injury rates ²				Average days of disability per case ³			Percent of disabling injuries resulting in ⁴ —		
			Frequency			Severity, 1957 ³	All cases	Permanent-partial impairment	Temporary-total disability	Death	Permanent impairment	Temporary-total disability
			1957	1956	1952							
Manufacturing.....	48,648	10,432,455	11.4	12.0	14.3	754	66	384	19	0.4	4 6.7	92.9
Ordnance and accessories.....	80	79,293	4.2	5.1	6.4	322	67	305	17	.5	7.0	92.5
Food and kindred products.....	6,763	745,581	18.7	19.0	20.2	929	49	364	16	.3	4.0	95.7
Tobacco manufactures.....	137	52,932	7.0	7.2	7.3	307	45	327	15	.2	6.6	93.2
Textile-mill products.....	2,809	633,084	9.8	9.9	10.3	582	57	451	21	.2	5.8	94.0
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	5,119	475,093	6.3	6.4	7.8	139	22	385	14	(⁵)	1.8	98.2
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	3,686	224,344	37.9	38.9	49.6	3,228	81	545	18	.5	6.1	93.4
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,686	190,621	17.6	17.7	20.9	805	46	342	17	(⁵)	8.1	91.9
Paper and allied products.....	1,782	400,185	12.4	13.1	15.1	776	53	422	20	.1	6.7	93.2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	3,514	384,243	9.2	9.2	9.4	365	39	381	15	.1	4.3	95.6
Chemicals and allied products.....	2,638	520,954	7.7	8.1	10.1	784	86	527	17	.7	5.2	94.1
Products of petroleum and coal.....	390	192,739	5.7	6.1	8.5	733	131	519	28	1.6	6.2	92.2
Rubber products.....	355	191,801	7.0	7.1	8.6	502	62	403	24	.1	8.9	91.0
Leather and leather products.....	1,099	207,909	11.7	11.8	12.6	530	44	373	17	.2	5.0	94.8
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2,052	309,682	16.5	18.0	19.3	1,449	75	492	18	.5	4.8	94.7
Primary metal industries.....	2,059	1,000,646	10.9	12.3	15.5	1,130	111	400	24	.8	8.6	90.6
Fabricated metal products.....	4,372	678,670	14.9	15.7	18.1	992	67	387	17	.3	8.5	91.2
Machinery (except electrical).....	4,528	1,186,250	10.9	11.8	14.2	598	51	290	19	.1	8.2	91.7
Electrical machinery.....	1,602	864,505	4.8	5.2	7.0	297	59	301	18	.2	9.7	90.1
Transportation equipment.....	1,241	1,643,577	5.6	5.6	7.5	479	93	357	23	.6	9.3	90.1
Instruments and related products.....	708	240,782	5.8	5.7	7.3	319	49	259	17	.1	9.4	90.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	2,028	209,564	13.1	12.5	13.4	633	43	356	15	(⁵)	6.7	93.3
Mining: ⁶												
Coal mines.....	2,284	249,425	44.2	46.7	51.6	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	2.7	(⁷)	(⁷)
Crude petroleum and natural gas extraction.....	1,591	156,117	16.4	17.1	22.3	1,927	118	596	21	1.1	5.4	93.5
Metal mines.....	406	63,363	33.0	37.5	42.9	4,681	144	621	23	1.4	5.0	93.6
Ore dressing (mills and auxiliaries).....	2,700	18,946	15.0	15.2	20.7	1,570	105	599	22	.6	6.7	92.7
Nonmetal mines ⁹	1,093	26,301	26.9	29.7	40.9	3,626	135	770	27	1.1	4.7	94.2
Nonmetal mills ⁹	2,449	29,367	23.0	19.6	42.9	1,884	82	537	20	.7	3.1	96.2
Quarries.....	5,096	47,755	36.9	33.5	36.0	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)
Contract construction.....	1,577	230,731	30.3	31.2	35.3	2,521	95	675	18	.9	3.0	96.1
General building contractors.....	539	71,339	32.4	34.5	38.1	1,953	56	540	17	.4	2.7	96.9
Highway and street construction.....	302	35,595	34.8	34.2	46.0	4,150	119	774	17	1.1	3.9	95.0
Heavy construction, except highway and street.....	2,678	45,225	26.6	30.9	29.8	4,414	166	793	23	1.9	3.5	94.6
Special-trade contractors.....	248	78,572	28.9	28.1	32.2	2,139	82	642	18	.7	2.4	96.9
Transportation and public utilities:												
Local and interurban railroads and buslines ¹⁰	1,499	64,579	11.9	11.7	(⁷)	771	65	419	24	.4	3.7	95.9
Trucking and warehousing.....	75	52,998	30.5	30.2	36.1	1,461	47	526	17	.3	2.3	97.4
Telephone communications.....	449	680,870	.8	.8	1.6	60	77	317	27	.6	2.9	96.5
Electric and gas utilities ¹⁰	138	413,156	6.5	7.2	(⁷)	1,099	177	648	24	2.0	4.8	93.2
Water supply utilities ¹⁰	12,868	6,944	23.5	27.2	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)
Wholesale and retail trade:												
Wholesale trade.....	3,550	705,680	11.9	12.5	12.4	470	42	514	14	.3	2.4	97.3
Lumber and other building materials dealers.....	1,004	160,378	12.9	14.3	14.4	618	49	428	14	.4	2.9	96.7
Retail, general merchandise.....	615	25,639	23.4	25.3	26.8	1,349	56	484	15	.4	3.8	95.8
Retail food (except dairy products).....	1,169	976	6.3	6.3	6.6	175	29	633	15	-----	2.2	97.8
Wholesale and retail dairy products.....	2,084	41,886	15.5	13.6	14.7	366	25	401	15	-----	1.3	98.7
Automotive dealers and gasoline service stations.....	674	80,703	20.5	21.1	23.1	995	49	584	14	.3	2.6	97.1
Retail apparel and accessories.....	898	50,876	14.0	15.3	14.1	541	39	759	12	.2	1.6	98.2
Eating and drinking places.....	1,948	26,158	4.3	3.9	3.8	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)
Miscellaneous retail stores.....	1,062	22,093	9.8	10.5	10.2	451	46	256	16	.4	1.7	97.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate:												
Banks and other financial agencies.....	481	44,852	11.7	12.4	13.2	411	35	407	11	.3	1.9	97.8
Insurance.....	1,062	89,312	2.2	2.5	2.0	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)
Insurance.....	481	115,199	2.2	2.5	1.9	156	70	422	38	.4	1.9	97.7
Services:												
Hotels.....	2,134	35,234	12.9	11.9	14.4	376	29	912	14	-----	1.7	98.3
Laundries and dry cleaning.....	595	87,428	8.4	7.9	8.7	437	55	446	19	.3	3.0	96.7
Miscellaneous business services.....	597	58,367	6.2	6.1	11.6	410	66	486	15	.6	3.3	96.1
Automobile repair shops and garages.....	421	9,940	17.5	14.9	17.5	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)
Miscellaneous repair services.....	385	16,107	20.0	21.7	(⁷)	1,145	60	679	12	.4	4.0	95.6
Radio broadcasting and television.....	410	28,735	3.7	5.0	4.0	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)
Motion picture and other amusements.....	803	21,003	9.1	7.6	9.9	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)
Hospitals ¹⁰	82	155,045	8.2	7.5	(⁷)	394	48	828	15	.2	2.3	97.5
Colleges ¹⁰	82	44,451	7.9	7.8	(⁷)	392	49	324	18	.2	7.0	92.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Injury rates for selected manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, 1957—Continued

Industry group and industry	Number of reporting units	Number of employees reported ¹	Injury rates ²				Average days of disability per case ³			Percent of disabling injuries resulting in ⁴ —		
			Frequency			Severity, 1957 ⁵	All cases	Perma- partial impair- ment	Tempo- rary- total disa- bility	Death	Perma- nent impair- ment	Tempo- rary- total disa- bility
			1957	1956	1952							
Government, State and local:												
Local transit systems.....	7	65,200	16.1	14.8	(7)	1,242	77	562	19	0.7	1.9	97.4
Electric and gas utilities.....	166	27,454	17.5	16.8	(7)	1,674	91	540	14	.9	2.1	97.0
Water supply utilities.....	406	30,336	21.0	22.7	(7)	1,623	77	540	14	.8	1.8	97.4
Sanitation departments.....	167	14,474	53.6	51.2	(7)	1,647	31	1,038	12	.1	1.2	98.7
Sewer departments.....	109	5,506	27.3	32.9	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Elementary and secondary schools.....	171	92,718	9.7	8.8	(7)	159	17	695	11	(7)	(7)	(7)
Colleges.....	37	51,029	7.1	8.4	(7)	353	50	785	11	.4	1.5	98.1
Hospitals.....	319	85,990	12.6	11.9	(7)	906	74	1,371	16	.1	3.4	96.5
Local fire protection.....	206	33,266	26.4	27.1	34.7	1,810	79	1,201	18	.4	2.1	97.5
Police.....	206	28,122	28.8	27.2	33.2	1,764	68	1,415	19	.4	1.5	98.1
Government, Federal: All establishments ¹²		2,419,502	8.3	8.0	8.0	529	64	(7)	(7)	.4	(7)	(7)
Department of State.....		33,763	2.0	2.2	2.2	354	181	(7)	(7)	2.2	(7)	(7)
Department of Treasury.....		79,816	4.7	4.8	5.5	383	82	(7)	(7)	.8	(7)	(7)
Department of Army.....		423,390	5.1	5.2	7.6	599	117	(7)	(7)	1.0	(7)	(7)
Department of Navy.....		383,845	3.7	3.7	4.0	518	142	(7)	(7)	.9	(7)	(7)
Department of Air Force.....		336,555	6.5	5.9	7.4	532	82	(7)	(7)	.4	(7)	(7)
Post Office Department.....		559,961	17.2	17.8	12.8	494	29	(7)	(7)	1.1	(7)	(7)
Department of Justice.....		30,708	4.3	4.3	4.3	581	136	(7)	(7)	.7	(7)	(7)
Department of the Interior.....		51,673	13.0	13.7	14.1	1,056	81	(7)	(7)	.6	(7)	(7)
Department of Agriculture.....		88,341	9.1	7.5	9.0	647	86	(7)	(7)	.7	(7)	(7)
Department of Commerce.....		50,147	6.5	6.0	5.7	516	79	(7)	(7)	.6	(7)	(7)
Department of Labor.....		5,892	3.6	3.4	2.4	1,309	365	(7)	(7)	2.3	(7)	(7)
Department of Health, Education, and Wel- fare.....		52,157	4.3	4.2	3.5	198	46	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Atomic Energy Commission.....		6,809	2.8	2.8	4.2	476	173	(7)	(7)	2.6	(7)	(7)
General Accounting Office.....		5,436	2.0	1.7	2.2	29	14	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
General Services Administration.....		27,121	9.2	9.3	12.9	515	56	(7)	(7)	.4	(7)	(7)
Government Printing Office.....		6,455	7.5	5.3	3.5	418	56	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Housing and Home Finance Agency.....		9,856	3.7	4.0	7.6	94	26	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
National Advisory Committee for Aero- nautics.....		7,809	2.1	3.1	10.1	88	42	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Selective Service System.....		6,656	1.7	1.3	1.6	31	18	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Tennessee Valley Authority.....		15,223	7.6	6.4	7.4	1,979	260	(7)	(7)	1.7	(7)	(7)
Veterans Administration.....		175,871	6.8	7.1	9.0	400	59	(7)	(7)	.2	(7)	(7)

¹ Data were obtained by mail questionnaires sent to employers in each industry. The figures shown are the total number of employees in the reporting establishments. The data reported relate to all classes of employees—production, operating, and related workers; construction workers; sales, service, and delivery workers; technical and professional; office and clerical; administrative and supervisory, and all other personnel. Self-employed persons, however, were not included. Rates designated as having been compiled by the Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of the Interior, include the experience of workers engaged in production, development, maintenance and repair work, and supervisory and technical personnel at the operation, but exclude office personnel and employees in stores or affiliated operations not directly connected with mining or refining operations. Working proprietors were included. Mining data include Alaska as well as the other States. Data for Federal Government establishments were compiled from records of the Bureau of Employees' Compensation and represent the experience of all Federal civilian employees.

² These data were compiled according to the American Standard Method of Recording and Measuring Work Injury Experience, approved by the American Standards Association in 1954.

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 in 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 1 or more days after the day of injury (including Sundays, days off, or plant shutdowns). The term "injury" includes occupational disease.

The severity rate is the average number of days of disability resulting from work injuries, for each million employee-hours worked. The computation of days of disability include standard time charges for deaths and permanent impairments—6,000 days for deaths and permanent-total impairments and variable charges for permanent-partial impairments based on estimated proportional loss of working efficiency.

Injury rates for the manufacturing groups and for the construction and trade divisions were computed from the rates of component individual industries, applying weights based on estimated total employment in each industry. In some nonmanufacturing divisions, data were not available for all industries; therefore, the division averages were not computed.

³ Based on reports which furnished details regarding nature of injury and days of disability.

⁴ Permanent-total impairments, included in this figure, amounted to only 0.04 percent of all disabling injuries reported.

⁵ Less than 0.05.

⁶ Compiled by the Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of the Interior; 1957 data are preliminary; 1956 final.

⁷ Not available, or insufficient data to warrant presentation of average.

⁸ Includes permanent-total impairments.

⁹ Data for 1956 and earlier years do not include clay or sand and gravel.

¹⁰ Publicly owned and operated utilities or facilities are shown separately under "Government, State and local."

¹¹ Revised.

¹² Compiled by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, U. S. Department of Labor. Total includes data for agencies not shown separately.

cleaning). The injury rates for publicly owned and operated local transit systems and electric and gas utilities were higher than those for similar utilities under private operation. The rates for privately and publicly operated water supply utilities, however, did not differ greatly, neither did the rates for private and public colleges. On the other hand, the rate for State, city, and other local government hospitals was 12.6 compared with 8.2 for privately operated hospitals.

Injury Severity

Workers injured in manufacturing industries during 1957 were disabled for an average of 66 days, compared with 59 days in 1956. This high average for 1957 was due primarily to a slightly higher proportion of deaths and permanent impairments. Four out of every 1,000 disabling injuries resulted in death and 67 resulted in some permanent physical impairment. In the remaining 92.9

percent of the cases reported, the injured workers were unable to work at a regular job for at least 1 full calendar day after the day of injury, but there were no permanent ill-effects. Of these temporary cases, 35 percent involved only 1 to 3 days of disability each. The average for all temporary cases in manufacturing industries was 19 days. The average time charge for permanent-partial impairments in manufacturing was 384 days per case. The resulting standard severity rate for manufacturing was 754 days of disability due to injuries for each million employee-hours worked during 1957, compared with 712 in 1956 and 763 in 1955.

Among the various manufacturing groups, the products of petroleum and coal industries reported the highest average days of disability per case—131. This high average was due to the large proportion of deaths (1.6 percent) resulting from injuries in this group. Moreover, the reported temporary injuries involved longer periods of disability (averaging 28 days per case, compared with 19 for manufacturing generally). The relatively low injury-frequency rate for this group (5.7), however, held the standard severity rate to a moderate level—733.

Again, as in previous years, the highest injury severity rate for any manufacturing group was associated with both a high frequency rate and a high average of days of disability. The lumber and wood products group reported a severity rate of 3,228 for 1957, with a frequency rate of 37.9 and an average of 81 days per case. The lowest severity rate among the manufacturing groups was 139—for apparel and other finished textile products. In this group, very few deaths or permanent impairments were reported and the days of disability averaged only 22 per case; the frequency rate (6.3) was among the lowest.

Individual manufacturing industries showing some of the highest injury-severity rates for 1957, together with their accompanying frequency rates and averaged days per case, are listed as follows:

	Severity rates	Injury-frequency rates	Average days of disability per case
Logging-----	6,565	62.3	114
Sawmills-----	3,407	45.0	75
Saw and planing mills, integrated-----	2,634	39.9	67
Grain-mill products-----	2,480	15.4	148
Miscellaneous wood products-----	2,448	28.8	71

	Severity rates	Injury-frequency rates	Average days of disability per case
Concrete, gypsum, and mineral wool-----	2,124	22.4	82
Shipbuilding and repairing---	2,096	17.3	106
Structural clay products-----	1,957	32.2	57
Millwork and structural wood products-----	1,929	21.8	87
Wooden containers-----	1,877	28.4	60
Structural steel and ornamental metalwork-----	1,812	21.6	75
Metal doors, sash, frame, and trim-----	1,690	15.9	103
Gray-iron and malleable foundries-----	1,687	25.1	66
Vegetable and animal oils and fats-----	1,609	24.5	55
Beet sugar-----	1,582	33.2	48

Among the nonmanufacturing classifications for which sufficient data were available to provide reliable averages, the highest severity rates were found associated either with high-frequency rates or with high average days of disability or both. Following are some of the more outstanding rates:

	Severity rates	Injury-frequency rates	Average days of disability per case
Anthracite mining-----	9,326	66.1	141
Lead-zinc mining-----	8,258	56.2	147
Drilling, crude petroleum, and natural gas-----	6,653	50.8	131
Structural steel erection and ornamental ironwork-----	6,309	31.0	203
Copper mining-----	4,746	32.0	148
Masonry, stonework, tile setting, and plastering-----	4,705	31.6	149
Heavy construction, except highway and street-----	4,414	26.6	166
Highway and street construction-----	4,150	34.8	119
Nonmetal mines-----	3,626	26.9	135

In each of the preceding industries, the proportion of deaths was relatively high. The average time charge for permanent impairments also tended to be higher than for manufacturing industries, indicating a higher proportion of the more serious permanent impairments involving arms, legs, and the whole body.

One of the lowest injury-severity rates was reported for telephone communications—60—due primarily to the low frequency of injuries in that industry. The injuries which did occur, however, were just as serious as those in most other industries and averaged 77 days of disability per case.

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Technical Note

The Calculation and Uses of the Spendable Earnings Series*

UNTIL THE EXTENSION of Federal income tax liability to the majority of wage earners in 1943, the amount of weekly pay earned was a satisfactory measure of the amount available for spending. Prior to that time, the only uniform nationwide deduction from gross weekly pay had been the social security tax which became effective on January 1, 1937. With the rise in the average level of earnings over the past several years, the workers' "take home pay" has become significantly less than the amount earned because of payroll deductions for income and social security taxes.

To provide a measure of trend of spendable income, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has developed series of spendable weekly earnings—average money earnings after deductions for Federal income and old-age, survivors and disability insurance (OASDI) taxes. Spendable weekly earnings of production workers in both mining and manufacturing, and construction workers in contract construction are calculated each month as a part of the Bureau's program on hours and earnings statistics. Since changes in consumer prices directly affect the purchasing power of the worker, the Bureau also computes spendable earnings in constant (1947-49) dollars. Conversion of the earnings into 1947-49 dollars indicates the approximate value of the goods and services which could have been purchased with current earnings at average prices for the 3 years 1947-49.

This note is intended to present a description of the uses, computation methods, and concept of the series, in order to help users of BLS earnings statistics make more effective and appropriate use of its data. It also presents the formulas used in deriving the series, so that readers may compute comparable figures for industrial groupings not published by the BLS. The formulas

reflect changes in both the income tax and social security laws since 1939, when the series begin.¹ The latest change occurred on January 1, 1959, when the social security tax deduction was again increased—from 2.25 percent on the first \$4,200 of gross annual earnings to 2.5 percent on the first \$4,800. This deduction will, unless the law is changed, continue until the end of this year, when the rate is due to become 3 percent on the first \$4,800. This rate and the taxable base are scheduled to be in effect through December 1962.

Spendable earnings are derived from gross earnings, which measure only regularly recurring payments to workers and therefore exclude irregular bonuses, retroactive pay, and employers' contributions for welfare benefits.² In addition, the spendable earnings series do not take account of all deductions from pay but only of the most important personal taxes for which deductions are made at standard rates nationwide. Because of wide variations in tax laws, State and city income taxes and employee contributions for other State and local programs cannot be deducted from average earnings on a national basis. (Individual States, however, could develop their own formulas for statewide deductions.) Payments for union dues, like taxes, also reduce the amounts received in pay envelopes but are not subtracted from gross earnings because deductions are not uniform. Group insurance premiums and other pay deductions for welfare programs are generally classified as consumption expenditures or personal savings and would not be deducted even if the necessary data were available.

Since the amount of tax liability depends on the number of dependents supported by the worker and his marital status as well as on the level of

*Prepared in the Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

¹ The manufacturing series starts with 1939, those for mining and construction with 1947.

² See Technical Note on Hours and Earnings in Nonagricultural Industries (in *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1954, pp. 427-431).

his gross income, it would be somewhat unrealistic to speak of an average amount of income tax per wage earner. It has seemed preferable to compute the tax liability for 2 groups of income receivers, a single person with no dependents and a worker who is the sole support of an adult and 2 children. Income from the earnings of other family members and from such sources as rent, dividends, and pensions are excluded.

Method of Computation

To prepare the spendable earnings series with a minimum of effort, a short-cut computation method was devised. This is a substitute for the direct application to gross earnings of the appropriate deductions, exemptions, and rates shown on the instructions accompanying Federal income tax forms; it also provides a means of deducting simultaneously for the old-age and survivors insurance tax. Both deductions from weekly earnings are made in a single operation. The same short-cut method can be used to adjust the weekly earnings figures for other industries for which gross earnings data are prepared by the Bureau.

The formulas used for the worker with no dependents and the one with 3 dependents are shown for the years 1939 to 1962 in the accompanying table. To compute the spendable earnings for a given industry, the gross weekly earnings figure for that industry is substituted for X in the formula for the appropriate earnings interval and the indicated arithmetic operations are worked out.

Spendable earnings in 1947-49 dollars are computed by dividing the BLS Consumer Price Index into spendable earnings in current dollars. The CPI reflects changes in prices of goods and services usually bought by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families.

Derivation of the Formulas

The procedures followed in deriving spendable earnings in 1959 for a worker with three dependents will illustrate the derivation of formulas for computing the series. Substantially the same procedure is used in deriving the formulas for other dependency groups and for other years.

The deductions specified for Federal income and OASDI taxes are those expected to be in effect during 1959, barring legislative changes. For income taxes, the bases of the formulas are the normal and surtax rates and the personal exemptions stipulated on the Individual Income Tax Return (Internal Revenue Form 1040), known as the "long" form. A standard deduction of 10 percent of gross income, covering such items as medical care, taxes, and contributions, is used. The Federal old-age and survivors insurance tax of 2.5 percent of the first \$4,800 of gross annual earnings is also taken into account in the formulas.

Because a worker with 3 dependents is allowed a total exemption of \$2,400 (\$600 for himself and for each dependent) and a standard deduction of 10 percent of gross income, he does not pay income taxes until he has earned more than \$2,666.67 per year, or the equivalent of \$51.28 per week. Taking account of the 2.5-percent OASDI tax, spendable average weekly earnings for the worker whose income is \$51.28 per week or less would therefore be equal to $X - 0.025X$ or $0.975X$ where X equals gross average weekly earnings.

Because the tax law allows married couples to split their income evenly for tax purposes, the married worker with 3 dependents is taxed at the lowest rate (20 percent combined normal and surtax) on the first \$4,000 of net income subject to tax (gross income less exemptions and the standard 10-percent deduction). On a gross income basis, the limits are \$2,666.68 and \$7,111.11 a year, or \$51.29 and \$136.75 a week. If Y equals gross annual income and $0.1Y$ equals the 10-percent standard deduction, then $0.9Y - \$2,400$ (for 4 exemptions) equals net income subject to income tax. At the 20-percent income tax rate applicable in this bracket, the annual income tax would be $0.2(0.9Y - \$2,400)$ or $0.18Y - \$480$. The weekly tax equivalent (the annual tax liability divided by 52) equals $0.18X - \$9.23$, where X equals the gross weekly earnings.

Since the maximum annual amount of OASDI tax is \$120, based on the first \$4,800 of earnings, it is necessary to set up 2 formulas for workers with 3 dependents whose net income is subject to the 20-percent income tax rate. For workers in the first group, with gross annual income from \$2,666.68 to \$4,800, or \$51.29 to \$92.31 a week, the OASDI tax is 2.5 percent on total earnings

Spendable average weekly earnings formulas, 1939-62

Period	Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Gross average weekly earnings	Formula (X=gross average weekly earnings)	Gross average weekly earnings	Formula (X=gross average weekly earnings)
January 1939-December 1939	\$0 -\$22.73 22.74- 57.69 0 - 18.18	0.99X .95616X+\$0.77 .99X	\$0 -\$57.69	0.99X
January 1940-December 1940	18.19- 57.69 0 - 15.34	.95278X+ .68 .99X	0 - 57.69	.99X
January 1941-December 1941	15.35- 17.04 17.05- 56.25	.9336X+ .87 .89976X+ 1.44	0 - 47.05 47.06- 52.28 52.29- 57.69	.99X .9336X+\$2.65 .89976X+ 4.42
January 1942-December 1942	0 - 10.23 10.24- 11.96 11.37- 51.15	.99X .8678X+ 1.25 .81704X+ 1.83	0 - 38.87 38.88- 43.19 43.20- 57.69	.99X .8678X+ 4.75 .81704X+ 6.94
January 1943-December 1943	51.16- 57.69 0 - 10.23 10.24- 11.96 11.37- 12.76	.78884X+ 3.27 .99X .8678X+ 1.25 .81704X+ 1.83	0 - 12.76 12.77- 38.87 38.88- 43.19 43.20- 57.69	.99X .96368X+ .34 .84148X+ 5.09 .79072X+ 7.28
January 1944-December 1944	12.77- 51.15 51.16- 57.69 0 - 10.68	.78179X+ 2.28 .75359X+ 3.72 .99X	0 - 10.68 10.69- 42.74 42.75- 57.69	.99X .96368X+ .29 .783X+ 7.98
January 1946-December 1946	57.70- 96.15 0 - 10.68 10.69- 53.41 53.42- 57.69	.775X+ 2.59 .99X .819X+ 1.83 .8019X+ 2.74	57.70- 85.47 0 - 42.74 42.75- 57.69 57.70- 85.47	.793X+ 7.40 .99X .819X+ 7.31 .829X+ 6.73
January 1948-December 1948	57.70- 96.15 0 - 12.82 12.83- 55.56 55.57- 57.69	.8119X+ 2.16 .99X .8406X+ 1.92 .81576X+ 3.30	57.70- 136.75 0 - 51.28 51.29- 57.69 57.70- 136.75	.8506X+ 7.08 .985X .8356X+ 7.66 .8506X+ 7.08
January 1950-September 1950	57.70- 98.29 0 - 12.82 12.83- 55.56 55.57- 57.69	.82576X+ 2.72 .985X .8356X+ 1.92 .81076X+ 3.30	57.70- 136.75 0 - 51.28 51.29- 57.69 57.70- 136.75	.8506X+ 6.80 .985X .8356X+ 7.66 .8506X+ 6.80
October 1950-December 1950	57.70- 98.29 0 - 12.82 12.83- 55.56 55.57- 57.69	.82576X+ 2.43 .985X .805X+ 2.31 .787X+ 3.31	57.70- 136.75 0 - 51.28 51.29- 57.69 57.70- 136.75	.8506X+ 6.80 .985X .805X+ 9.23 .82X+ 8.37
1950 annual average ¹	57.70- 98.29 0 - 12.82 12.83- 55.56 55.57- 57.69	.81982X+ 2.45 .985X .8284X+ 2.01 .80482X+ 3.32	57.70- 136.75 0 - 51.28 51.29- 57.69 57.70- 136.75	.8506X+ 6.80 .985X .8284X+ 8.03 .8434X+ 7.17
January 1951-October 1951	57.70- 98.29 0 - 12.82 12.83- 55.56 55.57- 69.23	.81982X+ 2.45 .985X .805X+ 2.31 .787X+ 3.31	69.24- 136.75 0 - 51.28 51.29- 69.23 69.24- 136.75	.8506X+ 6.80 .985X .805X+ 9.23 .82X+ 8.19
November 1951-December 1951	69.24- 98.29 0 - 12.82 12.83- 55.56 55.57- 69.23	.802X+ 2.27 .985X .7852X+ 2.56 .7636X+ 3.76	69.24- 136.75 0 - 51.28 51.29- 69.23 69.24- 136.75	.8506X+ 6.80 .985X .7852X+ 10.25 .8002X+ 9.21
1951 annual average ¹	69.24- 98.29 0 - 12.82 12.83- 55.56 55.57- 69.23	.7786X+ 2.72 .985X .8014X+ 2.35 .7834X+ 3.35	69.24- 136.75 0 - 51.28 51.29- 69.23 69.24- 136.75	.8506X+ 6.80 .985X .8014X+ 9.42 .8164X+ 8.38
January 1952-December 1952	69.24- 98.29 0 - 12.82 12.83- 55.56 55.57- 69.23	.7984X+ 2.32 .985X .7852X+ 2.56 .7636X+ 3.76	69.24- 136.75 0 - 51.28 51.29- 69.23 69.24- 136.75	.8506X+ 6.80 .985X .7852X+ 10.25 .8002X+ 9.21
January 1954-December 1954	69.24- 98.29 0 - 12.82 12.83- 55.56 55.57- 69.23	.7786X+ 2.72 .98X .80X+ 2.31 .782X+ 3.31	69.24- 136.75 0 - 51.28 51.29- 69.23 69.24- 136.75	.8506X+ 6.80 .98X .80X+ 9.23 .82X+ 7.85
January 1955-December 1955	69.24- 98.29 0 - 12.82 12.83- 55.56 55.57- 80.77	.802X+ 1.92 .98X .80X+ 2.31 .782X+ 3.31	80.78- 136.75 0 - 51.28 51.29- 80.77 80.78- 136.75	.8506X+ 6.80 .98X .80X+ 9.23 .82X+ 7.62
January 1957-December 1957	80.78- 98.29 98.30-141.03 0 - 12.82 12.83- 55.56	.802X+ 1.69 .766X+ 5.23 .9775X .7975X+ 2.31	80.78- 136.75 0 - 51.28 51.29- 80.77 80.78- 136.75	.8506X+ 6.80 .985X .9775X .7975X+ 9.23
January 1959-December 1959 ²	55.57- 80.77 80.78- 98.29 98.30-141.03 0 - 12.82	.7795X+ 3.31 .802X+ 1.49 .766X+ 5.03 .975X	80.78- 136.75 0 - 51.28 51.29- 82.31 92.32-136.75	.8506X+ 6.80 .985X .795X+ 9.23 .82X+ 6.92
January 1960-December 1960 ²	12.83- 55.56 55.57- 92.31 92.32- 98.29 98.30-141.03 0 - 12.82	.795X+ 2.31 .777X+ 3.31 .802X+ 1.00 .766X+ 4.54 .97X	92.32- 136.75 0 - 51.28 51.29- 92.31 92.32- 136.75	.8506X+ 6.80 .97X .79X+ 9.23 .82X+ 6.46
January 1960-December 1962 ²	12.83- 55.56 55.57- 92.31 92.32- 98.29 98.30-141.03	.79X+ 2.31 .772X+ 3.31 .802X+ .54 .766X+ 4.08	92.32- 136.75 0 - 51.28 51.29- 92.31 92.32- 136.75	.8506X+ 6.80 .97X .79X+ 9.23 .82X+ 6.46

¹ Formulas for computing annual averages take into account the changes during the year in income tax rates.

² Formulas are based on the assumption that the statutes governing OASDI

and personal income tax rates which were in effect at the beginning of 1959 will remain unchanged throughout the period.

throughout the year, and the formula for spendable weekly earnings is $X - (0.18X - \$9.23) - 0.025X$, or $0.795X + \$9.23$, where X equals gross average weekly earnings. For the group with gross annual incomes between \$4,800.01 and \$7,111.11, or \$92.32 to \$136.75 a week, the OASDI tax would be the maximum: \$120 on an annual basis or \$2.31 on a weekly basis,³ and the formula for spendable weekly earnings would be $X - (0.18X - \$9.23) - \2.31 , or $0.82X + \$6.92$.

Publication and Revisions

A monthly press release on spendable weekly earnings is issued on the same day the latest Consumer Price Index is released—about the 25th of each month—showing a preliminary figure for spendable earnings for the previous month in both current and 1947–49 dollars. Revised figures for that month are later presented in the monthly publication *Employment and Earnings* and in the *Monthly Labor Review*. (See table C-2 of each issue, which presents both current and historical data for manufacturing.) Two sets of revised data are published: The first is a revision of the preliminary figure based on additional sample reports received by the 20th of the following month; the second is a final figure based on the complete sample.

The final data are still subject to possible revision at the time of the annual adjustment of the BLS employment estimates to new benchmarks, since the employment estimates are used to weight the earnings data and the introduction of new benchmark levels may cause some redistribution of weights. In general, revisions of earnings averages caused by benchmark adjustments of the employment data are slight and relatively infrequent.

Uses and Limitations

The spendable earnings series, although lacking numerous refinements which would be necessary to make them precise tools, serve as a rough guide to the trend of “take home” pay and are therefore useful in union-management wage negotiations, in developing national wage policies, and in studying current economic trends. They furnish a measure of changes in the money amounts

available to workers from current earnings for spending on goods and services and for personal savings. They show the effect on pay envelopes of revisions of tax rates and, when related to changes in consumer prices, indicate changes in the purchasing power of workers' earnings. The differing impact of these two factors on the earnings of a factory worker with three dependents in 1939, 1947, and 1958 is illustrated in the following tabulation:

	Gross average weekly earnings	Consumer Price index [1947–49=100]	Spendable weekly earnings	
			Current dollars	1947–49 dollars
1939..	\$23.86	59.4	\$23.62	\$39.76
1947..	49.97	95.5	48.24	50.51
1958..	183.50	² 123.4	175.88	¹ 61.49

¹ Preliminary.

² 11-month average.

Some of the limitations implied in the derivation of the spendable earnings series should be remembered by users. These data measure the spendable earnings of workers who earn the average gross weekly earnings, have the specified number of dependents, and take the standard deduction. They may not represent the average spendable earnings of all workers with the specified number of dependents, which might, because of individual variations in earnings, tax rates, and deductions, be substantially different from the spendable earnings series. Moreover, since the income-tax rate depends on the total annual income, it must be assumed, in computing the income-tax deduction from average weekly earnings for a particular month, that the annual earnings are 52 times the weekly earnings.

If the spendable earnings series deflated by the CPI are used to measure changes in the general welfare of workers, certain technical and economic considerations should be borne in mind. First, the CPI represents only the purchases of wage-earner and clerical-worker families in urban areas, and is therefore not strictly appropriate for deflating the widely varying earnings of workers in all areas of the United States, rural as well as urban. Moreover, the CPI measures the price change from month to month for a standard list

³ The OASDI tax is actually deducted only on the first \$4,800 earned, and for the higher income group is therefore not spread equally over the year as in the formula. The full 2.5-percent tax is deducted from total earnings each week until the maximum of \$120 is reached, and no further OASDI deductions are made until the beginning of the next calendar year.

of goods and services; changes in buying habits, which take place slowly, are taken into account fully only on the occasion of comprehensive revisions of the index, every 8 or 10 years. Neither the CPI nor the earnings figures, of course, reflect the changes in welfare resulting from the expansion of free Government services, such as those for education, health, and other community services.

Two final cautions suggest that the spendable earnings series should be used in conjunction with other economic indicators for broad assessments of workers' economic well-being. The series refer only to the employed and naturally should not be used as a measure of the welfare of unemployed workers. It is also important to consider the effect on earnings of length of the workweek.

In the absence of suitable measures of wage rate trends, the general practice in collective bargaining (and in other uses as well) has been to use the hourly earnings and weekly earnings data provided by the employment statistics program. This Federal-State program obtains reports from employers on employment, hours of work, and earnings of production workers, covering several hundred industries on a national, State, and locality basis. The data are available monthly, so that earnings trends can be described in great detail for many industries and for all sections of the country. However, these earnings data constitute only a rough approximation of wage rate trends. Since the earnings are averages for the entire plant production work force (and for each industry or locality), they are seriously affected by changes in labor force structure. An upward reclassification of the work force, or the elimination of some unskilled jobs, can change the average hourly earnings without any change in wage rates. Moreover, the data include premium rates for overtime, and other forms of premium pay, which further limits their usefulness as a measure of wage rate trends.

—From speech by Ewan Clague entitled "Statistics for Collective Bargaining", at meeting of the American Statistical Association, Chicago, Ill., December 27, 1958.

Significant Decisions in Labor Cases*

Labor Relations

Refusal to Exercise Jurisdiction. The United States Supreme Court held¹ that the dismissal of a representation petition on the sole ground of the National Labor Relations Board's "long-standing policy not to exercise jurisdiction over the hotel industry" was invalid, because it was contrary to an earlier decision of that court that the Board could not decline jurisdiction over another category of employers, as a class.²

The union in this case filed a petition for representation on behalf of a group of employees of hotels in Miami Beach. The Board dismissed the petition on the grounds that "it would not effectuate the policies of the act to assert jurisdiction over hotels."³

A Federal district court, in sustaining the Board's action, declared that "Congress intended to lodge in the Board, rather than in the courts, a determination of what employer-employee relationships so affect interstate commerce as to require the exercise of the powers granted to the Board," although the Board was not empowered to act capriciously or arbitrarily.⁴

The district court⁵ refused to hold that the Board's action was arbitrary or capricious in light of the position taken by the Board both prior to and since the enactment of the Labor Management Relations Act "that the hotel industry, other than in the District of Columbia, and in certain instances in the Territories, does not have such impact on interstate commerce as to justify the exercise of the Board's power in view of the pressing demands upon the Board of other industries having greater impact upon interstate commerce." The circuit court of appeals affirmed the decision of the lower court without opinion.

In the case of Office Employees, Local 11, upon which the Supreme Court relied in its per curiam reversal of the court of appeal's opinion, the Supreme Court had held that the NLRB may not refuse to assert jurisdiction over labor unions as a class, when unfair labor practice charges are alleged against any of them, when they are acting as employers.⁶ The court said that the action of the Board in declining to assert jurisdiction was contrary to the intent of Congress, arbitrary, and beyond its power.

Dues Delinquency Discharge. The National Labor Relations Board held⁷ that a union and an employer both violated the Labor Management Relations Act in effecting the discharge of an employee pursuant to a union-security contract, for dues delinquency which resulted from the employee's failure to pay a fine, when the employer was aware of the circumstances surrounding the union's discharge request.

The employee in this case, upon being laid off, had applied to the union for a withdrawal card. He was told that he was ineligible for the card because he owed a fine for not attending union meetings. The employee did not pay the fine and did not get the card; therefore, in accordance with union practice, he did not become exempt from the dues requirement during the period of his layoff. When rehired several months later, the employee was told by the union that he would have to pay either back dues for the period of his layoff or a new initiation fee. He failed to do either. The union then requested the employer to discharge the employee for dues delinquency. The employer, who was aware of the circumstances in the case, complied.

*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 *Hotel Employees Local 255 v. Leedom* (U. S. Sup. Ct., Nov. 24, 1958).

² See *Office Employees Local 11 v. NLRB*, Monthly Labor Review, July 1957, p. 849.

³ See *Hotel Employees Local 255 v. Leedom*, 147 F. Supp. 306 (U. S. D. C., D. C., 1957).

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 308.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Office Employees v. Labor Board*, note 2, *supra*.

⁷ *National Automotive Fibres, Inc. and Molton; Local 146, Textile Workers Union of America, AFL-CIO and Same*, 121 NLRB No. 173 (Oct. 14, 1958).

The Board found the conduct of the employer and the union to be unfair labor practices under sections 8 (a) (3), and 8 (b) (2) of the act, respectively. The sections ban discrimination against an employee subject to a union-shop contract if his membership was denied or terminated for reasons other than the failure of the employee to tender the periodic dues and initiation fees uniformly required as a condition of acquiring or retaining membership.

The NLRB stated that in previous cases it had held that these provisions require that dues be charged to all members alike or that any distinction be based upon reasonable general classifications. The Board held that "when the obligation to pay back dues depends in effect on whether or not a member attends union meetings, that type of charge is clearly not one that is uniformly applied."

Reimbursement Remedy. The National Labor Relations Board held⁸ that the Brown-Olds⁹ remedy requiring reimbursement of dues and fees paid by employees to a union under an illegal contract should not be applied where the contract was illegal only because the union was not in compliance with the filing requirements of sections 9 (f) and (h) of the Labor Management Relations Act at the time it executed the contract.

In this case, the union district council and the association, of which the employer was a member, entered into contracts containing union-shop clauses on May 17, 1956 and May 4, 1957, conforming with the substantive requirements of the Labor Management Relations Act. Compliance with the filing requirements of the act, which was achieved on August 17, 1955, expired on June 30, 1956. Thereafter, the council was out of compliance until August 1, 1957. The Board's compliance notices could have been received by the council only in August 1955 and August 1957.

When, in November 1956, the union refused membership to an employee who had been hired on the previous day and the employee related this experience to a partner of the employer, the partner stated that the employer was powerless to retain him.

In finding unfair labor practices on the part of the employer in giving effect to the union-security agreement of May 4, 1957, and of the union in enforcing that agreement, the Board held the

agreement invalid because the "proviso to section 8 (a) (3) of the act makes a prerequisite to the execution of a valid union-security agreement, the receipt of a notice of compliance from the Board 'at the time the agreement was made or within the preceding twelve months.'"

The Board deemed it unnecessary to consider the question of the validity of the May 17, 1956, contract because that contract had expired and because the Board considered that its order in this case adequately remedied any unfair labor practices that might have arisen from that earlier contract.

The Board ordered, among other things, that the employer cease giving effect to the restrictive hiring provisions of the May 4, 1957, contract and offer to the employee immediate and full reinstatement to his former or substantially equivalent position. Since the Board refused to apply the Brown-Olds remedy requiring the refund of all dues and initiation fees collected from all employees under the agreement during the 6 months preceding the filing of the unfair labor practice charges, the reimbursement provision of the order was limited to back pay, to be paid the employee by the employer and union, jointly and severally. The Board distinguished this case where there was a mere technical failure of compliance from the *Brown-Olds* case where the parties had entered into a provision which subsequently exceeded the permissible limits of the proviso to section 8 (a) (3). The provision in the *Brown-Olds* case conditioned employment upon union membership, without the benefit of the 30-day grace period required by that proviso.

Arbitration to Enforce Hot-Cargo Clause. A New York lower court ruled¹⁰ not arbitrable the issue of whether a union is entitled to compel an employer to engage in a secondary boycott pursuant to a hot-cargo clause in their collective bargaining contract. The court said that if the employer were compelled to effect such a boycott through the medium of arbitration, Federal policy

⁸ *Charles Ostrowski, d. b. a. Philadelphia Wood Work Co. and Roy Archer; Local 359, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Metropolitan District Council of Philadelphia and Vicinity of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Same*, 121 NLRB No. 201 (Oct. 31, 1958).

⁹ *United Association of Journeymen & Apprentices of Plumbing & Pipefitting Industry, Local 231 and Vernon L. Bryant and J. S. Brown-E. F. Olds Plumbing & Heating Corp.*, 115 NLRB 594 (1956).

¹⁰ *In re Apex Lumber Corp.* (N. Y. Sup. Ct., Suffolk County, Oct. 2, 1958).

expressed in section 8 (b) (4) (A) of the Labor Management Relations Act would be violated.

In this case, the employer moved to stay arbitration of a dispute which the union had sought to submit for arbitration. The dispute concerned the rights and duties of the parties flowing from the failure of the employer to engage in a secondary boycott pursuant to a provision of the collective bargaining agreement prohibiting the employer's employees from handling "nonunion" material when so requested by the union.

In rejecting the union's contention that this aspect of the dispute was arbitrable the court cited a recent decision¹¹ in which the U. S. Supreme Court indicated that while an employer can voluntarily cooperate in a secondary boycott, he cannot be compelled to do so since section 8 (b) (4) (A) of the act contemplates a "freedom of choice at the time the question whether to boycott or not arises in a concrete situation calling for the exercise of judgment on a particular matter of labor and business policy." The Supreme Court declared also that such a choice "must as a matter of Federal policy be available to the secondary employer notwithstanding any private agreement entered into between the parties."

The New York court held that the U. S. Supreme Court's decision required it to conclude that where, as here, the employer exercised his judgment not to engage in a secondary boycott, the union cannot compel through arbitration the performance called for by the "hot cargo" clause.

Suit for Violation of Union Bylaws. A Federal district court held¹² that section 301 of the Labor Management Relations Act which permits suits for violation of contracts between an employer and a labor organization or between labor organizations is applicable to suits for violations of the constitution, bylaws, regulations, and resolutions of a labor organization to the detriment of its branch organization.

This suit was brought by a labor organization against both its parent organization and another branch of that parent, alleging violations by the other branch of the constitution, bylaws, regulations, and resolutions of the parent to the detriment of the complainant branch and failure by the parent to remedy those violations.

In refusing to dismiss the suit on the ground that the statute was inapplicable to it, the court reasoned that both the "plain language" of the statute itself and its legislative history indicate a broader scope for the word "contracts" than contracts arising solely out of collective bargaining. By eliminating the words "concluded as a result of collective bargaining" from the bill as first drafted, Congress intended the act to have broader application. The court recognized that its decision "clashes" with that of another Federal district court¹³ which found that the legislative history revealed that Section 301 was intended to apply only to collective bargaining agreements.

The court refused also to dismiss the suit on the basis of the second contention of the defendants "that the parties are not separate labor organizations but component parts of a single labor organization and thus fail to satisfy the statutory requirement that the suit be 'between . . . labor organizations.'" The court found that the type of association between the parties in this case raised the issue of whether they were separate organizations which would have to go to trial.

Union's Right to Enforce Arbitration Award. A Federal district court held¹⁴ that a union did not have standing to sue for enforcement of an arbitration award under Section 301 of the Labor Management Relations Act when the award was for personal benefits due individual employees and any benefit to the union was indirect.

The union brought this action to have the court enforce an arbitration award which sustained the union's claim that the employer was liable for the employees' unemployment-benefit losses attributable to the employer's designation of a brief shutdown as a vacation.

After rejecting various other asserted grounds for jurisdiction the court, relying upon *Association of Westinghouse Salaried Employees v. Westinghouse Electric Corp.*,¹⁵ declared that it was not empowered by section 301 of the LMRA to enforce the award. There, the U. S. Supreme Court had

¹¹ *Local 1976, United Brotherhood of Carpenters v. NLRB*, 357 U. S. 93 (1958); see Monthly Labor Review, August 1958, pp. 892-893.

¹² *Burlesque Artists Association v. American Guild of Variety Artists* (U. S. D. C., S. D. N. Y., Aug. 14, 1958).

¹³ See *Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. v. Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers of America*, 95 F. Supp. 50 (U. S. D. C., E. D. Pa. 1950).

¹⁴ *Textile Workers Union v. Cone Mills Corp.* (U. S. D. C., M. D. N. C., Oct. 17, 1958).

¹⁵ 348 US 437 (1955); see Monthly Labor Review, June 1955, p. 679.

held that a Federal court did not have jurisdiction in a suit brought by a union in behalf of employees, alleging a breach of contract in the failure of the employer to pay accrued wages due the employees. The district court stated that the "only material difference in the facts in the *Westinghouse* case and the facts in the suit here involved is that in the *Westinghouse* case the union brought suit in the district court before submitting the dispute to arbitrators, and in this case the union seeks to enforce the arbitrator's award." This difference did not make the *Westinghouse* doctrine inapplicable, the court indicated, since in both cases "the essential relief sought is the recovery of wages to employees." It also noted that the union in the present case did not claim any monetary benefits from the award.

The court distinguished the situations in both this case and the *Westinghouse* case from that in which the union is seeking to enforce the performance of an agreement to submit to arbitration an unresolved grievance.¹⁶

Although the Federal court would not hear this case, the court noted that many proceedings for enforcing or vacating arbitration awards under collective bargaining agreements involving industry in interstate commerce had been brought in the State courts of North Carolina, the State in which the employer was incorporated and the plants covered by the collective bargaining agreement were located.

¹⁶ See Monthly Labor Review, September 1958, p. 1018, discussing *Item Co. v. New Orleans Newspaper Guild*, 256 F. 2d 855 (5th Cir. 1958), where dispute sought to be arbitrated was limited to the grievance of a single employee.

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

November 1, 1958

THE American Bakery and Confectionery Workers and the United Biscuit Co. concluded a contract covering a number of plants in several States. It provided 3,000 employees with a 2-step hourly wage increase—12 cents, effective at once, and an additional 11 cents on November 1, 1959—and a 4th week of vacation after 25 years' service. (See Chron. item for Dec. 5, 1957, MLR, Feb. 1958.)

DENTAL INSURANCE for employees is included in a contract which went into effect between the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers and Helena Rubinstein, Inc. Employees may use their own dentists under this plan, supported by employer contributions of \$1.65 a month per employee and administered by Group Health Dental Insurance, Inc., New York City. GDHI will pay all dental expenses if the dentist is a participating dentist and the subscriber's income is under \$5,000; in addition, GDHI pays for all fillings and extractions which the first visit shows to be needed.

November 2

SIX MAJOR AIRLINES signed a 1-year mutual-aid agreement, retroactive to October 20, to pay any struck signatory the increases in net revenues gained by other parties flying the signatory's routes during the strike. The pact covers stoppages called in support of wage demands in excess of increases recommended by a Presidential emergency board and before exhaustion of settlement procedures under the Railway Labor Act.

Subsequently, the Machinists, the Railway Clerks, other unions, and the nonscheduled airlines, urged the Civil Aeronautics Board to disapprove the agreement as a circumvention of the Railway Labor Act and antitrust laws. (See also p. 62 of this issue.)

On November 19, Capital Airlines and the Machinists agreed on a contract which runs until September 30, 1960, ending a monthlong strike in 18 cities of about 2,500 mechanics and ground service personnel. Mechanics, who number about three-fourths of the bargaining unit, will receive a wage increase of 41 cents during the life of the contract.

Agreements were also negotiated during the month by the same union with Northwest, National, and Northeast airlines.

November 3

THE Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes and the Greyhound Corp. announced a new 2-year contract for about 12,000 employees in 20 States (the Atlantic, Central, Southeastern, Southwestern, and Richmond, Va., Greyhound Lines). In addition to liberalized holiday and vacation benefits, the contract provided, for hourly rated employees, a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase immediately, with 8 cents an hour more in 1959. Drivers paid on a mileage basis received increases to provide a uniform rate among the lines and in 1959 will receive a 0.2-cent-a-mile increase.

November 4

VOTERS IN 6 STATES balloted on "right to work" measures which would have banned union membership as a condition of employment. The proposals were rejected in 5 States—California, Colorado, Idaho, Ohio, and Washington—and approved in Kansas.

November 6

DEERE AND Co., a farm equipment manufacturer, and the United Auto Workers announced a 3-year contract continuing an annual-improvement-factor increase of 3 percent of 1955 wage scales, and providing additional increases for skilled workers and liberalization of fringe benefits for about 16,000 employees. (See also p. 63 of this issue.)

Later in the month, Caterpillar Tractor Co. and the same union, on strike since October 1, reached an agreement including immediate and deferred wage increases for about 12,000 workers in plants located at East Peoria and Morton, Ill.

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR, acting under the Public Contracts Act, issued an order raising the minimum hourly wage rate for workers in the soap and related products industry from \$1 to \$1.50, effective December 8, 1958.

November 7

THE AFL-CIO Executive Council ended a quarterly meeting in Washington, D. C., in which it had adopted a 10-point legislative program for 1959 and reviewed the "cleanup" steps taken by several of its affiliates following earlier directives by the Federation in its anticorruption efforts. The council also deferred Carpenters President Maurice A. Hutcheson's personal appearance to explain his failure to answer certain questions of the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. (See Chron. items for Aug. 18, 1958, MLR, Oct. 1958, and Nov. 14, 1958, below; also p. 67 of this issue.)

THE FEDERAL COURT OF APPEALS in New Orleans ruled, in *Mitchell v. Robert DeMario Jewelry, Inc.*, that under section 17 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended

in 1949, Federal district courts have no authority to direct restitution of lost wages as an incident to an order to the Secretary of Labor directing reinstatement of discharged employees.

November 10

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT denied review in *Cameron Iron Works, Inc. v. Lodge 12, District 37, International Association of Machinists*, thereby in effect affirming a decision by a lower court that a Federal court has authority to compel arbitration, under an arbitration agreement, even though the underlying dispute may involve an unfair labor practice which is exclusively within the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board. (See Chron. item for June 30, 1958, MLR, Aug. 1958.)

THE Federal Wage and Hour Administrator announced that effective February 2, 1959, the weekly salary limits used in determining the exemption of executives and administrative and professional employees from the wage and overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act will be increased to \$80 and \$95, respectively. They have been \$55 and \$75. (For Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, the new rates are \$55 and \$70, respectively.) The minimum for higher paid employees who qualify for exemption under "shortened duty tests" will be raised from \$100 to \$125.

November 11

AGREEMENT to base hiring of dock workers in New York City on a portwide seniority system was announced by the New York Shipping Association, Inc., and the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.), which hailed it as the first complete docker seniority system in any major port. (See also p. 66 of this issue.)

November 12

THE NLRB added another requirement to its criteria for legitimate "common situs" picketing, in *Seafarers' International Union and Superior Derrick Corp.* The Board ruled that union agents, who know from past experience that the appearance of a picket will cause a neutral employer's employees to cease work, must answer inquiries by neutral employees to make it clear that the picketing is not directed at their employer.

November 14

DELEGATES to the annual convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners reelected their president, Maurice A. Hutcheson, to a new 4-year term, rejected the AFL-CIO's codes of ethical practices, and authorized the union's executive board, if the board so decides, to withdraw the 850,000-member union from the Federation. (See also p. 67 of this issue.)

November 15

A 3-YEAR CONTRACT between the Hughes Aircraft Co. in Los Angeles and the Carpenters went into effect, including

provisions for immediate wage increases of 4 to 7 cents an hour and similar raises a year later, and improved fringe benefits for the 14,000 employees covered. (See also p. 64 of this issue.)

November 16

A CONTRACT between Chrysler Corp. and the United Automobile Workers ended a strike of about 8,000 office and engineering department employees at 34 Chrysler nondefense plants. Terms provided for continuation of the 3-percent annual improvement factor, adjustment of salary inequities, and liberalization of clauses governing seniority, job transfer, and protection against displacement caused by automation. (See also p. 63 of this issue.)

November 18

THE NLRB determined, in *Tropicana Products, Inc. and Teamsters*, that henceforth it will assert jurisdiction in any case in which an employer refuses to provide the Board with information relevant to its jurisdictional determinations, regardless of whether the employer meets the Board's jurisdictional standards, so long as evidence presented at a hearing shows that the employer is extensively engaged in interstate commerce.

November 19

THE FEDERAL COURT OF APPEALS in New Orleans ruled, in *Woodward Iron Co. v. Ware*, that discharged employees have the right to sue their employer for the enforcement of their personal rights derived from a collective bargaining contract between their employer and union, irrespective of the union's standing to sue under the Taft-Hartley Act and its interest in prosecuting employee claims under the collective agreement.

November 21

IN A CASE remanded by the Georgia Supreme Court (see Chron. item for June 10, 1957, MLR, Aug. 1957), a State superior court held the Railway Labor Act unconstitutional insofar as it permits unions, through union-shop contracts, to use a substantial portion of their members' dues and assessments for political purposes which are unrelated to collective bargaining and to which some members do not subscribe. The case was *Looper v. Georgia Southern and Florida Ry. Co.*

November 24

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT ruled that it was beyond the NLRB's power to decline jurisdiction over the hotel industry as a class, since this is contrary to the principles expressed in an earlier decision (see Chron. item for May 6, 1957, MLR, July 1957) that the Board cannot refuse jurisdiction over an entire category of employers. The case was *Hotel Employees Local 255 v. Leedom*. (See also p. 55 of this issue.)

November 26

THE FEDERAL COURT OF APPEALS in Cincinnati, Ohio, affirmed a lower court's decision that Congress did not violate the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment by failing to require that unions certified under the Railway Labor Act extend membership to all members of a craft regardless of race, that a certified union which bans Negroes from membership does not violate the due process clause, and that the union's certification does not change the union's character as a private association. The case, in which the Supreme Court had denied direct review of the district court's decision, was *Oliphant v. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*. (See Chron. item for Dec. 9, 1957, MLR, Feb. 1958.)

REVERSING AN NLRB DECISION (see Chron. item for Oct. 30, 1957, MLR, Dec. 1957), the Federal court of appeals in Washington, D. C., ruled that peaceful picketing

by a minority union for recognition from an employer as bargaining agent, where none had been certified by the Board, was not a violation of the National Labor Relations Act. The case was *Drivers Local 639, International Brotherhood of Teamsters v. NLRB*.

November 30

MEMBERS of the United Auto Workers ratified a 3-year agreement with the Studebaker-Packard Corp., ending a 4-day strike and providing for an annual-improvement-factor increase of 2.5 percent and an additional increase of 8 cents an hour for skilled workers effective December 1, a temporary suspension (dependent on car sales) of the company's contribution to the supplemental unemployment benefit fund, a reopener on wages in September 1959, and other provisions for about 9,000 workers. (See also p. 63 of this issue.)

Developments in Industrial Relations*

Collective Bargaining and Wage Developments

Airlines. Major airline negotiations in November resulted in settlements by 4 carriers; however, 2 additional lines were grounded by strikes at the end of the month.

Terms for ending a monthlong strike of about 2,500 mechanics and other ground-service personnel employed by Capital Airlines, Inc., and represented by the International Association of Machinists were agreed to on November 19. The agreement provided raises of 5 percent retroactive to October 1, 1957, 7½ percent for 1958, and 3 percent on October 1, 1959. Increases for the entire agreement period, which runs until September 30, 1960, ranged from 29 cents for cleaners to 46 cents for lead inspectors. Mechanics, who number approximately three-fourths of the bargaining unit, were scheduled to receive 41 cents. Other contract terms included establishment of a severance pay plan, improved sick-leave provisions, and revised holiday pay and seniority clauses.

The Machinists had been demanding a 2-year raise of 42 cents (21 cents retroactive to October 1, 1957); the company's highest previous offer was 38 cents spread over 3 years. In September, a presidential emergency board recommendation of a total 9-percent increase (amounting to about 20 cents) for 1957 and 1958 had been accepted by the 6 airlines¹ negotiating with the Machinists but rejected by the union.

Early in November, during the Capital strike, 6 major airlines² presented to the Civil Aeronautics Board for approval a "mutual assistance" agreement when one or more of them were grounded by a labor dispute. The pact, according to an industry official, would be operative only after "all legal methods [of settling a strike had] been exhausted." Under the arrangement, a grounded line would receive from other carriers

flying the same routes any additional revenues taken in as a result of a strike, less the added costs of handling the extra traffic. Other scheduled airlines had also been invited to join the pact.

George R. Petty, Jr., president of the Flight Engineers Association, denounced the plan as an "illegal cartel," and said his union would "fight every airline in the country" if necessary to defeat it. The Machinists and the Railway Clerks urged the Board to bar the proposed pact, arguing that it would, in effect, make the presidential emergency board's recommendation mandatory and would amount to "repudiation of good-faith bargaining" by the airlines for the future. Spokesmen for non-scheduled airlines charged that the agreement was a violation of antitrust laws. On December 4, the Board announced that, pending hearings scheduled for January 14, 1959, members' carriers may continue revenue payments to lines grounded by strikes.³

Shortly before the Capital settlement, the Machinists agreed with Northwest Airlines upon similar wage increases for about 2,000 workers, but the settlement reportedly did not provide for severance pay. Agreements were later negotiated with National and Northeast Airlines, covering a total of about 2,000 employees.

Other airline negotiations, however, were still unsettled at the end of November. Operations at Eastern and Trans World Airlines were halted by a walkout of about 12,000 IAM members, with the Flight Engineers also on strike at Eastern.⁴ At American Airlines, a threatened work stoppage by members of the Pilots union was temporarily enjoined by a court order.

Mining. Agreement on a \$2-a-day wage increase for soft coal miners was announced on December 3 by union and industry spokesmen. The wage settlement—negotiated by the Bituminous Coal Operators Association (representing Northern commercial coal producers and steel and utility companies owning mines) and the United Mine Workers (Ind.)—provided a \$1.20-a-day increase

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

¹ Capital Airlines, Eastern Airlines, National Airlines, Northeast Airlines, Northwest Airlines, and Trans World Airlines.

² American Airlines, Capital Airlines, Eastern Airlines, Pan American World Airways, Trans World Airlines, and United Airlines.

³ Capital Airlines had received at least one payment before the CAB announcement. It will be returned if CAB disapproves the plan.

⁴ See Monthly Labor Review, September 1958, p. 1028.

effective January 1, 1959, and an additional 80 cents a day beginning April 1, 1959, bringing the basic daily rate to \$24.25. The miners' 10-day vacation pay was also raised from \$180 to \$200. Under the contract, the commercial operators (not including the steel and utility companies) agreed for the first time to restrictions on handling coal mined in nonunion pits. Similar settlement terms were subsequently extended to the Southern Coal Producers Association. A total of 180,000 miners were affected.

Automotive and Farm Equipment. The United Automobile Workers' agreement with the Studebaker-Packard Corp., ratified on November 30, deviated substantially from the Big Three auto pattern.⁵ Most important was the suspension of the company's contribution to the supplemental unemployment benefit fund until 60,000 1959 cars have been sold at retail; at this point, the company will begin contributing 2.5 cents per man-hour to the fund and, when 90,000 cars have been sold, the full 5-cent hourly contribution by the company will be reinstated. Similarly, the effective date of 2-step increases in premium pay for second- and third-shift work will be dependent on car sales. The annual improvement factor increase of 2.5 percent (minimum of 6 cents an hour) and an additional increase of 8 cents for skilled workers were made effective December 1 instead of being retroactive as at Chrysler, Ford, and General Motors. Also, unlike the Big Three contracts, the agreement provided for negotiations on wages in September 1958 rather than for a specified deferred increase in that year. There was also provision for reopening on SUB and pensions at that time; 15 cents of the 25-cent cost-of-living allowance was incorporated into base rates.

At Chrysler Corp., agreement to end a strike of about 8,000 office and engineering department employees represented by the UAW was reached on November 16. The settlement continued the 3-percent annual improvement factor increase of the previous contract (the production workers contract provides for 2½ percent) with a minimum weekly increase of \$2.53. Other contract terms, however, differed from the settlement reached in October with the production workers; they called

for adjustment of salary inequities and more liberal provisions relating to seniority, job transfer, and protection against displacement by automation.

The UAW also encountered difficulties in extending the terms of the automobile settlements to the auto parts industry. A 3-year contract with the Dana Corp.—one of the first major automotive parts manufacturers to reach agreement with the union—substantially followed the auto pattern but with at least one major deviation. Basic wage-rate increases for each contract year amounted to a flat 6 and 7 cents. About 5,500 workers in Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, New York, and Pennsylvania were affected.

At Sealed Power Corp., an 8-day strike by UAW members was settled on November 11 but with considerable modifications from the auto pattern. The new contract runs until March 1, 1962 (6 months longer than the Big Three agreements); there is no immediate wage increase; and the cost-of-living allowance will be frozen until December 1, 1959. In November 1959, rates of pay will be raised by 6 cents an hour plus an additional 8 cents for skilled workers; another 6-cent increase is not scheduled until 1961. About 800 workers were affected.

In the farm equipment field, settlement was reached early in November (and unlike other related industry settlements without resort to strike action) by Deere and Co. and the Auto Workers for about 13,500 workers. The 3-year agreement continued an annual improvement factor increase of 3 percent of 1955 wage scales, with the first increase retroactive to August 18, and subsequent increases effective September 14, 1959, and October 12, 1960. Additional increases for skilled workers, together with incorporation of part of the cost-of-living allowance into base rates, were also provided. Pension benefits were raised from \$2.25 to \$2.50 a month for each year of service for present and future retirees.⁶ Supplemental unemployment benefits (SUB) were liberalized as in the auto contracts; a severance pay plan, financed from the SUB fund, was established; a fourth week of vacation after 25 years' service was added; and the duration of hospital benefits was lengthened from 70 to 120 days.

The Caterpillar Tractor Co. and the Auto Workers, on strike since October 11, reached contract agreement on November 26 for about 12,000 workers at the company's plants in East

⁵ See Monthly Labor Review, November 1958, pp. 1284-1285.

⁶ The Big Three auto settlements provided benefits of \$2.50 only for future service, \$2.40 for past years, and \$2.35 for employees previously retired.

Peoria and Morton, Ill. The settlement provided first-year raises totaling 8 to 17 cents an hour, including 6 to 15 cents retroactive to August 4 when the previous contract expired, a 1-cent cost-of-living adjustment retroactive to September 1, and a 1-cent general increase on December 1. Additional 6- and 7-cent wage increases are scheduled for October of 1959 and 1960, respectively. Other changes liberalized vacation pay for employees with 10 to 15 years of service and increased pension benefits. Early in December, employees at the company's Decatur plant, also on strike, rejected a similar contract proposal despite recommendation by a regional UAW representative that the agreement be accepted. The UAW, as one of its contract demands, had been seeking a "master" contract with the company.

Tentative agreement for ending a 5-day strike by 13,500 United Automobile Workers at the Bendix Aviation Corp. was reached on November 23. The settlement—following the automobile pattern—continued the improvement-factor and cost-of-living clauses of the previous contract and provided additional wage increases for skilled workers. Improvements in supplemental unemployment benefits and in the pension plan were also reportedly included.

Aircraft. About 18,000 employees of United Aircraft Corp., Pratt and Whitney Division, represented by the International Association of Machinists, received wage increases ranging from 7 to 12 cents an hour. Ratified on December 1 by union members, the settlement covered employees in 5 plants in the Hartford, Conn., area; negotiations were conducted under a wage reopening clause of a 2-year contract signed in 1957.⁷ The company announced that about 10,000 unorganized salaried workers would receive comparable pay advances of 3 percent effective December 1.

Pay increases, retroactive to October 6 and ranging from 5 to 22 cents an hour, were agreed to by the UAW and Tempeco Aircraft Corp. for about 4,500 workers in 3 Texas plants. The agreement also made provision for a 3-percent pay advance in October 1959, and reestablished a cost-of-living escalator clause that was discontinued in 1956.

Hughes Aircraft Co. and the Carpenters union announced on November 3, the terms of a 3-year contract covering about 14,000 workers in southern

California. Effective November 15 and again next November, wage levels were to go up 4 to 7 cents an hour. The settlement also made provision for a wage reopening in 1960, added a fourth week of vacation after 20 years' service, liberalized hospital benefits, and incorporated the existing 12-cent cost-of-living allowance into base rates. The escalator clause was continued.

Other Metalworking. A 10-cent hourly pay increase, retroactive to September 1, for about 15,000 workers was agreed to by the Raytheon Manufacturing Co. and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The 3-year contract also called for an additional 10-cent wage increase in 1959, establishment of a pension plan, and liberalized welfare benefits. A reopening on wages and fringe benefits was scheduled for 1960.

On November 22, the Kohler Co. announced a 5-percent wage increase, effective November 24, for its hourly, incentive, and nonexempt salaried employees. During the month, the National Labor Relations Board had ordered new hearings on the case arising out of the United Automobile Workers dispute with the company, which has been in effect since April 1954. Both parties had petitioned the Board for such hearings on the basis of testimony presented before the U. S. Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field earlier in 1958.⁸

Paper and Printing. In early November, the Pacific Coast Association of Pulp and Paper Manufacturers and the United Papermakers and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers agreed on a 5-cent-an-hour wage increase for women and a 2.5-percent increase for men, retroactive to June 1, 1958, with the latter supplemented by 5 cents an hour for maintenance workers. About 20,000 workers in 44 mills in Oregon, Washington, and California were affected. The two unions and the employer association had agreed in May 1958⁹ to waive contract demands until fall.

Three-step pay increases totaling \$8 a week were included in a 2-year contract reached between the International Typographical Union and commercial printing shops in the Chicago area.

⁷ See Monthly Labor Review, February 1958, p. 194.

⁸ See Monthly Labor Review, May 1958, pp. 539-540.

⁹ See Monthly Labor Review, July 1958, p. 781.

The settlement, covering about 3,000 printers, provided a \$4-raise retroactive to June 7, an additional \$1 retroactive to August 10, and a \$3-raise effective June 7, 1959. A half holiday (Christmas Eve) was also added to bring the total number of holidays to 6½.

Threat of a strike by members of the American Newspaper Guild against 7 newspapers in the New York City area was averted in early November with agreement on a \$7-a-week "package" increase spread over 2 years. The amounts going to wages and to fringe benefits varied among newspapers. The Guild represents about 6,200 workers in the editorial, news, and commercial departments of the 7 papers.

Other Manufacturing. About 3,000 employees of the United Biscuit Co.'s plants in several States, represented by the American Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union (AFL-CIO), received a 12-cent-an-hour pay increase effective November 1. The 2-year contract included changes in "fringe" benefits and made provision for an additional 11-cent increase in 1959.

Agreement on terms of a new 2-year contract was reached on November 6 by the United Glass and Ceramic Workers Union and 4 flat glass companies for about 2,500 workers. The settlement included an 8-cent wage increase, effective November 1, 1958, for workers paid on an incentive basis, 10 cents for hourly paid production workers, and 12 cents for maintenance employees. Similar wage increases were scheduled for 1959. The settlement also provided for increased pension benefits and an improved hospitalization and insurance program.

Communications, Transportation, and Government. Pay raises averaging \$2.25 weekly were agreed to in mid-November by members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers employed by the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. The increases—affecting about 10,000 plant, engineering, and accounting department employees—ranged from \$1.50 to \$3.

Western Electric Co. (sales division) and the Communications Workers of America agreed on November 4 upon pay increases of 5 to 9 cents an hour for 10,000 warehouse and repair shop employees. Negotiations were conducted under a

reopening clause of a 2-year contract signed in 1957.¹⁰

Findings of 2 industrial salary surveys resulted in 5½-percent pay increases for 2 groups of local government employees in the Los Angeles area. About 10,000 employees of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power along with about 24,000 other city employees received their raise effective December 1 and November 30, respectively, while pay scales for about 35,000 Los Angeles county employees were scheduled to advance on January 1, 1959.

Basic accord on new contracts affecting about 12,000 bus drivers, maintenance, terminal, and office employees of 5 Greyhound Corp. lines was reached on November 3 between company representatives and the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees. Terms of the 2-year contracts, covering the Atlantic, Central, Southeastern, Southwestern, and Richmond lines, provided a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase for all hourly rated employees, with varying divisional increases for drivers paid on a mileage basis to provide a uniform rate. An additional 8-cent increase in hourly rates or 0.2-cent a mile for drivers was scheduled for 1959. Other changes included increased holiday pay and a fourth week of vacation after 25 years' service.

On November 20, members of the Transport Workers Union ratified a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase, effective November 16, and an additional 8-cent pay advance for January 15, 1960, for about 6,700 operating and maintenance employees of the Philadelphia Transit Co. Minimum pension benefits were raised by \$10 a month, to \$180 including social security, and were to be increased to \$190 in 1960. An unusual feature of the contract—scheduled to run until January 15, 1961—is a clause reportedly providing that there will be no layoffs of TWU members until March 15, 1960, and after that date, any layoffs will be subject to review and arbitration.

About 5,000 truckdrivers employed by bulk gas and oil companies in the Chicago area received 10- or 12-cent wage increases, effective November 1, under terms of a 1-year contract negotiated by the Teamsters. New pay scales brought the hourly rate to \$2.85 for daywork and \$2.97 for nightwork; other contractual improvements called for increased employer contributions to the health and welfare and pension funds.

¹⁰ See Monthly Labor Review, November 1957, p. 1379.

Agreement on a portwide seniority hiring system for New York dockworkers, represented by the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) and employed by members of the New York Shipping Association, Inc., was announced on November 11. Basic terms for most of the agreement were worked out between the employer's association and the union in the summer of 1958; unresolved issues were submitted to an arbitrator. The hiring system was to be based on the various types of "gangs" working at the piers. Permanent vacancies in gangs are to be filled on a seniority basis, first from men of the same pier in which the vacancy occurs, second from men of the same geographic section of their pier, and finally from all other workers. Other provisions define the procedures used in filling temporary vacancies and for hiring nongang workers, such as baggage porters.

The problem of waterfront automation was the topic of a mass meeting attended by about 17,500 members of the same union on November 18. The dockers—who left their jobs from noon to 7 p. m.—heard speakers attack automation as a threat to their jobs, and served notice on the New York Shipping Association, Inc., that it would have to "share the benefits" of automation with the workers who might be displaced. Of particular concern to the union was the use of conveyor belts and cargo elevators in ships, and of large containers and trailers loaded away from the piers. One means of sharing the benefits of increased productivity, according to Anthony Anastasia (an ILA international vice president), would be to increase the call-in guarantee to 6 hours from the present 4 hours. A speech read for Thomas W. Gleason (the union's international general organizer who was unable to attend because of illness) stated the union was "prepared to sit down now with the operators" to work out the problems. The union's contract with the Shipping Association expires on September 30, 1959.

An agreement between Local 153 of the Office Employees International Union and the Belgian Line in the port of New York reportedly made provision for retraining of office workers affected by technological changes. A major feature of the contract, reportedly, was a total 27½-percent

wage increase—10% percent retroactive to August 14, 1958, and the remainder effective January 1, 1959—in lieu of future bonuses. Previously, the line had given a Christmas bonus as well as bonuses on an irregular basis; these bonuses will be paid in lump sums for 1958. Also included in the contract was a \$20-a-month per worker company payment for welfare benefits and increased vacations.

Other Wage Developments. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index for October remained, for the third consecutive month, at 123.7 percent of the 1947-49 average. The cost-of-living allowances for about 800,000 of the workers affected by contracts with escalator clauses geared to the October CPI were left unchanged. Approximately 200,000 workers, at Westinghouse Electric Corp., Deere and Co., and some aircraft plants, however, were due for a 1-cent-an-hour reduction in their quarterly allowances.

The executive council of the Textile Workers Union of America announced on November 19 that it would seek a general wage increase for its members. The union asserted that in the 2 years since the industry's latest general wage increase, workers in other industries had received increases "ranging from 23 cents to 34 cents an hour," and living costs had risen 5.1 percent. Specific goals were to be spelled out in February when union delegates meet to discuss bargaining strategy relative to spring negotiations with northern cotton, rayon, and woolen manufacturers.

Opposition to a general wage increase in the textile industry was expressed by J. Spencer Love, chairman and president of the unorganized Burlington Industries, Inc., but he proposed a 2-step increase in the Federal minimum wage from \$1 to \$1.25. He stated that intense competition among textile concerns would prevent the industry from following any increases put into effect even by leaders in the industry and would put companies granting an increase at a distinct cost disadvantage. He also stated that a raise in the minimum wage "would require upward adjustments in textile pay classifications all along the line." "This would be desirable," he qualified, "if accompanied by a general uplifting of the overall economy of the industry."

Union Activities

AFL-CIO Executive Council. The quarterly meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, held in Washington, D. C., November 6 and 7, focused on organized labor's legislative goals and the problem of corruption within its ranks. For achieving "an end to recession and mass unemployment," the council called upon the Congress to adopt a 10-point program including the following features: (1) Implementation of the Employment Act of 1946 through such measures as public works and assistance to depressed areas; (2) Federal aid to education; (3) revisions in the Fair Labor Standards Act, including an increase in the minimum wage from \$1 to \$1.25 an hour and extended coverage, particularly to workers in the service trades; (4) modernization of the unemployment compensation system; and (5) a more comprehensive public housing program.

The council reiterated its views on proposed labor legislation and, in particular, urged repeal of section 14 (b) of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 which gives precedence to State laws on compulsory unionism if they are more restrictive than provisions of the Federal act. All State laws have taken the form of "right to work" laws.

On the issue of corruption in unions, the council noted that it had taken "major steps" to clear its ranks, but that "our anticorruption campaign cannot reach unions outside our ranks . . ." and renewed its pledge to seek the adoption of proposals, such as those in the defeated Kennedy-Ives bill,¹¹ to "eliminate opportunities for corruption while at the same time preserving the traditional and legitimate functions of trade unions." A 4-man committee, to be headed by AFL-CIO President George Meany, was created and directed to "devote itself immediately to the problem of securing this . . . legislation."

The council reviewed "cleanup" steps taken by several AFL-CIO affiliates in light of revelations by the U. S. Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. According to Mr. Meany, three unions—the Meat

Cutters, the Hotel and Restaurant Workers, and the Operating Engineers—had made "considerable progress" toward full compliance with the federation's ethical practices codes. Although progress of two other unions—the United Textile Workers and the Distillery Workers—was termed "completely satisfactory," their monitorship would be continued for the time being.

The president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Maurice A. Hutcheson, had been invited to appear before the council to explain allegations made in testimony before two Congressional committees.¹² Mr. Meany said, however, that the Carpenters convention, held in St. Louis the week following the council's meeting had prevented Hutcheson's attendance in Washington, but that the council was willing to hold a special meeting at a week's notice to accommodate him, or to discuss the problem with him at its next regularly scheduled meeting in February 1959.

Other Union Activities. At the quadrennial convention of the Carpenters union, delegates re-elected President Hutcheson to a new 4-year term. He flatly denied before the convention all charges of misconduct that have been leveled against him. Dissatisfaction with AFL-CIO jurisdictional policies involving the Carpenters led the delegates to adopt a resolution empowering the executive board to withdraw the 850,000-member union from the AFL-CIO. The resolution declared that "actions and policies by the AFL-CIO and statements by [its] leaders . . . threaten and jeopardize the best interests and welfare" of the union. Hutcheson assured the convention that the executive board "has no intention of abusing [the] authority" to withdraw and that it would be used "only as a last resort."

In other developments, the convention approved another resolution charging the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department with encroaching on "traditional craft jurisdiction" and voted down adoption of the AFL-CIO ethical practices codes.

The executive board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union assembled in Puerto Rico on November 17 for its regular semiannual meeting. Policies approved by the board included one calling for an increase in the Federal

¹¹ See *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1958, pp. 904-905.

¹² The Carpenters' president has been faced with a charge of conspiring to bribe an Indiana State official in a highway land scandal (in *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1957, p. 1333), and of alleged misuse of union funds (in *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1958, p. 905).

minimum wage from \$1 to \$1.25 in the United States and by 25 cents (current minimums range from 40 cents to \$1) for Puerto Rican workers. David Dubinsky, international president, reported on the growth of the garment industry in Puerto Rico—from 10,500 workers in 1949 to 22,000 currently.

Other Developments

Investigations. The U. S. Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field resumed in November its probings into labor-management relations, stressing investigation of charges of illegal secondary boycott activities. Much of the testimony was concerned with dynamiting and other violence connected with the enforcement of hot-cargo clauses (agreements that permit employees of one company to refuse to handle goods of another company involved in a labor dispute). One trucking employer testified his unorganized employees were subjected to a "campaign of violence, sabotage, and terror" after he had refused to sign with the Teamsters union. He said his company had subsequently suffered a \$1-million revenue loss before a court injunction halted a boycott based upon hot-cargo clauses.

Another aspect of secondary boycotts was aired when the committee looked into the jurisdictional dispute between the Sheet Metal Workers International Union and the United Steelworkers of America over the former union's refusal to install industrial ventilating equipment manufactured by members of the Steelworkers at the Burt Manufacturing Co. of Akron, Ohio.¹³ F. C. Sawyer, executive vice president of the company, charged that the Sheet Metal Workers actions had cost the company between \$3 and \$4 million. William O. Frost, business manager of the Sheet Metal Workers' Local 70 in Akron, denied that his union had engaged in a secondary boycott or that it was attempting to wrest the collective bargaining contract away from the Steelworkers. He contended workers at Burt were paid substandard wages compared with similar shops organized by the

Sheet Metal Workers and that the company therefore enjoyed a "tremendous competitive advantage." The union's action, he said, was taken in order to protect "wage standards and working conditions."

Rulings. In a 2-1 decision, the National Labor Relations Board ruled on November 14, that members of a striking union must tell other workers on the same job the purpose of a walkout to avoid the charge of an illegal secondary boycott. The Board's ruling was based upon a dispute between the Seafarers' International Union and a derrick company in which the picketing Seafarers had refused to answer longshoremen's questions about the strike. Dissenting Board member John Fanning argued that the ruling would unduly curb the right of unions to strike and picket at work projects employing members of more than one union.

The NLRB also ruled in late November that in cases concerning the Board's jurisdictional¹⁴ standards with respect to the volume of business of a company, an employer's refusal to provide the Board "with information relevant to [its] jurisdictional determinations," was not ground for delaying the Board's determination of its jurisdiction. The Board said that if an employer believed his company too small to fall within the NLRB's jurisdictional standards, then the employer must provide "relevant evidence as to the effect of its operations on commerce," or the board would proceed as if the company were within its jurisdiction. The case was based on a Teamsters local union petition for a representation election at Tropicana Products, Inc., of Bradenton, Fla.

The U. S. Department of Labor announced that effective February 2, 1959, it was increasing the salary limits used in determining who may be excluded as executives and as professional and administrative employees from coverage of the hours provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act to \$80 and \$95 a week, respectively. They had been \$55 and \$75. The minimum for higher paid employees, who qualify for exemption under "shortened duty tests," will be raised from \$100 to \$125. Exemption regulations pertaining to duties and responsibilities were left unchanged.

¹³ See Monthly Labor Review, October 1957, p. 1257.

¹⁴ These standards were recently revised effective in early October. See Monthly Labor Review, November 1958, p. 1274.

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

Ideal and Practice in Public Administration. By Emmette S. Redford. Birmingham, Ala., University of Alabama Press, 1958. 168 pp. \$2.50.

This series of lectures on ideals and practices in public administration is a forthright, well-expressed, and perceptive analysis of the subject and should prove valuable in increasing the understanding of the role and responsibility of administrators for constructive service for the welfare of all people.

Professor Redford poses certain questions: "Is there a public philosophy for administration? Can the philosophy be stated with reasonable clarity? Is the philosophy consonant with reality, with things as they are or as they may be? Have we built a behemoth in our midst which moves only by the propulsions of circumstance toward no end at all? Or is there virtue, measured by the needs and ideals of man, in the inner workings and outward effects of this new giant?" To provide answers to these questions he considers in detail five ideals which permeate the practice of public administration—efficiency, the rule of law, competence and responsibility, democracy, and public interest. He shows how these ideals are embodied or could be most effectively embodied in administrative practice.

Service by competent and responsible men is recognized as the key to good administration. Progress in the development of professionalization of the public service and the strength and weaknesses of this development are clearly stated. Ways and means are outlined for developing

among civil servants a "quality of mind which finds honor and integrity in doing the job according to the ideals of a professional group."

The author points out that in recent years progress in this direction was held up by the indiscriminate and ignorant attacks upon the public service and the excesses of the loyalty and security programs. He suggests that it may take a generation to overcome the fears and the loss of pride generated by these suspicions and distrust. Fortunately, the tide has turned and now great emphasis is being given to eliminating the obstacles to recruitment and retention of able personnel.

The final chapter outlines the progress made in Federal, State, and city governments in meeting the ideals of efficiency, competence, democratic control, and protection of the public interest in administration. States, as a whole, have lagged behind the Federal Government and the cities, but even here, there are notable examples of progress. Critics of public administration are advised to take a new look at the arrangements in government which are gradually being built up to check and direct the actions of employees and to provide channels for regularizing administrative practices.

Professor Redford's analyses and recommendations should prove a valuable addition to the literature on public administration.

—CLARA M. BEYER

Former Associate Director of the Bureau of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor

The World of Work: Industrial Society and Human Relations. By Robert Dubin. Englewood Cliffs, N. J., Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1958. 448 pp., bibliography. \$7.95.

Robert Dubin's *World of Work* is the first of two volumes entitled *Industrial Society and Human Relations*. The second volume will treat *Working Union-Management Relations*. The first volume is an attempt to integrate insights from the behavioral studies with man's workaday world. It is divided into five parts: *Work in Modern Society*, *Organization of Work*, *Working Population*, *Getting Work Done*, and *Management of Work Organizations*.

It is difficult to assess the importance of the material presented. One does get the feeling that it sometimes belabors the obvious and

formulates the trivial. For example, the first page of the text states: "Work organizations exist because an organizing system is necessary to meet the conditions of modern work."

The author builds his theme around the formulation that "New ways of working together and new systems of social relationships have been, and are still being, invented." This opens the way for a host of new "social scientists," each staking out a professional jurisdiction in the world of work with the same intensive attention to defining the boundaries of new professional areas that the carpenters and metal workers might give to a jurisdictional conflict over who should install a new metal window. It is highly problematical, in this reviewer's opinion, whether this continuous emphasis on much of the new behavioral science approach reveals insights to those engaged in the work process.

There is enthusiasm expressed, in the chapter on automation, over the fact that "The period of the intuitive executive . . . seems to be closing." Herbert Simon of Carnegie Tech, in a recent speech before the Operation Research Society of America, predicted that ultimately the computer will offer all solutions to problems and make intuitive human judgment obsolete.

The facts indicate that automatic data-processing equipment seldom offers more than a number of contradictory alternatives, each accompanied by a probability distribution. Moreover, the answer is based on intuitive assumptions that were disguised at the time the information was fed to the computer. It remains to be determined whether an intuitive judgment at the information feeding stage is necessarily superior to an intuitive judgment at the conclusion stage. To be sure, this is not to minimize the usefulness of the computer for relatively minor though mathematically complex problems like: What is the most economical way to distribute warehouses and trucking equipment, given a fixed level of production?

But it is this very level of production, dependent upon short-term market forecasts in an instable world, that escapes the computer and the behavioral student. The computer is a useful tool, of course, but I have a hunch that intuition is here to stay for quite a while.

The computer is even more limited when we consider that our most critical decisions are

irreversible one-shot decisions. Our probability distribution would be useful if we were permitted a large number of chances to make a large number of decisions. The relative frequency basis of probability, given this situation, would no doubt protect us in the long run. The trouble is that, in the long run, we're dead. The mathematical behavioral sciences have become the great prestige bearers of our current society. They shape the intellectual climate in very much the same manner that Charles Darwin's theory of evolution guided the fashionable intellectual climate of the 19th century. Just as the theory of evolution was both applied and misapplied in its time, so mathematics is sometimes misused to create Procrustean models that distort thinking.

The combination of mathematics and behavioral studies in the business education area has attracted some enthusiastic academic attention. Under the circumstances, the text should sell well—while the vogue lasts.

—WILLIAM GOMBERG

Visiting Professor of Industrial Relations
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Human Relations and Modern Management.

Edited by E. M. Hugh-Jones. Amsterdam,
North-Holland Publishing Co., 1958. x, 256
pp. \$5.30.

Human Relations and Modern Management contains a series of articles dealing with human relations problems on the shop floor, when labor is organized, and at the highest levels of management itself. Viewed as a whole, the chapters are mainly of high quality, informative but not too well integrated. However, the book more than compensates for any lack in integration by presenting a sober, systematic, thoughtful discussion of human and industrial relations problems.

Owing to space limitations, only a few comments can be made about each chapter. Meij presents a stimulating discussion of traditional management concepts while, at the same time, weaving in new ideas and fresh suggestions. At times, he becomes rather definitive with generalizations that are not necessarily supported by research. On the other hand, the chapter is full of hypotheses capable of research. Scott's chapter on the factory as a social system is good in terms of

what it presents, but what it presents is not enough and, at times, is out of date. The works of such men as Bakke, Whyte, Blau, Moore, Simon, Jaques, and Likert are a few examples not even mentioned. In spite of these limitations, the manager, trade union leader, or the beginning student will find the chapter helpful.

The chapter by Kahn on Human Relations on the Shop Floor is rich with empirical data, carefully integrated and systematically presented, but unfortunately primarily limited to the group at the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan. The discussion of why men work, seen as a need-goal-path hypothesis is excellent. Young's chapter on Organized Labor and Management (in the United States) is a descriptive discussion of the history and present state of American union-management relations, but it offers little that is new in the way of documentation, insights, or concepts. Ross' discussion of the same subject for England, however, is not only more complete, but alive with cogent discussions of some of the major issues. The next chapter, written by Brech, deals with human management problems of boards of directors. It is provocative, unusually frank (for a consultant), and incisive. Revan's chapter on the relationship of size of the organization and management on the one hand and human relations on the other, is most thorough. It presents an unusually detailed historical discussion, followed by a systematic and thorough analysis showing that size is a relevant variable in human relations of the firm. The final chapter by Bakke on the Function of Management is a fine example of the valuable insights that result when a scholarly, thoughtful thinker brings to bear a systematic theory on basic problems of management. His analysis of management's assumption regarding human relations is most discerning. His discussion of the human resources function should be a must for all executives.

The editor, E. M. Hugh-Jones, has selected scholars of note to contribute to the book. The result is an excellent contribution that emphasizes analysis rather than description; basic issues rather than surface arguments; and thought over "gimmicks."

—CHRIS ARGYRIS

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Japan's Economic Recovery. By G. C. Allen. London, Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1958. 215 pp., bibliography. \$4.75, Oxford University Press, New York.

Industrial Relations in Postwar Japan. By Solomon B. Levine. Urbana, Ill., University of Illinois Press, 1958. 200 pp., bibliography. \$4.25.

These two books complement each other and the reader would find it both profitable and enjoyable to read each in conjunction with the other. The first is concerned with quantitative description and analysis of the Japanese economy; the second explains the labor relations aspects of the economy in terms of the culture, traditions, and social-psychological framework of Japanese society.

Allen's volume begins with a brief history of economic developments in the 1930's, against which post-World-War II developments can be seen. Separate chapters are devoted to the various sectors—monetary and banking systems, agriculture, manufacturing, textile industries, engineering industries, the *Zaibatsu* (wealthy families whose holdings were broken up during the occupation period), industrial relations and unionism, and foreign trade. In tracing through the postwar developments, the close ties between Japan and the United States become evident. During the occupation period, we formulated economic policy, and as our policy changed, so did the Japanese economy. The Korean conflict and the attendant large-scale offshore purchases which the United States made in Japan, acted as a powerful stimulus to the Japanese economy. The policies and practices of the United States toward Japan, in turn, reflected our own foreign policy and our need for a strong ally in the Far Pacific. Thus, the Japanese economy made a remarkable recovery from the almost complete devastation to which it had been reduced by World War II.

The reader interested in Japan would do well to read the United Nations publication, *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1957*, chapter 2, *Growth and Structural Change in a Private Enterprise Economy [Japan]*. Although the main picture drawn here is substantially the same as Allen's, the *Economic Survey* carries much of the analysis to a more recent date. Furthermore, and what is of the most importance, the *Survey* emphasizes more succinctly the nature of the

basic problem—the fundamental imbalance between population and resources. In short, how can the volume of unemployment and underemployment be reduced when under existing conditions all the evidence suggests that even very great economic growth in the future will be accompanied by large increases in the size of the working force, thus maintaining previous levels of unemployment and underemployment?

The student who wishes to pursue further the question of population growth in Japan will do well to read Irene Taeuber's *Population of Japan* (Princeton University Press, 1958). Both Allen's and Levine's books will be better understood against this background information.

Industrial relations and labor unions in Japan, as Levine points out, are largely concerned with the employees of large-scale, modern-type economic enterprises, plus some government organizations where the large majority of workers are unionized. Perhaps 15 percent of the employed population of Japan were members of labor unions in 1956. There is virtually no unionism in agriculture, which engages almost half the workers and which is operated largely by self-employed and unpaid family workers. In private nonagricultural sectors in which small enterprises abound—trade, finance, insurance, real estate, service industries, and in factories employing under 30 workers—hardly one-tenth of the workers are unionized.

Levine describes in considerable detail the history of labor unions in Japan and their operation, past and present. What is most significant to this reviewer is his description of how Japanese unionism fits into the overall Japanese social structure and, in particular, how it grew out of the historical relationship between the employer and the employee, expressed as the father-child relationship, *oyabun-kobun*.

Unions in Japan are organized largely around the individual establishment—enterprise unionism. Within this framework, unions have attempted to provide "an opportunity for the industrial workers to secure their status in Japanese society, rather than to attempt to build a wholly new set of relationships." Because of the great excess of labor supply over demand, this has meant, in effect, building protective devices around that portion of the working force which has obtained permanent employment status within the indi-

vidual enterprise, and protecting it against the hordes of others who wish to achieve permanent jobs.

Much of what we refer to as fringe benefits and for which United States labor unions may bargain, is either provided by law or, as a matter of social custom, falls within the *oyabun-kobun* relationships. Wage rates also are customarily determined by a multitude of factors such as age, number of dependents, length of service, and sex, so that almost all workers have their own individual wage rate. Hence, there is relatively little room for collective bargaining in connection with benefits and wage rates.

Nevertheless, Japanese labor unionism has taken steps in the general direction of the more dynamic unionism of Western Europe and the United States. The cold hands of the past still weigh on Japanese unionism, but in addition, the events of the present and the future will help shape it. In this connection, Levine emphasizes that the most important factor of all perhaps will be the economic situation. In a prosperous Japan, trade unionism will become stronger; in a depressed and stagnant economy, the values of individual subservience again may become strengthened.

—A. J. JAFFE

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History of the United States Civil Service. By Paul P. Van Riper. Evanston, Ill., Row, Peterson and Co., 1958. 588 pp. \$7.50.

Here is a much needed history of the United States Civil Service which brings together a great deal of material of interest both to the lay reader and to the personnel specialist. Paul Van Riper has described the development of American public service from 1789 to the present. He has attempted to interpret this historical development in terms of political, economic, and social events and influences which shaped it. Fittingly enough, this volume was completed on the 75th anniversary of the Pendleton Act, the cornerstone of today's Federal Civil Service.

Van Riper views public service of the Federalist years as a reflection of the conservative voting public in whose interest it served. Selection of personnel was based on "competence, character, and loyalty to the constitution." The latter re-

quirement was, of course, highly political. He continues by discussing the changing character of the American society in the early 1800's which brought, in 1829, the spoils system. Present-day critics, he feels, often forget that the spoils system was introduced as a reform: it provided a political solution to the problems of growing democracy in the West and an administrative solution to the problems of recruitment for a growing civil establishment.

However, as with most reforms, in time the spoils system became a bulwark of the established order. As this order came under attack after the Civil War, so did the system. Congress attempted, not too successfully, to gain control by regulating dismissals from the service through the Tenure of Office Act; i. e., to close the back door of public service. More successful was the later attempt, through the Pendleton Act, to close the front door by controlling entry into the civil service.

By the turn of the century, it was clear that this attempt to legislate morality through the Pendleton Act was not enough, and attention was turned toward the improvement of the Nation's political and administrative machinery. Under President Theodore Roosevelt, the public began to feel the influence of this drive for administrative and organizational reform. It is in this period that civil service reform started its transition into public personnel administration.

Woodrow Wilson entered office as an avowed friend of the merit system but, according to the author, he paradoxically checked the growth of that system. For, to secure legislative approval of his program, he used the President's time-honored weapon—patronage. Twenty years later, civil service reform again became secondary to other, more pressing social problems.

In the 1920's, there was a gradual expansion of the competitive section of the public service until, in 1932, 80 percent of Federal service positions were under the merit system. According to Van Riper, the twenties also saw considerable progress toward a centrally organized public personnel system.

In 1933, this system received a setback when there was a resurgence of the spoils system because of President Roosevelt's use of patronage to secure favorable Congressional consideration of his program. Only 5 of the 60-odd agencies which

were set up by the end of 1934 were placed under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission. Van Riper discusses some of the reasons for this, such as the need for emergency action. He also points out that the early New Deal patronage differed from the traditional partisan type in that a new group shared in the favors. For the first time, the college-bred middle class—the intellectuals from universities and young lawyers were attracted to the Federal service in significant numbers.

The author feels, however, that this was still patronage, regardless of the reasons for it or who was rewarded, and was thus harmful to the merit system. In 1936, attention was again turned to civil service improvement.

The author continues his excellent history to early 1958, reviewing events too recent to warrant repetition here. Within this broad framework of the development of the American public service, he treats the detail of the Federal personnel system. The interested reader will find a wealth of information on the growth of the Civil Service Commission, departmental personnel management, pay, employee relations, and many other byways of this subject.

What does Van Riper see as the most pressing problems of the Federal service in 1958? One is the recruitment of competent political executives. He regards patronage as unable to supply the needed talent and, therefore, obsolete for this purpose. A second problem is the legal and moral issues surrounding the rights and duties of public employees. Third, there is a problem which he feels is implicit in the Pendleton Act. This act, designed as a reform to regulate entry into public service, has also developed as a control over exit from this service. As a result, the power of dismissal has been so curtailed, both by administrative rule and court decision, that in effect, there has been created a property right in office. The author concludes that the Federal Civil Service under the Pendleton Act, like the spoils system it replaced, has developed into a conservative institution. He calls for a new theory of American public administration, supplanting the one embodied in the act, which looks to the future rather than to the past.

—FRANK A. YEAGER

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Current Labor Statistics

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

A.—Employment and Payrolls

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

Employment status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ¹														Annual average	
	1958												1957 ²		1957 ³	1956
	Nov. ³	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ³			
	Total, both sexes															
Total labor force.....	71,112	71,743	71,375	72,703	73,104	73,049	71,603	70,681	70,158	69,804	69,379	70,458	70,790	70,746	70,387	
Civilian labor force.....	68,485	69,111	68,740	70,067	70,473	70,418	68,965	68,027	67,510	67,160	66,732	67,770	68,061	67,946	67,530	
Unemployment.....	3,833	3,805	4,111	4,699	5,294	5,437	4,904	5,120	5,198	5,173	4,494	3,374	3,188	2,936	2,551	
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	1,632	1,522	1,569	1,716	2,069	2,569	1,778	1,725	1,753	1,946	2,007	1,593	1,724	1,485	1,214	
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	695	667	644	933	1,198	875	930	933	1,153	1,517	1,187	857	699	650	594	
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	272	225	436	399	357	372	444	577	845	562	435	297	240	240	211	
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	499	581	573	678	798	931	1,146	1,301	1,045	795	556	380	280	321	301	
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	735	811	888	972	872	689	605	585	401	353	309	246	243	239	232	
Employment.....	64,653	65,306	64,629	65,367	65,179	64,981	64,061	62,907	62,311	61,988	62,238	64,396	64,873	65,011	64,979	
Nonagricultural.....	58,958	58,902	58,438	58,746	58,461	58,081	57,789	57,349	57,239	57,158	57,240	59,012	59,057	58,789	58,394	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	44,114	46,522	46,719	44,440	42,289	45,352	45,619	44,166	44,206	43,213	44,764	46,579	42,170	46,238	46,062	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	9,915	7,221	6,381	6,099	6,336	6,668	7,147	7,840	7,789	8,218	7,317	7,343	11,558	6,953	6,715	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	3,146	3,062	2,751	2,522	2,749	2,863	3,224	3,190	3,346	3,252	3,147	3,188	3,090	2,777	2,648	
With a job but not at work ⁴	1,783	2,094	2,586	5,684	7,087	3,198	1,799	2,153	1,899	2,478	2,007	1,901	2,239	2,821	2,969	
Agricultural.....	5,695	6,404	6,191	6,621	6,718	6,900	6,272	5,558	5,072	4,830	4,998	5,385	5,817	6,222	6,585	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	3,750	4,690	4,263	4,668	4,442	4,861	4,452	3,561	2,945	2,551	2,896	3,266	3,586	4,197	4,577	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,369	1,212	1,348	1,399	1,564	1,533	1,370	1,390	1,373	1,265	1,303	1,301	1,427	1,413	1,399	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	390	376	436	405	485	399	348	444	503	667	510	557	548	416	416	
With a job but not at work ⁴	187	126	144	209	228	107	103	162	251	346	289	260	256	196	192	
	Males															
Total labor force.....	48,418	48,756	48,759	50,017	50,359	50,005	48,858	48,396	48,126	47,944	47,801	48,096	48,286	48,649	48,579	
Civilian labor force.....	45,822	46,155	46,155	47,412	47,759	47,406	46,252	45,774	45,510	45,332	45,186	45,440	45,589	45,882	45,756	
Unemployment.....	2,504	2,454	2,615	3,081	3,513	3,521	3,266	3,492	3,743	3,632	3,141	2,392	2,041	1,893	1,608	
Employment.....	43,318	43,701	43,539	44,331	44,247	43,884	42,986	42,282	41,767	41,700	42,045	43,047	43,548	43,989	44,148	
Nonagricultural.....	38,614	38,693	38,623	39,400	38,901	38,962	37,578	37,340	37,429	37,429	37,646	38,413	38,713	38,952	38,870	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	30,966	32,547	32,714	31,608	30,078	32,141	31,862	30,867	30,552	29,833	31,093	32,096	29,402	32,546	32,536	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	5,160	3,505	3,119	3,065	3,362	3,418	3,555	4,027	4,027	4,326	3,788	3,680	6,471	3,461	3,388	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,294	1,261	1,122	1,154	1,312	1,246	1,395	1,395	1,427	1,494	1,437	1,375	1,381	1,197	1,135	
With a job but not at work ⁴	1,195	1,378	1,669	3,214	4,149	1,782	1,151	1,289	1,273	1,776	1,325	1,262	1,458	1,748	1,810	
Agricultural.....	4,704	5,008	4,916	5,291	5,346	5,296	4,524	4,704	4,427	4,271	4,399	4,634	4,834	5,037	5,278	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	3,362	3,961	3,691	4,058	3,906	4,214	3,930	3,281	2,777	2,393	2,740	3,075	3,264	3,716	3,993	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	866	660	787	742	912	733	753	947	1,000	971	976	876	952	842	806	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	308	281	313	307	330	261	247	329	420	586	411	444	393	309	308	
With a job but not at work ⁴	168	106	126	184	198	89	93	147	230	321	271	239	226	171	171	
	Females															
Total labor force.....	22,695	22,987	22,617	22,686	22,745	23,043	22,745	22,286	22,032	21,861	21,578	22,362	22,506	22,097	21,808	
Civilian labor force.....	22,663	22,956	22,586	22,655	22,714	23,012	22,713	22,254	22,000	21,829	21,546	22,330	22,473	22,064	21,774	
Unemployment.....	1,329	1,351	1,496	1,619	1,781	1,915	1,638	1,629	1,456	1,541	1,353	981	1,147	1,043	943	
Employment.....	21,334	21,605	21,090	21,036	20,933	21,096	21,075	20,625	20,544	20,288	20,193	21,349	21,326	21,021	20,831	
Nonagricultural.....	20,343	20,209	19,815	19,706	19,560	19,493	19,262	19,770	19,899	19,729	19,594	20,598	20,343	19,837	19,524	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	13,147	13,975	14,006	12,833	12,211	13,210	13,757	13,299	13,654	13,380	13,672	14,483	12,768	13,692	13,526	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	4,755	3,717	3,263	3,035	2,974	3,250	3,592	3,813	3,701	3,892	3,530	3,663	5,086	3,491	3,327	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,852	1,801	1,629	1,368	1,437	1,617	1,829	1,795	1,919	1,759	1,711	1,813	1,709	1,580	1,513	
With a job but not at work ⁴	589	716	918	2,471	2,939	1,416	648	864	625	700	681	639	780	1,073	1,168	
Agricultural.....	991	1,396	1,275	1,330	1,373	1,603	1,249	855	645	559	599	751	982	1,184	1,307	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	388	729	572	610	536	647	522	280	169	159	156	191	322	482	585	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	503	552	561	697	652	801	617	444	373	294	327	425	476	571	594	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	82	95	123	98	156	138	100	115	83	81	99	113	155	107	108	
With a job but not at work ⁴	19	21	18	25	29	18	10	15	20	25	18	22	30	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	
	Nov. ²	Oct. ²	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1957	1956
Total employees.....	51,325	51,135	51,237	50,576	50,178	50,413	49,949	49,726	49,690	49,777	50,477	52,610	52,316	52,162	51,766
Mining.....	708	707	711	708	705	717	711	716	733	747	766	788	793	809	807
Metal.....	89.3	89.3	90.7	88.8	90.3	92.9	91.7	91.2	95.9	97.8	101.2	104.9	106.4	111.2	108.8
Iron.....		31.2	31.8	29.9	30.4	30.4	28.7	27.6	31.3	32.0	33.9	37.1	38.6	38.9	35.1
Copper.....		27.1	28.4	27.7	27.1	28.2	28.2	28.1	28.9	29.3	29.9	30.4	30.6	32.6	33.3
Lead and zinc.....		11.0	11.4	11.5	12.1	13.3	13.7	13.9	14.1	14.4	14.8	15.0	14.6	16.7	17.4
Anthracite.....		19.3	18.5	18.1	19.4	19.2	20.0	19.6	22.8	24.1	23.3	26.0	24.0	28.4	29.3
Bituminous-coal.....	190.5	189.1	187.2	184.5	179.6	190.1	192.2	199.0	206.3	212.4	219.8	224.2	225.7	230.0	228.6
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....		296.5	301.5	304.7	302.9	303.2	297.8	298.8	302.6	309.5	315.8	321.3	322.6	326.2	324.8
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....		184.0	187.8	190.4	190.8	190.4	187.8	188.7	189.3	190.2	191.1	191.9	190.9	193.8	192.3
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	112.2	112.4	113.0	111.6	112.4	111.8	109.5	107.6	105.0	103.2	106.1	111.3	114.3	113.3	115.2
Contract construction.....	2,774	2,889	2,927	2,955	2,882	2,806	2,685	2,493	2,316	2,173	2,387	2,612	2,805	2,808	2,929
Nonbuilding construction.....	653	672	670	656	647	611	520	439	400	453	519	589	586	593	593
Highway and street construction.....	318.2	328.4	326.1	318.1	311.1	280.5	214.7	162.6	142.8	166.8	202.2	248.7	250.1	257.9	257.9
Other nonbuilding construction.....	334.3	343.5	343.6	337.7	335.8	330.0	305.2	276.2	257.5	286.4	316.6	340.6	335.6	335.3	335.3
Building construction.....	2,236	2,255	2,285	2,226	2,159	2,074	1,973	1,877	1,773	1,934	2,093	2,216	2,222	2,336	2,336
General contractors.....	787.9	802.1	825.0	811.0	789.4	764.0	720.9	688.4	648.8	721.1	782.7	838.7	869.3	870.0	870.0
Special-trade contractors.....	1,448.5	1,453.0	1,459.5	1,414.9	1,369.8	1,309.9	1,252.0	1,188.6	1,124.3	1,212.9	1,309.8	1,377.5	1,352.7	1,366.0	1,366.0
Plumbing and heating.....	323.0	321.9	318.7	311.6	299.6	285.9	282.3	284.7	288.0	302.6	314.6	321.3	321.7	328.7	328.7
Painting and decorating.....	190.7	193.5	200.7	197.4	180.4	171.2	152.5	139.0	128.9	136.4	153.3	167.6	164.2	170.9	170.9
Electrical work.....	183.2	187.1	182.2	173.9	166.9	162.6	160.8	163.2	168.2	173.4	180.4	186.3	188.9	186.2	186.2
Other special-trade contractors.....	751.6	750.5	757.9	732.0	722.9	690.2	656.4	601.7	539.2	600.5	661.5	702.3	677.9	680.2	680.2
Manufacturing.....	15,697	15,542	15,755	15,462	15,161	15,206	15,104	15,355	15,593	15,865	16,202	16,561	16,782	16,903	16,903
Durable goods.....	8,911	8,673	8,814	8,571	8,496	8,564	8,480	8,564	8,742	8,906	9,138	9,429	9,608	9,821	9,835
Nondurable goods.....	6,786	6,869	6,941	6,891	6,665	6,642	6,543	6,540	6,613	6,687	6,727	6,873	6,953	6,961	7,068
<i>Durable goods</i>															
Ordnance and accessories.....	134.2	128.6	130.4	128.5	127.2	125.4	123.5	122.8	121.9	121.1	120.0	120.4	121.3	129.3	131.9
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	639.5	658.8	655.1	645.7	637.0	643.3	606.6	585.1	579.9	581.5	592.1	614.2	635.4	654.6	735.6
Logging camps and contractors.....	98.8	99.0	94.7	92.8	100.2	81.1	71.6	69.0	69.6	71.0	76.3	82.2	87.1	108.0	108.0
Sawmills and planing mills.....	324.9	324.4	323.7	320.0	318.4	307.1	296.7	295.3	294.9	299.6	311.8	322.2	331.6	378.6	378.6
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	135.6	133.6	131.4	128.0	127.0	121.3	120.4	118.7	121.2	122.4	124.8	127.8	128.7	135.7	135.7
Wooden containers.....	45.8	45.2	43.6	44.6	45.6	45.2	44.1	44.2	43.2	45.6	46.5	47.5	49.7	54.5	54.5
Miscellaneous wood products.....	53.7	52.9	52.3	51.6	52.1	51.9	52.3	52.7	52.6	53.5	54.8	55.7	57.5	58.8	58.8
Furniture and fixtures.....	373.3	374.3	369.9	360.2	345.5	346.4	343.0	343.9	351.1	356.7	360.4	370.6	376.2	375.6	380.1
Household furniture.....	270.8	266.4	258.4	248.6	246.5	244.7	245.9	251.0	254.5	258.1	265.1	269.2	265.9	267.2	267.2
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....	45.4	45.6	44.5	41.2	42.3	41.9	43.1	43.7	44.1	44.3	45.0	46.1	48.0	48.4	48.4
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....	35.0	35.0	34.8	33.7	34.3	33.9	33.9	34.5	35.8	35.7	36.7	36.7	37.9	37.9	37.9
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	23.1	22.9	22.5	22.0	23.3	22.5	21.0	21.9	22.3	22.3	23.8	24.2	23.8	26.6	26.6
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	524.6	517.9	535.0	526.3	519.4	513.4	501.8	498.5	499.1	504.3	515.5	536.4	550.0	552.5	563.3
Flat glass.....	15.0	31.9	30.3	28.3	27.7	26.3	27.3	28.2	31.7	33.8	35.7	35.6	34.7	35.1	35.1
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	97.4	98.9	96.9	97.3	95.9	93.6	92.8	93.8	93.5	93.5	96.9	100.5	98.8	95.9	95.9
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	17.3	16.7	16.0	15.6	15.4	15.1	15.3	15.7	16.4	16.9	17.7	17.9	17.9	17.8	17.8
Cement, hydraulic.....	42.8	43.1	42.6	42.6	43.2	42.7	41.2	40.1	40.3	41.2	42.9	43.5	42.0	43.6	43.6
Structural clay products.....	76.1	75.9	76.1	75.2	73.0	71.2	70.0	69.0	69.9	72.4	77.4	80.0	80.4	86.6	86.6
Pottery and related products.....	44.8	43.9	42.6	42.1	41.9	41.9	44.0	44.9	45.2	45.5	47.2	48.2	49.8	54.1	54.1
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	114.3	116.3	115.4	112.9	110.8	107.5	103.5	101.2	99.8	101.2	104.7	109.1	112.0	116.2	116.2
Cut-stone and stone products.....	19.0	19.0	18.3	18.7	18.4	17.9	18.3	17.8	17.5	17.9	18.5	18.6	19.0	19.5	19.5
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	91.2	89.3	88.1	86.7	87.1	85.6	86.1	88.4	90.0	93.1	95.4	96.6	97.9	94.5	94.5
Primary metal industries.....	1,129.4	1,107.7	1,103.3	1,073.2	1,060.9	1,070.5	1,053.4	1,065.6	1,104.0	1,134.6	1,183.8	1,233.6	1,258.4	1,309.7	1,312.6
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	554.5	540.7	525.4	516.5	523.9	508.1	509.8	528.9	543.9	567.2	598.8	615.3	642.7	630.2	630.2
Iron and steel foundries.....	188.2	194.1	185.8	189.0	189.6	189.7	193.9	200.4	208.4	217.6	223.3	224.0	233.8	243.0	243.0
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	53.8	53.4	53.8	53.7	53.9	55.3	57.1	59.0	60.9	64.0	65.0	65.5	68.1	67.8	67.8
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.1	10.9	10.9	11.3	11.5	11.7	12.3	12.7	12.8	13.2	14.0	14.0
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	106.6	105.6	104.9	103.6	102.9	101.1	103.6	104.4	105.3	109.5	112.4	114.4	115.3	118.2	118.2
Nonferrous foundries.....	58.4	58.9	56.0	53.2	54.5	53.9	55.1	57.7	58.7	61.7	65.0	67.3	71.4	77.6	77.6
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	134.7	139.2	136.0	133.8	134.8	134.4	134.8	142.1	145.7	151.5	156.4	159.1	165.2	161.8	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	
	Nov. ²	Oct. ³	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1957	1956
Manufacturing—Continued															
<i>Durable goods—Continued</i>															
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	1,056.0	1,032.0	1,056.5	1,022.3	998.1	1,004.4	987.2	998.9	1,021.3	1,042.9	1,080.7	1,116.5	1,134.9	1,132.3	1,119.0
Tin cans and other tinware.....	59.3	62.3	63.2	63.2	61.2	59.9	57.6	56.3	55.9	55.5	54.1	54.6	56.0	59.1	58.5
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	119.0	131.5	124.5	121.4	124.8	121.6	123.2	130.2	134.7	141.5	147.4	148.1	144.9	149.2	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	113.7	112.5	110.1	106.3	107.0	105.8	108.4	108.9	107.7	108.3	108.7	110.3	110.0	121.0	
Fabricated structural metal products.....	305.2	308.8	307.1	303.8	301.6	296.9	298.0	300.9	305.3	315.8	324.1	327.0	325.2	302.4	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	209.1	217.1	202.2	199.0	202.0	198.8	201.3	207.0	215.6	228.4	240.5	246.5	245.3	238.7	
Lighting fixtures.....	43.8	46.0	43.3	41.7	42.5	41.4	42.6	44.5	46.0	48.1	51.0	53.1	51.4	50.5	
Fabricated wire products.....	54.4	53.0	51.4	50.0	50.1	49.4	49.7	51.4	52.4	54.4	56.0	56.9	59.0	61.5	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	127.5	125.3	120.5	114.7	116.5	115.7	119.4	122.5	125.7	130.1	134.2	137.0	137.4	137.2	
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,471.8	1,464.7	1,466.4	1,436.9	1,449.8	1,471.9	1,485.5	1,523.4	1,558.9	1,579.7	1,609.3	1,635.7	1,657.4	1,737.9	1,730.1
Engines and turbines.....	90.8	92.3	90.2	89.2	90.0	92.1	93.2	95.0	96.0	95.5	95.3	94.2	96.4	84.1	
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	139.4	138.2	134.7	136.1	136.0	136.8	143.9	145.5	143.9	141.2	140.1	140.3	148.4	150.0	
Construction and mining machinery.....	115.7	116.9	118.5	119.0	118.7	119.6	124.6	129.0	132.3	135.4	138.3	142.3	153.1	153.1	
Metalworking machinery.....	211.5	210.8	205.6	211.6	211.1	225.3	231.0	239.8	245.2	254.7	262.3	268.1	267.6	284.3	
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	155.0	155.4	155.1	154.3	156.8	158.6	162.0	164.9	169.0	172.1	174.3	176.1	181.0	187.8	
General industrial machinery.....	211.5	212.6	211.6	212.5	217.8	219.0	223.4	231.0	235.1	240.9	244.9	245.8	254.8	256.7	
Office and store machines and devices.....	128.7	127.2	124.1	123.6	124.2	122.1	121.8	122.2	119.9	124.4	128.3	132.4	137.7	126.1	
Service-industry and household machines.....	166.7	165.2	158.5	163.8	165.7	167.2	171.1	173.7	175.1	174.8	174.9	176.0	189.9	209.2	
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	245.4	247.8	238.6	239.7	244.6	244.8	252.4	257.8	263.2	270.3	277.3	282.2	289.0	278.8	
Electrical machinery.....	1,149.0	1,121.2	1,133.1	1,104.6	1,078.5	1,079.9	1,077.6	1,092.3	1,114.4	1,132.4	1,161.5	1,193.9	1,221.8	1,223.3	1,202.1
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	361.0	367.9	363.7	360.2	362.4	365.0	372.0	381.6	389.1	399.3	407.9	411.4	420.2	416.1	
Electrical appliances.....	35.5	34.6	33.1	31.9	31.8	33.5	34.8	34.9	35.6	36.8	38.4	40.1	40.9	49.8	
Insulated wire and cable.....	26.9	26.2	24.6	23.2	24.4	23.7	24.3	24.9	25.3	25.9	26.3	26.9	27.2	26.4	
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	52.0	63.8	58.4	57.8	58.1	57.7	60.7	64.0	66.4	71.3	74.6	75.3	75.2	73.9	
Electric lamps.....	25.6	25.2	25.1	24.6	25.5	26.2	26.8	27.8	29.3	29.9	30.0	30.2	30.2	28.5	
Communication equipment.....	576.8	569.4	554.6	536.6	532.3	526.7	528.3	535.3	541.0	552.0	568.6	587.7	579.8	557.8	
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	43.4	46.0	45.1	44.2	45.4	44.8	45.4	45.9	46.3	46.9	48.2	50.4	49.8	49.6	
Transportation equipment.....	1,639.7	1,466.8	1,572.2	1,500.3	1,528.6	1,547.8	1,546.4	1,570.0	1,620.2	1,676.0	1,736.8	1,804.1	1,817.0	1,878.1	1,823.4
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	514.3	613.0	548.9	579.2	592.9	596.4	605.5	648.8	702.0	756.4	806.0	792.7	786.3	809.9	
Aircraft and parts.....	762.5	763.7	755.2	751.2	751.2	742.8	754.2	756.6	756.8	762.4	773.9	793.7	861.7	809.3	
Aircraft.....	458.6	460.9	458.9	455.9	454.2	445.5	456.6	457.8	455.3	457.5	463.9	477.0	522.3	494.4	
Aircraft engines and parts.....	153.2	153.9	150.9	151.3	151.7	151.6	152.3	152.4	154.0	155.6	160.2	163.2	179.1	167.1	
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	16.1	17.0	17.2	18.0	18.8	19.3	19.8	20.3	20.6	20.8	20.4	20.2	20.5	16.9	
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	134.6	131.9	128.2	126.0	126.5	126.4	125.5	126.1	126.9	127.5	129.4	133.3	139.8	130.9	
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	139.9	140.9	141.1	142.1	146.9	146.7	144.8	145.9	147.1	146.1	149.6	151.2	148.8	130.0	
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	123.0	124.6	125.3	124.7	127.6	125.5	123.7	125.8	125.3	125.3	128.7	130.5	126.9	109.8	
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	16.9	16.3	15.8	17.4	19.3	21.2	21.1	20.5	21.3	20.8	20.9	20.7	21.9	20.2	
Railroad equipment.....	39.9	44.5	45.3	47.3	47.8	52.2	57.1	60.2	61.8	64.2	65.0	69.5	71.6	64.3	
Other transportation equipment.....	10.2	10.1	9.8	8.8	9.0	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.3	7.7	8.6	9.9	9.7	9.9	
Instruments and related products.....	319.7	316.6	313.0	309.1	306.8	308.6	309.3	313.7	317.4	320.9	325.7	331.4	334.9	337.9	335.6
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....	57.8	57.8	57.5	57.5	56.9	57.1	58.1	58.3	59.3	60.2	60.8	61.6	65.1	64.9	
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	84.7	83.6	81.1	81.4	82.2	82.2	83.5	84.7	85.5	86.2	88.1	89.4	90.9	87.2	
Optical instruments and lenses.....	14.6	14.4	13.8	13.6	13.7	13.5	13.4	13.3	13.4	13.7	14.0	13.9	13.9	13.9	
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	41.3	41.2	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.7	41.9	42.5	42.3	42.5	42.0	41.0	
Ophthalmic goods.....	23.5	22.0	23.1	23.0	23.6	23.6	23.9	24.3	24.4	24.9	25.2	26.0	25.2	25.7	
Photographic apparatus.....	64.7	64.8	64.8	64.9	64.8	64.9	65.7	66.5	67.2	68.1	69.1	69.7	70.0	68.5	
Watches and clocks.....	30.0	29.2	27.8	25.3	26.1	26.6	27.7	28.6	29.2	30.1	31.9	31.8	30.8	34.4	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	474.1	484.0	478.6	463.7	444.0	452.8	445.9	449.5	453.6	455.6	452.2	472.1	500.9	490.0	501.0
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	46.2	45.3	43.1	42.6	43.1	42.5	43.2	44.1	44.9	45.0	46.5	47.4	46.3	49.0	
Musical instruments and parts.....	17.1	16.7	16.9	14.7	15.7	15.7	16.1	16.2	16.9	17.4	18.1	18.6	18.2	18.5	
Toys and sporting goods.....	92.4	92.9	89.7	84.2	84.9	81.3	79.3	75.8	73.6	69.3	77.9	94.9	90.6	94.6	
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....	29.8	29.6	29.8	28.7	31.5	31.9	32.1	31.9	31.6	31.8	32.2	32.8	32.0	31.9	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	61.9	61.0	59.6	54.6	56.0	53.9	55.0	58.3	59.5	58.8	60.6	61.6	61.4	64.5	
Fabricated plastics products.....	87.1	85.9	82.8	80.6	80.0	79.1	80.9	83.8	85.4	86.7	88.6	91.6	91.5	87.5	
Other manufacturing industries.....	149.5	147.2	142.8	138.6	141.6	141.5	142.9	143.5	143.7	143.2	148.2	154.0	150.0	154.1	
<i>Nondurable goods</i>															
Food and kindred products.....	1,474.6	1,548.6	1,623.2	1,621.4	1,529.7	1,484.3	1,416.6	1,385.3	1,379.2	1,386.8	1,406.8	1,457.6	1,508.4	1,509.8	1,548.6
Meat products.....	312.9	312.7	310.0	307.2	306.8	302.0	294.1	297.5	302.7	312.8	324.4	330.9	326.2	337.0	
Dairy products.....	97.1	101.3	105.7	107.4	107.2	103.4	99.1	97.5	95.8	96.3	97.5	98.8	104.9	108.7	
Canning and preserving.....	266.3	347.0	342.0	254.5	210.1	174.3	169.9	157.7	161.2	162.8	181.9	200.2	220.8	233.3	
Grain-mill products.....	115.7	117.0	117.0	116.0	115.3	112.2	111.3	111.7	111.7	111.7	111.8	112.7	114.3	118.4	
Bakery products.....	285.7	285.4	286.0	287.3	287.4	283.3	281.9	282.1	283.6	283.6	287.8	287.8	287.2	288.4	
Sugar.....	40.7	28.9	26.8	27.1	26.7	27.4	25.7	25.1	26.4	32.8	42.7	47.4	31.3	31.6	
Confectionery and related products.....	81.5	80.3	75.5	68.6	71.3	70.4	71.0	74.0	75.5	76.0	82.8	84.0	77.5	78.7	
Beverages.....	210.2	211.0	216.6	220.2	216.8	205.3	198.1	200.3	196.9	198.2	206.2	209.3	209.9	213.0	
Miscellaneous food products.....	138.5	139.6	141.8	141.4	142.7	138.3	134.2	133.3	133.9	132.6	134.0	137.3	137.7	139.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Industry	1958												1957		Annual average	
	Nov. ²	Oct. ²	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1957	1956	
	[In thousands]															
Manufacturing—Continued																
<i>Nondurable goods—Continued</i>																
Tobacco manufactures.....	91.9	103.5	106.8	96.3	79.4	80.1	79.7	80.0	84.3	89.6	93.9	98.5	97.8	94.1	98.1	
Cigarettes.....		36.6	36.9	36.9	36.3	36.5	36.0	35.8	35.6	35.8	35.7	35.7	35.8	34.6	34.2	
Cigars.....		29.2	28.7	28.6	27.7	28.7	28.6	28.7	29.8	30.6	30.6	32.0	32.6	32.6	34.5	
Tobacco and snuff.....		6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	7.0	
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		31.2	34.7	24.3	9.0	8.4	8.6	9.1	12.4	16.8	21.2	24.4	22.9	20.3	22.4	
Textile-mill products.....	955.9	954.7	951.4	946.4	920.4	930.6	921.8	928.0	935.9	945.8	951.4	976.3	987.0	1,004.8	1,057.6	
Scouring and combing plants.....		5.3	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.6	5.5	6.6	
Yarn and thread mills.....		109.3	109.0	108.3	104.4	106.9	106.2	106.9	107.7	109.4	110.6	113.1	113.1	116.0	122.7	
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		398.9	399.2	398.1	392.9	394.3	393.0	398.8	404.5	408.5	411.4	418.2	418.1	428.7	456.9	
Narrow fabrics and small wares.....		28.4	28.2	27.6	26.8	26.9	26.4	26.7	27.2	27.3	27.5	28.1	28.5	29.1	29.8	
Knitting mills.....		217.1	216.2	215.3	204.6	208.7	203.3	199.9	197.7	198.0	196.6	206.8	214.8	214.5	221.1	
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		85.4	84.8	84.0	82.9	83.8	83.9	84.9	84.6	85.8	85.6	87.1	88.2	88.4	91.7	
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		45.2	44.6	43.3	41.7	42.2	42.4	44.5	46.1	46.7	47.8	48.8	49.1	51.5	54.3	
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....		9.9	9.9	10.4	9.9	10.4	10.3	9.7	10.1	10.5	10.5	10.7	10.5	10.6	12.3	
Miscellaneous textile goods.....		55.2	54.2	52.9	51.7	52.0	51.3	51.6	53.0	54.5	56.6	58.7	60.1	60.5	62.2	
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,180.6	1,183.3	1,184.3	1,172.1	1,120.7	1,122.5	1,113.4	1,115.5	1,148.2	1,181.4	1,168.0	1,188.0	1,199.8	1,198.6	1,211.2	
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		106.3	109.7	107.2	103.1	107.4	105.7	101.5	109.8	111.2	110.9	113.0	111.5	117.6	123.1	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		317.4	317.7	314.5	307.3	310.4	304.2	302.7	311.1	311.9	306.8	312.6	318.1	316.5	317.4	
Women's outerwear.....		340.8	343.5	348.9	328.1	319.2	328.8	332.8	333.8	337.1	351.6	354.9	351.7	352.1	354.2	
Women's, children's undergarments.....		117.8	115.1	112.6	106.5	109.9	110.0	114.0	115.5	116.0	115.9	118.2	121.0	119.6	120.9	
Millinery.....		19.9	21.1	20.4	16.7	13.8	12.1	14.9	20.4	21.9	18.0	16.9	15.8	18.7	18.9	
Children's outerwear.....		74.7	74.8	76.0	75.4	75.4	70.3	67.9	71.8	75.2	74.1	72.2	74.4	74.0	73.8	
Fur goods.....		11.7	11.9	10.7	11.2	11.1	10.3	8.8	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.7	11.3	10.4	11.3	
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....		60.3	59.5	58.3	53.1	55.6	53.9	55.7	55.9	56.3	58.7	60.4	59.2	62.7	62.7	
Other fabricated textile products.....		134.4	131.0	123.5	119.3	119.7	118.1	119.0	120.4	122.3	124.2	130.8	135.6	130.5	128.9	
Paper and allied products.....	554.1	553.9	554.5	550.2	537.8	542.0	539.3	541.7	543.6	545.7	552.1	552.0	565.8	566.3	567.7	
Pulp, paper and paperboard mills.....		270.6	271.7	272.3	265.3	267.9	266.8	268.1	268.0	268.8	272.1	274.6	275.2	277.4	278.0	
Paperboard containers and boxes.....		154.1	153.2	149.9	146.0	147.2	146.2	145.8	147.2	147.9	150.8	156.0	158.8	155.3	155.7	
Other paper and allied products.....		129.2	129.6	128.0	126.5	126.9	126.3	127.8	128.4	129.0	129.2	131.4	131.8	133.6	134.0	
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	855.5	858.7	854.8	847.8	844.2	847.2	845.5	850.9	854.2	855.2	855.8	864.1	866.7	857.9	850.5	
Newspapers.....		318.0	316.1	315.7	315.8	316.9	316.1	314.9	315.5	315.0	315.2	318.4	318.3	315.0	311.9	
Periodicals.....		63.1	62.4	60.0	59.5	60.1	60.8	61.5	61.8	62.1	62.6	62.7	63.1	61.7	64.4	
Books.....		55.4	55.4	54.8	54.3	54.0	54.3	54.7	55.2	55.2	55.4	55.2	55.2	55.2	53.6	
Commercial printing.....		221.5	220.7	218.1	218.0	219.5	219.1	221.5	222.8	222.1	223.9	226.7	228.2	223.9	221.2	
Lithographing.....		66.1	65.6	65.2	65.0	65.2	65.4	65.4	65.7	65.5	65.4	67.4	67.7	66.7	64.3	
Greeting cards.....		22.5	21.7	21.1	20.5	20.5	18.8	18.3	17.8	18.1	18.0	18.9	21.6	19.5	19.6	
Bookbinding and related industries.....		44.9	45.4	45.4	44.2	44.4	43.9	44.4	44.8	44.6	44.8	45.2	45.7	46.1	46.0	
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....		67.2	67.5	67.5	66.9	66.6	67.1	70.2	70.6	70.6	70.5	69.6	69.9	69.5	69.5	
Chemicals and allied products.....	826.6	826.5	821.4	816.0	805.9	809.0	816.8	826.6	825.4	824.5	831.2	837.7	842.6	844.8	833.2	
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....		100.0	100.7	101.0	100.8	101.7	102.1	103.7	104.4	104.9	105.9	106.1	106.7	108.2	108.6	
Industrial organic chemicals.....		311.7	311.1	310.4	305.9	305.8	306.1	309.0	310.5	313.7	317.6	320.1	320.8	323.6	318.1	
Drugs and medicines.....		102.7	103.2	103.9	103.7	102.9	102.6	102.9	102.7	102.1	102.3	103.0	103.0	100.0	96.7	
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....		50.9	51.1	50.0	49.2	48.5	47.9	47.8	48.2	48.3	48.5	49.0	49.9	50.0	50.1	
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....		73.8	74.0	74.4	73.4	72.3	71.2	71.6	72.3	72.6	73.1	73.6	73.9	75.4	75.6	
Gum and wood chemicals.....		7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.7	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.5	8.4	
Fertilizers.....		34.3	32.9	30.9	30.2	33.7	42.7	46.3	41.1	35.5	34.5	32.6	32.8	35.8	36.0	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....		42.7	38.9	36.0	35.3	36.1	35.8	36.5	37.4	38.4	40.3	42.5	43.8	40.5	40.9	
Miscellaneous chemicals.....		102.6	101.7	101.6	99.5	100.3	100.4	100.9	100.9	101.1	101.0	102.8	103.8	102.8	98.8	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	232.5	234.1	238.7	239.2	239.7	239.1	238.3	237.9	238.4	241.4	243.8	244.8	247.7	249.5	252.1	
Petroleum refining.....		186.9	191.5	192.9	193.5	192.6	192.9	193.3	194.2	195.2	196.7	196.3	197.3	199.1	200.8	
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....		47.2	47.2	46.3	46.2	46.5	45.4	44.6	44.2	46.2	47.1	48.5	50.4	50.4	51.3	
Rubber products.....	251.6	251.3	245.3	238.9	233.0	233.5	230.5	234.7	243.6	251.4	260.9	267.9	269.7	265.2	269.2	
Tires and inner tubes.....		100.7	99.7	98.1	96.6	96.8	96.3	98.4	102.5	105.6	109.2	111.3	111.4	110.0	111.5	
Rubber footwear.....		21.4	21.1	20.6	20.1	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.9	21.3	21.6	21.9	22.1	21.9	24.1	
Other rubber products.....		129.2	124.5	120.2	116.3	116.2	113.6	115.6	120.2	124.5	130.1	134.7	136.2	133.3	133.6	
Leather and leather products.....	362.6	353.9	360.3	362.5	354.5	353.3	340.6	339.4	360.4	366.7	363.0	366.4	367.4	369.9	379.8	
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....		37.8	37.8	37.3	36.3	37.8	37.2	37.3	38.4	38.9	39.5	39.9	40.4	40.7	42.7	
Industrial leather belting and packing.....		4.4	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	5.0	
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....		17.7	17.6	18.4	18.1	18.1	17.3	17.1	17.8	18.8	18.9	18.8	18.4	18.9	19.8	
Footwear (except rubber).....		229.7	237.1	240.6	238.8	237.2	229.5	226.9	241.8	246.2	245.6	243.7	240.0	243.8	246.3	
Luggage.....		16.1	15.8	15.8	14.7	14.8	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.2	14.9	15.4	15.6	16.3	
Handbags and small leather goods.....		33.3	32.7	31.4	28.0	27.3	24.6	26.5	30.6	31.2	28.2	30.6	31.7	30.1	32.8	
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....		14.9	15.2	15.1	14.9	14.5	13.9	13.5	13.2	12.6	11.9	13.7	16.8	16.2	16.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Industry	1958												1957		Annual average	
	Nov. ²	Oct. ²	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1957	1956	
	[In thousands]															
Transportation and public utilities	3,882	3,892	3,886	3,897	3,907	3,904	3,874	3,883	3,910	3,944	3,985	4,094	4,114	4,151	4,161	
Transportation.....	2,533	2,542	2,523	2,520	2,526	2,527	2,499	2,503	2,524	2,552	2,587	2,688	2,706	2,741	2,773	
Interstate railroads.....	961.8	959.8	957.9	957.9	957.1	957.1	945.8	951.9	965.8	989.5	1,013.5	1,062.8	1,076.9	1,123.4	1,190.5	
Class I railroads.....	841.5	839.9	844.4	837.5	836.5	836.5	825.5	828.8	840.3	861.9	884.1	918.9	939.6	984.8	1,042.6	
Local railroads and buslines.....	94.4	94.7	95.1	95.4	95.9	95.9	96.7	97.0	97.3	101.6	100.9	101.1	101.0	103.6	109.5	
Trucking and warehousing.....	808.6	781.3	787.0	790.7	790.4	774.2	770.4	779.8	782.6	790.0	824.7	832.2	812.3	803.6	803.6	
Other transportation and services.....	677.1	686.9	672.4	681.8	683.4	682.0	683.6	680.7	678.6	682.9	699.6	695.7	701.8	669.1	669.1	
Buslines, except local.....	41.5	42.5	43.2	43.2	42.8	42.8	41.4	41.0	42.0	40.9	42.0	42.4	42.9	42.9	42.0	
Air transportation (common carrier).....	141.1	141.3	142.0	142.7	143.3	141.2	141.0	142.0	144.7	145.0	144.8	144.6	144.6	144.6	130.5	
Pipe-line transportation (except natural gas).....	25.4	25.8	26.4	26.7	26.5	25.8	25.7	25.5	25.8	25.8	25.9	26.1	26.4	25.9	25.9	
Communication.....	752	752	757	764	772	777	783	789	795	800	806	808	810	795	795	
Telephone.....	713.6	718.8	725.6	730.3	732.7	737.9	743.5	749.3	755.5	759.7	765.0	766.7	768.2	751.2	751.2	
Telegraph.....	37.7	37.7	37.8	38.3	38.5	38.6	38.5	39.0	39.1	39.9	40.3	40.3	41.4	42.6	42.6	
Other public utilities.....	597	598	606	613	612	605	598	597	597	597	598	600	600	593	593	
Gas and electric utilities.....	575.5	582.7	589.1	588.8	581.9	575.4	574.4	574.3	574.5	575.2	576.9	577.1	577.2	569.1	569.1	
Electric light and power utilities.....	256.5	259.4	261.9	262.0	260.0	257.7	257.6	257.6	258.1	258.3	258.9	259.0	258.7	250.2	250.2	
Gas utilities.....	151.7	153.4	155.6	155.1	152.3	149.8	149.3	149.1	148.9	149.2	149.7	149.8	149.0	145.3	145.3	
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	167.3	169.9	171.6	171.7	169.6	167.9	167.5	167.6	167.5	167.7	168.3	168.3	169.5	173.6	173.6	
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	22.9	23.1	23.5	23.5	23.2	23.0	23.0	22.8	22.4	22.4	22.6	22.7	23.0	23.6	23.6	
Wholesale and retail trade	11,397	11,231	11,151	11,011	10,984	11,035	10,961	10,940	10,939	10,948	11,140	12,076	11,557	11,302	11,221	
Wholesale trade.....	3,044	3,035	3,016	2,994	2,989	2,980	2,960	2,982	3,010	3,023	3,051	3,104	3,103	3,065	3,008	
Wholesalers, full-service and limited function.....	1,774.3	1,762.7	1,744.6	1,737.1	1,730.2	1,713.9	1,722.5	1,737.8	1,744.8	1,762.2	1,796.9	1,795.9	1,772.1	1,754.0	1,754.0	
Automotive.....	127.8	127.8	127.6	127.4	126.3	124.1	124.3	124.4	125.1	125.2	125.7	125.3	123.3	118.8	118.8	
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors.....	307.5	306.1	299.0	300.8	297.4	293.5	297.8	302.8	303.0	304.2	308.7	308.8	303.4	305.0	305.0	
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment.....	437.8	437.4	437.0	436.1	435.9	434.2	436.5	441.2	444.4	449.3	454.1	456.3	457.1	455.2	455.2	
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers.....	901.2	891.4	881.0	872.8	870.6	862.1	863.9	869.4	872.3	883.5	908.4	905.5	888.3	875.0	875.0	
Wholesale distributors, other.....	1,260.7	1,253.2	1,249.7	1,252.2	1,249.8	1,245.7	1,259.4	1,271.8	1,277.9	1,288.6	1,307.2	1,307.5	1,293.1	1,254.3	1,254.3	
Retail trade.....	8,353	8,196	8,135	8,017	7,995	8,055	8,001	7,958	7,929	7,925	8,089	8,972	8,454	8,237	8,213	
General merchandise stores.....	1,583.4	1,473.5	1,420.8	1,350.9	1,336.7	1,361.0	1,358.4	1,351.5	1,331.7	1,316.4	1,386.4	1,938.7	1,582.1	1,457.1	1,455.7	
Department stores and general mail-order houses.....	947.2	908.1	870.8	863.5	876.7	872.4	864.5	856.9	854.0	905.7	1,258.6	1,038.6	944.4	943.8	943.8	
Other general merchandise stores.....	526.3	512.7	480.1	473.2	484.3	486.0	487.0	484.8	482.4	543.5	512.7	511.9	511.9	511.9	511.9	
Food and liquor stores.....	1,615.2	1,597.0	1,595.5	1,582.1	1,590.7	1,593.6	1,591.7	1,598.3	1,602.2	1,599.1	1,625.5	1,611.6	1,617.9	1,542.4	1,542.4	
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets.....	1,155.0	1,146.7	1,130.6	1,139.1	1,140.1	1,140.7	1,130.3	1,150.0	1,151.1	1,149.9	1,157.7	1,149.9	1,106.9	1,076.9	1,076.9	
Dairy product stores and dealers.....	223.5	230.2	234.3	234.0	233.2	229.6	227.6	225.7	224.9	226.3	227.8	228.7	234.3	231.9	231.9	
Other food and liquor stores.....	218.5	218.6	217.2	217.6	220.8	223.3	224.8	222.6	226.2	222.9	240.0	233.8	232.7	233.6	233.6	
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	758.4	753.2	755.0	756.6	755.2	755.7	756.6	757.2	768.0	778.4	792.6	823.5	811.0	804.2	809.6	
Apparel and accessories stores.....	617.4	602.5	590.4	585.1	584.5	591.8	586.7	587.2	576.2	554.8	583.3	719.3	626.3	604.6	610.3	
Other retail trade.....	3,778.9	3,769.8	3,773.6	3,780.9	3,759.6	3,752.0	3,705.4	3,673.9	3,654.3	3,673.2	3,727.5	3,865.1	3,822.5	3,796.8	3,795.4	
Furniture and appliance stores.....	391.9	388.5	385.1	384.5	385.0	385.0	385.4	387.3	387.3	390.0	390.0	410.4	399.1	394.8	395.8	
Drug stores.....	358.1	355.2	353.2	352.9	351.9	349.3	347.7	345.7	345.8	357.5	355.0	361.3	354.7	341.2	341.2	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,371	2,377	2,392	2,413	2,410	2,391	2,370	2,356	2,348	2,343	2,344	2,353	2,360	2,348	2,308	
Banks and trust companies.....	615.6	616.4	621.9	621.6	615.0	610.4	612.2	612.4	612.1	610.5	610.7	610.4	602.8	578.7	578.7	
Security dealers and exchanges.....	83.3	84.8	85.6	85.2	83.8	83.3	83.2	83.8	84.0	83.7	83.9	83.8	83.8	82.4	82.4	
Insurance carriers and agents.....	892.7	900.3	906.1	903.7	895.6	892.3	893.8	892.7	889.6	887.6	886.8	884.6	886.6	825.9	825.9	
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	783.2	790.8	799.2	799.6	796.3	793.5	788.5	788.5	788.5	788.5	788.5	788.5	788.5	792.0	821.1	
Service and miscellaneous	6,424	6,467	6,472	6,452	6,465	6,488	6,455	6,384	6,267	6,240	6,241	6,318	6,367	6,336	6,160	
Hotels and lodging places.....	478.3	526.6	608.3	607.0	538.1	510.0	499.9	476.4	476.7	473.2	487.0	495.8	531.0	515.4	515.4	
Personal services.....	311.1	311.6	314.3	317.7	318.1	314.1	310.6	310.8	311.3	316.2	319.0	321.2	326.3	332.3	332.3	
Laundries.....	170.3	166.5	163.1	167.1	173.4	172.1	168.9	164.6	162.7	165.9	168.0	170.7	169.8	165.8	165.8	
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	191.4	195.3	195.6	193.9	192.6	193.5	192.9	185.9	186.1	186.8	190.9	197.7	204.1	223.4	223.4	
Motion pictures.....	8,072	8,030	7,943	7,678	7,664	7,866	7,870	7,850	7,822	7,789	7,749	8,067	7,759	7,626	7,277	
Government	2,171	2,173	2,174	2,192	2,192	2,184	2,151	2,150	2,141	2,140	2,137	2,140	2,148	2,217	2,209	
Federal ³	2,145.6	2,146.8	2,164.6	2,164.6	2,164.7	2,156.8	2,123.8	2,123.5	2,114.7	2,113.3	2,110.5	2,143.4	2,120.9	2,100.2	1,831.1	
Executive.....	963.0	962.5	967.6	968.8	968.8	965.8	958.3	956.9	953.8	953.6	952.3	954.5	961.2	1,007.3	1,034.1	
Department of Defense.....	538.8	539.0	541.6	538.9	535.9	528.2	530.5	531.1	532.8	532.9	534.6	533.8	551.4	535.3	535.3	
Post Office Department.....	643.8	645.3	655.4	657.0	654.4	637.3	638.1	629.8	626.9	625.3	625.3	625.9	631.5	613.7	613.7	
Other agencies.....	22.1	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.3	22.0	21.9	21.9	21.9	22.1	22.1	22.1	21.9	21.9	
Legislative.....	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.3	
Judicial.....	5,901	5,857	5,769	5,486	5,472	5,682	5,719	5,700	5,681	5,649	5,612	5,597	5,611	5,409	5,068	
State and local ⁴	1,514.4	1,476.3	1,443.9	1,443.7	1,466.7	1,473.1	1,462.9	1,453.6	1,443.2	1,435.2	1,435.1	1,417.3	1,382.9	1,382.9	1,300.6	
State.....	4,342.5	4,292.7	4,041.9	4,027.9	4,215.0	4,245.5	4,237.1	4,227.0	4,205.5	4,176.9	4,178.7	4,194.1	4,025.7	3,767.8	3,767.8	
Local.....	2,715.3	2,573.9	2,230.2	2,223.2	2,223.2	2,223.2	2,223.2	2,223.2	2,223.2	2,223.2	2,223.2	2,223.2	2,223.2	2,223.2	2,223.2	
Education.....	3,141.6	3,195.1	3,255.6	3,248.4	3,198.5	3,110.0	3,082.4	3,052.1	3,034.5	3,028.1	3,011.1	3,011.3	3,006.8	2,848.7	2,848.7	
Other.....																

¹ Beginning with the August 1

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

[In thousands]

Industry	1958											1957		Annual average	
	Nov. ²	Oct. ²	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1957	1956
Mining		560	564	559	556	569	563	567	583	597	616	638	643	664	673
Metal.....		72.7	74.3	72.1	73.5	76.4	75.2	74.4	79.2	81.0	84.3	88.2	89.2	94.4	92.9
Iron.....		26.7	27.3	25.3	25.7	25.8	24.1	22.9	26.4	27.2	29.0	32.1	33.5	33.9	30.4
Copper.....		22.2	23.2	22.4	22.0	22.9	22.9	22.8	23.7	24.1	24.7	25.3	25.3	27.3	28.3
Lead and zinc.....		8.6	9.2	9.3	9.7	10.8	11.2	11.4	11.6	11.9	12.3	12.5	12.1	14.1	14.9
Anthracite.....		17.5	16.7	16.2	17.5	17.4	18.2	17.9	21.1	22.3	21.7	24.2	22.3	26.4	26.8
Bituminous-coal.....		167.9	166.2	163.3	158.0	169.2	171.3	177.3	184.2	190.3	196.9	202.4	203.2	208.4	208.8
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....		206.6	210.8	213.3	211.8	211.4	206.2	206.7	210.4	217.3	223.6	229.0	231.6	238.0	245.4
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....		109.9	112.9	115.2	115.6	114.8	112.3	113.1	113.9	115.0	116.2	117.0	117.2	122.6	128.0
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....		95.1	95.5	93.9	95.1	94.8	92.5	90.6	87.9	86.0	89.0	94.3	97.1	96.3	98.6
Contract construction	2,507	2,544	2,570	2,503	2,432	2,318	2,132	1,961	1,817	2,025	2,249	2,440	2,442	2,442	2,559
Nonbuilding construction.....	579	598	596	581	573	538	448	370	331	382	447	517	515	520	
Highway and street construction.....	292.7	303.4	301.0	293.0	285.6	255.8	191.1	140.0	120.5	144.1	178.9	224.9	226.8	234.8	
Other nonbuilding construction.....	286.5	294.7	294.8	288.4	287.4	282.1	257.3	229.8	210.4	237.7	268.5	291.6	288.5	284.8	
Building construction.....	1,928	1,946	1,974	1,922	1,859	1,780	1,684	1,591	1,486	1,643	1,802	1,923	1,927	2,039	
General contractors.....	696.5	709.1	730.1	717.0	695.5	670.1	627.9	696.9	656.0	626.7	690.4	744.7	772.6	868.6	
Special-trade contractors.....	1,231.9	1,236.9	1,244.0	1,205.1	1,163.9	1,110.0	1,056.5	993.6	930.3	1,015.8	1,111.9	1,177.9	1,154.1	1,170.0	
Plumbing and heating.....	265.2	263.6	260.3	253.7	243.3	230.4	227.8	230.0	233.6	247.2	259.9	266.1	265.9	271.9	
Painting and decorating.....	173.4	176.3	183.9	180.2	163.5	155.1	137.1	124.1	113.9	122.0	133.6	153.0	150.1	157.4	
Electrical work.....	147.7	151.6	146.5	138.9	132.5	128.9	127.1	128.7	133.1	137.4	143.9	149.2	151.7	149.7	
Other special-trade contractors.....	645.6	645.4	653.3	631.7	624.6	595.6	564.5	510.8	449.7	509.2	569.5	609.6	586.4	591.0	
Manufacturing	11,887	11,728	11,940	11,645	11,353	11,415	11,245	11,310	11,542	11,767	12,024	12,449	12,694	12,911	13,195
Durable goods.....	6,671	6,431	6,579	6,339	6,270	6,350	6,269	6,337	6,502	6,653	6,869	7,153	7,322	7,523	7,667
Nondurable goods.....	5,216	5,297	5,361	5,306	5,083	5,065	4,976	4,973	5,040	5,114	5,155	5,296	5,372	5,388	5,528
<i>Durable goods</i>															
Ordnance and accessories.....	72.2	66.6	68.4	66.8	67.0	68.3	67.8	69.0	67.7	67.0	67.6	69.2	70.3	76.9	83.8
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	574.1	593.4	590.1	580.6	572.0	578.3	542.4	520.3	515.0	516.5	526.4	548.8	569.5	588.3	666.7
Logging camps and contractors.....	93.0	93.1	88.4	86.5	93.8	74.9	65.5	62.9	63.5	64.8	70.1	75.9	80.1	100.3	
Sawmills and planing mills.....	297.4	297.3	296.8	292.9	290.9	279.7	269.1	267.5	267.5	272.1	284.0	294.2	303.5	349.2	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	114.2	112.4	110.5	107.3	106.9	101.6	100.1	98.5	100.6	101.6	104.2	107.2	108.3	114.7	
Wooden containers.....	41.8	41.2	39.5	40.5	41.3	40.9	39.9	40.0	39.0	41.3	42.3	43.2	45.5	50.2	
Miscellaneous wood products.....	47.0	46.1	45.4	44.8	45.4	45.3	45.7	46.1	45.9	46.6	48.2	49.0	50.9	52.3	
Furniture and fixtures.....	313.4	313.4	309.5	300.5	285.5	286.8	283.5	283.2	290.1	295.3	298.5	308.7	313.7	314.2	319.2
Household furniture.....	233.9	229.6	221.9	211.7	210.4	208.4	208.9	213.9	217.5	220.6	227.7	231.3	228.9	230.9	
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....	35.5	36.0	35.1	32.0	32.9	32.7	33.5	33.9	34.2	34.5	35.2	36.1	38.2	39.1	
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....	26.1	26.5	26.2	24.8	25.2	24.8	24.8	25.4	26.4	26.3	27.2	27.3	28.4	28.6	
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	17.9	17.7	17.3	17.0	18.3	17.6	16.0	16.9	17.2	17.1	18.6	19.0	18.7	20.6	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	428.8	421.4	438.1	429.7	422.0	416.5	404.9	402.2	402.7	408.0	418.5	439.6	453.0	456.0	470.7
Flat glass.....	11.0	28.0	26.4	24.4	23.9	22.4	23.5	24.3	27.8	30.1	31.9	31.8	30.9	31.4	
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	83.0	83.9	82.2	82.4	80.8	78.4	77.4	78.6	78.2	77.7	81.1	84.9	83.4	81.0	
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	14.3	13.7	13.1	12.7	12.5	12.2	12.3	12.6	13.5	13.9	14.8	14.8	15.0	15.1	
Cement, hydraulic.....	35.5	35.7	35.3	35.2	35.7	35.3	33.8	32.8	33.0	33.9	35.8	36.4	35.0	36.7	
Structural clay products.....	66.3	66.1	66.3	65.4	63.3	61.7	60.4	59.2	59.8	62.4	67.5	69.7	70.3	76.8	
Pottery and related products.....	38.4	37.7	36.6	35.8	35.7	35.4	37.5	38.4	38.8	38.9	40.6	41.9	43.3	47.6	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	92.0	94.0	93.0	90.3	88.4	85.2	82.1	80.1	78.8	80.3	83.8	88.0	90.6	95.1	
Cut-stone and stone products.....	16.4	16.5	15.6	16.1	15.9	15.3	15.7	15.2	15.0	15.3	15.9	16.1	16.5	17.0	
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	64.5	62.5	61.2	59.9	60.3	59.0	59.5	61.5	63.1	66.0	68.2	69.4	71.0	70.0	
Primary metal industries	922.4	899.7	896.5	863.8	851.9	859.3	840.4	848.5	855.1	912.5	958.4	1,005.6	1,029.8	1,081.6	1,097.4
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	458.0	444.9	428.0	419.1	424.6	408.3	407.3	426.8	440.0	462.0	492.0	508.3	537.0	532.6	
Iron and steel foundries.....	158.6	164.8	155.9	150.2	159.8	159.8	163.5	169.6	177.4	186.3	191.6	192.3	201.6	211.7	
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	41.2	40.8	41.1	40.8	41.0	42.3	43.8	45.3	47.0	49.6	50.7	51.2	53.5	54.5	
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	8.4	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.7	9.0	9.1	9.8	10.5	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	81.8	81.0	80.3	79.1	78.3	76.5	78.7	79.3	79.9	83.5	86.4	88.2	89.2	93.6	
Nonferrous foundries.....	47.3	47.7	44.9	42.3	43.6	42.7	43.9	46.0	46.9	49.5	52.6	54.9	58.6	64.2	
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	104.4	109.1	105.5	103.5	104.3	103.1	103.4	110.0	113.1	118.8	123.3	125.8	131.9	130.3	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	819.6	794.0	821.6	788.3	764.9	772.6	755.9	765.8	786.6	805.8	840.0	875.4	894.6	892.5	890.5
Tin cans and other tinware.....	51.7	54.4	55.3	53.4	52.3	50.0	48.9	48.3	47.9	46.4	46.8	48.3	51.4	51.2	
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	89.5	103.6	96.6	93.4	96.7	93.4	94.8	101.4	105.5	112.1	117.9	118.4	115.5	120.4	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	87.8	86.5	84.1	80.4	81.4	80.3	82.6	83.0	81.9	82.4	82.9	84.8	83.9	93.8	
Fabricated structural metal products.....	221.2	224.8	223.8	220.5	218.9	214.8	216.0	219.0	222.6	232.0	240.1	243.3	241.8	225.5	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	166.9	175.6	169.9	158.1	161.4	158.3	159.5	165.0	172.8	184.1	196.4	202.9	201.3	197.4	
Lighting fixtures.....	32.5	35.9	33.2	31.6	32.2	31.2	32.2	33.9	35.3	37.1	40.4	42.2	40.8	40.4	
Fabricated wire products.....	43.7	42.3	40.7	39.2	39.7	38.9	39.0	40.7	41.4	43.5	45.0	45.9	47.9	50.8	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	100.7	98.5	93.7	88.3	90.0	89.0	92.8	95.3	98.4	102.4	105.9	108.8	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	
	Nov. ²	Oct. ²	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1957	1956
Manufacturing—Continued															
<i>Durable goods—Continued</i>															
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,015.1	1,007.0	1,007.0	976.8	990.2	1,014.1	1,028.6	1,060.8	1,090.2	1,108.6	1,134.0	1,159.1	1,179.4	1,255.7	1,278.7
Engines and turbines.....		56.6	58.6	56.8	56.5	58.1	60.8	62.3	64.2	65.7	65.9	66.5	66.0	68.3	61.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....		97.0	95.3	91.8	94.0	94.5	95.2	101.0	101.5	100.5	98.3	97.5	97.5	105.7	108.4
Construction and mining machinery.....		77.2	78.4	79.5	79.8	79.8	80.1	84.3	87.6	90.7	93.3	95.8	99.3	109.4	111.8
Metalworking machinery.....		151.6	150.5	145.6	151.7	157.6	164.0	168.7	175.9	180.5	188.8	194.7	199.5	218.2	218.7
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....		105.2	105.3	104.5	103.7	105.8	107.5	110.1	112.3	115.8	118.3	120.3	121.8	125.9	133.3
General industrial machinery.....		132.1	132.0	130.3	131.0	136.2	137.2	140.7	146.8	149.4	154.7	157.6	158.9	166.3	172.7
Office and store machines and devices.....		87.4	86.3	82.7	82.1	83.1	81.7	81.3	81.8	81.0	83.9	89.5	93.3	99.2	95.2
Service-industry and household machines.....		121.6	120.1	113.3	118.5	120.7	121.7	125.8	127.8	128.3	128.1	127.7	129.0	141.2	160.1
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....		178.3	180.5	172.3	172.9	178.3	180.4	186.6	192.3	196.7	202.7	209.5	214.1	221.5	217.3
Electrical machinery.....	774.1	746.2	762.2	734.0	711.6	716.4	715.3	729.2	749.3	766.6	793.3	824.5	851.2	857.7	870.3
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....		237.4	244.2	238.6	235.1	237.7	239.6	245.9	253.5	259.9	268.1	275.9	278.9	288.4	297.2
Electrical appliances.....		26.5	25.5	24.1	23.0	22.8	24.4	25.6	25.5	26.1	27.2	28.8	30.5	31.2	39.6
Insulated wire and cable.....		20.8	20.2	18.6	17.3	18.5	17.7	18.3	18.8	19.1	19.7	20.1	20.7	20.9	20.9
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....		36.7	49.2	44.3	43.3	43.5	43.1	45.6	48.7	51.0	55.5	58.7	59.1	59.3	59.0
Electric lamps.....		21.8	21.4	21.3	20.8	21.6	22.3	22.8	23.8	24.6	25.2	25.7	25.7	26.1	25.1
Communication equipment.....		372.3	368.4	354.9	340.6	339.7	336.1	338.7	346.3	353.1	364.1	380.8	399.7	395.8	392.0
Miscellaneous electrical products.....		30.7	33.3	32.2	31.5	32.6	32.1	32.3	32.7	32.8	33.5	34.5	36.6	36.0	36.5
Transportation equipment.....	1,166.2	996.7	1,100.1	1,033.6	1,062.9	1,083.8	1,081.2	1,103.0	1,152.7	1,206.9	1,266.7	1,329.6	1,337.2	1,383.6	1,354.1
Motor vehicles and equipment.....		364.9	462.9	402.2	432.7	443.5	446.3	453.5	495.7	546.0	599.1	648.7	637.1	630.1	648.5
Aircraft and parts.....		481.1	480.4	474.1	471.3	476.2	467.7	479.3	482.6	483.8	489.9	497.6	510.9	563.6	537.4
Aircraft.....		290.7	291.7	291.4	289.1	291.6	281.5	292.7	294.4	293.2	295.6	299.7	307.6	340.9	326.8
Aircraft engines and parts.....		90.9	90.9	87.7	87.9	88.7	89.2	89.5	89.6	90.9	93.3	95.8	98.4	111.3	105.3
Aircraft propellers and parts.....		10.4	11.0	11.1	11.9	12.8	13.3	13.8	13.9	14.1	14.3	13.9	13.8	13.9	11.3
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....		89.1	86.8	83.9	82.4	83.1	83.7	83.3	84.7	85.6	86.7	88.2	91.1	97.5	94.0
Ship and boat building and repairing.....		116.4	118.0	118.1	119.2	123.9	123.6	121.8	123.0	124.6	123.9	127.0	128.3	127.2	111.4
Shipbuilding and repairing.....		102.3	104.4	105.0	104.5	107.5	105.4	103.8	105.5	106.2	105.7	108.9	110.8	108.5	93.9
Boatbuilding and repairing.....		14.1	13.6	13.1	14.7	16.4	18.2	18.0	17.5	18.4	18.2	18.1	17.5	18.7	17.5
Railroad equipment.....		25.9	30.5	31.2	32.7	33.0	37.0	41.8	44.5	46.0	47.9	49.4	52.7	54.7	48.6
Other transportation equipment.....		8.4	8.3	8.0	7.0	7.2	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.5	5.9	6.9	8.2	8.0	8.2
Instruments and related products.....	209.6	207.1	204.9	199.2	195.9	199.1	200.4	204.1	207.8	210.9	214.9	220.3	222.8	226.2	230.3
Laboratory, scientific and engineering instruments.....		31.6	31.6	30.8	30.6	31.2	31.4	31.8	32.2	32.8	33.3	33.9	34.1	36.6	37.7
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....		56.8	56.0	53.4	53.4	54.1	54.4	55.6	56.6	57.0	57.6	59.1	60.2	62.1	61.1
Optical instruments and lenses.....		9.6	9.5	9.1	8.9	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.4	9.8	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.6
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....		27.0	27.0	26.6	27.0	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.5	27.8	28.2	28.8	29.0	28.9	28.5
Ophthalmic goods.....		18.2	17.9	17.9	17.6	18.2	18.2	18.4	18.8	18.8	19.3	19.6	20.4	19.6	20.3
Photographic apparatus.....		39.5	39.2	38.9	38.5	38.3	38.8	39.8	40.4	41.4	42.2	42.5	42.8	43.7	44.1
Watches and clocks.....		24.4	23.7	22.5	19.9	20.9	21.3	22.2	23.2	23.7	24.5	26.1	26.1	25.0	28.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	375.7	385.9	380.0	365.6	346.2	354.5	348.1	350.6	354.4	355.0	351.1	372.0	400.0	390.6	405.1
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....		36.4	35.6	33.5	32.8	33.4	32.8	33.4	34.3	34.8	34.9	36.4	37.4	36.3	39.9
Musical instruments and parts.....		14.2	13.7	13.0	11.8	12.9	13.0	13.3	13.4	14.2	14.7	15.4	16.0	15.3	15.7
Toys and sporting goods.....		78.3	79.0	75.5	70.1	70.7	67.5	64.7	61.2	59.1	54.8	63.3	80.4	75.6	79.6
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....		22.2	21.6	21.6	20.6	22.8	23.1	23.3	23.1	22.6	22.9	23.9	24.4	24.0	23.8
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....		50.1	49.1	47.9	43.1	44.5	42.3	43.2	46.4	47.4	46.5	48.0	49.0	49.2	52.3
Fabricated plastics products.....		68.2	66.7	64.0	61.6	61.0	59.9	61.8	64.5	65.5	66.6	68.8	71.3	71.6	70.2
Other manufacturing industries.....		116.5	114.3	110.1	106.2	109.2	109.5	110.9	111.5	111.4	110.7	116.2	121.5	118.6	123.6
<i>Nondurable goods</i>															
Food and kindred products.....	1,037.1	1,108.5	1,178.4	1,172.0	1,080.6	1,038.7	977.5	948.5	941.7	951.0	969.0	1,027.3	1,067.9	1,065.7	1,104.0
Meat products.....		250.4	249.0	246.0	243.8	243.1	238.6	230.8	233.4	238.5	247.9	258.8	264.8	259.2	268.8
Dairy products.....		64.7	67.9	71.5	73.0	73.0	69.8	65.8	64.3	62.6	62.9	63.8	64.9	69.6	72.1
Canning and preserving.....		232.1	311.8	306.9	220.2	176.8	141.1	136.7	124.4	128.3	129.9	149.1	167.4	187.7	201.5
Grain-mill products.....		81.3	82.5	82.4	81.4	81.0	78.4	77.7	78.2	78.3	77.9	78.0	78.7	79.5	83.5
Bakery products.....		165.8	165.8	166.3	167.1	165.2	164.2	162.8	163.2	164.5	164.9	168.4	170.3	169.9	172.0
Sugar.....		34.9	23.4	21.4	21.6	21.4	22.1	20.4	19.7	21.1	27.6	37.3	41.9	26.1	26.4
Confectionery and related products.....		67.8	66.5	61.5	54.6	58.0	56.7	57.2	60.3	61.8	62.2	69.7	69.7	63.5	64.3
Beverages.....		115.6	115.2	117.7	120.9	119.5	111.8	105.6	107.8	105.2	105.9	112.6	116.1	116.1	119.7
Miscellaneous food products.....		95.9	96.3	98.3	98.0	98.5	94.8	91.5	90.4	90.7	89.8	91.1	94.1	94.1	95.7
Tobacco manufactures.....	81.8	93.1	96.1	85.5	69.5	70.2	69.8	70.1	74.2	79.2	83.9	88.6	87.7	84.4	89.5
Cigarettes.....		31.8	32.0	32.0	31.3	31.5	31.1	30.9	30.7	31.0	31.2	31.2	31.2	30.2	30.7
Cigars.....		27.5	27.0	26.9	26.1	27.1	27.0	27.0	28.0	28.8	28.9	30.3	30.9	30.9	32.8
Tobacco and snuff.....		5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.9
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		28.3	31.6	21.2	6.7	6.2	6.3	6.8	10.1	14.1	18.4	21.7	20.2	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	
	Nov. ²	Oct. ²	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1957	1956
Manufacturing—Continued															
<i>Nondurable goods—Continued</i>															
Textile-mill products.....	864.6	863.7	859.9	855.2	830.2	839.7	830.5	837.2	844.2	854.7	860.9	884.8	894.8	912.9	965.9
Scouring and combing plants.....	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.0	5.0	6.1
Yarn and thread mills.....	100.8	100.6	99.9	96.0	98.5	97.5	98.3	99.1	100.8	101.9	104.5	104.6	107.2	113.7	113.7
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	371.4	371.1	370.1	365.3	366.7	365.5	371.6	376.9	381.1	384.4	390.9	390.6	401.5	429.7	429.7
Narrow fabrics and smallwares.....	24.7	24.5	23.9	23.2	23.2	22.9	23.2	23.7	23.8	23.9	24.6	24.8	25.4	26.2	26.2
Knitting mills.....	197.1	196.0	195.0	184.2	188.5	183.0	179.8	177.2	177.8	176.5	186.2	194.3	194.3	201.2	201.2
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	73.7	73.4	73.8	71.7	72.4	72.5	73.6	73.4	74.7	74.8	76.0	77.0	77.1	80.1	80.1
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	37.4	36.7	35.3	33.8	34.1	34.1	36.1	37.6	38.2	39.1	40.1	40.2	42.5	45.7	45.7
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	8.6	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.2	8.6	9.1	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.4	10.8	10.8
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	45.2	44.2	43.1	42.0	42.0	41.4	41.6	42.8	44.3	46.5	48.7	49.9	50.5	52.4	52.4
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,050.2	1,053.7	1,055.3	1,044.3	992.0	993.6	984.7	986.7	1,017.7	1,050.6	1,036.8	1,054.6	1,065.7	1,064.5	1,079.8
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	94.0	97.4	95.0	90.8	95.1	93.3	89.3	97.2	98.7	98.5	100.4	99.3	105.3	110.9	110.9
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	288.7	289.6	287.0	279.9	283.2	277.0	275.6	284.3	285.7	279.6	285.3	290.4	288.9	291.5	291.5
Women's outerwear.....	303.9	306.7	312.2	291.4	282.5	292.1	296.4	295.7	318.7	313.4	315.1	312.2	312.0	314.0	314.0
Women's, children's undergarments.....	105.9	103.3	100.9	94.5	97.6	97.7	101.3	103.3	103.7	103.6	105.7	108.3	106.8	108.4	108.4
Millinery.....	17.6	18.7	18.4	14.7	11.8	10.1	12.7	18.0	19.3	15.7	14.6	13.7	16.3	16.5	16.5
Children's outerwear.....	66.1	66.3	67.4	66.5	66.8	62.0	59.4	63.3	66.6	65.7	64.0	65.9	65.7	66.0	66.0
Fur goods.....	9.3	9.4	8.2	8.6	8.5	7.9	6.5	7.2	7.5	7.6	8.2	8.7	7.8	8.4	8.4
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	54.4	53.8	52.7	47.4	49.3	47.8	48.0	49.9	50.1	50.5	53.1	54.5	53.2	56.3	56.3
Other fabricated textile products.....	113.8	110.1	102.5	98.2	98.8	96.8	97.5	98.8	100.3	102.2	108.2	112.7	107.8	107.8	107.8
Paper and allied products.....	446.5	446.3	447.0	441.7	429.0	433.4	431.7	434.2	435.7	438.4	444.8	454.8	458.1	458.8	463.4
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	221.9	222.5	222.7	215.4	218.8	218.5	220.1	220.0	221.0	223.6	226.5	227.3	229.1	230.4	230.4
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	124.4	124.0	120.0	116.1	117.1	116.1	115.6	116.7	117.7	120.8	126.0	128.4	125.2	127.2	127.2
Other paper and allied products.....	100.0	100.5	99.0	97.5	97.5	97.1	98.5	99.0	99.7	100.4	102.3	102.4	104.5	105.8	105.8
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	547.2	551.1	547.6	541.7	537.2	541.0	540.4	544.7	547.0	545.8	549.2	556.6	559.1	553.2	549.6
Newspapers.....	159.0	157.1	156.3	155.7	157.5	157.4	155.9	156.2	155.9	156.4	158.9	158.5	156.1	155.1	155.1
Periodicals.....	26.7	26.1	24.7	24.1	24.6	25.6	25.8	25.9	25.8	26.0	25.7	25.9	25.6	27.8	27.8
Books.....	33.5	33.8	33.3	32.9	33.1	33.3	33.7	34.3	34.6	34.7	34.8	34.9	35.2	33.4	33.4
Commercial printing.....	178.6	177.5	175.1	174.6	176.0	175.7	178.1	178.9	178.5	180.7	183.9	182.6	181.3	179.6	179.6
Lithographing.....	50.0	49.6	49.4	49.1	49.3	49.6	49.6	49.8	49.5	49.4	51.3	51.6	50.7	48.5	48.5
Greeting cards.....	16.3	15.8	15.4	14.7	14.7	13.2	12.8	12.3	12.4	12.3	13.1	15.7	13.8	14.1	14.1
Bookbinding and related industries.....	35.5	35.9	35.7	34.7	34.8	34.2	34.8	35.2	34.8	35.3	35.7	36.2	37.0	37.2	37.2
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	51.5	51.8	51.8	51.4	51.0	51.4	54.0	54.4	54.3	54.4	53.2	53.7	53.5	53.9	53.9
Chemicals and allied products.....	517.9	518.3	510.9	504.1	495.5	500.1	510.0	519.3	519.0	518.5	525.3	532.8	537.3	545.1	553.3
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	66.2	66.0	66.0	65.6	66.9	67.3	68.5	69.2	69.5	70.5	71.0	71.5	73.0	75.0	75.0
Industrial organic chemicals.....	193.6	191.4	190.0	186.4	186.8	187.7	190.1	192.3	195.7	199.7	202.8	203.9	210.3	217.0	217.0
Drugs and medicines.....	56.7	57.2	57.5	57.5	57.4	57.6	58.1	58.3	58.0	58.6	59.7	59.6	57.9	57.2	57.2
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	31.5	31.5	30.4	29.7	29.5	29.0	29.1	29.6	29.7	29.8	30.1	30.8	30.7	30.3	30.3
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	44.5	44.6	45.0	44.0	43.4	42.4	42.5	43.0	43.1	43.7	44.1	44.2	45.9	47.0	47.0
Gum and wood chemicals.....	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	7.2	7.1	7.1
Fertilizers.....	24.7	23.4	21.4	20.9	24.1	33.1	36.7	31.5	26.1	25.0	23.5	23.7	26.7	27.3	27.3
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	29.9	26.5	23.9	23.1	24.1	23.5	24.6	25.5	26.4	28.1	29.9	31.1	28.1	28.6	28.6
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	64.8	63.9	63.5	61.8	62.3	62.8	63.2	63.1	63.5	63.3	65.1	65.9	65.3	63.8	63.8
Products of petroleum and coal.....	152.8	154.1	157.5	157.4	157.4	157.9	157.5	156.7	156.4	158.7	161.0	163.1	165.6	168.0	172.2
Petroleum refining.....	117.3	120.4	121.3	121.5	121.7	122.3	122.4	122.7	123.3	124.7	125.4	125.9	128.1	131.0	131.0
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....	36.8	37.1	36.1	35.9	36.2	35.2	34.3	33.7	35.4	36.3	37.7	39.7	39.9	41.2	41.2
Rubber products.....	194.0	193.3	187.5	181.2	175.1	175.8	172.3	176.0	184.0	191.3	200.9	207.7	209.2	205.9	211.1
Tires and inner tubes.....	75.0	74.1	72.5	71.0	71.2	70.4	72.1	76.0	78.5	81.6	83.6	84.0	83.3	85.2	85.2
Rubber footwear.....	17.1	16.8	16.4	15.9	16.3	16.3	16.5	16.7	17.0	17.5	17.8	17.8	17.6	19.8	19.8
Other rubber products.....	101.2	96.6	92.3	88.2	88.3	85.6	87.4	91.3	95.8	101.8	106.3	107.4	105.0	106.1	106.1
Leather and leather products.....	323.4	314.9	321.0	323.2	316.7	314.3	301.5	299.9	320.0	326.2	322.8	325.6	326.6	329.2	339.0
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	33.7	33.6	33.1	32.2	33.6	33.0	33.0	34.2	34.8	35.2	35.6	35.9	36.4	38.4	38.4
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.8
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	15.7	15.7	16.5	16.2	16.2	15.4	15.1	15.8	16.8	16.9	16.7	16.3	16.8	17.7	17.7
Footwear (except rubber).....	206.0	212.9	216.8	215.4	215.0	205.4	202.4	217.1	221.3	220.8	218.8	215.3	219.1	221.5	221.5
Luggage.....	13.5	13.2	13.1	12.2	12.4	12.0	11.8	11.7	11.8	11.8	12.3	12.9	13.1	13.9	13.9
Handbags and small leather goods.....	29.5	29.0	27.5	24.8	23.6	20.8	22.8	26.6	27.0	24.3	26.7	27.8	26.1	28.9	28.9
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	13.1	13.4	13.3	13.2	12.8	12.2	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.2	11.8	14.7	14.2	14.8	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	
	Nov. ²	Oct. ²	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1957	1956
Transportation and public utilities:															
Other public utilities.....		532	540	547	548	541	534	534	534	534	535	538	539	540	535
Gas and electric utilities.....		511.5	519.7	525.8	526.9	520.4	513.8	513.4	513.7	514.1	515.0	517.4	518.3	519.0	513.8
Electric light and power utilities.....		220.6	223.9	226.3	226.6	224.9	222.4	222.5	222.8	223.5	224.0	225.5	225.9	226.0	219.6
Gas utilities.....		130.7	139.0	141.1	141.4	138.9	136.3	136.0	135.7	135.7	136.2	136.7	136.9	136.4	133.4
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....		153.9	156.8	158.4	158.9	156.6	155.1	154.9	155.2	154.9	154.8	155.2	155.5	156.6	160.8
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....		20.4	20.6	21.0	21.1	20.7	20.5	20.4	20.3	20.0	20.0	20.2	20.4	20.7	21.2
Wholesale and retail trade:															
Wholesale trade.....	2,642	2,625	2,601	2,597	2,593	2,571	2,592	2,617	2,633	2,662	2,721	2,722	2,695	2,661	
Wholesalers, full-service and limited-function.....	1,557.4	1,546.3	1,526.3	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	1,572.2	1,562.6	
Automotive.....	111.0	111.3	111.0	110.7	109.6	107.5	107.9	108.0	109.1	109.3	110.4	110.4	108.4	104.3	
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors.....	276.7	275.5	268.2	269.8	267.1	263.3	267.2	272.2	272.4	273.5	277.9	278.2	273.4	275.1	
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment.....	380.0	380.1	379.8	379.0	378.4	376.9	379.8	383.8	387.1	392.7	398.2	400.6	402.7	402.0	
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers.....	789.7	779.4	767.3	761.1	759.6	751.4	754.6	759.8	763.8	775.9	804.3	801.9	787.7	781.2	
Wholesale distributors, other.....	1,084.1	1,078.3	1,074.4	1,076.6	1,077.9	1,072.3	1,082.4	1,093.6	1,100.3	1,111.0	1,130.2	1,130.5	1,122.6	1,098.1	
Retail trade.....															
General merchandise stores.....	1,376.4	1,322.9	1,252.8	1,238.6	1,263.6	1,259.9	1,251.8	1,232.4	1,218.5	1,288.7	1,833.6	1,479.5	1,356.5	1,355.3	
Department stores and general mail-order houses.....	879.0	840.0	802.0	795.3	808.3	803.5	794.5	787.5	785.7	837.8	1,186.9	968.0	875.9	876.4	
Other general merchandise stores.....	497.4	482.9	450.8	443.3	455.3	456.4	457.3	444.9	432.8	450.9	646.7	511.5	480.6	478.9	
Food and liquor stores.....	1,476.2	1,479.8	1,468.2	1,478.0	1,481.1	1,479.2	1,477.5	1,484.0	1,490.3	1,488.6	1,516.6	1,500.7	1,465.5	1,440.9	
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets.....	1,083.4	1,076.8	1,060.5	1,069.6	1,070.5	1,068.8	1,067.5	1,078.7	1,079.8	1,080.9	1,088.3	1,077.8	1,038.4	1,014.5	
Dairy-product stores and dealers.....	192.7	202.1	207.1	207.3	206.1	201.6	198.7	196.8	197.2	197.7	200.3	201.0	206.7	205.1	
Other food and liquor stores.....	200.1	200.9	200.6	201.1	204.5	208.8	211.3	208.5	213.3	210.0	228.0	221.9	220.4	221.3	
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	666.1	667.2	670.1	668.6	668.9	669.5	670.0	680.4	690.3	704.8	736.4	724.4	719.3	727.1	
Apparel and accessories stores.....	551.1	540.7	496.8	503.0	541.9	536.3	533.8	526.1	505.2	534.4	670.1	578.4	556.6	565.5	
Other retail trade (except eating and drinking places).....	2,066.7	2,070.5	2,065.4	2,058.3	2,049.6	2,025.2	2,020.2	2,014.5	2,025.2	2,061.3	2,174.4	2,116.6	2,094.6	2,104.5	
Furniture and appliance stores.....	356.2	352.0	349.3	349.1	350.5	350.4	349.9	351.7	354.5	354.7	376.0	364.4	361.2	363.8	
Drug stores.....	340.2	337.0	334.5	334.2	332.5	330.4	328.9	327.3	327.2	339.7	367.7	343.2	337.7	327.5	

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	1958											1957			Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1957	1956	
	Continental United States.....	1,722.4	1,905.8	2,202.7	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	1,465.8	1,225.2
New England.....	126.7	137.6	153.6	190.3	204.8	238.6	263.3	251.9	240.2	235.7	182.8	128.7	104.6	121.9	86.7	
Maine.....	11.1	13.4	14.1	16.4	18.7	25.1	30.0	24.7	21.8	22.2	18.5	14.1	10.3	11.0	8.2	
New Hampshire.....	5.8	7.7	7.8	9.2	10.1	12.5	15.3	12.5	10.5	10.6	8.2	5.7	4.9	6.0	6.4	
Vermont.....	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.7	4.6	5.9	6.8	6.9	6.5	5.4	3.6	2.6	2.8	1.8	
Massachusetts.....	59.3	62.4	66.8	85.0	91.2	106.6	121.7	119.7	113.9	112.1	92.0	63.0	50.9	61.4	41.7	
Rhode Island.....	11.0	12.0	14.5	19.2	20.0	23.5	26.9	27.2	27.0	27.0	20.4	14.5	12.2	16.5	12.0	
Connecticut.....	36.9	39.3	47.4	57.1	61.0	66.2	63.5	61.1	60.0	57.2	38.4	27.9	23.7	24.2	16.5	
Middle Atlantic.....	542.2	572.1	636.1	735.2	780.2	831.6	885.1	865.8	831.8	794.3	605.4	423.7	358.9	427.6	370.8	
New York.....	233.5	245.4	269.7	334.4	358.2	374.6	391.4	381.2	364.5	348.2	272.2	184.2	147.8	189.3	165.4	
New Jersey.....	83.6	87.1	95.8	110.2	118.9	136.3	150.3	149.4	145.5	141.8	107.3	75.6	69.4	80.5	67.6	
Pennsylvania.....	225.1	239.6	270.5	290.6	303.1	320.7	343.5	335.2	321.8	304.3	225.9	163.9	141.8	157.9	137.8	
East North Central.....	369.2	444.7	570.8	638.3	692.5	771.0	838.3	800.7	742.4	631.6	419.0	295.0	256.9	283.8	257.5	
Ohio.....	90.6	108.5	138.0	166.1	186.5	211.3	223.1	212.3	202.0	166.4	118.1	79.6	57.3	65.6	47.5	
Indiana.....	33.9	39.9	53.1	61.4	68.5	80.7	89.8	88.3	87.9	76.4	47.3	33.9	26.5	33.5	31.3	
Illinois.....	95.5	109.1	133.3	148.2	156.9	169.8	176.8	176.3	168.0	151.7	81.8	61.5	53.8	68.2	59.6	
Michigan.....	120.0	155.7	208.7	223.6	241.7	265.5	296.4	267.2	231.3	188.7	133.9	94.2	101.5	93.2	100.0	
Wisconsin.....	29.3	31.6	37.7	38.9	38.9	43.7	52.1	56.5	53.2	48.4	38.0	25.8	17.9	23.2	19.0	
West North Central.....	71.1	78.7	85.8	96.6	104.6	127.3	167.2	188.2	185.2	162.1	111.7	71.7	55.0	80.0	71.9	
Minnesota.....	18.8	20.4	24.8	27.8	31.4	40.0	53.6	58.1	56.0	50.1	34.0	18.9	12.4	22.6	19.8	
Iowa.....	5.1	5.6	7.3	8.8	9.4	11.7	15.9	20.9	22.8	18.8	12.0	7.1	5.2	8.9	7.8	
Missouri.....	34.9	40.0	38.0	43.5	47.4	54.9	64.4	63.7	61.2	56.2	41.3	30.6	27.7	30.3	27.9	
North Dakota.....	.6	.5	.7	1.0	1.2	1.9	4.6	7.5	7.9	6.7	4.2	1.8	.5	2.4	2.2	
South Dakota.....	.5	.5	.6	.7	.8	1.2	2.6	4.3	4.5	3.8	2.4	1.1	.5	1.7	1.6	
Nebraska.....	2.8	3.0	3.6	4.2	4.2	5.3	8.5	12.4	12.4	10.1	6.5	3.9	2.6	5.4	5.1	
Kansas.....	8.4	8.6	10.8	10.5	10.1	12.3	17.6	21.2	20.3	16.6	11.3	8.2	6.1	8.6	7.6	
South Atlantic.....	186.7	207.1	240.9	281.7	285.0	310.8	326.2	313.7	308.1	283.5	196.8	147.1	136.7	154.7	123.3	
Delaware.....	3.5	4.0	5.7	5.8	5.3	6.2	6.9	6.5	6.4	5.4	3.8	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.1	
Maryland.....	28.7	30.9	35.0	38.6	39.7	42.9	46.5	47.3	47.2	41.9	29.1	19.4	16.1	17.7	12.2	
District of Columbia.....	5.8	6.0	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.8	8.9	10.0	10.3	8.6	8.5	5.2	4.6	5.3	4.4	
Virginia.....	13.8	16.2	20.6	26.1	27.3	29.3	31.6	33.2	33.8	28.1	17.4	11.9	10.1	13.7	11.3	
West Virginia.....	27.5	32.1	38.4	43.8	47.6	52.7	52.1	47.8	44.6	36.8	23.7	16.2	12.0	14.1	11.0	
North Carolina.....	32.2	34.3	41.7	54.9	55.9	63.5	68.5	66.5	66.7	64.3	44.6	33.4	28.3	39.3	31.3	
South Carolina.....	13.6	14.7	16.4	20.9	20.0	22.5	23.8	22.5	23.0	26.2	18.1	14.4	14.0	15.2	13.0	
Georgia.....	28.1	31.6	36.4	44.9	46.3	50.5	52.5	47.9	46.0	45.8	33.8	25.8	26.0	27.5	21.9	
Florida.....	33.5	37.4	39.9	39.5	35.7	35.2	35.4	32.1	27.9	26.4	19.7	18.0	22.9	18.7	16.0	
East South Central.....	99.1	111.0	131.7	155.9	165.0	188.1	200.5	196.3	200.1	177.0	134.3	107.6	91.8	110.9	98.5	
Kentucky.....	28.1	33.8	41.6	49.8	54.1	61.3	66.1	60.6	57.4	47.5	37.1	29.3	27.2	33.1	30.1	
Tennessee.....	32.4	35.9	42.2	50.5	52.7	59.6	64.0	65.1	68.8	65.5	46.1	37.2	31.6	40.2	36.1	
Alabama.....	27.7	29.0	33.1	38.4	37.9	44.2	46.1	45.9	47.3	40.9	32.5	27.1	22.5	22.6	20.8	
Mississippi.....	10.8	12.2	14.8	17.2	20.3	23.0	24.2	24.7	26.6	23.1	18.6	13.9	10.5	15.0	11.5	
West South Central.....	101.4	110.1	120.7	129.9	133.6	153.8	165.0	158.8	147.1	126.6	94.1	73.0	54.7	72.1	57.9	
Arkansas.....	12.6	12.9	15.5	17.9	18.8	24.2	27.5	26.4	27.8	25.5	18.6	13.2	8.7	14.8	11.6	
Louisiana.....	24.4	25.9	26.2	27.3	26.8	29.5	29.8	28.4	27.5	23.8	15.5	11.8	8.7	13.2	12.4	
Oklahoma.....	14.1	15.2	17.4	19.0	20.0	23.9	27.6	28.2	25.8	21.0	15.5	12.9	9.6	12.7	10.5	
Texas.....	50.3	56.1	61.6	65.6	68.0	76.1	80.1	75.9	66.0	56.2	44.6	35.1	27.7	31.4	23.5	
Mountain.....	30.2	32.3	36.0	38.7	41.1	51.7	72.5	86.5	90.2	77.1	55.7	38.1	23.1	34.5	26.5	
Montana.....	4.0	3.8	4.1	5.0	5.9	7.8	12.0	16.6	17.9	15.0	10.4	6.8	4.0	6.3	3.7	
Idaho.....	2.7	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.0	4.1	6.9	10.1	12.6	12.4	9.6	6.0	2.7	5.2	3.9	
Wyoming.....	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.6	3.9	4.4	4.3	3.7	2.4	1.4	.7	1.7	1.4	
Colorado.....	5.4	6.7	6.1	5.9	6.8	9.4	13.5	15.8	16.0	11.7	8.2	5.6	3.2	5.1	3.6	
New Mexico.....	3.4	3.4	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.7	7.3	7.6	7.3	6.1	4.7	3.6	2.4	3.5	2.7	
Arizona.....	7.2	7.9	9.1	9.6	9.1	10.2	12.7	13.4	12.4	10.5	8.4	6.4	5.1	5.5	4.5	
Utah.....	3.4	4.0	4.9	5.6	6.0	7.4	10.2	11.7	12.4	10.9	6.9	4.3	2.2	4.5	3.9	
Nevada.....	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.5	6.0	6.8	7.3	6.8	5.2	4.0	2.7	2.8	2.8	
Pacific.....	195.8	212.3	227.1	244.4	260.5	311.0	384.1	413.7	420.0	389.1	311.9	228.1	155.2	180.3	132.2	
Washington.....	36.9	35.9	37.9	32.4	25.3	35.1	47.6	59.2	68.1	72.1	61.8	46.1	31.2	33.3	28.1	
Oregon.....	16.7	16.9	17.8	16.8	15.3	20.7	31.1	39.8	45.2	48.7	40.7	29.3	20.8	22.9	16.2	
California.....	142.3	159.5	171.3	195.1	220.0	255.2	305.4	314.6	306.6	268.2	209.4	152.7	103.2	124.1	87.8	

¹ Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. Figures may not add to 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 benefits amounts are in thousands]

Item	1958										1957			1956
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Oct.
Employment service:														
New applications for work.....	775	776	725	812	979	866	954	951	999	1,101	810	819	813	683
Nonfarm placements.....	514	545	489	459	456	439	404	332	312	355	360	406	540	599
State unemployment insurance programs: ²														
Initial claims ³	1,259	1,186	1,251	1,659	1,513	1,538	1,983	1,795	1,815	2,285	2,024	1,346	1,193	834
Insured unemployment ⁴ (average weekly volume).....	1,722	1,906	2,203	2,511	2,667	2,984	3,302	3,276	3,163	2,877	2,112	1,513	1,237	878
Rate of insured unemployment ⁵	4.1	4.5	5.2	6.0	6.3	7.1	7.9	7.9	7.6	6.9	5.1	3.6	3.0	2.3
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	7,157	7,776	8,583	10,277	10,879	12,020	13,055	12,457	10,793	10,780	7,211	4,814	4,693	3,461
Average weekly benefit amount for total unemployment.....	\$30.45	\$30.66	\$30.50	\$30.62	\$30.80	\$30.80	\$30.88	\$30.53	\$30.48	\$30.09	\$29.75	\$29.44	\$29.20	\$27.57
Total benefits paid.....	\$210,300	\$231,141	\$255,432	\$305,638	\$325,039	\$363,550	\$403,845	\$370,248	\$320,181	\$313,012	\$207,110	\$136,627	\$131,832	\$91,476
Unemployment compensation for veterans: ⁶														
Initial claims ³	13	14	19	30	38	24	27	30	31	37	28	21	18	18
Insured unemployment ⁴ (average weekly volume).....	27	39	53	78	78	74	80	81	72	58	41	30	24	24
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	129	193	248	384	333	334	368	345	279	258	170	115	112	122
Total benefits paid ⁷	\$3,391	\$5,047	\$6,553	\$10,151	\$8,853	\$8,922	\$9,833	\$9,285	\$7,546	\$6,924	\$4,574	\$3,104	\$3,013	\$3,258
Railroad unemployment insurance:														
Applications ⁸	17	20	21	117	80	17	20	24	27	43	36	34	22	12
Insured unemployment (average weekly volume).....	113	118	119	128	101	128	146	149	140	135	106	83	56	37
Number of payments ⁹	272	260	286	250	252	307	338	319	284	309	227	142	119	89
Average amount of benefit payment ⁹	\$69.91	\$70.35	\$69.60	\$59.44	\$66.85	\$67.27	\$68.59	\$67.86	\$67.52	\$65.07	\$64.22	\$62.59	\$62.20	\$59.19
Total benefits paid ¹⁰	\$19,076	\$18,144	\$19,861	\$14,735	\$16,651	\$20,574	\$23,153	\$21,626	\$19,093	\$20,127	\$14,498	\$8,852	\$7,332	\$5,197
All programs: ¹¹														
Insured unemployment ⁴	1,863	2,062	2,374	2,717	2,847	3,186	3,527	3,505	3,375	3,065	2,256	1,623	1,314	939

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹⁰ Adjusted for recovery of overpayments and settlement of underpayments.

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

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

B.—Labor Turnover

TABLE B-1. Labor turnover rates in 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	4.4	5.9	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	4.5	4.3	5.2	4.0	3.3	4.4
1953	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.1	5.9	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	3.3	3.9	4.0	3.3			
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	3.5	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	3.2
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	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.1			
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	.9	1.2	1.5	1.1			
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	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1953	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	.4
1954	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1955	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1956	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1957	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1958	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1	.2	.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	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.6			
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	.1	.2	.3	.4	.3	.3	.2
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.5
1952	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1953	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1954	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2
1955	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1956	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1957	.3	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1958	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.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 industry ¹

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accessions		Separations									
			Total		Quits		Discharges		Layoffs		Miscellaneous, including military	
	Oct. 1958	Sept. 1958	Oct. 1958	Sept. 1958	Oct. 1958	Sept. 1958	Oct. 1958	Sept. 1958	Oct. 1958	Sept. 1958	Oct. 1958	Sept. 1958
Manufacturing												
All manufacturing.....	3.3	4.0	3.1	3.5	1.1	1.5	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.6	0.2	0.2
Durable goods.....	3.7	4.6	3.3	3.6	1.0	1.4	.2	.2	1.8	1.8	.2	.2
Nondurable goods ²	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.3	1.2	1.7	.2	.2	1.3	1.3	.2	.2
<i>Durable Goods</i>												
Ordnance and accessories.....	2.9	2.9	2.1	2.5	1.0	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.2
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.0	2.3	3.3	.4	.4	2.1	1.1	.1	.2
Logging camps and contractors.....	11.0	10.2	10.9	7.2	4.7	4.8	.3	.5	5.9	1.8	(³)	.1
Sawmills and planing mills.....	3.7	4.2	3.6	4.8	1.9	3.2	.4	.4	1.1	1.1	.1	.2
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	3.4	4.5	3.9	4.2	1.7	3.1	.4	.4	1.6	.5	.2	.2
Furniture and fixtures.....	3.5	4.3	3.7	3.6	1.5	1.9	.3	.3	1.7	1.2	.1	.2
Household furniture.....	3.7	4.6	3.3	3.3	1.6	2.1	.4	.4	1.3	.7	.2	.2
Other furniture and fixtures.....	2.8	3.4	4.6	4.4	1.3	1.6	.3	.3	2.9	2.4	.1	.2
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2.7	3.4	2.5	3.0	.7	1.3	.2	.1	1.4	1.3	.2	.2
Glass and glass products.....	3.2	4.0	3.3	3.7	.8	1.4	.2	.2	2.2	1.9	.2	.2
Cement, hydraulic.....	1.1	2.1	2.1	2.9	.5	1.6	.1	.1	1.2	1.0	.2	.2
Structural clay products.....	2.6	3.1	2.5	3.4	.9	1.5	.2	.2	1.3	1.5	.2	.3
Pottery and related products.....	2.5	4.2	2.0	2.4	.9	1.2	.2	.2	.8	.9	.1	.1
Primary metal industries.....	3.5	4.0	2.1	2.7	.4	.6	.1	.1	1.4	1.8	.2	.3
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	4.1	4.0	1.7	3.0	.2	.4	(³)	(³)	1.1	2.2	.3	.3
Iron and steel foundries.....	3.6	4.0	3.0	3.0	.6	.8	.2	.2	2.1	1.8	.2	.2
Gray-iron foundries.....	2.9	4.4	2.5	3.1	.7	.9	.1	.2	1.5	1.8	.2	.2
Malleable-iron foundries.....	4.8	4.0	2.3	1.7	.9	1.1	.2	.1	1.1	.3	.1	.2
Steel foundries.....	3.7	3.5	4.1	3.6	.5	.5	.2	.2	3.3	2.7	.2	.2
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	2.2	3.2	1.3	2.4	.4	1.2	.2	.1	.5	.9	.2	.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	1.6	2.2	.8	1.6	.3	.3	.1	(³)	.2	1.0	.2	.3
Nonferrous foundries.....	4.3	6.9	5.2	2.7	.8	1.0	.3	.3	3.8	1.3	.3	.2
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings.....	3.6	4.2	3.0	2.8	.4	.5	.1	.1	2.2	1.9	.2	.2
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	3.8	5.7	4.0	4.1	.9	1.4	.3	.3	2.6	2.3	.2	.2
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	4.5	6.8	2.4	2.8	1.0	.9	.3	.2	.9	1.4	.2	.2
Cutlery and edge tools.....	4.8	3.7	2.0	1.7	1.2	.8	.2	.3	.4	.4	.2	.3
Handtools.....	2.7	3.1	3.3	2.9	1.0	1.0	.2	.2	1.8	1.4	.3	.2
Hardware.....	5.1	8.6	2.1	2.9	1.0	.9	.3	.2	.6	1.7	.2	.1
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.0	1.0	1.5	.3	.3	2.0	1.0	.2	.2
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	2.4	2.4	3.0	2.5	.6	1.1	.2	.2	1.9	1.0	.2	.1
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	3.5	4.2	3.7	3.3	1.1	1.8	.4	.4	2.1	1.0	.1	.2
Fabricated structural metal products.....	2.1	3.2	4.4	4.9	.8	1.7	.2	.4	3.3	2.6	.1	.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	5.9	9.5	4.2	3.9	1.0	.8	.3	.3	2.6	2.4	.2	.3
Machinery (except electrical).....	3.1	3.4	2.4	2.9	.6	.9	.1	.1	1.4	1.7	.2	.2
Engines and turbines.....	4.9	4.7	2.4	2.3	.6	1.1	.1	.1	1.5	.9	.2	.3
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	3.3	3.8	2.4	3.2	.6	1.1	.1	.1	1.6	1.8	.2	.2
Construction and mining machinery.....	2.9	2.5	2.3	3.2	.7	.9	.1	.1	1.3	2.0	.2	.2
Metalworking machinery.....	2.9	3.1	2.3	3.6	.5	.7	.1	.1	1.5	2.6	.2	.2
Machine tools.....	2.1	1.9	2.2	3.2	.6	.6	.1	.1	1.4	2.2	.2	.3
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	1.9	2.0	2.5	3.5	.5	.8	.1	.1	1.7	2.3	.2	.3
Machine-tool accessories.....	5.5	6.4	2.1	4.6	.5	.6	.1	.1	1.3	3.7	.2	.2
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.8	.7	.9	.1	.1	2.1	1.6	.2	.2
General industrial machinery.....	2.4	2.5	2.5	3.2	.7	1.1	.2	.2	1.5	1.8	.2	.2
Office and store machines and devices.....	2.8	3.0	1.8	1.7	.6	1.1	.1	.1	.9	.4	.2	.2
Service-industry and household machines.....	5.2	5.2	2.8	3.3	.8	1.0	.2	.2	1.5	1.8	.3	.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	2.5	3.8	2.1	2.5	.5	.8	.1	.1	1.1	1.4	.3	.2
Electrical machinery.....	3.3	4.4	2.9	2.9	1.2	1.5	.2	.2	1.2	1.0	.2	.3
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	2.8	3.4	2.4	2.8	.8	1.1	.2	.2	1.1	1.4	.3	.2
Communication equipment.....	3.3	4.6	3.0	3.0	1.4	2.0	.2	.2	1.1	.5	.2	.3
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	4.5	5.8	3.8	3.5	1.8	2.4	.3	.3	1.4	.6	.2	.3
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment.....	1.0	2.0	1.4	1.7	.5	.9	.1	.1	.5	.4	.3	.3
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	4.4	5.1	3.0	3.2	1.2	1.4	.3	.2	1.2	1.4	.3	.2
Transportation equipment.....	4.7	6.3	4.1	5.0	1.0	1.2	.2	.1	2.7	3.2	.2	.4
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	6.4	9.5	4.2	5.5	.9	.6	.2	.1	2.7	4.2	.3	.6
Aircraft and parts.....	2.2	2.7	2.7	3.1	.9	1.5	.1	.1	1.5	1.3	.1	.1
Aircraft.....	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.9	.9	1.6	.1	.1	1.2	1.1	.1	.1
Aircraft engines and parts.....	2.1	2.2	3.7	3.0	.7	1.1	.1	.1	2.7	1.6	.2	.2
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	.7	1.1	6.2	8.9	1.1	1.2	.1	.1	4.9	7.5	.1	.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	4.3	4.1	3.5	3.0	1.4	1.6	.5	.3	1.5	1.0	.1	.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2. Labor turnover rates, by industry¹—Continued

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accessions		Separations								Miscellaneous, including military	
			Total		Quits		Discharges		Layoffs			
	Oct. 1958	Sept. 1958	Oct. 1958	Sept. 1958	Oct. 1958	Sept. 1958	Oct. 1958	Sept. 1958	Oct. 1958	Sept. 1958	Oct. 1958	Sept. 1958
Manufacturing—Continued												
<i>Durable Goods—Continued</i>												
Transportation equipment—Continued:												
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	(4)	11.4	(4)	11.9	(4)	2.7	(4)	0.4	(4)	8.5	(4)	0.3
Railroad equipment.....	(4)	7.3	(4)	7.1	(4)	.4	(4)	(3)	(4)	6.2	(4)	.5
Locomotives and parts.....	(4)	1.6	(4)	3.0	(4)	.4	(4)	(3)	(4)	2.1	(4)	.5
Railroad and street cars.....	20.8	17.0	20.9	14.0	0.4	.2	0.3	.1	19.7	13.2	0.5	.5
Other transportation equipment.....	3.0	5.4	2.3	3.9	1.1	2.8	.4	.4	.7	.4	.1	.3
Instruments and related products.....	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.4	1.0	1.3	.1	.1	.8	.8	.2	.2
Photographic apparatus.....	(4)	1.1	(4)	2.0	(4)	1.5	(4)	.1	(4)	.8	(4)	.1
Watches and clocks.....	3.8	5.2	3.6	2.4	1.0	.9	.1	.1	2.3	1.2	.2	.2
Professional and scientific instruments.....	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.5	.9	1.4	.2	.1	.8	.9	.2	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	4.3	5.2	4.9	4.2	1.8	2.1	.3	.4	2.6	1.6	.2	.1
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	3.0	3.4	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.2	.2	.1	.4	.2	.2	.1
<i>Nondurable Goods</i>												
Food and kindred products.....	3.0	3.3	3.5	4.5	1.0	1.6	.2	.2	2.1	2.5	.2	.2
Meat products.....	2.8	3.4	2.8	4.2	.5	.7	.1	.2	2.0	3.1	.3	.2
Grain-mill products.....	3.1	2.8	4.0	3.3	.9	1.6	.2	.1	2.5	1.5	.4	.1
Bakery products.....	2.3	2.7	2.8	3.8	1.5	2.1	.4	.4	.7	1.1	.2	.2
Beverages:												
Malt liquors.....	(4)	1.6	(4)	6.7	(4)	1.3	(4)	.1	(4)	5.1	(4)	.2
Tobacco manufactures.....	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.6	.8	1.2	.1	.1	.2	.3	.1	.1
Cigarettes.....	.5	1.2	.4	1.1	.2	.9	.1	.1	(3)	(3)	.1	.1
Cigars.....	3.2	2.9	2.3	2.4	1.6	1.5	.2	.1	.5	.7	.1	.1
Tobacco and snuff.....	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.3	.4	.8	.1	.2	.1	.1	.4	.2
Textile-mill products.....	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.5	1.5	1.8	.3	.2	1.2	1.3	.1	.1
Yarn and thread mills.....	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.6	1.8	1.9	.4	.3	.9	1.3	.1	.1
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6	1.6	1.9	.3	.3	1.3	1.3	.1	.1
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	3.4	3.3	2.9	3.3	1.7	1.9	.3	.3	.8	.9	.1	.1
Woolen and worsted.....	4.6	4.6	6.7	5.9	1.0	1.5	.2	.1	5.2	4.0	.2	.2
Knitting mills.....	3.2	3.8	3.3	3.9	1.7	2.2	.2	.2	1.3	1.5	.1	.1
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	3.2	3.3	2.2	3.1	1.6	2.3	.3	.2	.2	.5	.1	(3)
Seamless hosiery.....	3.0	4.1	3.6	2.8	1.8	1.9	.1	.2	1.6	.7	(4)	(4)
Knit underwear.....	2.3	3.3	2.4	2.5	1.6	1.8	.1	.1	.6	.6	.1	.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.5	.9	1.2	.2	.2	.8	1.0	.2	.1
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	4.6	3.7	2.1	2.1	.8	.9	.1	.2	1.0	.7	.2	.2
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	2.1	2.3	.3	.2	1.3	1.0	.1	.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	3.0	2.0	4.2	3.3	1.4	1.6	.1	.1	2.5	1.4	.2	.2
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.6	2.3	2.5	.3	.2	1.1	.8	.1	.1
Paper and allied products.....	2.0	2.5	2.5	3.3	.9	1.9	.2	.2	1.3	1.0	.2	.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	1.4	1.8	1.5	2.8	.5	1.8	.1	.1	.7	.7	.2	.2
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.5	1.3	2.3	.3	.3	1.3	.8	.2	.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.5	1.7	1.6	2.3	.6	1.2	.2	.1	.7	.8	.2	.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	1.0	1.0	1.3	2.1	.4	1.2	.1	.1	.5	.7	.2	.2
Industrial organic chemicals.....	.9	1.2	1.1	2.1	.3	.7	(3)	.1	.6	1.0	.2	.2
Synthetic fibers.....	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.2	.2	.5	(3)	.1	.8	1.4	.2	.3
Drugs and medicines.....	1.2	1.6	1.6	2.0	.8	1.6	.1	.1	.5	.2	.1	.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	1.1	1.0	1.7	2.5	.5	1.4	.1	.1	.9	.8	.2	.2
Products of petroleum and coal.....	.8	.6	1.5	1.6	.4	.8	.1	(3)	.4	.4	.6	.3
Petroleum refining.....	.2	.2	1.1	1.3	.2	.8	(3)	(3)	.2	.2	.7	.3
Rubber products.....	2.6	4.4	2.0	1.9	.6	.9	.2	.1	1.0	.7	.2	.2
Tires and inner tubes.....	1.7	1.9	.9	1.2	.2	.5	(3)	(4)	.5	.5	.1	.2
Rubber footwear.....	3.0	3.6	4.1	2.4	1.5	1.6	.2	.2	2.1	.4	.3	.2
Other rubber products.....	3.3	6.6	2.4	2.4	.8	1.1	.3	.2	1.1	.9	.2	.2
Leather and leather products.....	3.4	3.1	3.7	3.7	1.7	2.0	.3	.2	1.7	1.3	.1	.1
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	2.4	2.8	2.2	2.2	.6	1.0	.3	.2	1.1	.8	.2	.2
Footwear (except rubber).....	3.5	3.2	4.0	3.9	1.9	2.2	.3	.2	1.7	1.4	.1	.1
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining.....	2.1	4.5	1.7	3.2	.6	1.4	.1	.1	.8	1.5	.3	.3
Iron mining.....	1.3	6.0	2.3	4.0	.2	.4	(3)	(3)	1.8	3.3	.4	.4
Copper mining.....	(4)	5.5	(4)	2.2	(4)	1.4	(4)	.1	(4)	.4	(4)	.3
Lead and zinc mining.....	2.7	1.4	1.2	2.9	.5	1.5	(4)	.1	.3	1.2	.3	.2
Anthracite mining.....	5.4	3.6	1.2	.6	.3	.2	.3	(3)	.6	.4	.1	(3)
Bituminous-coal mining.....	1.9	2.3	.9	1.3	.3	.4	(3)	(3)	.5	.7	.1	.2
Communication:												
Telephone.....	(4)	.9	(4)	2.0	(4)	1.4	(4)	(3)	(4)	.4	(4)	.1
Telegraph.....	(4)	1.4	(4)	1.9	(4)	.9	(4)	(3)	(4)	.6	(4)	.4

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. hrly. earnings		Avg. wkly. earnings		Avg. hrly. earnings		Avg. wkly. earnings		Avg. hrly. earnings		Avg. wkly. earnings		Avg. hrly. earnings			
	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours		
Mining																		
Total: Mining																		
Metal																		
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
1958: Average	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
1956: October	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
1957: November	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: December	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
1956: January	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
1957: February	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	68.25	25.0	2.65
1958: March	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
1956: April	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
1957: May	101.89	39.8	2.56	92.34	38.0	2.43	98.28	36.4	2.70	85.66	36.1	2.37	86.03	40.2	2.14	80.96	30.9	2.62
1958: June	99.96	39.2	2.55	96.13	38.3	2.51	104.43	36.9	2.83	89.78	37.1	2.42	86.55	39.7	2.18	79.77	30.8	2.59
1956: July	101.24	39.7	2.55	95.63	37.8	2.53	105.28	37.2	2.83	87.71	35.8	2.45	83.16	38.5	2.16	74.59	28.8	2.59
1957: August	102.14	39.9	2.56	98.04	38.6	2.54	104.80	36.9	2.84	94.67	38.8	2.44	83.16	37.8	2.20	80.08	30.8	2.60
1958: September	102.26	40.1	2.55	98.42	38.9	2.53	101.72	36.2	2.81	100.44	40.5	2.48	88.04	40.2	2.19	79.30	30.5	2.60
1956: October																		
Mining—Continued																		
Coal—Continued																		
Bituminous																		
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	2.43
1958: Average	110.66	36.4	3.04	106.92	40.5	2.64	91.19	44.7	2.04	109.06	37.4	2.94	109.21	40.6	2.69	103.34	41.5	2.49
1956: October	102.18	33.5	3.05	109.34	40.8	2.68	86.90	42.6	2.04	103.01	34.8	2.96	98.82	36.6	2.70	89.41	36.2	2.47
1957: November	107.92	35.5	3.04	111.64	41.5	2.69	86.31	42.1	2.05	105.44	35.5	2.97	102.60	38.0	2.70	91.14	37.2	2.44
1958: December	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	2.45
1956: January	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
1957: February	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
1958: March	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
1956: April	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
1957: May	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
1958: June	97.85	32.4	3.02	110.83	41.2	2.69	91.94	44.2	2.08	111.90	37.3	3.00	110.57	40.8	2.71	106.50	41.6	2.56
1956: July	105.90	35.3	3.00	106.67	40.1	2.66	93.39	44.9	2.08	113.70	37.9	3.00	114.66	42.0	2.73	112.31	43.7	2.57
1957: August	106.55	35.4	3.01	110.02	40.9	2.69	95.34	45.4	2.10	114.91	37.8	3.04	117.32	42.2	2.78	114.23	43.6	2.62
1958: September	107.76	35.8	3.01	106.39	40.3	2.64	95.13	45.3	2.10	115.44	38.1	3.03	118.71	42.7	2.78	117.11	44.7	2.62
1956: October																		
Building construction																		
Nonbuilding construction—Con.																		
Other nonbuilding construction																		
Total: Building construction																		
General 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
1958: Average	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
1956: October	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
1957: November	110.11	38.5	2.86	106.45	34.9	3.05	97.76	34.3	2.85	111.68	35.2	3.17	121.86	38.2	3.19	102.23	33.3	3.07
1958: December	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
1956: January	102.96	36.0	2.86	101.64	33.0	3.08	91.68	31.8	2.88	107.18	33.6	3.19	117.85	36.6	3.22	100.78	32.3	3.12
1957: February	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
1958: March	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
1956: April	115.26	40.3	2.86	111.08	36.3	3.06	105.12	36.5	2.88	115.12	36.2	3.18	121.06	37.9	3.21	106.79	34.9	3.06
1957: May	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
1958: June	114.51	39.9	2.87	112.17	36.3	3.09	104.54	36.3	2.88	116.89	36.3	3.22	124.64	38.0	3.28	108.42	35.2	3.08
1956: July	116.87	40.3	2.90	113.40	36.7	3.09	106.48	37.1	2.87	117.90	36.5	3.23	124.97	38.1	3.28	110.76	35.5	3.12
1957: August	120.07	40.7	2.95	114.25	36.5	3.13	105.56	36.4	2.90	118.99	36.5	3.26	126.39	38.3	3.30	110.25	35.0	3.15
1958: September	120.47	40.7	2.96	114.50	36.7	3.12	106.64	36.9	2.89	118.95	36.6	3.25	125.68	38.2	3.29	111.23	35.2	3.16
1956: October																		
Manufacturing																		
Contract construction—Continued																		
Special-trade contractors—Continued																		
Electrical work																		
Other special-trade contractors																		
Total: Manufacturing																		
Durable goods																		
Nondurable 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
1958: Average	135.49	39.5	3.43	110.00	35.6	3.09	82.66	39.5	2.09	88.75	39.8	2.23	74.10	39.0	1.90	94.96	39.9	2.38
1956: October	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	38.8	1.91	96.00	40.0	2.40
1957: November	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: December	132.35	38.7	3.42	104.54	33.4	3.13	81.66	38.7	2.11	87.14	38.9	2.24	73.54	38.3	1.92	100.77	41.3	2.44
1956: January	128.25	37.5	3.42	97.34	31.3	3.11	80.64	38.4	2.10	86.46	38.6	2.24	73.15	38.1	1.92	99.06	40.6	2.44
1957: February	132.17	38.2	3.46	105.43	33.9	3.11	81.45	38.6	2.11	87.75	39.0	2.25	73.53	38.1	1.93	99.72	40.7	2.45
1958: March	133.32	38.2	3.49	106.64	34.4	3.10	80.81	38.3	2.11	87.30	38.8	2.25	73.14	37.7	1.94	100.12	40.6	2.46
1956: April	135.52	38.5	3.52	110.09	35.4	3.11	82.04	38.7	2.12	88.37	39.1	2.26	73.91	38.1	1.94	99.88	40.7	2.46
1957: May	136.68	38.5	3.55	109.51	35.1	3.12	83.10	39.2	2.12	89.89	39.6	2.27	75.08	38.7	1.94	100.94	40.7	2.48
1958: June	137.11	38.3	3.58	111.51	35.4	3.15	83.60	39.2	2.13	89.83	39.4	2.28	75.66	39.0	1.94	100.94	40.	

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 wood 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
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	1.92
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	82.57	37.6	2.29	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	37.7	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	2.35	79.18	40.4	1.96
July	74.25	39.3	1.89	73.66	39.6	1.86	74.64	39.7	1.88	50.43	41.0	1.23	91.42	38.9	2.37	82.57	41.7	1.98
August	77.74	40.7	1.91	76.70	40.8	1.87	77.52	40.8	1.90	52.33	42.2	1.24	94.33	39.8	2.41	83.18	41.8	1.99
September	80.12	41.3	1.94	77.68	41.1	1.89	78.50	41.1	1.91	52.15	42.4	1.23	96.16	39.9	2.41	83.18	41.8	1.99
October	79.32	41.1	1.93	77.08	41.0	1.88	77.71	40.9	1.90	52.70	42.5	1.24	95.92	39.8	2.41	82.78	41.6	1.99
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	1.76
October	77.11	40.8	1.89	76.02	39.8	1.91	56.74	39.4	1.44	57.20	40.0	1.43	62.06	40.3	1.54	72.04	40.7	1.77
November	75.03	39.7	1.89	74.88	39.0	1.92	54.91	38.4	1.43	54.00	38.3	1.41	61.23	39.5	1.55	69.87	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	61.85	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	39.5	1.55	67.76	38.5	1.76
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	60.76	39.2	1.55	67.97	38.4	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	68.32	38.6	1.77
April	74.28	39.3	1.89	78.20	39.9	1.96	55.10	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	79.73	41.1	1.94	78.41	39.8	1.97	58.15	40.1	1.45	59.83	40.7	1.47	62.96	39.6	1.59	68.85	38.9	1.77
August	82.74	42.0	1.97	83.16	42.0	1.98	59.60	41.1	1.45	60.03	41.4	1.45	64.40	40.5	1.59	72.09	40.5	1.78
September	82.91	42.3	1.96	84.85	41.8	1.93	59.68	40.6	1.47	60.01	41.1	1.46	64.87	40.8	1.59	73.80	41.0	1.80
October	81.71	41.9	1.95	85.06	41.9	2.03	59.13	40.5	1.46	57.89	40.2	1.44	65.92	41.2	1.60	73.57	41.1	1.79
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	\$79.61	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
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	78.80	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	38.6	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	1.69	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	65.57	38.8	1.69	58.20	38.8	1.50	69.01	37.3	1.85	80.73	41.4	1.95	77.81	39.1	1.99	63.11	40.2	1.57
August	68.61	40.6	1.69	61.20	40.8	1.50	74.21	39.9	1.86	82.15	41.7	1.97	82.22	40.5	2.03	64.94	41.1	1.58
September	70.45	41.2	1.71	63.08	41.5	1.52	76.11	40.7	1.87	82.35	41.8	1.97	83.84	41.1	2.04	66.41	42.3	1.57
October	70.97	41.5	1.71	63.84	42.0	1.52	78.25	41.4	1.89	80.18	40.7	1.97	81.40	39.9	2.04	66.68	42.2	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	\$2.00	\$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
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	2.89	83.74	39.5	2.12
November	85.97	38.9	2.21	83.55	39.0	2.15	68.73	39.5	1.74	84.61	40.1	2.11	126.95	42.6	2.98	85.10	39.4	2.16
December	83.88	38.3	2.19	83.64	38.9	2.16	71.63	40.7	1.77	83.58	39.8	2.10	118.99	40.2	2.96	84.56	39.7	2.13
1958: January	83.44	38.1	2.19	83.38	38.6	2.19	69.17	39.3	1.77	82.32	39.2	2.10	117.09	40.1	2.92	84.77	39.8	2.13
February	82.28	37.4	2.20	83.44	38.1	2.19	69.17	39.3	1.77	80.67	38.6	2.09	109.63	38.2	2.87	84.56	39.7	2.13
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	2.85	86.00	40.0	2.15
April	81.40	37.0	2.20	82.84	38.0	2.18	70.05	39.8	1.76	81.51	39.0	2.09	104.80	36.9	2.84	83.85	39.0	2.15
May	79.28	36.2	2.19	84.10	38.4	2.19	70.49	39.6	1.78	82.97	39.7	2.09	105.09	37.4	2.81	84.71		

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																		
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
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	72.07	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	72.58	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	80.77	38.1	2.12	70.25	38.6	1.82	95.24	40.7	2.34	76.19	40.1	1.90	72.63	41.5	1.75
August	88.07	40.4	2.18	82.04	38.7	2.12	72.68	39.5	1.84	95.58	40.5	2.36	77.95	40.6	1.92	73.85	42.2	1.75
September	86.58	39.9	2.17	85.14	39.6	2.15	75.70	40.7	1.86	97.82	41.1	2.38	79.35	40.9	1.94	73.33	41.9	1.75
October	88.73	40.7	2.18	86.40	40.0	2.16	74.89	40.7	1.84	96.70	40.8	2.37	79.15	40.8	1.94	74.27	42.2	1.76
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	\$81.88	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
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	70.81	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	84.78	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	76.63	39.5	1.94	86.07	37.1	2.32	70.38	34.5	2.04	89.49	44.3	2.02	86.78	44.5	1.95
August	78.59	40.3	1.95	77.81	39.7	1.96	87.66	37.3	2.35	71.71	35.5	2.02	90.50	44.8	2.02	87.75	45.0	1.95
September	79.37	40.7	1.95	79.59	40.4	1.97	91.72	38.7	2.37	74.30	36.6	2.03	90.37	44.3	2.04	87.47	44.4	1.97
October	79.59	40.4	1.97	79.99	40.4	1.98	91.10	38.6	2.36	75.52	37.2	2.03	91.84	44.8	2.05	88.45	44.9	1.97
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
October	72.62	40.8	1.78	87.64	40.2	2.18	90.94	39.2	2.32	91.30	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	2.55
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	2.56
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	85.75	38.8	2.21	86.86	37.6	2.31	88.75	39.8	2.23	89.67	36.9	2.43	102.91	38.4	2.68
August	73.21	40.9	1.79	89.42	40.1	2.23	87.78	38.0	2.31	95.49	41.7	2.29	92.13	37.0	2.49	103.95	38.5	2.70
September	75.21	41.1	1.83	91.35	40.6	2.25	92.50	39.7	2.33	94.39	41.4	2.28	99.18	39.2	2.53	106.74	39.1	2.73
October	75.44	41.0	1.84	91.62	40.9	2.24	95.18	40.5	2.35	93.56	41.4	2.26	97.25	38.9	2.50	106.59	38.9	2.74
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills ¹			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
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	35.1	2.24	80.33	35.7	2.25
May	101.66	36.7	2.77	101.75	36.6	2.78	97.91	39.8	2.46	82.67	36.1	2.29	80.86	36.1	2.24	81.45	36.2	2.25
June	106.60	37.8	2.82	106.97	37.8	2.83	98.60	39.6	2.49	85.10	37.0	2.30	83.03	36.9	2.25	86.41	37.9	2.28
July	111.72	38.0	2.94	112.10	38.0	2.95	100.65	40.1	2.51	86.16	37.3	2.31	84.22	37.1	2.27	84.8		

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
October.....	93.21	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.....	91.63	38.5	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.....	93.21	39.0	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.....	91.20	38.0	2.40	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.....	90.38	37.5	2.41	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.....	89.28	37.2	2.40	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.....	88.08	36.7	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.....	87.00	36.1	2.41	96.96	39.9	2.43	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.....	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.....	91.50	37.5	2.44	98.55	39.9	2.47	90.46	39.5	2.29	108.78	39.7	2.74	88.44	40.2	2.20	99.75	39.9	2.50
August.....	91.74	37.6	2.44	99.54	39.5	2.52	89.24	38.8	2.30	115.20	40.0	2.88	89.73	40.6	2.21	103.02	40.4	2.55
September.....	92.61	37.8	2.45	101.05	40.1	2.52	91.01	39.4	2.31	117.38	40.9	2.87	90.72	40.5	2.24	104.60	40.7	2.57
October.....	94.35	38.2	2.47	101.71	40.2	2.53	91.31	39.7	2.30	118.90	41.0	2.90	92.25	41.0	2.25	106.55	41.3	2.58
	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
October.....	97.03	40.6	2.39	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.....	99.88	40.6	2.46	101.26	39.4	2.57	91.96	39.3	2.34	102.83	39.4	2.61	103.60	38.8	2.67	99.25	39.7	2.50
August.....	101.52	41.1	2.47	107.20	40.0	2.65	93.60	40.0	2.34	104.15	39.6	2.63	101.57	37.9	2.68	102.72	40.6	2.53
September.....	102.59	41.2	2.49	108.27	40.1	2.70	95.18	40.5	2.35	106.13	39.9	2.66	104.34	38.5	2.71	105.88	41.2	2.57
October.....	104.42	41.6	2.51	111.65	41.2	2.71	94.87	40.2	2.36	107.33	39.9	2.69	104.83	38.4	2.73	106.19	41.0	2.59
	Primary metal industries—Continued			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
October.....	97.27	38.6	2.52	90.35	40.7	2.22	90.00	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	2.52	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	2.16
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.....	107.74	40.2	2.68	91.20	40.0	2.28	107.68	42.9	2.51	84.46	39.1	2.16	75.83	39.7	1.91	83.76	38.6	2.17
August.....	112.34	41.3	2.72	92.52	40.4	2.29	110.16	43.2	2.55	86.80	40.0	2.17	75.05	39.5	1.90	84.70	38.5	2.20
September.....	105.18	39.1	2.69	93.89	41.0	2.29	107.78	42.6	2.53	86.18	39.9	2.16	76.78	40.2	1.91	87.25	39.3	2.22
October.....	110.42	40.3	2.74	93.02	40.8	2.28	106.30	41.2	2.58	86.51	41.0	2.11	78.78	40.4	1.95	88.09	39.5	2.23
	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
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	2.25	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	85.41	39.0	2.19	87.94	38.4	2.29	84.10	39.3	2.14	91.08	39.6	2.30	91.31	39.7	2.30
April.....	82.56	37.7	2.19	85.14	38.7	2.20	86.94	37.8	2.30	84.07	39.1	2.15	90.46	39.5	2.29	90.91	39.7	2.29
May.....	85.80	39.0	2.20	84.75	38.7	2.19	86.79	37.9	2.29	83.85	39.0	2.15	91.54	39.8	2.30	93.09	40.3	2.31
June.....	88.93	39.7	2.24	87.07	39.4	2.21	91.48	39.6	2.31	84.89	39.3	2.16	93.56	40.5	2.31	94.02	40.7	2.31
July.....	86.80	39.1	2.22	86.19	39.0	2.21	88.85	38.8	2.29	84.85	39.1	2.17	94.94	40.4	2.35	95.88	40.8	2.35
August.....	90.98	40.8	2.23	88.58	39.9	2.22	90.62	39.4	2.30	87.42	40.1	2.18	96.52	40.9	2.36	97.23	41.2	2.36
September.....	88.40	40.0	2.21	92.03	40.9	2.25	94.24	40.1	2.35	91.27	41.3	2.21	96.46	40.7	2.37	96.05	40.7	2.36
October.....	88.41	41.9	2.11	92.70	41.2	2.25	93.13	39.8	2.34	92.38	41.8	2.21	95.75	40.4	2.37	94.80	40.0	2.37

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																		
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
October	89.82	40.8	2.24	94.55	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	97.69	40.3	2.43
July	90.68	40.3	2.25	94.96	39.9	2.38	96.32	40.3	2.39	93.26	40.2	2.32	79.76	42.2	1.89	97.69	40.2	2.43
August	91.30	40.4	2.26	95.92	39.8	2.41	101.70	42.2	2.41	92.10	39.7	2.32	73.49	39.3	1.87	96.07	39.7	2.42
September	91.71	40.4	2.27	97.04	40.1	2.42	101.22	42.0	2.41	95.40	41.3	2.31	81.06	42.0	1.93	99.60	41.5	2.40
October	91.13	40.5	2.25	97.53	40.3	2.42	99.12	41.3	2.40	93.48	41.0	2.28	82.03	42.5	1.93	97.10	40.8	2.38
	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
October	82.19	39.9	2.06	82.16	39.5	2.08	89.79	41.0	2.19	95.01	39.6	2.43	93.85	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	81.97	39.6	2.07	82.89	39.1	2.12	87.86	39.4	2.23	107.61	42.2	2.55	91.30	38.2	2.39	86.79	37.9	2.29
August	81.81	40.3	2.03	82.92	39.3	2.11	90.68	40.3	2.25	110.25	42.9	2.57	91.54	38.3	2.39	91.64	39.5	2.32
September	83.84	40.7	2.06	87.10	40.7	2.14	93.98	41.4	2.27	115.02	43.9	2.62	92.49	38.7	2.39	97.76	41.6	2.35
October	81.60	40.8	2.00	86.07	40.6	2.12	93.30	41.1	2.27	101.77	39.6	2.57	96.87	39.7	2.44	97.70	41.4	2.36
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
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	2.42	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	84.10	39.3	2.14	93.77	39.4	2.38	99.57	39.2	2.54	108.13	39.9	2.71	96.72	39.0	2.48	97.84	40.1	2.44
August	86.43	40.2	2.15	93.77	39.4	2.38	101.12	39.5	2.56	111.93	40.7	2.75	97.36	39.1	2.49	95.04	39.6	2.40
September	88.34	40.9	2.16	95.60	40.0	2.39	104.49	40.5	2.58	114.65	40.8	2.81	101.40	40.4	2.51	95.74	39.4	2.43
October	89.19	41.1	2.17	95.28	39.7	2.40	105.82	40.7	2.60	116.31	41.1	2.83	102.06	40.5	2.52	96.71	39.8	2.43
	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	2.40
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	92.60	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	89.24	38.3	2.33	89.32	38.5	2.32	88.22	37.7	2.34	104.00	40.0	2.60
May	102.97	40.7	2.53	93.50	40.3	2.32	89.94	38.6	2.33	90.40	38.8	2.33	88.92	38.0	2.34	103.10	39.5	2.61
June	100.44	39.7	2.53	94.60	40.6	2.33	90.09	38.5	2.34	90.79	38.8	2.34	88.69	37.9	2.34	102.05	39.4	2.59
July	103.53	40.6	2.55	92.27														

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	\$2.63	\$89.88	42.8	\$2.10	\$89.67	41.9	\$2.14	\$76.59	41.4	\$1.85
1957: Average	100.86	42.2	2.30	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
October	96.24	40.1	2.49	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	90.49	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	89.47	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	93.38	40.6	2.30	74.28	37.9	1.96
July	88.43	37.0	2.39	97.52	38.7	2.52	106.00	40.0	2.65	88.65	39.4	2.25	94.48	40.9	2.31	74.48	38.0	1.96
August	88.77	37.3	2.38	98.58	38.9	2.56	101.40	39.0	2.60	89.72	39.7	2.26	96.00	41.2	2.33	76.83	39.0	1.97
September	91.06	38.1	2.39	98.04	38.6	2.54	103.88	39.8	2.61	91.25	40.2	2.27	94.89	40.9	2.32	78.80	40.0	1.97
October	91.82	38.1	2.41	99.71	39.1	2.55	104.92	40.2	2.61	91.25	40.2	2.27	94.83	40.7	2.33	78.80	40.0	1.97
	Paper-industries machinery			Printing-trades machinery and equipment			General industrial machinery ²			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
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	97.25	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	86.24	39.2	2.20
April	86.24	39.2	2.20	98.49	40.7	2.42	90.32	39.1	2.31	88.69	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	88.88	39.5	2.25	96.62	39.6	2.44	91.96	39.3	2.34	89.54	39.1	2.29	92.69	38.3	2.42	89.87	40.3	2.23
August	89.10	39.6	2.25	95.06	38.8	2.45	93.22	39.5	2.36	90.23	39.4	2.29	93.94	38.5	2.44	90.68	40.3	2.25
September	89.72	39.7	2.26	99.54	40.3	2.47	94.33	39.8	2.37	91.31	39.7	2.30	93.94	38.5	2.44	92.57	40.6	2.28
October	90.68	39.6	2.29	98.55	39.9	2.47	95.12	39.8	2.39	91.87	39.6	2.32	92.34	38.0	2.43	93.43	40.8	2.29
	Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.			Mechanical power-transmission equipment			Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces and ovens			Office and store machines and devices ²			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	41.8	\$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
October	90.46	39.5	2.29	93.96	40.5	2.32	95.00	41.7	2.35	91.14	39.8	2.29	98.95	39.9	2.48	78.01	39.8	1.96
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	100.25	40.1	2.50	78.41	39.6	1.98
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	100.10	40.2	2.49	79.20	39.8	1.99
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	99.20	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	93.57	39.9	2.34	102.21	40.4	2.53	79.60	39.6	2.01
July	93.62	39.5	2.37	91.03	38.9	2.34	91.87	39.6	2.32	93.60	40.0	2.34	104.14	41.0	2.54	77.42	39.1	1.98
August	97.75	40.9	2.39	91.80	38.9	2.36	91.03	38.9	2.34	98.46	39.6	2.36	103.42	40.4	2.56	77.40	38.7	2.00
September	100.28	41.1	2.44	93.30	39.2	2.38	94.83	40.7	2.33	95.34	40.4	2.36	104.34	40.6	2.57	81.41	40.5	2.01
October	97.69	40.2	2.43	95.68	39.7	2.41	94.37	40.5	2.33	95.51	40.3	2.37	105.01	40.7	2.58	82.01	40.2	2.04
	Service-industry and household machines ³			Domestic laundry equipment			Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines			Sewing machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts ³		
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
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	93.48	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	89.50	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	39.7	2.29
March	89.04	39.4	2.26	89.31	39.0	2.29	80.39	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	2.27	85.88	36.7	2.34	79.55	37.7	2.11	88.50	39.2	2.26	86.26	38.0	2.27	90.62	39.4	2.30
May	89.21	39.3	2.27	91.39	38.4	2.38	79.59	37.9	2.10	86.03	37.9	2.27	90.74	39.8	2.28	91.01	39.4	2.31
June	90.74	39.8	2.28	94.25	39.6	2.38	86.22	40.1	2.15	87.24	38.6	2.26	91.20	40.0	2.28	92.34	39.8	2.32
July	91.31	39.7	2.30	96.16	39.9	2.41	81.37	38.2	2.31	87.01	38.5	2.26	91.77</					

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									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
October	\$91.64	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	\$87.45	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	\$91.87	39.6	2.32	\$86.33	37.7	2.29	\$93.03	40.1	2.32	\$84.50	39.3	2.15	\$89.04	39.4	2.26	\$78.36	38.6	2.03
August	\$92.04	39.5	2.33	\$88.24	38.2	2.31	\$94.54	40.4	2.34	\$84.96	39.7	2.14	\$89.33	39.7	2.25	\$79.18	39.2	2.02
September	\$93.30	39.7	2.35	\$92.90	39.7	2.34	\$95.65	40.7	2.35	\$87.26	40.4	2.16	\$90.63	40.1	2.26	\$79.59	39.4	2.02
October	\$94.33	39.8	2.37	\$89.17	38.6	2.31	\$93.22	39.5	2.36	\$85.79	39.9	2.15	\$91.43	40.1	2.28	\$82.00	40.0	2.05
Carbon and graphite products (electrical)			Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments			Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets			Power and distribution transformers			Switchgear, switchboards, 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	41.2	\$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
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	38.8	2.33
December	\$82.47	38.9	2.12	\$81.58	39.6	2.06	\$96.63	40.6	2.38	\$92.50	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	\$92.50	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	\$92.50	39.7	2.33	\$92.73	39.8	2.33	\$89.47	38.4	2.33
July	\$85.41	39.0	2.19	\$85.75	39.7	2.16	\$95.28	39.7	2.40	\$91.94	39.8	2.31	\$92.27	39.6	2.33	\$88.62	38.2	2.32
August	\$86.29	39.4	2.19	\$83.13	39.4	2.11	\$96.00	40.0	2.40	\$91.64	39.5	2.32	\$92.10	39.7	2.32	\$90.63	40.1	2.26
September	\$86.11	39.5	2.18	\$87.08	40.5	2.15	\$97.77	40.4	2.42	\$94.71	40.3	2.35	\$93.20	40.0	2.33	\$92.11	40.4	2.28
October	\$87.60	40.0	2.19	\$85.75	39.7	2.16	\$99.06	40.6	2.44	\$93.53	39.8	2.35	\$94.16	39.9	2.36	\$89.60	39.3	2.28
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	\$85.08	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
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	2.04	\$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	2.01	\$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	\$83.00	37.9	2.19	\$88.18	42.6	2.07	\$89.17	38.6	2.31	\$79.34	38.7	2.05	\$80.75	39.2	2.06	\$80.39	39.6	2.03
August	\$84.37	38.7	2.18	\$84.24	40.5	2.08	\$88.62	38.7	2.29	\$80.16	39.1	2.05	\$82.59	39.9	2.07	\$81.40	40.1	2.03
September	\$87.12	39.6	2.20	\$88.20	42.0	2.10	\$94.19	40.6	2.32	\$81.55	39.3	2.07	\$84.24	40.5	2.08	\$83.64	40.8	2.05
October	\$88.44	40.2	2.20	\$87.99	42.1	2.09	\$93.58	38.6	2.19	\$85.01	40.1	2.12	\$83.62	40.2	2.08	\$82.01	40.2	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	\$85.24	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
October	\$71.80	38.6	1.86	\$90.12	39.7	2.27	\$83.22	40.4	2.06	\$94.55	41.2	2.29	\$67.82	39.2	1.73	\$90.97	39.9	2.28
November	\$69.93	37.8	1.85	\$93.88	40.6	2.30	\$82.82	40.4	2.05	\$91.03	40.1	2.27	\$67.64	39.1	1.73	\$82.11	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	\$82.50	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	\$72.94	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	\$82.66	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	\$72.77	38.1	1.91	\$90.79	38.8	2.34	\$84.19	39.9	2.11	\$92.17	39.9	2.31	\$73.16	40.2	1.82	\$94.47	40.2	2.35
August	\$74.30	38.9	1.91	\$94.87	40.2	2.36	\$83.18	39.8	2.09	\$93.26	40.2	2.32	\$70.22	39.9	1.76	\$95.26	40.2	2.32
September	\$76.81	39.8	1.93	\$94.87	40.2	2.36	\$85.89	40.9	2.10	\$97.76	41.6	2.35	\$72.22	40.8	1.77	\$94.47	40.2	2.35
October	\$77.21	39.8	1.94	\$95.82	40.6	2.36	\$84.25	40.7	2.07	\$94.16	41.3	2.28	\$73.10	41.3	1.77	\$93.77	39.4	2.38

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: Transportation 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
1958: Average	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
1956: 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
1956: 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
1956: 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
1958: 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
1958: 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
1958: April	97.07	39.3	2.47	96.00	38.4	2.50	97.54	38.4	2.54	85.02	39.0	2.18	79.80	38.0	2.10	98.33	40.3	2.44
1958: 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
1958: 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
1958: July	100.19	39.6	2.53	97.39	38.8	2.51	98.82	38.6	2.56	87.60	40.0	2.19	85.47	40.7	2.10	102.62	40.4	2.54
1958: August	102.00	40.0	2.55	99.82	39.3	2.54	101.66	39.1	2.60	89.20	40.0	2.23	85.28	41.0	2.08	104.04	40.8	2.55
1958: September	100.98	39.6	2.55	98.43	38.6	2.55	99.58	38.3	2.60	88.03	39.3	2.24	87.57	41.7	2.10	104.04	40.8	2.55
1958: October	100.47	39.4	2.55	96.38	38.4	2.51	97.66	38.0	2.57	84.92	38.6	2.20	88.41	41.9	2.11	103.17	40.3	2.56
Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing ³			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
1958: Average	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
1956: October	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
1956: November	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	97.00	39.0	2.50
1958: January	98.49	40.7	2.42	99.60	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
1958: 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
1958: 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
1958: 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
1958: 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
1958: 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
1958: July	102.91	40.2	2.56	103.79	40.7	2.55	93.77	39.9	2.35	103.16	41.1	2.51	99.65	39.7	2.51	102.68	39.8	2.58
1958: August	104.34	40.6	2.57	102.47	40.5	2.53	92.83	39.5	2.35	105.84	42.0	2.52	100.98	39.6	2.55	104.01	39.7	2.62
1958: September	103.57	40.3	2.57	105.83	41.5	2.55	96.46	40.7	2.37	105.75	41.8	2.53	100.35	39.2	2.56	102.83	39.1	2.63
1958: October	103.57	40.3	2.57	99.07	38.7	2.56	97.10	40.8	2.38	107.10	42.0	2.55	103.34	39.9	2.59	106.53	39.9	2.67
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
1958: Average	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
1956: October	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
1956: November	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
1956: December	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
1958: January	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	84.60	39.3	2.15
1958: February	79.39	39.3	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
1958: March	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
1958: April	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
1958: May	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
1958: June	76.43	38.6	1.98	98.05	37.0	2.65	107.07	40.1	2.67	93.98	35.6	2.64	78.83	37.9	2.08	87.34	39.7	2.20
1958: July	77.79	38.7	2.01	97.94	37.1	2.64	102.97	39.3	2.62	95.40	36.0	2.65	83.35	39.5	2.11	87.96	39.8	2.21
1958: August	79.60	39.8	2.00	97.99	36.7	2.67	104.28	39.5	2.64	94.69	35.2	2.69	85.03	40.3	2.11	89.47	40.3	2.22
1958: September	78.80	39.4	2.00	96.56	35.5	2.72	102.27	37.6	2.72	94.66	34.8	2.72	85.24	40.4	2.11	89.28	40.4	2.21
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments			Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments			Optical instruments and lenses			Surgical, medical, and dental instruments			Ophthalmic goods ⁴			Photographic apparatus			
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
1958: Average	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
1956: October	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
1956: November	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	39.9	2.13	75.43	39.7	1.90	69.16	38.0	1.82	96.08	40.2	2.39
1958: February	96.56	39.9	2.42	84.60	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
1958: 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
1958: April	102.18	41.2	2.48	84.46	39.1	2.16	85.36	39.7	2.15	75.25	39.4	1.91	69.55	37.8	1.84	96.40	40.0	2.41
1958: May	100.35	40.3	2.49	84.80	38.9	2.18	84.02	38.9	2									

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. 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
1957: 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	85.41	42.3	2.09	85.70	41.2	2.08
1957: 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
1957: 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
1958: 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
1958: 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
1958: 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
1958: May	71.63	38.1	1.88	71.04	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
1958: 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
1958: July	74.47	39.4	1.89	72.13	39.2	1.84	72.83	39.8	1.83	70.00	40.0	1.75	80.57	39.3	2.05	81.48	38.8	2.10
1958: August	73.52	38.9	1.89	72.68	39.5	1.84	74.34	40.4	1.84	71.28	40.5	1.76	83.79	39.9	2.10	85.65	40.4	2.12
1958: September	75.24	39.6	1.90	74.19	40.1	1.85	76.67	41.0	1.87	72.04	40.7	1.77	88.82	41.7	2.13	87.33	41.0	2.13
1958: October	75.98	40.2	1.89	74.37	40.2	1.85	80.33	42.5	1.89	75.90	42.4	1.79	91.81	42.7	2.15	89.01	41.4	2.15
Toys and sporting goods ^{2 3}			Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles			Sporting and athletic goods ³			Pens, pencils, other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastics products			
1956: Average	\$62.56	39.1	\$1.60	\$61.55	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
1957: 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
1957: 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
1957: 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	1.78	67.43	39.9	1.69	63.74	38.4	1.66	76.80	40.0	1.92
1958: 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
1958: 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
1958: 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
1958: 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
1958: 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	1.69	79.37	40.7	1.95
1958: July	66.35	38.8	1.71	64.24	38.7	1.66	71.55	39.1	1.83	64.39	38.1	1.69	64.73	38.3	1.69	78.98	40.5	1.95
1958: August	66.62	38.9	1.71	63.86	38.7	1.65	72.68	39.5	1.84	66.42	39.3	1.69	65.02	38.7	1.69	79.77	40.7	1.96
1958: September	67.37	39.4	1.71	64.68	39.2	1.65	73.60	40.0	1.84	67.43	39.9	1.69	66.19	39.4	1.68	82.74	42.0	1.97
1958: October	67.89	39.7	1.71	66.30	39.7	1.67	71.86	39.7	1.81	66.76	39.5	1.69	66.08	39.1	1.69	81.34	41.5	1.96
Durable goods—Continued			Nondurable goods															
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued			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
1957: 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
1957: 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
1957: December	74.86	39.4	1.90	80.18	40.4	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
1958: 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
1958: March	75.85	39.3	1.93	79.60	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
1958: 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
1958: 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
1958: 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
1958: July	75.46	39.1	1.93	81.99	41.2	1.99	91.58	40.7	2.25	101.68	41.0	2.48	97.06	42.2	2.30	84.71	43.0	1.97
1958: August	75.46	39.1	1.93	81.56	41.4	1.99	89.87	40.3	2.23	100.28	40.6	2.47	94.81	41.4	2.29	83.73	42.5	1.97
1958: September	76.24	39.5	1.93	82.78	41.6	1.99	93.94	41.2	2.28	106.08	41.6	2.55	95.88	40.8	2.35	84.18	42.3	1.99
1958: October	76.03	39.6	1.92	81.81	40.7	2.01	92.80	40.7	2.28	104.55	41.0	2.55	94.87	40.2	2.36	83.18	41.8	1.99
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
1957: 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
1957: 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
1957: 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
1958: 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	66.35	37.9	1.75	88.54	43.4	2.04
1958: 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
1958: April	80.77	41.0	1.97	84.62	42.1	2.01	64.70	37.4	1.73	56.92	31.8	1.79	69.34	39.4	1.76	86.88	42.8	2.03
1958: May	81.76	41.5	1.97	84.84	42.0	2.02	65.62	38.6	1.70	55.94	30.4	1.84	69.12	38.4	1.80	87.49	43.1	2.03
1958: June	84.58	42.5	1.99	86.48	42.6	2.03	63.58	38.3										

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																	
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 ²		
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	68.61	39.6	1.73	84.44	43.3	1.95
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	80.83	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	2.02
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.....	94.26	45.1	2.09	86.56	45.8	1.89	80.78	40.8	1.98	82.42	40.8	2.02	73.89	40.6	1.82	92.65	42.5	2.18
August.....	93.87	44.7	2.10	83.51	44.9	1.86	79.79	40.3	1.98	81.61	40.4	2.02	72.83	39.8	1.83	93.04	42.1	2.21
September.....	98.93	45.8	2.16	84.52	45.2	1.87	79.80	40.1	1.99	82.01	40.4	2.03	72.52	39.2	1.85	92.60	41.9	2.21
October.....	97.40	45.3	2.15	84.74	44.6	1.90	80.00	40.2	1.99	82.22	40.5	2.03	71.97	38.9	1.85	86.96	43.7	1.99
	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
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	38.7	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.....	104.31	44.2	2.36	82.40	40.0	2.06	65.79	38.7	1.70	63.03	38.2	1.65	96.00	41.2	2.33	71.98	43.1	1.67
August.....	104.48	43.9	2.38	81.72	39.1	2.09	68.45	40.5	1.69	66.33	40.2	1.65	94.07	40.9	2.30	72.54	43.7	1.66
September.....	105.56	43.8	2.41	82.18	39.7	2.07	69.55	41.4	1.68	67.57	41.2	1.64	93.03	40.1	2.32	69.37	42.3	1.64
October.....	101.15	42.5	2.38	82.53	45.1	1.83	66.80	40.0	1.67	64.31	39.7	1.62	92.40	40.0	2.31	67.40	41.1	1.64
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
	Malt liquors			Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			Miscellaneous food products ²			Corn syrup, 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
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	43.5	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.....	117.62	40.7	2.89	88.03	39.3	2.24	80.12	41.3	1.94	95.08	41.7	2.28	76.56	45.3	1.69	65.74	39.6	1.66
August.....	113.83	39.8	2.86	88.53	39.0	2.27	81.16	41.2	1.97	94.19	40.6	2.32	77.74	45.2	1.72	62.96	39.6	1.59
September.....	113.08	39.4	2.87	87.40	38.0	2.30	82.78	41.6	1.99	99.07	41.8	2.37	76.78	44.9	1.71	60.15	40.1	1.50
October.....	109.34	38.5	2.84	94.37	40.5	2.33	81.99	41.2	1.99	103.39	42.9	2.41	73.78	43.4	1.70	59.82	39.1	1.53
Tobacco manufactures—Continued																		
	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
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	65.12	39.7	1.57
1958: January.....	78.11	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	37.6	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	63.00	37.5	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																		
Yarn and thread mills ²			Yarn mills			Thread mills			Broad-woven fabric mills ²			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	1.43	56.70	39.1	1.45	55.63	38.9	1.43	58.52	38.5	1.52
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	1.44	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	53.30	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	37.4	1.44	52.40	36.9	1.42	57.83	37.8	1.53
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	54.20	37.9	1.43	58.45	38.2	1.53
June	51.66	36.9	1.40	51.38	36.7	1.40	51.26	36.1	1.42	55.08	38.4	1.45	54.53	38.4	1.42	59.28	39.0	1.52
July	51.94	37.1	1.40	51.66	36.9	1.40	50.69	35.7	1.42	56.41	38.9	1.45	55.77	39.0	1.43	59.36	38.8	1.53
August	53.76	38.4	1.40	54.00	38.3	1.41	52.97	37.3	1.42	57.38	39.3	1.46	56.74	39.4	1.44	60.68	39.4	1.54
September	54.46	38.9	1.40	54.71	38.8	1.41	54.24	38.2	1.42	57.96	39.7	1.46	57.89	40.2	1.44	60.98	39.6	1.54
October	54.60	39.0	1.40	54.85	38.9	1.41	53.20	37.2	1.43	58.98	40.4	1.46	57.89					
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber—Continued			Woolen and worsted			Narrow fabrics and small wares			Knitting mills ³			Full-fashioned hosiery						
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
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	56.29	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	50.54	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	54.00	38.3	1.41	67.30	41.8	1.61	60.45	39.0	1.55	54.67	37.7	1.45	55.27	36.6	1.51	58.83	38.2	1.54
August	55.38	39.0	1.42	66.40	41.5	1.60	60.45	39.0	1.55	56.12	38.7	1.45	57.38	38.0	1.51	60.37	39.2	1.54
September	55.95	39.4	1.42	66.56	41.6	1.60	61.69	39.8	1.55	57.18	38.9	1.47	58.45	38.2	1.53	61.39	39.1	1.57
October	57.63	40.3	1.43	66.56	41.6	1.60	61.31	39.3	1.56	57.33	39.0	1.47	60.13	39.3	1.53	62.88	39.8	1.58
Full-fashioned hosiery—Continued			Seamless hosiery			Knit outerwear			Knit underwear									
United States																		
North																		
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	1.33	51.14	37.6	1.36	48.28	36.3	1.33	57.30	37.7	1.52	50.69	37.0	1.37
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	1.37
December	58.29	38.1	1.53	49.01	36.3	1.35	48.60	35.4	1.37	49.14	36.4	1.35	55.48	36.5	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	50.63	37.5	1.35	52.22	37.3	1.40	50.25	37.5	1.34	58.22	38.3	1.52	51.24	37.4	1.37
August	55.88	37.5	1.49	50.65	37.8	1.34	52.68	37.9	1.39	50.27	37.8	1.33	60.13	39.3	1.53	53.93	38.8	1.39
September	57.08	37.8	1.51	51.30	38.0	1.35	55.13	39.1	1.41	50.65	37.8	1.34	59.67	39.0	1.53	56.12	39.8	1.41
October	58.89	39.0	1.51	52.33	38.2	1.37	54.88	39.2	1.40	51.82	38.1	1.36	59.91	38.9	1.54	55.84	39.6	1.41
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			
United States																		
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	41.6	1.84	72.25	39.7	1.82	59.04	36.0	1.64	69.03	39.9	1.73
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	42.0	1.86	69.32	38.3	1.81	61.62	36.9	1.67	70.81	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	1.75
1958: January	64.12	39.1	1.64	64.22	39.4	1.63	76.89	40.9	1.88	74.59	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	1.63	73.70	39.2	1.88	68.63	37.5	1.83	54.42	33.8	1.61	65.53	38.1	1.72
May	65.04	39.9	1.63	65.04	39.9	1.63	73.88	39.3	1.88	69.16	38.0	1.82	57.19	35.3	1.62	66.43	38.4	1.73
June	69.39	41.8	1.66	68.81	41.7	1.65	75.24	40.6	1.90	69.18	37.6	1.84	60.42	36.4	1.66	69.65	39.8	1.75
July	65.60	40.0	1.64	64.87	39.8	1.63	77.52	40.8	1.90	69.55	37.8	1.84	60.39					

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. 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
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	71.24	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	1.53
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	1.52
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	1.54
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	1.54
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	1.53
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	1.53
July	75.66	39.2	1.93	65.69	36.7	1.79	71.34	39.2	1.82	57.23	39.2	1.46	91.58	42.4	2.16	60.04	39.5	1.52
August	77.01	39.9	1.93	61.59	34.6	1.78	72.45	40.7	1.78	57.82	39.6	1.46	91.58	42.4	2.16	61.05	39.9	1.53
September	78.53	40.9	1.92	70.43	38.7	1.82	76.08	42.6	1.80	62.13	41.7	1.49	98.57	44.4	2.22	62.06	40.3	1.54
October	77.39	40.1	1.98	66.55	37.6	1.77	75.65	42.5	1.78	62.82	41.6	1.51	92.23	42.5	2.17	60.44	39.5	1.53
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
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	35.9	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	45.81	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	60.55	34.8	1.74	46.34	36.2	1.28	46.21	36.1	1.28	46.57	36.1	1.29	39.90	34.1	1.17
August	55.33	36.4	1.52	62.30	35.2	1.77	47.62	37.2	1.28	47.49	37.1	1.28	47.95	36.6	1.31	44.54	38.4	1.16
September	55.23	36.1	1.53	63.01	35.6	1.77	48.38	37.5	1.29	48.89	37.9	1.29	47.16	36.0	1.31	45.05	38.5	1.17
October	55.08	36.0	1.53	60.71	34.3	1.77	47.60	36.9	1.29	48.38	37.5	1.29	46.64	35.6	1.31	42.57	36.7	1.16
	Women's outerwear ²			Women's dresses			Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments ²			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
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	45.99	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	45.69	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	57.32	29.7	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	58.13	34.6	1.68	54.78	33.4	1.64	45.72	34.9	1.31	72.16	35.2	2.05	48.06	35.6	1.35	46.70	36.2	1.29
August	60.90	35.2	1.73	58.48	34.2	1.71	47.29	36.1	1.31	75.24	36.0	2.09	49.68	36.8	1.35	48.38	37.5	1.29
September	57.96	33.5	1.73	55.21	32.1	1.72	47.08	35.4	1.33	70.64	33.8	2.09	50.86	37.4	1.36	49.65	37.9	1.31
October	58.30	33.7	1.73	56.24	32.7	1.72	47.70	35.6	1.34	70.26	33.3	2.11	52.30	37.9	1.38	51.21	38.5	1.33
	Corsets and allied garments			Millinery			Children's outerwear			Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products ²			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
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	1.36	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	1.78	49.87	36.4	1.37	49.07	34.8	1.41	55.90	36.3	1.54	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	1.33
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	1.50	48.33	35.8	1.35
May	52.65	35.1	1.50	49.54	28.8	1.72	48.87	36.2	1.35	49.07	34.8	1.41	56.32	37.3	1.51	49.41	36.6	1.35
June	53.00	35.1	1.51	58.71	32.8	1.79	50.65	36.7	1.38	50.20	35.6	1.41	56.92	37.2	1.53	50.05	36.8	1.36
July	51.11	34.3	1.49	62.79	34.5	1.82	51.57	37.1	1.39	51.26	36.1	1.42	56.39	37.1	1.			

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. 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																							
Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued						Paper and allied products																	
<i>Textile bags</i>						<i>Canvas products</i>						Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills			Paperboard containers and boxes²			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					
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	58.31	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	86.10	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.....	60.68	39.4	1.54	62.40	41.6	1.50	88.83	41.9	2.12	96.73	42.8	2.26	83.02	41.1	2.02	82.40	41.2	2.02					
August.....	61.38	39.6	1.55	59.15	39.7	1.49	90.53	42.5	2.13	98.31	43.5	2.26	85.68	42.0	2.04	85.04	42.1	2.02					
September.....	63.55	41.0	1.55	63.11	40.2	1.57	91.38	42.7	2.14	99.20	43.7	2.27	86.09	42.2	2.04	85.65	42.4	2.02					
October.....	60.98	39.6	1.54	59.79	40.4	1.48	91.16	42.6	2.14	98.29	43.3	2.27	86.50	42.4	2.04	85.85	42.5	2.02					
Paper and allied products—Continued						Printing, publishing, and allied industries																	
<i>Fiber cans, tubes, and drums</i>						<i>Other paper and allied products</i>						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	2.62	84.35	39.6	2.13					
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	2.88	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	86.06	39.2	2.17					
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	38.6	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.....	88.29	40.5	2.18	78.55	40.7	1.93	97.38	37.6	2.59	102.55	35.0	2.93	103.62	39.4	2.63	85.19	38.9	2.19					
August.....	89.60	41.1	2.18	79.95	41.0	1.95	98.54	37.9	2.60	103.14	35.2	2.93	108.68	40.4	2.69	88.26	39.4	2.24					
September.....	89.98	40.9	2.20	80.75	41.2	1.96	99.56	38.0	2.62	104.49	35.3	2.96	107.86	39.8	2.71	88.53	39.7	2.23					
October.....	92.96	41.5	2.24	80.54	41.3	1.95	99.04	37.8	2.62	105.19	35.3	2.98	106.00	39.7	2.67	87.42	39.2	2.23					
Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued																							
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	96.63	39.4	2.45	64.18	38.2	1.68	73.71	39.0	1.89	110.78	38.6	2.87	91.46	41.2	2.22					
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.....	97.11	39.0	2.49	100.23	39.0	2.57	63.58	37.4	1.70	72.91	37.2	1.96	111.30	37.6	2.96	95.06	40.8	2.33					
August.....	97.75	39.1	2.50	100.61	39.3	2.56	64.09	37.7	1.70	76.43	38.6	1.98	112.86	38.0	2.97	95.24	40.7	2.34					
September.....	100.19	39.6	2.53	101.39	39.3	2.58	66.09	38.2	1.73	75.42	37.9	1.99	110.70	37.4	2.96	95.94	41.0	2.34					
October.....	99.04	39.3	2.52	99.71	39.1	2.55	65.57	37.9	1.73	75.20	37.6	2.00	112.35	37.7	2.98	95.94	41.0	2.34					
Industrial inorganic chemicals²						Alkalies and chlorine			Industrial organic chemicals²			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					
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										

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																		
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	89.98	41.0	2.18	87.33	41.0	2.13
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	2.10	98.33	40.3	2.44	108.12	40.8	2.65	89.65	40.2	2.23	87.40	40.1	2.18
May	92.75	39.3	2.36	84.85	40.6	2.09	99.31	40.7	2.44	109.47	41.0	2.66	95.57	42.1	2.27	93.91	42.3	2.22
June	95.65	40.7	2.35	86.11	41.2	2.09	100.21	40.9	2.45	109.06	41.0	2.67	95.91	41.7	2.30	93.63	41.8	2.24
July	95.36	39.9	2.39	86.71	40.9	2.12	100.21	40.9	2.45	109.47	41.0	2.67	94.58	41.3	2.29	91.88	41.2	2.23
August	98.16	40.9	2.40	85.41	40.1	2.13	104.16	42.0	2.48	113.21	42.4	2.67	94.76	41.2	2.30	92.29	41.2	2.24
September	99.29	41.2	2.41	85.63	40.2	2.13	105.00	42.0	2.50	114.90	42.4	2.71	94.76	41.2	2.30	92.29	41.2	2.24
October	99.77	41.4	2.41	85.84	40.3	2.13	101.93	41.1	2.48	110.83	42.2	2.69	94.48	40.9	2.31	92.03	40.9	2.25
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
October	77.98	41.7	1.87	72.14	41.7	1.73	78.32	45.8	1.71	72.07	46.2	1.66	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	86.45	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	90.32	44.0	2.03	86.40	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	40.1	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	72.68	43.2	1.68	81.10	43.6	1.86	74.63	43.9	1.70	90.29	43.2	2.09	86.18	39.9	2.16
April	81.83	42.4	1.93	73.62	43.5	1.69	81.78	43.5	1.88	77.44	44.0	1.76	88.17	42.8	2.06	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	72.61	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	73.44	40.8	1.80	84.24	43.2	1.95	80.28	42.7	1.88	88.27	43.7	2.02	85.54	39.6	2.16
August	80.26	41.8	1.92	72.92	41.2	1.77	83.18	43.1	1.93	78.57	42.7	1.84	88.71	43.7	2.03	86.98	39.9	2.18
September	80.64	42.0	1.92	75.54	42.2	1.79	81.91	43.8	1.87	75.52	43.2	1.74	90.82	44.3	2.05	86.98	39.9	2.18
October	79.90	41.4	1.93	74.52	42.1	1.77	82.70	46.2	1.79	78.05	47.3	1.65	91.49	44.2	2.07	87.20	40.0	2.18
Chemicals and allied products—Continued						Products of petroleum and coal						Rubber products						
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
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	2.33
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	87.86	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	71.04	38.4	1.85	98.57	40.9	2.41	113.16	41.0	2.76	117.26	41.0	2.86	99.46	41.1	2.42	91.89	39.1	2.35
August	71.81	38.4	1.87	101.09	41.6	2.43	110.29	40.4	2.73	113.08	40.1	2.82	100.85	41.5	2.43	96.80	40.5	2.39
September	73.12	39.1	1.87	100.60	41.4	2.43	112.33	40.7	2.76	116.00	40.7	2.85	101.02	40.9	2.47	97.51	40.8	2.39
October	74.82	39.8	1.88	100.61	40.9	2.46	109.87	40.1	2.74	112.92	39.9	2.83	99.47	40.6	2.45	97.51	40.8	2.39
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
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	77.90	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	78.34	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	75.46	39.9	1.92	79.87	38.4	2.08	56.83	36.2	1.57	75.65	38.4	1.97	72.58	38.4	1.89
April	95.67	36.1	2.65	75.46	39.3	1.92	79.87	38.4	2.08	56.83	36.2	1.57	74.65	37.7	1.98	69.19	37.0	1.87
May	99.48	37.4	2.66	75.85	39.3	1.93	80.29	38.6	2.08	55.42	35.3	1.57	75.82	38.1	1.99	70.87	37.3	1.90
June	103.63	38.1	2.72	77.20	40.0	1.93	83.77	39.7	2.11	57.46	36.6	1.57	78.98	39.1	2.02	73.73	38.2	1.93
July	106.59	38.9	2.74	75.25	39.4	1.9												

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															Transportation and public utilities				
Nondurable goods—Continued																		Transportation		
Leather and leather products—Continued																		Class I railroads ²		
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Footwear (except rubber)			Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods			Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods								
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		
1957: 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		
1957: 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		
1957: 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	38.5	1.69	54.67	37.7	1.45	49.32	36.0	1.37	99.01	41.6	2.38		
1958: 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		
1958: 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		
1958: 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		
1958: May	54.96	36.4	1.51	51.94	34.4	1.51	63.25	38.1	1.66	52.13	36.2	1.44	49.98	35.7	1.40	100.12	41.2	2.43		
1958: 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		
1958: July	56.85	37.9	1.50	55.80	37.2	1.50	66.08	39.1	1.69	53.42	37.1	1.44	50.26	35.9	1.40	103.28	42.5	2.43		
1958: August	55.35	36.9	1.50	55.57	36.8	1.51	66.07	39.8	1.66	55.30	38.4	1.44	50.40	36.0	1.40	100.94	41.2	2.45		
1958: September	54.45	36.3	1.50	54.93	35.9	1.53	66.57	40.1	1.66	54.96	37.9	1.45	49.62	35.7	1.39	103.39	42.2	2.45		
1958: October	54.39	36.5	1.49	55.08	36.0	1.53	64.94	39.6	1.64	58.15	40.1	1.45	50.87	36.6	1.39					
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					
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		
1957: 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		
1957: November	88.80	42.9	2.07	79.20	40.1	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		
1957: 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		
1958: February	88.83	42.5	2.09	76.78	38.2	2.01	63.16	36.3	1.74	101.76	41.2	2.47	86.10	41.0	2.10	98.81	41.0	2.41		
1958: 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		
1958: 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		
1958: 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		
1958: June	91.16	43.0	2.12	78.31	38.2	2.05	63.35	36.2	1.75	104.90	41.3	2.54	91.34	41.9	2.18	100.12	40.7	2.46		
1958: July	91.38	42.9	2.13	79.31	38.5	2.06	63.88	36.5	1.75	107.01	41.8	2.56	91.76	41.9	2.19	100.12	40.7	2.46		
1958: August	90.95	42.9	2.12	79.90	38.6	2.07	64.77	36.8	1.76	106.91	41.6	2.57	91.78	42.1	2.18	101.02	40.9	2.47		
1958: September	90.74	42.4	2.14	81.12	39.0	2.08	66.20	37.4	1.77	108.10	41.9	2.58	93.63	41.8	2.24	101.84	40.9	2.49		
1958: October	91.38	42.7	2.14	81.51	39.0	2.09	66.57	37.4	1.78	108.26	41.8	2.59	93.41	41.7	2.24	102.66	40.9	2.51		
Transportation and public utilities—Continued																				
Other public utilities—Continued						Wholesale and retail trade														
						Wholesale trade						Retail trade								
Electric light and power utilities			Gas utilities			Electric light and gas utilities combined						Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores					
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	2.10	62.45	38.1	1.64	44.85	34.5	1.30		
1957: 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		
1957: November	99.29	41.2	2.41	93.25	40.9	2.28	99.80	40.9	2.44	85.60	40.0	2.14	62.25	37.5	1.66	44.15	33.7	1.31		
1957: December	99.95	41.3	2.42	94.58	41.3	2.29	100.86	41.0	2.46	86.46	40.4	2.14	62.43	38.3	1.63	46.08	36.0	1.28		
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		
1958: 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		
1958: 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		
1958: 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		
1958: 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		
1958: 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		
1958: July	101.68	41.0	2.48	93.90	40.3	2.33	103.38	40.7	2.54	88.26	40.3	2.19	66.18	38.7	1.71	48.22	35.2	1.37		
1958: August	102.59	41.2	2.49	94.60	40.6	2.33	103.94	40.6	2.56	87.64	40.2	2.18	66.18	38.7	1.71	47.52	35.2	1.35		
1958: September	102.66	40.9	2.51	96.12	40.9	2.35	105.93	40.9	2.59	88.66	40.3	2.20	64.98	38.0	1.71	46.92	34.5	1.36		
1958: October	103.22	40.8	2.53	98.12	41.4	2.37	105.71	40.5	2.61	87.85	40.3	2.18	64.64	37.8	1.71	46.31	34.3	1.35		
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		
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		
1957: October	49.93	34.2	1.46	65.34	36.1	1.81	82.84	43.6	1.90	49.50	34.6	1.45	71.72	41.7	1.72	75.90	42.4	1.79		
1957: November	49.39	34.3	1.44	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		
1957: December	52.54	37.0	1.42	65.52	36.2	1.81	82.16	43.7	1.88	50.62	35.4	1.43	74.12	42.6	1.74	74.40	41.8	1.78		
1958: January	50.57	34.4	1.47	65.70	35.9	1.83	82.34	43.8	1.88	50.81	34.8	1.46	71.72	41.7	1.72	73.93	41.3	1.79		
1958: February	50.52	34.6	1.46	65.87	35.8	1.84	80.54	43.2	1.88	50.26	34.9	1.44	69.47	41.6	1.67	73.03	40.8	1.79		
1958: March	51.10	35.0	1.46	65.87	35.8	1.84	81.28	43.7	1.88	49.19	34.4	1.43	68.89	41.5	1.66	74.34	41.3	1.80		
1958: April	51.50	34.8	1.48	66.23	35.8	1.85	81.72	43.7	1.87	50.08	34.3	1.46	68.97	41.8	1.65	75.30	41.6	1.81		
1958: May	52.15	35.0	1.49	66.42	35.9	1.85	83.06	43.8	1.87	50.72	34.5	1.47								

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—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
	Finance, insurance, and real estate ²			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
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	65.93	106.21	83.00	45.60	40.0	1.14	45.26	39.7	1.14	51.07	38.4	1.33	97.10
August	65.80	107.55	83.49	44.91	40.1	1.12	44.80	39.3	1.14	49.48	37.2	1.33	97.67
September	65.98	108.04	83.19	45.09	39.9	1.13	44.80	39.3	1.14	51.34	38.6	1.33	100.62
October	66.56	111.87	83.18	45.77	39.8	1.15	44.92	39.4	1.14	52.93	39.5	1.34	102.75

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 A 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 dollars¹

Item	1958											1957			Annual average	
	Oct. ²	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1957	1956	
<i>Manufacturing</i>																
Gross average weekly earnings:																
Current dollars	84.96	85.39	\$84.35	\$83.50	\$83.10	\$82.04	\$80.81	\$81.45	\$80.64	\$81.66	\$82.74	\$82.92	\$82.56	\$82.39	\$79.99	
1947-49 dollars	68.68	69.03	68.19	67.39	67.18	66.38	65.43	66.06	65.83	66.77	68.04	68.19	68.18	68.54	68.84	
Net spendable average weekly earnings:																
Worker with no dependents:																
Current dollars	69.63	69.97	69.14	68.46	68.14	67.29	66.30	66.81	66.17	66.98	67.85	67.99	67.70	67.57	65.86	
1947-49 dollars	56.29	56.56	55.89	55.25	55.08	54.44	53.68	54.18	54.02	54.77	55.80	55.91	55.90	56.21	56.68	
Worker with 3 dependents:																
Current dollars	77.08	77.43	76.58	75.88	75.55	74.68	73.67	74.20	73.54	74.37	75.26	75.40	75.11	74.97	73.22	
1947-49 dollars	62.31	62.59	61.91	61.25	61.08	60.42	59.65	60.18	60.03	60.81	61.89	62.01	62.02	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 activities ¹

[1947-49=100]

Industry	1958											1957		Annual average	
	Nov. ²	Oct. ²	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1957	1956
Total.....	97.7	97.7	99.6	97.3	93.8	93.9	90.9	89.0	89.9	89.7	93.9	99.7	102.0	105.6	109.9
Mining.....	68.7	68.1	68.3	67.4	66.1	68.7	65.1	64.5	67.0	69.3	72.6	76.9	76.1	81.4	83.8
Contract construction.....	123.0	135.2	136.1	137.9	132.1	128.1	122.7	109.1	98.9	85.9	102.4	112.9	120.2	127.3	135.0
Manufacturing.....	96.0	94.3	96.5	93.5	90.2	90.6	88.1	87.8	90.2	91.5	94.1	99.3	101.1	104.1	108.1
Durable goods.....	100.3	95.9	98.6	94.0	92.0	93.7	91.3	91.6	94.4	95.7	99.5	105.7	108.3	112.9	117.3
Ordnance and accessories.....	314.9	296.2	305.0	293.5	295.1	300.9	297.9	303.9	298.2	294.4	302.2	305.5	304.3	339.4	378.8
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	75.9	79.9	79.8	77.4	73.6	76.7	70.3	66.2	65.6	65.4	66.4	70.1	72.9	76.6	88.1
Furniture and fixtures.....	106.0	106.6	105.1	100.7	91.9	92.1	88.7	89.0	92.7	93.7	95.1	101.9	103.1	103.9	107.7
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	99.6	97.7	101.9	99.3	95.6	94.9	91.0	88.9	89.2	89.2	93.0	98.9	102.8	104.5	109.6
Primary metal industries.....	89.0	86.2	86.3	81.9	80.6	81.1	77.1	77.2	81.0	82.7	87.8	94.3	97.0	105.4	110.6
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	106.1	103.1	107.0	101.3	97.3	98.3	94.6	94.8	98.0	99.8	105.1	111.8	115.3	115.9	116.6
Machinery (except electrical).....	87.7	86.2	86.9	83.2	84.3	86.7	87.5	89.9	92.9	93.7	97.1	100.7	101.1	111.0	116.5
Electrical machinery.....	121.6	116.1	120.0	113.6	109.0	110.6	109.1	110.9	114.3	116.7	120.9	127.2	131.0	134.0	138.5
Transportation equipment.....	119.8	98.1	108.7	103.2	105.0	107.7	107.1	108.3	113.5	116.5	122.9	133.4	135.5	139.6	138.5
Instruments and related products.....	109.0	107.7	106.5	102.0	100.2	101.9	101.3	104.0	105.4	106.8	109.5	112.9	114.9	117.5	121.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	97.9	100.7	98.9	93.6	88.0	90.9	88.3	88.6	90.1	89.7	89.4	95.6	103.0	101.2	105.9
Nondurable goods.....	90.9	92.4	94.0	92.8	88.0	87.0	84.3	83.3	85.2	86.6	87.8	91.7	92.4	93.7	97.0
Food and kindred products.....	84.8	90.3	98.1	97.0	89.2	84.7	78.7	75.4	74.7	75.5	77.8	83.6	86.4	86.4	90.6
Tobacco manufactures.....	76.9	90.4	95.8	84.1	68.3	69.1	67.1	66.1	68.4	74.5	81.2	86.0	81.5	80.8	86.4
Textile-mill products.....	73.2	72.8	71.8	70.6	67.5	68.0	65.3	64.5	66.8	68.0	68.1	72.5	72.7	74.7	80.6
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	99.6	100.9	101.2	101.1	94.1	92.4	91.3	90.5	94.0	98.2	96.7	98.7	100.4	102.0	104.1
Paper and allied products.....	111.6	111.7	112.2	110.3	105.5	106.4	104.0	104.5	105.8	105.9	108.2	112.0	112.7	113.9	116.4
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	109.4	110.2	110.0	108.5	106.6	107.6	107.3	108.4	109.5	108.7	109.5	113.5	112.2	112.4	112.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	100.7	100.6	99.2	97.2	95.7	97.2	98.6	100.0	100.0	99.6	101.5	104.1	104.4	106.2	108.3
Products of petroleum and coal.....	81.7	81.8	85.0	84.3	85.5	85.8	84.5	84.1	83.2	83.9	86.2	88.2	89.3	91.1	93.8
Rubber products.....	99.6	99.1	96.2	92.1	86.1	86.3	82.7	83.0	87.8	89.7	96.5	104.3	105.1	104.8	106.7
Leather and leather products.....	88.5	85.8	86.8	88.8	87.2	84.8	78.3	75.3	85.3	88.6	88.8	89.8	87.7	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 activities ¹

[1947-49=100]

Activity	1958											1957		Annual average	
	Nov. ²	Oct. ²	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1957	1956
Mining.....	-----	104.9	105.5	103.6	101.8	106.2	99.0	98.2	103.6	108.0	112.5	119.2	117.6	124.3	121.6
Contract construction.....	-----	230.5	232.9	232.8	223.1	213.3	205.1	183.2	166.3	145.5	172.8	188.9	200.2	207.1	207.7
Manufacturing.....	157.2	152.2	155.7	150.0	144.8	144.9	140.9	139.6	143.6	144.9	149.9	157.3	160.7	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
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
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	2.10	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	2.11	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	2.13	2.08	2.28	2.23	2.48	2.42	1.80	1.83	1.78	1.73	2.11	2.04	2.68	2.64	2.28	2.22
August	2.13	2.07	2.29	2.23	2.48	2.42	1.91	1.83	1.78	1.73	2.13	2.06	2.70	2.65	2.29	2.22
September	2.14	2.08	2.30	2.24	2.50	2.43	1.94	1.86	1.80	1.73	2.16	2.07	2.73	2.67	2.29	2.22
October ²	2.14	2.08	2.29	2.23	2.50	2.43	1.93	1.85	1.79	1.73	2.11	2.03	2.74	2.68	2.28	2.21
Durable goods—Continued																
Machinery (except electrical)																
Electrical machinery																
Transportation equipment																
Instruments and related products																
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries																
Total: Non-durable goods																
Food and kindred products																
Tobacco manufactures																
1956: Average	\$2.21	\$2.12	\$1.98	\$1.92	\$2.31	\$2.23	\$2.01	\$1.96	\$1.75	\$1.69	\$1.80	\$1.75	\$1.83	\$1.76	\$1.44	\$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
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	1.62
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	2.38	2.33	2.15	2.12	2.53	2.48	2.20	2.17	1.84	1.80	1.94	1.89	1.99	1.92	1.66	1.63
August	2.38	2.33	2.14	2.10	2.55	2.48	2.21	2.17	1.84	1.80	1.93	1.88	1.97	1.89	1.59	1.55
September	2.39	2.34	2.16	2.10	2.55	2.49	2.22	2.17	1.85	1.79	1.95	1.89	1.99	1.91	1.50	1.48
October ³	2.40	2.35	2.15	2.10	2.55	2.48	2.21	2.16	1.85	1.79	1.95	1.89	2.01	1.93	1.53	1.51
Non-durable goods—Continued																
Textile-mill products																
Apparel and other finished textile products																
Paper and allied products																
Printing, publishing, and allied industries ⁴																
Chemicals and allied products																
Products of petroleum and coal																
Rubber products																
Leather and leather products																
1956: Average	\$1.45	\$1.40	\$1.45	\$1.43	\$1.94	\$1.84	\$2.42	-----	\$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
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	1.50	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.12	2.03	2.59	-----	2.33	2.28	2.76	2.70	2.35	2.28	1.55	1.53
August	1.51	1.46	1.52	1.49	2.13	2.03	2.60	-----	2.34	2.28	2.73	2.67	2.39	2.30	1.56	1.54
September	1.51	1.47	1.53	1.50	2.14	2.03	2.62	-----	2.34	2.28	2.76	2.70	2.39	2.31	1.58	1.56
October ³	1.52	1.47	1.53	1.50	2.14	2.03	2.62	-----	2.34	2.27	2.74	2.69	2.39	2.30	1.58	1.55

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 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 non-durable-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
	Durable goods															
Total manufacturing	Total: Durable goods		Ordnance and accessories		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		Furniture and fixtures		Stone, clay, and glass products		Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products			
	1956: Average.....	40.4	2.8	41.1	3.0	41.8	2.9	40.3	3.3	40.8	2.8	41.1	3.6	40.9	2.8	41.2
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
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	36.9	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.....	39.2	1.9	39.4	1.8	40.7	1.9	39.3	2.7	38.9	1.9	40.0	3.0	38.4	1.3	40.0	2.0
August.....	39.6	2.3	39.8	2.1	40.6	2.1	40.7	3.5	40.5	2.6	40.8	3.2	38.5	1.4	40.4	2.5
September.....	39.9	2.4	40.2	2.3	41.2	2.4	41.3	3.7	41.0	3.0	41.1	3.4	39.1	1.7	41.0	2.6
October ³	39.7	2.4	40.0	2.3	41.1	2.3	41.1	3.7	41.1	3.0	41.0	3.4	38.9	1.5	40.8	2.6
Durable goods—Continued																
Machinery (except electrical)	Electrical machinery		Transportation equipment		Instruments and related products		Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		Total: Non-durable goods		Food and kindred products		Tobacco manufactures			
	1956: Average.....	42.2	3.7	40.8	2.6	40.9	2.9	40.8	2.3	40.3	2.6	39.5	2.5	41.0	3.3	38.9
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
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	38.0	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.....	39.4	1.5	39.3	1.3	39.6	1.5	39.7	1.3	39.2	1.7	39.0	2.2	41.2	3.2	39.6	1.7
August.....	39.4	1.5	39.7	1.6	40.0	2.1	39.8	1.5	39.5	2.1	39.4	2.4	41.4	3.2	39.6	1.6
September.....	40.0	1.8	40.4	2.2	39.6	2.0	40.3	1.8	40.1	2.4	39.5	2.6	41.6	3.5	40.1	1.3
October ³	39.7	1.8	39.9	2.0	39.4	2.1	40.4	1.8	40.2	2.5	39.3	2.5	40.7	3.3	39.1	1.0
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
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
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.....	38.6	2.0	35.6	1.0	41.9	3.9	37.6	2.2	40.8	2.0	41.0	1.9	39.1	2.2	37.4	1.0
August.....	39.2	2.3	36.4	1.3	42.5	4.4	37.9	2.6	40.7	2.1	40.4	1.7	40.5	3.0	37.3	1.2
September.....	39.7	2.5	36.1	1.3	42.7	4.5	38.0	2.7	41.0	2.2	40.7	1.8	40.8	3.0	36.7	1.2
October ³	40.0	2.7	36.0	1.3	42.6	4.5	37.8	2.6	41.0	2.3	40.1	1.5	40.8	3.1	37.0	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 1956.

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

Year and month	[1947-49=100]								
	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	126.1	113.8	106.8	120.0
December.....	114.3	110.4	119.7	104.3	127.3	126.3	113.6	106.6	119.9
1955: January.....	114.3	110.6	119.6	103.3	127.6	126.5	113.7	106.9	119.9
February.....	114.3	110.8	119.6	103.4	127.4	126.8	113.5	106.4	119.8
March.....	114.3	110.8	119.6	103.2	127.3	127.0	113.5	106.6	119.8
April.....	114.2	111.2	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.....	109.5	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	138.7	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
September.....	123.7	120.3	127.9	107.1	141.3	146.1	128.7	116.6	127.1
October.....	123.7	119.7	127.9	107.3	142.7	146.7	128.8	116.6	127.2
November.....	123.9	119.4	128.0	107.7	144.5	147.0	129.1	117.0	127.3

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	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1957	1956
Food ²	119.4	119.7	120.3	120.7	121.7	121.6	121.6	121.6	120.8	118.7	118.2	116.1	116.0	115.4	111.7
Food at home.....	117.6	118.0	118.7	119.2	120.5	120.4	120.5	119.6	117.2	116.7	114.3	114.1	113.8	110.2	110.2
Cereals and bakery products.....	134.0	133.9	133.5	132.9	132.9	132.9	132.8	132.7	132.7	132.6	131.8	131.6	131.6	130.5	125.6
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	113.5	114.6	115.8	117.7	119.2	118.3	116.6	115.9	114.4	112.0	110.2	105.0	104.6	105.2	97.1
Dairy products.....	114.5	114.5	114.1	113.0	112.4	111.7	111.8	112.5	114.1	114.5	114.6	114.6	114.5	111.8	108.7
Fruits and vegetables.....	121.1	121.0	120.7	124.9	131.9	134.3	137.4	136.6	130.7	124.4	121.9	113.9	114.6	118.6	119.0
Other foods at home ³	112.6	113.2	115.2	112.8	111.8	110.9	111.5	112.4	113.8	111.3	113.1	114.9	115.6	112.9	112.8
Housing ⁴	128.0	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.7	127.8	127.8	127.7	127.5	127.3	127.1	127.0	126.8	125.6	121.7
Rent.....	138.4	138.3	138.2	138.1	137.8	137.7	137.5	137.3	137.1	137.0	136.8	136.7	136.3	135.2	132.7
Gas and electricity.....	118.1	118.1	118.0	117.5	117.0	116.9	116.5	116.0	115.9	115.9	115.7	114.3	114.3	113.0	111.8
Solid fuels and fuel oil.....	135.8	135.6	135.2	133.6	132.3	131.7	131.6	134.2	136.7	137.2	138.4	138.3	138.0	137.4	130.7
Housefurnishings.....	103.5	103.4	103.6	103.3	104.0	104.1	104.0	104.0	103.9	104.9	104.2	104.9	104.5	104.6	103.0
Household operation.....	132.6	132.4	132.2	132.1	131.2	131.1	130.9	130.9	130.7	129.9	129.7	129.6	129.4	127.5	122.9
Apparel.....	107.7	107.3	107.1	106.6	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.8	106.8	106.8	106.9	107.6	107.9	106.9	105.5
Men's and boys' ⁵	108.5	107.9	108.3	108.3	108.5	108.8	108.9	109.1	108.9	109.0	109.0	109.5	109.4	109.0	107.4
Women's and girls' ⁵	100.6	100.2	99.6	98.5	98.6	98.5	98.4	98.2	98.8	98.6	98.8	100.1	100.8	99.2	98.7
Footwear.....	130.3	130.1	130.1	130.0	129.7	129.8	129.7	129.8	129.5	129.5	129.3	129.1	129.0	127.9	123.9
Other apparel ⁶	92.3	91.8	92.0	91.9	92.0	91.9	92.1	91.9	91.9	92.0	91.9	92.3	92.6	92.1	91.4
Transportation.....	144.5	142.7	141.3	141.0	140.3	138.9	138.7	138.3	138.7	138.5	138.7	138.9	140.0	136.0	123.7
Private.....	133.6	131.8	130.4	130.1	129.3	128.0	128.0	127.6	128.0	127.9	128.4	128.6	129.7	125.8	118.8
Public.....	191.1	190.4	189.8	189.5	189.5	187.7	186.1	186.1	185.9	185.4	182.4	182.4	182.8	178.8	172.2

¹ See footnote 1, table D-1.² In addition to subgroups shown here, total food includes restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home.³ Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic), and other miscellaneous foods.⁴ In addition to subgroups shown here, total housing includes the purchase price of homes and other homeowner costs.⁵ Includes yard goods, diapers, and miscellaneous items.

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

TABLE D-3. Consumer Price 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: Average.....	95.1	95.6	96.3	95.7	94.9	95.7	94.5	94.7
1948: Average.....	101.9	103.1	103.2	102.9	101.8	103.1	100.4	100.1
1949: Average.....	103.0	101.3	100.6	101.5	103.3	101.1	105.1	105.2
1950: Average.....	104.2	102.0	101.2	101.3	104.4	100.9	108.5	108.1
1951: Average.....	110.8	110.5	110.3	108.9	112.4	108.5	114.1	114.6
1952: Average.....	113.5	112.7	111.7	109.8	113.8	109.1	119.3	120.1
1953: Average.....	115.7	113.1	111.3	110.0	112.6	110.1	124.2	124.6
1954: Average.....	116.4	113.0	110.2	108.6	108.3	110.6	127.5	127.7
1955: Average.....	116.7	112.4	109.0	107.5	105.1	110.6	129.8	130.1
1956: Average.....	118.8	114.0	110.1	108.9	105.1	113.0	132.6	133.0
1957: Average.....	122.8	117.8	113.6	112.3	108.8	116.1	137.7	138.6
1957: 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
September.....	125.8	121.5	116.4	113.5	110.3	117.2	143.0	144.4
October.....	126.0	121.5	116.4	113.9	111.2	117.2	143.1	144.5
November.....	126.5	121.7	116.6	114.5	112.8	117.1	143.4	144.8

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1.² Includes household appliances, furniture and bedding, floor coverings, dinnerware, automobiles, tires, radio and television sets, durable toys, sporting goods, and from 1953 forward, water heaters, kitchen sinks, sink faucets, and porch flooring.³ Includes solid fuels, fuel oil, textile housefurnishings, household paper, electric light bulbs, laundry soap and detergents, apparel (except shoe repairs), gasoline, motor oil, prescriptions and drugs, toilet goods, nondurable toys, newspapers, cigarettes, cigars, beer, whiskey, and from 1953 forward, house paint and paint brush.⁴ Includes rent, gas, electricity, dry cleaning, laundry service, domestic service, telephone, water, postage, shoe repairs, auto repairs, auto insurance,

auto registration, transit fares, railroad fares, professional medical services, hospital services, group hospitalization, barber and beauty shop services, television repairs, motion picture admissions, and from 1953 forward, home purchase, real estate taxes, mortgage interest, property insurance, repainting garage, repainting rooms, resinsing 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, Nov. 1958	Indexes (1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)														Annual average	
		1958												1957		1957	1956
		Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec. ³	Nov.	1957	1956	
Cereals and bakery products: Unit	Cents																
Flour, wheat.....5 lb.	54.8	113.6	113.4	113.6	114.0	114.6	114.9	115.4	115.4	115.1	114.7	114.4	113.7	113.8	113.4	110.7	110.7
Biscuit mix ⁴20 oz.	26.8	95.9	95.9	95.9	95.7	95.8	95.8	96.0	95.9	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	95.9	95.8	95.4	95.4
Corn meal.....lb.	12.9	116.1	116.6	116.6	116.3	115.7	115.6	155.5	115.4	115.3	115.2	114.1	114.1	114.1	113.3	111.0	111.0
Rice.....lb.	18.5	97.7	97.7	98.0	98.1	97.6	97.5	96.8	96.3	95.9	95.8	95.3	95.3	95.2	93.5	92.8	92.8
Rolled oats.....18 oz.	20.4	138.4	138.3	138.0	138.0	138.0	138.0	137.9	137.9	137.7	137.5	137.2	137.2	136.7	134.9	119.1	119.1
Corn flakes.....12 oz.	25.6	150.9	150.5	150.2	150.0	149.7	149.7	149.4	149.0	148.5	147.6	146.5	143.0	138.5	136.1	128.9	128.9
Bread.....lb.	19.6	147.2	147.1	146.1	144.6	144.5	144.4	144.0	143.8	143.7	143.7	143.7	142.7	142.5	141.0	134.7	134.7
Soda crackers ⁴lb.	29.2	113.8	113.8	114.0	113.6	113.8	113.6	113.7	113.6	113.4	113.6	113.3	113.4	113.4	112.4	107.3	107.3
Vanilla cookies.....7 oz.	24.5	126.6	126.6	126.6	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.7	126.8	127.7	127.6	128.1	127.9	127.9	127.3	124.0	124.0
Meats, poultry, and fish:																	
Meats:																	
Beef and veal.....lb.	104.9	120.5	120.2	119.5	119.8	122.3	122.6	121.7	121.5	117.9	114.8	112.8	107.7	105.6	102.8	95.7	95.7
Round steak.....lb.	62.6	126.9	126.4	125.4	125.8	128.5	128.8	128.4	128.4	125.2	122.7	122.1	117.8	116.3	113.7	107.1	107.1
Chuck roast.....lb.	81.1	113.1	112.9	112.6	113.0	117.4	118.2	116.9	118.5	115.4	110.2	106.6	102.1	98.5	95.0	87.2	87.2
Rib roast.....lb.	54.4	121.6	121.3	122.2	122.4	124.3	124.5	124.5	123.9	121.5	120.4	120.6	114.9	112.9	111.0	104.7	104.7
Hamburger.....lb.	54.4	112.0	111.7	110.8	110.9	112.6	112.3	110.9	109.1	103.3	100.7	98.3	91.8	90.1	86.6	79.3	79.3
Veal cutlets.....lb.	135.3	146.2	146.0	145.9	145.1	144.7	145.3	144.3	143.1	142.4	140.4	135.9	130.4	128.7	127.9	120.8	120.8
Pork:																	
Pork chops, center cut.....lb.	90.7	110.2	113.7	116.8	120.3	120.7	118.3	115.0	114.7	112.6	111.3	110.1	105.2	103.7	107.3	93.1	93.1
Bacon, sliced.....lb.	73.9	124.8	126.9	128.6	130.1	132.2	131.8	125.4	125.3	123.0	121.7	120.8	117.1	117.3	119.1	107.6	107.6
Ham, whole.....lb.	66.4	101.6	102.0	102.8	106.7	107.1	106.1	104.7	105.5	102.3	102.1	99.0	94.7	97.4	92.4	92.4	92.4
Lamb, leg.....lb.	77.6	112.6	112.4	111.9	111.6	113.1	112.6	111.8	113.4	112.4	113.2	110.5	105.1	104.3	103.5	99.8	99.8
Other meats:																	
Frankfurters ⁴lb.	65.8	107.9	108.4	108.7	110.1	109.6	108.6	106.5	105.2	102.9	100.2	99.0	97.3	97.2	93.1	85.4	85.4
Luncheon meat ⁴ , 12-oz. can.....lb.	53.1	109.7	108.7	106.7	105.1	104.2	103.4	101.6	99.7	98.4	98.1	97.7	96.8	96.2	93.1	84.4	84.4
Poultry, frying chickens:																	
Ready-to-cook.....lb.	43.0	71.7	71.6	74.1	77.6	81.5	81.9	81.7	80.1	83.5	98.9	97.0	77.0	74.2	73.1	78.4	80.4
Fish:																	
Fish, fresh or frozen.....lb.	46.3	119.6	119.0	118.2	117.8	117.6	117.1	117.6	117.6	117.1	115.4	113.8	112.2	111.4	109.9	108.5	108.5
Ocean perch fillet, frozen.....lb.	57.8	123.1	122.0	121.1	120.1	119.9	119.4	120.4	120.4	119.7	116.6	113.9	111.5	110.1	107.6	105.5	105.5
Haddock, fillet, frozen.....lb.	61.8	128.4	129.0	129.8	131.7	131.5	131.3	131.3	131.2	131.1	131.0	130.8	130.8	130.7	130.1	125.5	125.5
Salmon, pink.....16-oz. can.....lb.	33.7	98.2	98.0	96.6	96.2	95.9	95.3	95.2	95.3	95.0	94.9	94.4	93.7	93.4	93.3	94.6	94.6
Tuna fish, chunk ⁴6-6 3/4-oz. can.....lb.	33.7	98.2	98.0	96.6	96.2	95.9	95.3	95.2	95.3	95.0	94.9	94.4	93.7	93.4	93.3	94.6	94.6
Dairy products:																	
Milk, fresh, grocery.....lb.	121.7	121.2	120.7	119.1	118.2	117.0	117.1	118.3	120.5	121.2	121.5	121.9	121.8	117.6	113.6	113.6	113.6
Homogenized, with vitamin D added.....qt.	24.2	126.1	126.0	125.4	123.9	122.6	121.6	121.7	122.4	125.2	125.8	126.0	126.2	126.1	122.1	118.4	118.4
Milk, fresh, delivered.....qt.	25.5	126.1	126.0	125.4	123.9	122.6	121.6	121.7	122.4	125.2	125.8	126.0	126.2	126.1	122.1	118.4	118.4
Homogenized, with vitamin D added.....qt.	25.5	126.1	126.0	125.4	123.9	122.6	121.6	121.7	122.4	125.2	125.8	126.0	126.2	126.1	122.1	118.4	118.4
Ice cream ⁴pt.	29.7	98.3	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.0	98.3	98.3	98.4	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.1	97.8	97.4	95.5	95.5
Butter.....lb.	74.4	94.2	94.6	94.4	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.1	93.5	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.9	94.0	91.3	91.3
Cheese, American process.....lb.	57.9	109.2	109.3	109.1	109.2	109.4	109.5	109.5	109.9	110.0	109.8	109.9	109.6	109.5	109.3	108.4	108.4
Milk evaporated.....1 1/4-oz. can.....lb.	15.1	111.1	111.3	111.2	111.1	111.2	111.1	110.9	111.1	110.8	110.5	110.1	109.0	108.4	107.2	103.4	103.4
All fruits and vegetables:																	
Frozen fruits and vegetables ⁴:																	
Strawberries ⁴10 oz.	26.4	81.9	81.1	81.3	81.9	82.0	82.4	82.6	82.5	82.6	81.9	80.3	79.4	79.4	82.1	91.2	91.2
Orange juice concentrate ⁴ , 6 oz.	28.0	157.9	157.5	157.7	156.8	155.2	152.2	143.2	141.5	134.8	129.4	123.4	99.2	99.4	99.4	107.0	107.0
Peas, green ⁴10 oz.	19.9	102.2	101.9	101.3	100.6	100.2	99.8	99.5	99.5	99.7	100.4	100.5	99.8	100.3	100.9	107.5	107.5
Beans, green ⁴9 oz.	23.1	105.7	105.6	106.6	106.4	106.3	106.4	106.6	106.4	105.2	103.1	102.6	101.9	101.6	99.2	96.9	96.9
Fresh fruits and vegetables:																	
Apples.....lb.	11.7	120.3	120.5	120.5	127.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	193.3	157.7	133.3	121.8	117.6	114.1	110.9	104.6	140.8	128.9
Bananas.....lb.	18.4	114.2	113.3	106.1	118.3	103.2	104.2	103.8	98.3	104.8	106.9	104.9	99.3	109.7	107.7	104.4	104.4
Oranges.....doz.	82.6	179.2	189.5	189.3	174.2	173.8	165.4	160.9	169.0	147.7	142.2	137.3	124.6	135.2	126.7	126.7	126.7
Lemons.....lb.	18.5	100.5	99.3	97.6	96.6	97.1	98.9	102.9	101.8	102.6	101.8	104.2	105.3	104.9	103.0	101.9	101.9
Grapefruit ⁸each	13.9	138.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	149.3	130.5	118.2	116.4	122.4	110.0	113.4	101.3	104.0	104.0
Peaches ⁸lb.	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	92.6	89.5	104.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	121.9	121.9
Strawberries ⁸lb.	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	76.7	95.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	140.9	140.9
Grapes, seedless ⁸lb.	(⁵)	(⁵)	94.9	79.9	85.5	110.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	80.7	80.7
Watermelons ⁸lb.	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	54.9	69.6	101.6	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	87.5	87.5
Potatoes.....10 lb.	60.4	95.3	93.3	98.7	111.7	127.4	128.7	144.1	155.9	138.4	115.7	112.6	109.3	107.1	107.9	127.9	127.9
Sweet potatoes.....lb.	12.9	114.0	111.5	122.7	166.6	165.2	159.5	158.4	152.9	147.6	138.3	134.2	120.3	109.2	131.0	114.8	114.8
Onions.....lb.	9.1	107.4	105.5	106.4	111.2	119.9	123.0	132.9	159.7	128.7	105.5	101.2	98.9	97.0	111.9	112.4	112.4
Carrots.....lb.	13.7	108.4	110.1	114.8	119.7	118.0	113.9	108.4	106.2	119.3	123.7	135.2	132.7	131.6	117.1	108.1	108.1
Lettuce.....head	16.3	114.2	126.8	110.9	103.2	111.6	106.4	145.8	135.5	140.7	113.0	118.3	104.7	128.7	121.9	114.4	114.4
Celery ⁸lb.	14.																

TABLE D-4. Consumer Price Index¹—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods—Continued

Commodity	Average ² price, Nov. 1958	Indexes (1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)														Annual average	
		1958											1957		1957	1956	
		Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec. ³	Nov.	1957	1956	
Other foods at home:																	
Partially prepared foods: <i>Unit Cents</i>																	
Soup, tomato 4.....11-oz. can...	12.4	99.1	99.3	99.3	99.9	100.5	100.3	100.4	100.3	100.1	100.0	99.1	98.5	98.3	99.0	98.3	
Beans with pork 4.....16-oz. can...	15.2	107.1	107.3	106.7	106.5	106.5	106.4	106.7	106.6	106.3	105.9	104.9	104.6	104.4	103.9	103.0	
Condiments and sauces:																	
Pickles, sweet 4.....7½ oz...	27.0	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.9	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.6	100.8	100.4	100.1	99.8	100.7	100.0	98.8	
Catsup, tomato 4.....14 oz...	22.4	98.8	98.7	97.9	97.2	96.9	96.4	96.1	96.4	96.3	97.4	98.2	97.4	96.9	99.2	101.6	
Beverages:																	
Coffee.....(15) 157.8	174.1	174.7	178.2	179.9	180.9	181.2	182.5	183.4	184.7	184.8	183.8	183.9	173.9	174.2	187.4	192.0	
Tea bags 4.....package of 16.....	24.0	124.4	124.7	124.5	124.4	124.5	124.3	124.2	124.2	124.2	124.0	123.8	123.2	122.7	122.9	121.2	
Cola drink 4.....carton, 36 oz...	28.1	124.4	123.8	123.8	123.1	121.9	121.7	120.7	120.8	120.7	120.3	120.4	120.2	120.1	118.1	113.0	
Fats and oils:																	
Shortening, hydrogenated 3-lb. can...	92.8	82.2	88.1	88.2	89.2	89.9	89.9	90.9	91.0	90.5	90.1	91.5	91.3	90.9	93.1	90.5	
Margarine, colored.....lb.	29.0	76.0	76.1	76.3	76.2	76.5	77.3	77.7	78.0	78.0	77.7	78.1	78.0	77.7	78.5	75.6	
Lard.....lb.	22.9	84.3	84.7	85.2	84.4	83.3	83.1	82.7	82.6	82.6	82.0	82.6	83.2	84.1	83.8	73.1	
Salad dressing.....pt.	37.9	100.8	100.8	100.7	100.9	100.7	100.8	101.0	100.6	101.0	100.8	100.7	99.7	99.9	99.2	94.3	
Peanut butter 4.....lb.	56.7	115.7	115.7	115.9	115.4	113.7	112.5	111.5	111.0	110.9	110.5	110.2	110.2	110.2	109.8	110.0	
Sugar and sweets:																	
Sugar.....5 lbs.	56.9	118.3	118.4	118.3	118.4	118.1	117.6	116.2	115.9	115.6	115.6	115.8	115.6	115.5	114.6	109.8	
Corn syrup 4.....24 oz.	26.2	111.9	111.5	111.3	110.9	110.7	110.5	110.2	109.7	108.7	107.9	107.3	106.9	106.6	106.0	101.5	
Grape jelly 4.....12 oz.	27.8	116.4	116.8	116.4	116.3	116.2	115.9	115.7	115.9	115.9	115.3	115.4	115.0	115.0	114.5	111.4	
Chocolate bar 4.....1 oz.	5.2	114.2	114.4	114.3	114.2	114.2	113.8	113.2	109.6	100.7	100.4	100.5	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.0	
Eggs, grade A, large.....doz.	62.7	89.9	91.4	98.5	87.2	82.5	78.9	81.1	84.5	90.6	81.4	87.6	95.5	98.1	82.2	86.3	
Miscellaneous foods:																	
Gelatin, flavored 4.....3-4 oz...	9.0	104.7	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.6	104.3	104.1	104.0	104.1	103.8	103.6	103.9	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, 86.8 cents. Price of 1-lb. bag, 68.9 cents (priced only in chain stores and large supermarkets).

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

TABLE D-5. Consumer Price Index¹—All items indexes, by city

[1947-49=100]

City	1958											1957		Annual average	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1957	1956
United States city average ²	123.9	123.7	123.7	123.7	123.9	123.7	123.6	123.5	123.3	122.5	122.3	121.6	121.6	120.2	116.2
Atlanta, Ga.....	(3)	(3)	124.6	(3)	(3)	124.9	(3)	(3)	124.9	(3)	(3)	122.4	(3)	121.4	118.1
Baltimore, Md.....	(3)	(3)	124.8	(3)	(3)	124.8	(3)	(3)	124.1	(3)	(3)	122.1	(3)	121.0	116.9
Boston, Mass.....	(3)	125.4	(3)	(3)	125.4	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	123.4	(3)	(3)	121.2	117.1
Chicago, Ill.....	127.4	127.3	127.4	126.9	127.6	127.5	127.0	127.0	126.8	126.2	126.1	125.6	125.6	123.3	119.5
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	(3)	(3)	122.5	(3)	(3)	122.7	(3)	(3)	122.3	(3)	(3)	120.8	(3)	119.6	116.0
Cleveland, Ohio.....	124.5	(3)	(3)	125.1	(3)	(3)	125.0	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	123.3	122.1
Detroit, Mich.....	123.4	123.3	123.8	123.7	124.3	124.2	124.3	124.4	124.2	123.7	123.7	123.3	123.5	122.2	118.7
Houston, Tex.....	124.2	(3)	(3)	124.0	(3)	(3)	123.7	(3)	(3)	122.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	122.4	121.5
Kansas City, Mo.....	(3)	124.9	(3)	(3)	124.8	(3)	(3)	123.7	(3)	(3)	122.4	(3)	(3)	121.1	117.5
Los Angeles, Calif.....	126.1	125.6	125.6	125.2	125.4	125.1	125.2	125.6	125.0	124.1	123.7	122.9	122.9	121.2	117.4
Minneapolis, Minn.....	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	124.9	(3)	(3)	124.1	(3)	(3)	123.2	(3)	(3)	121.1	117.0
New York, N. Y.....	121.7	121.5	121.4	121.1	121.1	121.0	121.1	121.2	121.2	120.3	120.0	118.7	118.6	117.6	113.9
Philadelphia, Pa.....	123.5	123.3	123.4	123.4	123.3	123.0	122.9	122.9	123.1	122.3	122.2	122.1	122.1	120.8	117.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	124.7	(3)	(3)	123.8	(3)	(3)	122.6	(3)	(3)	120.2	116.5
Portland, Oreg.....	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	124.7	(3)	(3)	125.0	(3)	(3)	123.3	(3)	(3)	121.7	118.0
St. Louis, Mo.....	(3)	(3)	125.3	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	122.5	(3)	121.2	117.2
San Francisco, Calif.....	(3)	(3)	128.4	(3)	(3)	128.0	(3)	(3)	126.7	(3)	(3)	124.8	(3)	123.1	118.4
Scranton, Pa.....	120.7	(3)	(3)	120.4	(3)	(3)	120.7	(3)	(3)	119.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	117.8	116.9
Seattle, Wash.....	126.0	(3)	(3)	126.3	(3)	(3)	126.1	(3)	(3)	125.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	123.1	118.1
Washington, D. C.....	121.5	(3)	(3)	121.2	(3)	(3)	121.3	(3)	(3)	120.3	(3)	(3)	119.4	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 Index¹—Food and its subgroups, by city
[1947-49=100]

City	Total food ²			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	Nov. 1958	Oct. 1958	Nov. 1957	Nov. 1958	Oct. 1958	Nov. 1957	Nov. 1958	Oct. 1958	Nov. 1957	Nov. 1958	Oct. 1958	Nov. 1957
United States city average ³	119.4	119.7	116.0	117.6	118.0	114.1	134.0	133.9	131.6	113.5	114.6	104.6
Atlanta, Ga.....	116.5	117.6	113.2	115.7	116.9	111.7	125.5	125.9	124.7	116.4	117.2	106.3
Baltimore, Md.....	119.5	120.2	117.1	116.6	117.4	113.7	128.4	128.4	127.3	112.9	114.6	105.4
Boston, Mass.....	119.2	119.9	115.8	116.7	117.9	113.6	132.5	132.4	130.6	114.7	115.5	103.6
Chicago, Ill.....	116.3	116.7	114.1	113.9	114.3	111.7	123.4	123.6	124.5	105.9	106.9	98.7
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	120.3	121.9	117.3	118.1	119.8	115.6	131.9	131.9	131.8	113.0	116.4	105.2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	116.1	116.1	113.7	113.9	113.8	111.6	129.0	129.5	129.1	108.5	109.0	100.5
Detroit, Mich.....	119.6	119.3	117.1	117.5	117.3	115.0	125.2	125.3	125.2	110.5	110.9	101.2
Houston, Tex.....	116.5	116.8	112.6	114.9	115.1	110.2	126.2	125.8	121.0	109.9	110.9	98.9
Kansas City, Mo.....	113.5	113.6	112.3	111.6	111.5	110.0	127.5	127.6	126.7	109.1	109.7	101.5
Los Angeles, Calif.....	124.3	123.0	118.8	120.4	119.3	115.2	145.9	145.8	140.1	112.1	112.5	106.9
Minneapolis, Minn.....	117.7	117.8	115.0	116.0	116.1	113.6	134.5	134.4	130.1	107.9	109.0	99.6
New York, N. Y.....	121.0	121.1	116.0	119.0	119.4	113.7	142.4	142.5	135.9	114.9	115.9	105.6
Philadelphia, Pa.....	122.3	122.9	119.0	120.0	120.7	116.6	139.0	138.5	132.9	114.7	113.6	107.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	120.6	121.6	116.8	119.4	120.4	115.1	133.1	132.7	129.5	131.1	114.1	104.0
Portland, Oreg.....	120.8	120.5	116.8	119.4	119.2	115.2	140.2	140.2	135.4	117.7	118.3	106.4
St. Louis, Mo.....	120.2	120.5	116.2	115.8	116.2	112.5	124.8	124.7	124.1	110.4	110.6	99.8
San Francisco, Calif.....	123.8	122.9	118.5	122.4	121.3	116.6	147.2	147.1	140.7	117.0	116.6	107.3
Scranton, Pa.....	117.1	117.5	112.2	116.8	117.2	111.5	135.5	135.5	131.3	115.2	115.6	102.9
Seattle, Wash.....	120.8	120.8	116.4	119.7	119.6	115.3	147.0	146.9	140.9	114.4	115.9	104.4
Washington, D. C.....	119.8	121.1	116.8	117.7	119.4	114.2	132.3	132.3	129.6	113.0	113.5	103.5

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home ⁴		
	Nov. 1958	Oct. 1958	Nov. 1957	Nov. 1958	Oct. 1958	Nov. 1957	Nov. 1958	Oct. 1958	Nov. 1957
United States city average ³	114.5	114.5	114.5	121.1	121.0	114.6	112.6	113.2	115.6
Atlanta, Ga.....	113.7	116.2	111.1	123.0	124.8	114.5	105.5	106.2	108.3
Baltimore, Md.....	117.5	117.5	114.8	116.2	118.0	112.5	113.0	112.8	115.5
Boston, Mass.....	115.2	115.3	120.6	118.3	122.1	112.1	106.7	107.9	109.9
Chicago, Ill.....	112.7	112.7	112.7	119.1	119.9	116.1	118.5	118.5	121.5
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	116.2	116.2	117.6	122.5	124.2	115.8	115.7	117.1	119.7
Cleveland, Ohio.....	110.2	110.5	110.2	112.6	111.1	110.7	115.4	115.1	118.3
Detroit, Mich.....	111.9	112.1	111.9	128.7	125.8	125.9	113.5	113.9	117.2
Houston, Tex.....	111.7	112.7	112.4	122.0	121.7	113.8	110.8	110.3	113.4
Kansas City, Mo.....	108.0	108.0	111.4	112.0	110.7	110.1	106.5	106.2	109.1
Los Angeles, Calif.....	110.7	110.8	109.9	132.9	126.4	114.8	113.4	113.3	115.1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	104.9	105.0	107.8	124.5	123.1	121.2	120.2	120.2	123.6
New York, N. Y.....	119.2	117.8	117.4	118.1	118.3	107.6	112.0	113.3	115.0
Philadelphia, Pa.....	121.4	121.7	119.9	121.3	126.1	116.9	111.5	112.4	114.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	117.1	117.2	114.2	118.8	122.6	112.2	122.2	122.7	125.2
Portland, Oreg.....	117.3	117.6	117.3	118.2	114.1	111.0	112.9	114.1	116.0
St. Louis, Mo.....	105.4	105.9	105.6	125.0	124.9	121.0	118.7	120.0	122.4
San Francisco, Calif.....	116.7	116.4	116.6	133.2	127.3	118.6	111.9	112.8	113.9
Scranton, Pa.....	113.2	113.3	113.4	114.1	115.7	104.0	110.1	110.5	113.0
Seattle, Wash.....	115.5	115.5	118.5	126.0	121.3	116.9	110.0	111.0	111.3
Washington, D. C.....	118.4	119.0	119.3	114.9	122.8	109.7	114.7	115.1	117.0

¹ See footnote 1, table D-1.

² See footnote 2, table D-2.

³ Average of 46 cities.

⁴ See footnotes, 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: A 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: A 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: A 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: A 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: A 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: A 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: A average	110.1	97.0	104.6	114.0	87.3	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: A average	110.3	97.6	105.3	114.5	85.2	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: A average	110.7	89.6	101.7	117.0	85.3	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: A 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: A 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	135.4	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	135.2	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	135.3	128.0	97.2
August.....	119.1	93.2	111.3	126.1	93.3	100.5	113.7	110.0	144.4	118.6	131.0	150.8	149.5	123.0	135.2	128.0	95.6
September..	119.1	93.1	111.1	126.2	93.3	100.2	114.1	109.9	145.2	120.4	131.7	151.3	149.4	123.0	136.7	128.0	92.5
October.....	119.0	92.3	110.0	126.4	93.2	101.4	113.0	110.2	146.1	120.8	131.9	152.2	149.9	123.0	136.7	128.0	91.2
November ²	119.2	92.1	109.5	126.8	93.1	102.4	112.6	110.2	146.6	120.0	131.9	153.1	151.2	122.9	136.7	128.8	93.2

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		
	Nov. ²	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1957	1956
All commodities.....	119.2	119.0	119.1	119.1	119.2	119.2	119.5	119.3	119.7	119.0	118.9	118.5	118.1	117.6	114.3
Farm products.....	92.1	92.3	93.1	93.2	95.0	95.6	98.5	97.7	100.5	96.1	93.7	92.6	91.9	90.9	88.4
Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables.....	99.4	102.6	97.6	96.9	106.0	103.0	123.4	130.4	143.1	127.9	121.2	108.3	106.3	103.6	104.2
Grains.....	75.3	76.8	76.1	77.3	79.8	81.3	84.2	85.7	82.2	79.9	79.0	80.5	80.9	84.1	87.0
Livestock and live poultry.....	90.1	88.4	91.5	94.0	96.7	98.8	99.8	94.5	95.8	91.1	86.2	82.6	79.3	80.2	71.3
Plant and animal fibers.....	100.6	100.7	101.1	101.8	101.8	101.9	101.6	101.4	101.7	102.8	103.4	103.7	104.7	104.0	102.8
Fluid milk.....	96.5	96.2	95.8	95.5	92.0	90.2	90.5	91.7	95.7	98.0	98.3	99.0	99.4	96.0	94.5
Eggs.....	86.5	91.1	98.6	81.5	76.1	74.9	75.7	77.1	93.6	74.2	73.9	93.4	100.1	77.2	81.9
Hay, hayseeds, and oil seeds.....	74.1	73.3	72.2	75.9	76.2	79.3	79.7	79.9	79.4	79.0	79.2	78.6	77.6	82.0	82.6
Other farm products.....	137.7	138.8	137.3	139.5	139.9	141.4	142.0	142.3	143.4	142.2	143.7	142.5	144.1	144.6	146.9
Processed foods.....	109.5	110.0	111.1	111.3	112.7	113.5	112.9	111.5	110.7	109.9	109.5	107.4	106.5	105.6	101.7
Cereal and bakery products.....	118.0	118.2	117.8	116.9	117.5	118.5	117.9	118.4	117.8	118.1	118.0	118.3	117.6	116.9	115.2
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	102.6	103.5	107.1	108.2	112.1	114.1	112.8	108.5	105.9	102.7	101.7	95.5	93.6	91.9	81.6
Dairy products and ice cream.....	113.6	113.6	113.9	112.4	111.6	111.1	110.8	111.4	113.4	114.2	114.2	114.7	114.5	111.7	108.6
Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables.....	112.5	112.1	111.4	111.8	111.3	110.3	108.2	107.6	106.8	105.7	105.6	104.6	103.8	103.9	107.9
Sugar and confectionery.....	116.3	116.7	116.5	116.0	116.4	116.4	115.5	114.3	113.1	114.2	114.6	114.3	114.4	113.4	109.8
Packaged beverage materials.....	161.2	161.2	161.2	161.2	165.2	168.4	168.4	168.4	168.4	173.3	173.3	173.3	172.9	183.1	192.7
Animal fats and oils.....	68.2	75.4	74.7	80.4	74.1	73.4	72.7	72.3	73.7	70.4	68.5	70.4	71.1	75.6	69.8
Crude vegetable oils.....	57.6	56.1	55.3	56.6	57.0	58.8	63.9	64.1	63.6	66.4	67.7	67.1	65.2	65.7	68.5
Refined vegetable oils.....	63.8	63.4	64.5	67.5	67.5	70.0	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	68.5	70.1	73.4
Vegetable oil end products.....	78.0	80.4	81.3	81.6	82.6	83.2	85.2	85.1	85.8	86.3	86.4	85.5	84.7	86.1	85.3
Other processed foods.....	97.4	97.0	96.7	96.5	97.1	96.9	96.9	97.1	96.4	95.2	95.5	96.3	96.6	95.5	96.8
All commodities other than farm and foods.....	126.8	126.4	126.2	126.1	125.6	125.3	125.3	125.5	125.7	125.7	126.1	126.1	125.9	125.6	122.2
All commodities except farm products.....	123.7	123.5	123.5	123.4	123.3	123.1	123.1	123.0	123.0	122.9	123.1	122.8	122.8	122.1	118.6
Textile products and apparel.....	93.1	93.2	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.5	93.7	94.0	94.1	94.6	94.9	95.0	95.4	95.3
Cotton products.....	88.0	87.8	87.9	87.7	87.4	87.6	88.3	88.5	89.0	89.3	90.2	90.2	89.8	90.7	93.0
Wool products.....	97.7	98.4	99.6	100.4	100.5	101.3	100.5	101.6	102.8	103.8	105.1	105.8	107.4	109.5	103.7
Manmade fiber textile products.....	79.3	79.7	79.7	80.0	80.1	80.4	80.3	80.5	81.0	81.2	81.3	82.1	82.3	82.0	81.4
Silk products.....	106.0	107.1	115.8	116.3	116.2	109.9	116.1	116.5	116.1	117.5	119.5	119.5	119.6	122.1	121.9
Apparel.....	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.1	99.1	99.2	99.3	99.2	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6
Other textile products.....	76.6	76.3	75.3	75.9	74.8	73.6	75.4	75.4	73.8	74.2	74.7	75.8	76.7	76.4	72.8
Hides, skins, leather, and leather products.....	102.4	101.4	100.2	100.5	100.3	100.3	99.9	99.7	99.5	99.6	99.5	99.5	100.0	99.4	99.3
Hides and skins.....	65.1	62.0	59.0	60.4	58.1	57.0	55.4	53.3	51.2	51.2	50.5	50.3	53.8	55.2	59.2
Leather.....	94.7	92.8	91.3	91.5	91.5	91.8	91.1	91.1	91.0	90.6	90.7	90.8	91.2	90.2	91.2
Footwear.....	123.1	122.8	121.9	121.8	121.8	121.8	121.8	121.8	121.9	122.0	121.8	122.0	122.0	121.1	119.3
Other leather products.....	97.6	97.2	96.7	96.8	97.1	97.3	97.3	97.6	97.5	98.5	98.5	98.4	98.7	98.0	98.6
Fuel, power, and lighting materials.....	112.6	113.0	114.1	113.7	111.9	110.7	110.3	111.0	112.4	113.6	116.1	116.2	115.7	117.2	111.2
Coal.....	123.9	123.8	122.7	121.9	121.1	120.3	119.7	119.8	126.2	126.2	126.1	126.3	125.8	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.....	106.0	106.3	104.1	102.0	97.9	97.4	98.3	98.1	101.1	101.5	100.0	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Electric power.....	100.8	100.9	100.8	100.8	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.0	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Petroleum and products.....	116.9	117.5	119.7	119.2	117.1	115.3	114.7	115.8	117.0	118.9	123.0	123.5	123.5	127.0	118.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	110.2	110.2	109.9	110.0	110.4	110.7	110.8	111.0	110.7	110.6	110.8	110.6	110.3	109.5	107.2
Industrial chemicals.....	123.6	123.6	122.7	122.8	123.1	123.5	123.9	124.3	123.7	123.6	123.9	123.9	123.6	123.5	121.4
Prepared paint.....	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	126.3	120.0
Paint materials.....	102.7	102.8	102.9	103.3	103.4	103.4	103.9	104.0	104.4	104.7	104.8	101.7	101.6	100.5	99.6
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	93.2	93.9	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.5	94.3	94.1	94.0	93.6	93.6	93.5	93.4	93.3	92.1
Fats and oils, inedible.....	64.8	62.6	61.7	62.5	62.5	61.9	61.5	62.2	64.2	62.9	63.1	65.4	65.2	61.4	56.2
Mixed fertilizer.....	110.2	109.9	110.8	111.1	111.2	111.2	111.2	111.2	111.3	111.6	111.9	112.1	112.3	110.0	108.7
Fertilizer materials.....	105.2	106.3	104.3	104.4	108.0	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.4	110.7	107.8	107.7	106.8	108.4
Other chemicals and allied products.....	106.6	106.6	106.8	106.4	107.0	107.4	107.2	107.2	106.8	106.9	106.9	106.9	106.6	105.7	103.2
Rubber and rubber products.....	146.6	146.1	145.2	144.4	144.7	144.2	143.8	144.5	144.6	144.6	145.1	145.7	144.7	145.2	145.8
Crude rubber.....	142.6	140.1	135.7	134.3	133.0	129.4	127.7	131.2	131.3	131.2	133.7	135.7	131.6	141.3	146.7
Tires and tubes.....	152.8	152.8	152.8	152.8	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.1	153.5	153.5	150.9	152.2
Other rubber products.....	142.3	142.4	141.8	140.9	142.7	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.3	143.3	143.3	142.7	142.3	140.9	138.0
Lumber and wood products.....	120.0	120.8	120.4	118.6	116.8	116.4	115.9	115.7	115.5	115.8	116.3	116.3	116.9	119.0	125.4
Lumber.....	120.1	120.8	121.0	119.0	116.7	116.8	116.7	115.9	115.9	116.2	116.5	116.4	117.1	119.7	127.2
Millwork.....	130.5	130.5	127.6	126.8	127.3	127.1	127.1	127.6	127.6	127.6	127.7	127.7	128.0	128.3	129.1
Plywood.....	100.5	102.7	102.0	100.2	98.3	94.9	92.2	94.4	92.9	93.6	95.6	95.6	96.4	96.4	101.7
Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	131.9	131.9	131.7	131.0	131.0	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.8	130.8	131.0	130.9	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	121.2	121.2	118.8	117.7
Waste paper.....	111.3	111.3	106.4	87.0	86.1	71.8	71.8	75.3	75.3	83.6	83.6	88.5	88.5	77.2	112.3
Paper.....	142.0	142.0	141.8	141.8	141.8	141.8	141.8	142.9	143.0	143.1	143.2	143.2	143.3	141.9	137.3
Paperboard.....	136.2	136.2	136.5	136.5	136.5	136.5	136.5	136.5	136.2	136.3	136.3	136.6	136.6	133.8	134.8
Converted paper and paperboard products.....	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.8	127.9	127.9	128.0	127.2	127.2	127.2	127.2	127.2	127.0	126.1	123.1
Building paper and board.....	143.4	143.4	143.4	143.4	143.4	144.1	144.1	144.1	142.5	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.5	136.9
Metals and metal products.....	153.1	152.2	151.3	150.8	148.8	148.8	148.6	148.6	149.8	150.1	150.0	150.5	150.4	151.2	148.4
Iron and steel.....															

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	
	Nov. ²	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1957	1956
Machinery and motive products.....	151.2	³ 149.9	149.4	149.5	149.5	149.5	149.4	149.4	149.2	149.3	149.4	149.4	149.2	146.1	137.8
Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	141.3	³ 139.2	³ 138.9	³ 137.7	138.4	138.3	138.4	138.5	138.3	138.3	138.4	138.3	138.4	137.3	127.6
Construction machinery and equipment.....	167.9	³ 166.8	166.0	165.6	165.6	165.5	165.5	165.4	165.4	165.6	165.6	165.3	165.2	160.0	148.6
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	170.2	³ 170.0	169.3	169.3	169.7	169.4	169.6	170.7	170.7	170.7	171.2	171.3	171.3	167.0	156.4
General purpose machinery and equipment.....	161.5	160.5	159.7	160.1	160.1	160.3	159.8	159.6	159.4	159.8	160.8	160.8	160.8	157.6	147.5
Miscellaneous machinery.....	147.7	³ 147.6	147.4	147.6	147.5	147.7	147.6	149.0	148.9	148.8	148.8	148.4	148.1	145.2	137.0
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	152.5	³ 152.5	152.5	152.8	152.6	152.6	152.3	151.8	151.3	151.3	151.3	151.1	151.2	149.0	138.4
Motor vehicles.....	142.9	³ 139.7	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.1	139.1	139.1	139.1	138.7	135.4	129.8
Furniture and other household durables.....	122.9	³ 123.0	123.0	123.0	123.2	123.0	123.2	123.4	123.5	123.6	123.8	123.5	122.7	122.2	119.1
Household furniture.....	123.6	123.0	122.8	122.6	122.6	122.5	122.8	122.8	122.8	123.3	123.1	122.8	122.8	122.5	119.0
Commercial furniture.....	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.1	154.1	153.8	150.4	141.8
Floor covering.....	126.5	³ 126.5	126.6	127.1	127.1	128.3	128.9	128.9	128.9	130.1	131.9	132.6	132.5	133.4	131.1
Household appliances.....	103.8	³ 104.2	³ 104.0	104.7	104.8	104.9	104.9	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.4	105.4	105.1	105.5	105.5
Television, radio receivers, and phonographs.....	94.1	94.9	94.9	94.9	95.0	93.7	94.3	94.7	94.7	94.7	95.4	95.8	95.6	94.4	93.1
Other household durable goods.....	155.0	155.0	154.9	154.7	155.1	155.2	155.1	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	153.1	149.5	148.3	140.9
Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	136.7	³ 136.7	136.7	135.2	135.3	135.2	135.4	135.4	135.3	136.5	136.4	135.7	135.4	134.6	129.6
Flat glass.....	135.0	135.0	135.0	135.3	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	139.1	139.1	139.0	139.0	138.9	139.0	138.9	138.9	139.0	138.9	138.9	138.9	136.0	130.6
Concrete products.....	128.2	³ 128.2	128.0	128.3	128.5	128.5	128.4	128.0	128.0	127.9	127.8	127.2	126.7	126.4	123.0
Structural clay products.....	158.3	158.2	158.2	155.6	155.6	155.6	155.6	155.5	155.5	155.5	155.5	155.3	155.1	154.0	148.0
Gypsum products.....	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1
Prepared asphalt roofing.....	118.9	³ 118.9	³ 118.9	103.3	103.3	103.3	106.1	107.2	107.2	124.6	124.6	124.6	124.6	122.3	111.7
Other nonmetallic minerals.....	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	128.5	128.0	123.4
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages.....	128.8	³ 128.8	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.1	128.1	128.0	127.8	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.....	106.6	106.6	106.6	³ 106.6	³ 106.6	³ 106.6	³ 106.6	³ 106.6	³ 106.6	³ 106.6	³ 106.6	105.1	105.1	105.0	104.2
Other tobacco manufactures.....	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	144.3	144.3	144.3	144.3	136.0	122.8
Alcoholic beverages.....	121.9	³ 121.9	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	119.8	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.....	93.2	91.2	92.5	95.6	97.2	93.7	96.2	97.8	94.3	89.3	88.3	87.2	86.8	89.6	91.0
Toys, sporting goods, small arms, and ammunition.....	118.6	118.6	118.6	119.3	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.5	119.4	118.0	117.9	117.7	116.1
Manufactured animal feeds.....	72.6	69.0	71.4	76.8	79.7	73.3	78.0	80.9	74.6	65.7	64.0	62.1	61.4	67.3	72.0
Notions and accessories.....	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.4	98.5	97.8	97.3	95.3
Jewelry, watches, and photographic equipment.....	107.9	³ 107.8	107.7	107.7	107.8	107.8	107.3	107.3	107.4	107.3	107.1	107.7	107.7	107.5	104.9
Other miscellaneous products.....	132.5	132.5	132.4	132.4	132.3	132.6	132.4	131.9	131.7	131.7	131.5	130.9	130.9	128.4	124.1

¹ See Note and footnote 1, table D-7.² Preliminary.³ Revised.⁴ January 1958=100.⁵ 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	
	Nov. ²	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1957	1956
All foods.....	107.4	108.3	109.3	108.5	110.2	110.6	111.7	111.2	112.4	109.5	108.6	106.7	106.1	104.0	100.8
All fish.....	128.6	129.6	130.1	129.9	131.2	131.5	128.6	122.9	124.8	126.9	123.7	126.6	121.2	119.4	114.1
Special metals and metal products.....	150.4	³ 148.8	147.9	147.5	146.2	146.3	146.1	146.1	146.9	147.1	147.0	147.4	147.3	146.9	143.3
Metalworking machinery.....	177.7	177.4	178.0	178.1	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.6	178.7	178.7	176.1	165.0
Machinery and equipment.....	155.8	³ 155.4	155.1	155.2	155.2	155.2	155.0	155.0	154.8	154.9	155.0	154.9	154.9	151.9	142.1
Agricultural machinery (including tractors).....	142.3	139.9	139.5	³ 138.4	138.9	138.7	138.7	138.8	138.7	138.7	138.7	138.7	137.8	133.7	127.4
Total tractors.....	150.1	³ 148.2	147.0	³ 146.1	147.0	146.8	146.8	147.0	147.3	147.5	147.5	147.4	146.4	141.3	132.5
Steel-mill products.....	188.8	188.1	188.1	187.8	183.0	183.0	183.1	183.1	183.1	183.2	183.2	183.2	183.2	178.9	163.2
Construction materials ⁴	132.0	³ 132.1	132.0	130.6	129.6	129.5	129.2	129.0	129.4	130.1	130.3	130.1	130.1	130.6	130.6
Soaps.....	108.5	³ 108.5	109.8	107.7	107.7	107.7	109.0	109.0	107.1	107.1	107.1	107.1	107.2	104.5	99.7
Synthetic detergents.....	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	99.0	95.1
Refined petroleum products.....	113.9	114.6	117.2	116.6	114.1	111.9	111.1	112.5	113.9	116.1	121.0	121.5	121.6	125.8	117.5
East Coast petroleum.....	108.0	108.0	109.2	108.4	107.7	108.6	108.6	111.0	112.3	114.1	116.7	116.7	117.2	122.0	114.6
Mid-continent petroleum.....	116.1	118.1	117.5	116.4	112.0	112.0	108.7	110.8	110.7	114.3	120.7	120.7	120.7	124.3	118.3
Gulf Coast petroleum.....	116.6	116.3	120.6	120.6	119.7	114.3	114.3	114.3	117.2	117.4	123.5	123.0	123.0	128.8	118.8
Pacific Coast petroleum.....	110.6	110.6	121.3	121.3	118.3	112.2	116.4	117.7	120.4	124.1	127.7	130.5	130.5	132.3	117.4
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper.....	131.6	131.6	131.4	130.7	130.6	130.1	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.6	130.6	130.8	130.7	129.3	127.0
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes.....	126.0	125.6	124.2	123.0	120.8	118.8	117.2	117.4	125.5	125.5	125.5	125.6	125.0	121.5	115.4
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork.....	118.6	119.6	119.6	117.6	115.4	114.9	114.3	114.0	113.7	114.1	114.7	114.7	115.4	117.7	124.9

¹ See Note and footnote 1, table D-7.² Preliminary. ³ Revised.⁴ 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	
	Nov. ²	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1957	1956
All commodities.....	119.2	119.0	119.1	119.1	119.2	119.2	119.5	119.3	119.7	119.0	118.9	118.5	118.1	117.6	114.3
Crude materials for further processing.....	98.4	98.0	98.4	99.1	100.0	100.7	101.7	100.3	101.5	99.5	97.5	96.4	95.3	97.2	95.0
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	89.9	89.3	90.7	92.1	94.3	95.7	97.7	95.4	96.7	93.2	90.3	88.5	86.8	87.7	84.0
Crude nonfood materials except fuel.....	111.2	111.1	109.6	109.3	107.7	107.0	106.0	106.3	107.1	107.9	107.6	107.7	108.1	112.5	114.2
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for manufacturing.....	109.8	109.7	108.1	107.8	106.0	105.2	104.1	104.4	105.3	106.3	105.9	106.2	106.6	111.5	113.6
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for construction.....	139.1	139.1	139.1	139.1	139.0	138.9	139.0	138.9	138.7	139.0	138.9	136.9	136.9	136.0	130.6
Crude fuel.....	123.2	123.1	121.8	120.6	118.8	118.2	117.9	117.9	123.4	123.5	123.0	122.4	120.5	119.7	113.3
Crude fuel for manufacturing.....	122.8	122.7	121.4	120.3	118.5	117.9	117.6	117.7	123.0	123.1	122.6	122.1	120.2	119.4	113.0
Crude fuel for nonmanufacturing industry.....	123.8	123.7	122.3	121.1	119.2	118.5	118.3	118.3	124.1	124.2	123.6	123.0	121.0	120.1	113.7
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	125.8	125.4	125.4	125.3	125.0	124.7	124.9	125.1	125.0	125.0	125.4	125.4	125.0	125.1	122.1
Intermediate materials and components for manufacturing.....	127.9	127.6	127.3	127.2	126.7	126.9	126.8	126.9	127.1	127.3	127.5	127.6	127.5	126.9	123.7
Intermediate materials for food manufacturing.....	101.1	³ 101.4	101.5	101.8	102.6	103.4	103.5	103.2	102.4	102.5	102.4	101.6	100.8	99.9	98.0
Intermediate materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	104.3	104.2	104.1	104.2	104.3	104.5	104.6	105.0	105.2	105.4	105.7	105.8	105.8	105.7	104.3
Intermediate materials for durable manufacturing.....	156.8	156.2	155.4	155.0	152.9	152.9	152.9	153.5	153.6	153.8	154.2	154.2	154.2	153.2	148.5
Components for manufacturing.....	150.8	150.2	149.8	149.5	149.5	149.4	149.0	148.5	148.8	149.1	149.3	149.3	149.2	148.3	142.9
Materials and components for construction.....	134.1	134.2	133.7	132.7	132.1	132.1	132.0	131.8	131.9	132.6	133.0	132.9	133.0	132.9	132.0
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	105.4	105.6	107.7	107.6	106.0	105.0	104.6	105.4	106.1	107.7	111.1	111.4	111.1	113.0	106.7
Processed fuels and lubricants for manufacturing.....	104.8	104.9	106.6	106.5	105.1	104.5	104.2	105.0	105.7	107.2	109.9	110.2	109.9	111.2	105.3
Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanufacturing industry.....	106.5	106.9	109.6	109.5	107.6	106.0	105.4	106.2	107.0	108.7	113.1	113.5	113.3	116.0	109.1
Containers, nonreturnable.....	138.0	³ 137.9	137.7	137.7	137.5	137.4	137.5	137.1	137.0	136.3	136.4	136.6	135.5	134.3	128.5
Supplies.....	114.9	³ 113.5	113.7	114.8	116.1	114.6	116.3	117.3	115.5	113.2	112.7	112.4	112.1	112.5	111.3
Supplies for manufacturing.....	140.4	³ 140.5	139.3	138.2	139.1	139.4	139.6	140.6	140.4	140.7	140.6	140.6	140.6	137.6	132.9
Supplies for nonmanufacturing industry.....	103.0	101.0	101.8	103.5	105.0	102.9	105.1	106.1	103.7	100.5	99.9	99.5	99.2	101.1	101.6
Manufactured animal feeds.....	72.4	66.9	69.5	74.0	77.7	71.7	76.9	79.8	73.4	65.1	63.5	62.0	61.2	67.6	72.9
Other supplies.....	120.9	³ 121.0	120.7	120.9	121.0	121.2	121.6	121.6	121.5	121.3	121.3	121.6	121.5	120.7	118.2
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels).....	120.6	³ 120.6	120.9	120.6	120.8	120.7	121.0	120.9	121.4	120.6	120.6	119.9	119.6	118.1	114.0
Consumer finished goods.....	113.1	³ 113.3	113.7	113.3	113.7	113.6	113.9	113.7	114.4	113.3	113.3	112.5	112.2	111.1	108.0
Consumer foods.....	108.5	109.6	110.8	110.0	111.5	111.6	112.5	111.9	113.1	110.1	109.2	107.2	106.8	104.5	101.0
Consumer crude foods.....	97.9	100.6	100.6	94.1	95.7	93.2	102.4	105.9	117.3	105.8	102.8	104.0	105.4	95.0	96.2
Consumer processed foods.....	110.8	111.5	113.0	113.3	114.8	115.5	114.7	113.3	112.4	111.1	110.6	108.0	107.3	106.4	102.1
Consumer other nondurable goods.....	112.0	112.2	112.2	112.0	111.4	111.0	110.9	111.1	111.5	111.8	112.5	112.6	112.3	112.4	109.9
Consumer durable goods.....	126.1	³ 125.0	124.6	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.8	124.9	124.9	125.1	124.9	124.7	123.3	119.7
Producer finished goods.....	151.4	150.3	150.1	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.1	150.0	150.1	150.1	150.1	149.8	146.7	138.1
Producer goods for manufacturing industries.....	156.2	³ 155.0	154.8	154.6	154.6	154.7	154.7	154.7	154.5	154.6	154.6	154.5	154.1	151.2	142.2
Producer goods for nonmanufacturing industries.....	147.4	³ 146.3	146.1	146.2	146.0	146.0	146.0	146.3	146.3	146.3	146.3	146.3	146.1	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	
	Nov. ¹	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1957	1956
All commodities.....	119.2	119.0	119.1	119.1	119.2	119.2	119.5	119.3	119.7	119.0	118.9	118.5	118.1	117.6	114.3
Total durable goods.....	144.4	143.7	143.2	142.8	142.1	142.1	141.9	141.9	142.2	142.4	142.5	142.5	142.4	141.4	136.7
Total nondurable goods.....	105.5	² 105.6	106.1	106.2	106.8	106.8	107.3	107.1	107.5	106.4	106.1	105.4	105.0	104.7	102.1
Total manufactures.....	124.8	124.5	124.6	124.6	124.6	124.5	124.5	124.3	124.3	124.1	124.4	124.1	123.8	123.2	119.5
Durable manufactures.....	145.4	² 144.7	144.3	143.9	143.3	143.3	143.2	143.3	143.4	143.6	143.7	143.8	143.6	142.0	136.8
Nondurable manufactures.....	108.4	² 108.5	109.1	109.4	109.8	109.7	109.7	109.6	109.2	108.8	109.2	108.5	108.2	108.4	105.8
Total raw or slightly processed goods.....	100.7	100.8	101.0	100.6	101.3	101.4	103.1	102.6	104.9	102.3	100.5	99.8	99.1	98.9	97.0
Durable raw or slightly processed goods.....	114.4	113.7	111.5	111.7	106.8	106.1	102.9	103.1	105.9	107.1	104.7	104.8	105.4	122.3	136.3
Nondurable raw or slightly processed goods.....	99.9	100.0	100.4	100.0	101.0	101.2	103.2	102.6	104.8	102.0	100.2	99.5	98.7	97.7	94.9

¹ Preliminary.
² Revised.

NOTE: For a description of these series and data beginning with 1947, see Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes, 1957, BLS Bull. 1235 (1958).

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

E.—Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1. Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes ¹

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average).....	2,862	-----	1,130,000	-----	16,900,000	0.27
1947-49 (average).....	3,573	-----	2,380,000	-----	39,700,000	.46
1945.....	4,750	-----	3,470,000	-----	38,000,000	.47
1946.....	4,985	-----	4,600,000	-----	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: December.....	108	220	31,000	54,000	404,000	.04
1958: January ²	200	300	90,000	110,000	750,000	.07
February ²	150	275	45,000	70,000	500,000	.06
March ²	200	300	165,000	200,000	1,200,000	.13
April ²	275	375	110,000	160,000	1,250,000	.13
May ²	350	475	150,000	200,000	2,000,000	.21
June ²	350	500	180,000	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
September ²	400	575	400,000	500,000	2,500,000	.28
October ²	300	525	450,000	525,000	5,250,000	.53
November ²	200	400	225,000	300,000	2,500,000	.30
December ²	150	300	60,000	180,000	2,000,000	.21

¹ The data include all known work stoppages involving six or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer. Figures on workers involved and man-days idle cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages. ■

² Preliminary.

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

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

F.—Building and Construction

TABLE F-1. Expenditures for new construction ¹

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions of dollars)													1957	1958 ²	1957
	1958															
	Dec. ³	Nov. ³	Oct. ³	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.			
Total new construction.....	4,024	4,448	4,745	4,751	4,707	4,548	4,347	4,000	3,636	3,342	3,106	3,326	3,763	48,980	48,115	
Private construction.....	2,887	3,119	3,184	3,172	3,153	3,082	2,959	2,752	2,551	2,410	2,270	2,408	2,737	33,947	33,988	
Residential buildings (nonfarm).....	1,605	1,741	1,764	1,732	1,708	1,645	1,559	1,421	1,289	1,177	1,078	1,165	1,365	17,884	17,019	
New dwelling units.....	1,280	1,330	1,340	1,315	1,275	1,205	1,125	1,015	945	890	810	895	1,050	13,405	12,615	
Additions and alterations.....	288	354	370	366	382	388	382	355	296	239	219	220	265	3,859	3,903	
Nonhousekeeping.....	57	67	54	51	51	52	52	51	48	48	49	50	50	620	501	
Nonresidential buildings ⁴	722	760	750	741	743	754	755	698	677	689	705	746	799	8,720	9,556	
Industrial.....	176	178	175	174	179	185	193	204	218	235	252	274	277	2,443	3,557	
Commercial.....	305	327	319	315	316	326	315	285	263	262	258	270	306	3,561	3,564	
Office buildings and ware- houses.....	163	167	165	167	169	169	169	165	163	161	161	167	178	1,986	1,893	
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	142	160	154	148	147	157	146	120	100	101	97	103	128	1,575	1,671	
Other nonresidential buildings.....	241	255	256	252	248	243	227	209	196	192	195	202	216	2,716	2,435	
Religious.....	78	81	81	80	79	75	70	65	61	61	64	68	74	863	868	
Educational.....	50	52	53	53	52	50	46	43	42	41	42	43	46	567	525	
Hospital and institutional ⁵	49	50	51	52	53	52	51	51	50	50	50	51	51	610	525	
Social and recreational.....	39	42	44	43	42	41	37	32	28	26	25	25	27	424	311	
Miscellaneous.....	25	30	27	24	22	25	23	18	15	14	14	15	18	252	206	
Farm construction.....	100	114	134	161	173	169	160	146	126	113	104	100	100	1,600	1,590	
Public utilities.....	444	487	519	520	512	494	486	470	446	419	372	385	459	5,554	5,624	
Railroad.....	19	21	22	27	25	19	25	25	24	23	21	25	32	276	406	
Telephone and telegraph.....	66	71	79	75	71	76	77	81	82	80	71	74	78	903	1,068	
Other public utilities.....	359	395	418	418	416	399	384	364	340	316	280	286	349	4,375	4,150	
All other private.....	16	17	17	18	17	20	19	17	13	12	11	12	14	189	199	
Public construction.....	1,137	1,329	1,561	1,579	1,554	1,466	1,388	1,248	1,085	932	836	918	1,026	15,033	14,127	
Residential buildings ⁶	88	84	82	73	71	69	65	63	62	60	56	59	54	832	506	
Nonresidential buildings (other than military facilities).....	361	379	427	430	428	421	411	386	374	350	312	343	343	4,622	4,503	
Industrial.....	28	30	31	31	32	33	34	34	31	29	28	29	31	370	473	
Educational.....	227	229	259	259	262	257	239	238	222	201	225	226	2,877	2,825		
Hospital and institutional.....	32	37	41	40	39	37	34	32	31	29	24	25	401	350		
Administrative and service.....	41	47	55	58	55	49	46	43	39	36	30	31	31	530	439	
Other nonresidential buildings.....	33	36	41	42	43	40	40	38	35	34	29	33	30	444	416	
Military facilities ⁷	110	125	140	135	120	105	95	88	80	77	73	87	97	1,235	1,322	
Highways.....	350	485	630	645	635	585	545	455	335	235	220	230	334	5,350	4,971	
Sewer and water systems.....	109	117	124	130	133	128	123	118	111	105	91	99	99	1,388	1,344	
Sewer.....	69	72	76	80	81	77	73	69	65	62	54	59	62	837	781	
Water.....	40	45	48	50	52	51	50	49	46	43	37	40	37	551	563	
Public service enterprises.....	30	35	45	52	52	47	41	39	33	28	21	27	25	450	393	
Conservation and development.....	74	88	96	97	100	98	96	87	79	68	56	65	67	1,004	971	
All other public.....	15	16	17	17	15	13	12	12	11	9	7	8	7	152	117	

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 Subject to revision.

³ Revised.

⁴ Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential buildings are included under "Public utilities."

⁵ Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

⁶ Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as house-keeping units.

⁷ Covers all building and nonbuilding construction, except production facilities (which are included in public industrial building), and Armed Forces housing under the Capehart program (which is included in public residential building).

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)														
	1958										1957			1957	1956
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Total	Total
Total public construction	946.1	1,177.7	1,277.6	1,252.1	1,812.8	1,608.0	1,165.5	941.5	822.6	696.5	718.9	871.1	891.5	11,473.8	10,423.1
Federally owned ²	112.7	222.7	223.6	166.8	695.2	474.2	273.9	189.7	121.9	120.2	58.4	125.9	141.3	2,317.3	2,088.3
Residential buildings.....	18.7	86.4	115.1	42.4	101.3	52.4	29.2	33.0	52.0	47.5	3.2	.2	56.5	406.2	136.0
Nonresidential buildings.....	39.0	28.3	54.6	44.8	239.8	184.9	122.8	79.0	22.2	42.8	28.7	41.2	46.8	776.5	924.3
Educational.....	.5	.6	2.2	1.8	13.8	5.0	6.3	5.8	3.2	.8	.4	2.0	.3	48.4	27.1
Hospital and institutional.....	.8	.1	1.2	.4	11.2	27.0	12.9	14.7	.3	.8	.2	20.0	3.7	78.9	43.9
Administrative and service.....	9.9	6.9	1.2	14.0	37.8	29.1	24.7	16.2	6.4	10.5	9.9	2.9	23.7	148.3	87.3
Other nonresidential buildings.....	27.8	20.7	50.0	28.6	177.0	123.8	78.9	42.3	12.3	30.7	18.2	16.3	19.1	500.9	766.0
Airfield buildings.....	1.5	.4	11.9	9.0	63.6	37.7	38.1	13.9	1.9	1.8	1.2	.6	3.9	98.9	76.2
Troop housing.....	4.3	1.8	5.7	3.9	36.2	22.5	8.0	4.0	.5	(³)	.4	1.0	(³)	60.9	123.2
Warehouses.....	.1	.9	1.8	1.6	10.2	9.2	3.5	4.4	1.0	.8	(³)	(³)	(³)	35.0	63.3
All other.....	21.9	17.6	30.6	14.1	67.0	54.4	29.3	20.0	8.9	28.1	16.6	14.7	15.2	306.1	503.3
Airfields ⁴	11.4	2.7	21.4	53.2	150.3	120.3	29.7	18.0	17.5	8.3	1.4	.3	3.5	182.2	155.9
Conservation and development.....	29.4	23.2	23.3	6.1	133.1	73.9	68.5	28.5	12.7	8.0	14.3	21.2	22.7	563.8	539.0
Highways.....	9.4	8.0	3.4	9.3	25.4	11.8	9.9	3.6	5.4	4.8	3.7	2.2	7.6	91.5	91.8
Electric power.....	1.0	18.2	1.9	6.3	13.9	13.1	3.4	16.6	4.0	1.5	3.7	59.7	.8	140.3	177.4
All other federally owned.....	3.8	55.9	3.9	4.7	31.4	17.8	10.4	11.0	8.1	7.3	3.4	1.1	3.4	156.8	63.9
State and locally owned	833.4	955.0	1,054.0	1,085.3	1,117.6	1,133.8	891.6	751.8	700.7	576.3	660.5	745.2	750.2	9,156.5	8,334.8
Residential buildings.....	31.7	64.8	35.8	31.9	67.6	70.3	47.2	30.9	30.7	21.8	20.2	23.3	55.2	326.7	253.2
Nonresidential buildings.....	286.7	271.0	325.9	327.0	335.6	355.9	326.5	311.0	279.2	239.5	238.7	267.7	303.5	3,409.4	3,202.8
Educational.....	196.6	197.3	227.1	225.1	212.3	229.2	208.8	213.2	188.3	169.5	163.7	207.4	215.4	2,450.5	2,289.0
Hospital and institutional.....	17.3	19.6	31.4	36.7	55.8	36.4	32.5	37.3	17.9	15.0	19.8	15.8	41.6	287.1	278.9
Administrative and service.....	28.1	25.7	34.8	35.8	40.6	53.4	40.5	31.6	48.4	30.7	18.8	24.6	19.7	315.4	320.8
Other nonresidential buildings.....	44.7	28.4	32.6	29.4	26.9	36.9	44.7	28.9	24.6	24.3	36.4	19.9	26.8	356.4	314.1
Highways.....	387.5	420.2	519.0	525.6	461.0	418.8	365.5	291.4	213.2	207.2	272.1	334.6	248.0	3,825.1	3,211.6
Sewer and water systems.....	74.9	76.6	91.0	116.1	104.7	129.2	95.9	80.4	56.9	75.2	94.5	93.4	77.0	1,034.2	1,100.0
Sewer.....	50.5	49.3	66.9	77.3	74.5	73.1	66.0	48.9	37.9	55.8	65.1	44.4	42.7	619.4	658.9
Water.....	24.4	27.3	24.1	38.8	30.2	56.1	29.9	31.5	19.0	19.4	29.4	49.0	34.3	414.8	441.1
Public service enterprises.....	21.8	89.4	53.9	55.4	114.0	137.4	24.5	24.4	108.2	16.0	19.4	15.0	48.2	364.2	336.5
Electric power.....	6.0	69.4	21.2	18.9	84.2	107.3	12.1	6.1	102.9	7.0	9.4	5.3	24.3	200.1	227.2
Other.....	15.8	20.0	32.7	36.5	29.8	30.1	12.4	18.3	5.3	9.0	10.0	9.7	23.9	164.1	109.3
Conservation and development.....	12.5	12.0	12.2	9.0	17.1	6.4	15.7	3.4	7.5	10.8	11.2	6.9	8.4	112.7	139.3
All other State and locally owned.....	18.3	21.0	16.2	20.3	17.6	15.8	16.3	10.3	5.0	5.8	4.4	4.3	9.9	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 which terminated with P. L. 85-844, approved August 28, 1958.

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)														
	1958										1957		1957	1956	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug. ²	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct. ²	Total	Total
All building construction	1,905.9	1,846.3	1,942.0	1,952.6	2,042.6	1,920.1	1,797.1	1,516.8	1,110.1	1,153.0	1,097.2	1,230.6	1,658.8	18,142.3	18,787.8
Private	1,688.3	1,594.3	1,665.6	1,732.9	1,703.1	1,557.7	1,568.3	1,324.5	998.4	995.1	958.2	1,061.9	1,457.9	15,907.0	16,903.4
Public	217.6	252.0	276.4	219.8	339.5	362.4	228.8	192.3	171.7	157.9	139.0	168.7	200.9	2,145.3	1,884.4
New residential building	1,128.0	1,116.2	1,053.0	1,083.2	1,056.1	1,024.3	959.1	779.1	536.9	578.4	556.9	649.0	900.0	9,404.2	10,291.9
Dwelling units (housekeeping only)	1,107.5	1,103.0	1,035.6	1,062.8	1,037.4	1,001.9	942.8	760.0	525.0	563.1	535.4	635.8	874.6	9,220.0	10,149.6
Privately owned	1,083.6	1,020.9	982.1	1,039.3	953.6	935.8	916.9	729.5	491.4	548.2	525.2	604.5	828.0	8,937.6	9,971.9
1-family	951.8	897.5	856.4	888.0	838.4	813.3	793.2	622.8	419.0	464.4	451.6	536.4	730.9	7,922.0	9,221.8
2-family	26.1	25.2	25.5	23.7	22.2	25.5	27.5	21.3	15.7	16.9	17.1	17.8	22.6	228.7	215.0
3- and 4-family	13.5	15.1	14.2	14.5	10.3	11.6	10.8	11.0	8.4	8.9	6.5	8.7	10.0	111.6	87.9
5-or-more family	92.3	83.0	86.0	113.2	82.7	85.4	85.4	74.4	48.3	58.0	50.0	41.6	64.6	675.3	447.2
Publicly owned	23.9	82.1	53.5	23.5	83.8	66.1	25.8	30.5	33.6	14.9	10.2	31.3	46.6	282.4	177.7
Nonhousekeeping buildings	20.4	13.3	17.5	20.4	18.7	22.4	16.3	19.1	11.9	15.2	21.5	13.2	25.4	184.2	142.3
New nonresidential buildings	602.3	559.8	719.9	672.9	795.1	727.6	656.9	586.2	452.3	435.6	433.9	459.1	603.8	6,834.1	6,664.5
Commercial buildings	219.2	171.5	249.2	236.2	201.4	263.0	269.9	228.6	149.8	140.6	151.4	147.4	203.9	2,224.0	2,184.7
Amusement buildings	12.8	14.3	16.1	30.8	21.9	17.6	17.8	13.3	14.7	10.2	11.6	18.2	11.6	139.8	116.1
Commercial garages	4.5	3.7	5.6	8.9	6.8	4.1	6.6	5.0	3.4	4.2	2.1	2.9	5.1	67.5	60.6
Gasoline and service stations	11.4	10.8	10.4	11.0	11.0	11.2	11.6	11.3	8.8	10.2	9.9	10.3	13.0	159.1	165.5
Office buildings	106.5	63.6	117.3	92.6	64.0	139.9	116.7	119.9	64.8	56.0	67.4	60.3	92.2	975.7	828.3
Stores and other mercantile buildings	84.0	79.2	99.8	92.9	97.6	90.3	117.2	79.0	68.1	60.0	60.3	55.7	82.1	891.8	1,014.3
Community buildings	223.6	246.1	261.1	268.6	235.0	276.6	219.5	236.6	171.9	168.7	163.3	194.2	227.5	2,478.6	2,263.1
Educational buildings	149.3	167.5	171.0	139.4	144.0	149.9	119.2	159.6	118.4	108.9	108.6	98.8	138.3	1,491.8	1,431.4
Institutional buildings	33.0	37.5	49.9	78.1	47.5	81.0	51.0	40.8	26.2	33.7	27.3	61.0	48.6	522.6	380.3
Religious buildings	41.3	41.1	40.1	51.2	43.5	45.6	49.2	36.2	27.4	26.1	27.3	34.4	40.6	464.2	451.4
Garages, private residential	21.3	21.9	19.4	19.4	19.2	19.1	18.2	10.3	4.8	5.9	6.3	12.2	21.9	200.4	201.9
Industrial buildings	71.3	56.8	70.8	61.5	53.6	61.9	57.5	44.9	62.8	63.8	59.8	95.2	1,085.9	1,273.3	
Public utilities buildings	34.1	33.3	64.0	24.2	30.4	55.5	36.9	21.2	47.4	28.4	22.1	24.7	25.3	423.5	328.4
All other nonresidential buildings	32.7	30.2	55.4	62.9	105.1	59.9	50.6	32.0	33.5	29.2	26.9	20.8	30.0	421.7	413.0
Additions and alterations	175.7	170.3	169.0	196.5	191.4	168.2	181.1	151.5	120.8	139.0	106.4	122.5	155.1	1,904.0	1,831.4

¹Data 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)														
	1958										1957		1957	1956	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug. ²	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct. ²	Total	Total
All building construction ³	1,905.9	1,846.3	1,942.0	1,952.6	2,042.6	1,920.1	1,797.1	1,516.8	1,110.1	1,153.0	1,097.2	1,230.6	1,658.8	18,142.3	18,787.8
Northeast	357.9	383.0	397.1	364.2	387.1	380.4	360.4	270.5	189.4	215.7	219.4	272.9	363.4	3,878.8	4,056.2
North Central	575.8	536.3	519.3	568.0	643.2	531.5	539.0	395.4	224.2	231.2	319.0	324.9	489.6	5,282.1	5,681.0
South	516.2	472.8	532.6	499.3	508.3	518.2	457.1	418.9	370.3	375.7	288.2	324.3	401.1	4,614.8	4,467.0
West	456.1	454.2	493.1	521.1	504.0	489.9	440.6	431.9	326.2	330.4	270.6	308.6	404.7	4,366.6	4,583.5
New dwelling units (housekeeping only)	1,107.5	1,103.0	1,035.6	1,062.8	1,037.4	1,001.9	942.8	760.0	525.0	563.1	535.4	635.8	874.6	9,220.0	10,149.6
Northeast	198.7	230.8	195.4	198.1	203.2	220.8	189.2	131.2	59.7	79.7	102.1	139.0	180.4	1,864.4	2,200.4
North Central	336.8	317.3	278.2	304.9	279.9	273.7	278.4	205.1	102.7	109.1	131.4	165.0	253.3	2,644.3	3,144.7
South	283.1	282.7	267.5	275.8	281.3	245.7	248.5	218.7	198.2	195.6	155.9	169.3	210.7	2,361.9	2,346.0
West	288.9	272.3	294.4	284.0	273.1	261.7	226.6	205.0	164.4	178.7	146.0	162.6	230.1	2,349.3	2,458.5
New nonresidential buildings	602.3	559.8	719.9	672.9	795.1	727.6	656.9	586.2	452.3	435.6	433.9	459.1	603.8	6,834.1	6,664.5
Northeast	118.8	114.7	156.6	121.5	137.1	123.7	132.1	109.8	107.7	107.5	89.8	100.8	134.4	1,550.0	1,435.8
North Central	184.4	165.0	196.4	208.9	311.4	210.9	211.0	148.2	91.9	89.3	156.9	128.5	193.6	2,104.0	1,993.5
South	181.5	140.2	212.8	162.0	174.4	216.5	151.5	164.9	130.1	131.3	91.8	119.0	144.5	1,664.3	1,596.9
West	117.5	139.9	154.1	180.6	172.2	176.5	162.3	173.2	122.7	107.5	95.4	110.7	131.3	1,515.7	1,638.3
Additions and alterations	175.7	170.3	169.0	196.5	191.4	168.2	181.1	151.5	120.8	139.0	106.4	122.5	155.1	1,904.0	1,831.4
Northeast	36.6	35.5	41.3	42.5	44.2	34.9	35.9	28.2	20.8	24.7	23.5	29.4	35.1	424.6	394.5
North Central	50.5	51.7	41.7	48.6	48.2	45.4	46.5	40.0	28.3	32.2	25.5	29.6	38.9	499.9	510.7
South	48.2	45.0	45.3	53.7	48.9	45.7	51.2	41.8	37.8	43.3	30.4	32.2	41.7	520.6	481.9
West	40.4	38.2	40.8	51.6	50.1	42.2	47.6	41.4	33.9	38.8	27.1	31.3	39.3	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)															
	1958										1957				1957	1956
	Sept.	Aug. ²	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct. ³	Sept.	Total	Total	
All States.....	1,846.3	1,942.0	1,952.6	2,042.6	1,920.1	1,797.1	1,516.8	1,110.1	1,153.0	1,097.2	1,230.6	1,658.8	1,602.4	18,142.3	18,787.8	
Metropolitan areas ³	1,437.5	1,533.2	1,533.0	1,581.6	1,483.0	1,388.9	1,196.6	881.2	918.2	860.2	957.8	1,291.7	1,253.0	14,104.1	14,688.9	
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	408.8	408.8	419.6	461.0	437.1	408.2	320.2	228.9	234.8	237.0	272.8	367.1	349.4	4,038.2	4,098.9	
Alabama.....	18.8	23.9	22.8	25.3	20.8	18.2	21.1	16.6	15.3	16.5	15.6	13.0	14.1	190.6	173.3	
Arizona.....	23.0	39.9	23.6	25.5	33.1	20.5	23.6	19.9	13.2	13.0	15.1	17.6	19.4	224.5	189.7	
Arkansas.....	7.5	6.6	7.0	9.8	5.3	7.9	6.3	4.6	4.3	3.3	4.4	5.7	5.7	70.6	57.4	
California.....	297.1	313.8	373.2	340.4	308.1	275.0	317.4	208.6	247.2	195.1	216.1	291.0	229.5	3,048.0	3,163.3	
Colorado.....	25.5	27.4	27.9	34.8	37.9	25.6	15.1	24.3	15.8	16.0	17.6	24.0	21.2	263.8	282.0	
Connecticut.....	35.4	33.1	32.0	30.8	30.6	30.9	20.2	17.7	18.7	18.4	27.9	25.2	36.4	390.3	375.1	
Delaware.....	7.6	13.1	8.4	6.2	6.7	6.1	3.6	6.9	7.0	2.3	4.5	6.1	5.9	68.9	66.0	
District of Columbia.....	10.3	42.9	12.6	13.8	66.5	8.3	6.4	9.3	12.9	3.1	13.7	9.1	13.2	133.8	66.8	
Florida.....	81.6	76.7	88.9	78.3	84.1	83.3	69.6	83.5	70.9	77.0	73.4	79.4	74.5	946.3	834.8	
Georgia.....	26.4	23.7	24.4	25.8	27.8	36.6	27.3	19.6	28.3	17.1	15.3	22.9	24.4	247.0	260.1	
Idaho.....	3.9	4.5	4.6	3.5	4.5	5.9	3.9	1.6	1.3	1.8	2.5	4.7	3.0	38.2	39.6	
Illinois.....	111.3	106.5	130.0	233.0	136.2	112.9	110.2	53.8	55.8	93.8	73.6	109.0	105.9	1,239.5	1,334.3	
Indiana.....	43.3	33.3	33.2	33.1	33.4	33.7	30.4	21.3	22.5	20.0	19.3	44.1	43.9	419.5	432.0	
Iowa.....	20.5	36.9	21.6	19.3	18.5	16.8	17.4	3.9	6.5	7.9	12.5	16.6	17.1	160.5	181.9	
Kansas.....	14.3	13.5	12.7	11.3	12.6	14.6	10.6	10.0	11.5	10.9	7.1	10.8	12.6	134.5	161.9	
Kentucky.....	19.2	17.8	15.6	19.8	12.2	13.5	15.5	6.3	13.5	5.0	10.5	12.2	16.5	169.1	168.2	
Louisiana.....	35.1	34.6	26.6	29.3	29.6	21.0	31.2	17.3	32.3	19.6	18.8	23.0	20.1	250.5	273.1	
Maine.....	2.9	4.2	3.3	4.4	2.9	4.1	.9	.3	.7	.8	1.3	2.7	3.2	29.2	33.9	
Maryland.....	48.9	67.4	41.2	48.3	39.4	35.7	35.4	28.0	27.2	24.0	33.4	55.2	30.1	446.7	430.4	
Massachusetts.....	40.4	34.8	48.3	68.8	47.4	50.3	31.5	14.0	24.0	24.2	26.6	38.4	31.5	440.5	470.4	
Michigan.....	87.6	88.1	104.8	90.6	83.3	78.9	64.5	27.7	38.8	43.9	73.5	82.1	82.6	933.4	1,090.8	
Minnesota.....	54.4	40.8	45.6	39.8	51.5	60.4	22.1	14.1	10.1	18.1	27.0	35.2	40.1	390.7	376.1	
Mississippi.....	3.1	4.8	3.2	6.6	3.9	7.3	2.9	7.5	2.2	3.0	4.5	5.8	6.3	54.2	53.5	
Missouri.....	38.1	32.3	40.7	40.4	31.1	31.9	23.1	18.7	17.8	29.0	15.5	33.5	27.7	302.0	306.7	
Montana.....	3.8	5.6	4.0	2.9	4.5	4.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.7	3.1	35.1	42.7	
Nebraska.....	15.1	12.4	9.0	7.1	11.8	17.1	5.4	2.5	3.1	6.3	3.1	7.5	5.7	78.5	82.0	
Nevada.....	4.1	5.4	4.3	5.9	5.7	8.3	3.8	4.7	2.0	3.1	7.8	3.2	4.0	60.2	45.5	
New Hampshire.....	2.7	2.5	3.2	4.3	2.7	2.5	3.4	2.0	.6	4.6	2.0	1.9	1.6	30.1	37.8	
New Jersey.....	72.8	62.8	75.0	65.6	80.0	76.7	62.6	27.1	51.4	42.9	49.9	71.9	65.1	723.2	811.8	
New Mexico.....	11.6	15.0	12.9	11.4	12.1	6.8	8.5	7.5	11.0	6.3	8.9	7.0	7.6	88.4	77.2	
New York.....	160.1	181.2	129.3	128.3	145.7	122.1	99.4	91.3	80.1	90.1	108.8	149.2	197.7	1,450.6	1,476.0	
North Carolina.....	20.1	19.6	17.4	20.9	26.3	22.7	17.6	18.0	16.1	10.5	13.4	14.5	16.9	194.3	221.6	
North Dakota.....	6.4	5.3	4.6	7.9	4.6	5.6	1.6	.4	.3	.6	1.5	4.3	5.0	37.2	40.5	
Ohio.....	97.3	108.2	116.3	115.8	98.2	118.8	78.7	51.5	44.9	60.5	57.2	101.3	93.3	1,093.9	1,205.5	
Oklahoma.....	14.5	14.1	18.3	16.8	13.2	14.4	22.6	15.9	10.3	7.4	9.3	10.5	9.4	121.3	143.2	
Oregon.....	16.7	17.0	16.0	22.7	18.4	36.2	12.9	9.7	8.5	7.6	7.2	12.1	12.3	138.9	182.0	
Pennsylvania.....	62.3	73.3	66.2	74.8	65.7	68.6	47.7	35.2	37.1	36.1	51.1	66.0	53.4	749.3	781.4	
Rhode Island.....	5.2	4.3	6.2	7.4	4.6	4.5	3.7	1.6	2.9	2.1	4.3	6.3	5.3	48.8	59.6	
South Carolina.....	6.9	5.6	6.0	7.5	9.3	6.6	5.4	4.8	5.1	3.7	2.7	5.0	5.3	63.4	75.8	
South Dakota.....	4.3	3.3	3.5	2.4	3.6	4.1	3.4	.6	.8	1.4	2.4	4.2	3.4	36.0	37.4	
Tennessee.....	21.8	17.9	23.9	20.0	24.5	25.8	15.1	22.7	13.6	8.8	12.4	14.5	14.2	179.3	213.8	
Texas.....	105.3	112.3	128.0	108.1	103.7	102.4	97.6	77.4	83.9	64.0	68.0	89.2	88.0	1,013.4	916.9	
Utah.....	10.3	15.7	15.9	16.3	16.7	20.8	14.2	12.4	6.4	6.9	5.9	11.6	10.2	113.5	145.3	
Vermont.....	1.3	.9	.5	2.7	.7	.6	1.1	.2	.2	.2	.9	1.8	7.0	15.6	10.1	
Virginia.....	40.2	44.3	47.3	58.1	38.5	36.2	34.8	26.5	28.4	18.5	23.4	29.8	31.9	384.3	457.5	
Washington.....	55.9	45.4	36.6	37.5	45.8	34.8	28.3	34.3	22.5	17.9	24.3	29.1	26.4	335.3	390.6	
West Virginia.....	5.3	7.1	7.3	13.6	6.4	11.1	6.4	5.5	4.3	4.4	3.0	5.2	4.5	80.8	64.4	
Wisconsin.....	43.8	38.7	46.2	42.4	46.7	44.1	28.2	19.8	19.1	26.8	32.2	41.1	42.7	457.3	442.0	
Wyoming.....	2.5	3.5	2.3	3.1	3.1	2.0	2.6	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	3.1	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 ¹ (in thousands)		
	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	Location						Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned
				Metropolitan places	Nonmetropolitan places	North-east	North Central	South	West			
1950	1,396,000	1,352,200	43,800	1,021,600	374,000	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	\$11,788,595	\$11,418,371	\$370,224
1951	1,091,300	1,020,100	71,200	776,800	314,500	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	9,800,892	9,186,123	614,769
1952	1,127,000	1,068,500	58,500	794,900	332,100	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	10,208,983	9,706,276	502,707
1953	1,103,800	1,068,300	35,500	803,500	300,300	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	10,488,003	10,181,185	306,818
1954	1,220,400	1,201,700	18,700	896,900	323,500	243,100	325,800	359,700	291,800	12,478,237	12,309,200	169,037
1955	1,328,900	1,309,500	19,400	975,800	353,100	273,100	356,000	389,000	310,800	14,644,647	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	67,800	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	3,690,866	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	195,500	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	18,600	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	1,846,587	1,812,890	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	61,500	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	29,700	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	27,600	19,800	1,103,863	1,078,142	25,821
November	77,400	77,000	400	54,800	22,600	16,500	19,200	22,700	19,000	680,642	675,991	4,651
December	63,600	62,900	700	45,100	18,500	12,400	14,200	21,100	15,900	740,614	735,218	5,396
1957: First quarter	217,000	202,500	14,500	149,100	67,900	33,800	46,800	80,000	56,400	2,609,458	2,432,406	177,052
January	64,200	60,100	4,100	44,000	20,200	9,300	10,700	26,000	18,200	752,234	704,917	47,317
February	65,800	63,100	2,700	46,600	19,200	9,700	14,000	24,600	17,600	784,019	751,813	32,206
March	87,000	79,300	7,700	58,500	28,500	14,800	22,100	29,400	20,700	1,073,205	975,676	97,529
Second quarter	296,600	282,800	13,800	200,300	96,300	60,700	77,200	92,800	65,900	3,645,531	3,479,262	166,269
April	93,700	91,400	2,300	63,500	30,200	19,900	23,700	28,100	22,000	1,152,166	1,123,385	28,781
May	103,000	96,900	6,100	68,200	34,800	20,900	25,700	33,700	22,700	1,264,385	1,191,789	72,596
June	99,900	94,500	5,400	68,600	31,300	19,900	27,800	31,000	21,200	1,228,980	1,164,088	64,892
Third quarter	289,700	280,900	8,800	192,600	97,100	57,900	79,300	91,200	61,300	3,535,278	3,443,443	91,835
July	97,800	93,900	3,900	63,400	34,400	19,200	27,000	31,500	20,100	1,198,141	1,154,771	43,370
August	100,000	96,800	3,200	67,700	32,300	21,800	27,300	31,000	19,900	1,207,763	1,176,600	31,163
September	91,900	90,200	1,700	61,500	30,400	16,900	25,000	28,700	21,300	1,129,374	1,112,072	17,302
Fourth quarter	238,600	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	320,500	296,800	23,700	218,100	102,400	63,800	79,400	103,300	74,000	3,886,703	3,606,142	280,561
April	99,100	94,200	4,900	67,400	31,700	18,900	25,700	33,000	21,500	1,192,101	1,136,659	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	112,900	101,300	11,600	76,800	36,100	21,500	26,700	37,700	27,000	1,370,893	1,231,766	139,127
Third quarter	354,800	331,200	23,600	246,700	108,100					4,250,871	3,953,999	296,872
July	112,800	108,600	4,200	80,600	32,200	19,600	28,600	36,200	28,400	1,362,890	1,311,702	51,188
August	124,000	114,600	9,400	82,800	41,200	22,200	30,700	42,400	28,700	1,466,281	1,346,297	119,984
September	118,000	108,000	10,000	83,300	34,700	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,421,700	1,296,000	125,700
Fourth quarter												
October	111,000	109,000	2,000	78,000	33,000	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,333,600	1,308,000	25,600
November	102,000	100,000	2,000	72,300	29,700	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,200,016	1,175,000	25,016

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	
	Third quarter				Second quarter	First quarter	Fourth quarter	Third quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	Fourth quarter	Third quarter	1957 ²	1956
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Quarter										
All manufacturing.....	11.4	11.6	11.4	11.5	10.4	10.4	10.4	12.0	11.7	11.6	11.3	12.7	11.4	12.0
Food and kindred products:														
Meat packing and custom slaughtering.....	24.9	27.5	26.5	26.4	23.2	20.5	20.6	21.6	20.6	21.1	20.0	21.3	21.0	20.6
Sausages and other prepared meat products.....	25.4	29.3	28.5	27.7	19.2	23.6	21.5	21.4	24.0	20.8	24.9	21.3	22.0	22.2
Poultry and small game dressing and packing.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	59.5	38.8	33.6	35.7	41.7	41.1	28.2	39.8	40.9	37.1	41.1
Dairy products.....	18.5	19.2	19.8	19.2	14.6	16.6	15.5	18.8	17.9	15.7	17.0	17.4	17.0	17.9
Canning and preserving.....	23.0	20.6	16.8	20.0	19.4	17.0	15.7	24.2	21.3	20.1	19.9	26.6	20.8	21.9
Grain-mill products.....	17.5	14.8	18.7	17.0	14.3	10.3	13.3	19.7	12.9	15.0	16.5	18.7	15.4	16.2
Bakery products.....	18.4	17.6	15.3	17.0	14.4	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.8	17.0	16.5	16.4	16.4
Cane sugar.....	13.3	13.4	9.1	11.9	12.1	16.1	19.3	17.1	15.8	17.2	14.1	17.6	17.4	19.0
Confectionery and related products.....	14.3	12.9	15.7	14.3	10.6	14.3	13.7	15.6	12.2	12.2	13.0	13.6	13.4	12.9
Bottled soft drinks.....	30.1	28.6	24.6	27.9	23.3	18.2	19.5	25.1	23.3	21.2	16.7	25.2	22.4	23.0
Malt and malt liquors.....	18.7	13.8	18.8	17.0	16.2	13.5	16.0	17.0	16.1	18.5	13.2	19.6	16.9	16.7
Distilled liquors.....	6.1	6.7	6.7	6.5	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	9.4	8.8	6.7	9.9	8.0	8.6
Miscellaneous food products.....	15.5	13.7	13.3	14.2	11.8	11.9	14.9	16.3	14.9	17.1	13.3	13.8	15.8	13.6
Textile-mill products:														
Cotton yarn and textiles.....	7.6	8.7	7.5	7.9	6.7	7.2	7.4	8.6	8.9	7.9	7.9	8.9	8.2	8.4
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles.....	7.4	7.1	6.5	7.0	6.3	6.3	7.0	9.1	7.4	8.4	7.0	7.7	8.0	7.1
Woolen and worsted textiles.....	19.9	19.5	17.1	18.9	16.0	15.7	15.8	18.5	17.7	19.9	16.2	17.5	18.1	16.9
Knit goods.....	7.6	4.7	5.7	5.9	4.5	7.0	5.2	7.1	5.7	5.3	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	17.4	17.4	13.5	16.0	13.9	14.7	12.3	14.4	16.6	12.0	14.3	16.3	13.9	15.5
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	13.9	12.0	13.4	13.1	12.6	8.6	13.0	16.0	14.4	16.4	14.2	14.3	15.0	15.0
Apparel and other finished textile products:														
Clothing, men's and boys'.....	4.3	5.8	4.9	5.1	5.6	6.4	5.2	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	6.6	7.0
Clothing, women's and children's.....	6.0	5.0	5.6	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.1	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.1	5.1
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....	12.8	6.1	11.5	9.9	7.7	5.6	5.9	9.8	9.7	7.4	3.7	7.1	8.2	5.8
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.....	16.9	15.1	10.7	14.0	10.3	11.5	8.1	8.8	11.3	9.4	10.5	11.0	9.4	10.8
Lumber and wood products (except furniture):														
Logging.....	74.8	74.9	73.6	74.5	66.3	60.8	61.3	60.7	62.8	64.4	63.4	68.3	62.3	65.0
Sawmills and planing mills.....	44.0	40.8	43.2	42.6	40.9	38.3	36.9	42.7	41.1	40.4	36.4	41.9	40.4	41.1
Millwork and structural wood products.....	28.4	24.3	25.8	26.1	19.4	21.9	20.1	23.6	21.8	21.6	19.9	22.6	21.8	21.3
Plywood mills.....	25.1	31.3	21.2	25.8	23.3	20.8	28.1	21.9	22.0	23.9	22.6	26.1	23.9	24.0
Wooden containers.....	27.8	34.4	27.6	29.9	27.2	24.7	23.3	32.4	28.5	29.9	25.5	29.5	28.4	27.4
Miscellaneous wood products.....	30.9	28.3	16.7	25.1	24.8	22.5	26.1	27.4	30.5	30.9	29.5	35.5	28.8	31.3
Furniture and fixtures:														
Household furniture, nonmetal.....	17.3	19.7	16.0	17.7	16.1	17.0	16.8	21.2	17.3	19.0	17.1	17.7	18.5	17.6
Metal household furniture.....	13.8	20.9	16.2	17.1	12.6	11.7	12.8	19.7	12.2	14.4	16.1	16.4	14.7	16.1
Mattresses and bedsprings.....	6.8	15.9	18.6	13.9	15.2	12.5	10.6	13.0	15.4	16.7	14.4	16.4	14.0	16.1
Office furniture.....	21.3	16.0	17.3	18.0	15.7	13.4	15.9	15.8	18.1	15.9	16.1	17.5	16.5	17.6
Public-building and professional furniture.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	16.3	14.6	12.2	17.9	16.8	20.0	10.4	16.1	25.5	16.3	18.2
Partitions and fixtures.....	18.6	22.6	18.2	19.9	15.6	15.2	18.3	20.8	20.3	16.6	21.9	21.4	19.0	20.7
Screens, shades, and blinds.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	14.6	18.4	11.3	19.2	18.6	16.4	22.6	11.6	17.2	19.3	15.3
Paper and allied products:														
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	11.0	9.6	10.2	10.3	8.6	9.7	10.2	11.6	9.9	10.8	11.2	12.3	10.6	11.4
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	16.2	13.7	13.9	14.6	12.0	12.9	13.8	15.9	16.7	13.6	15.7	15.5	15.0	15.5
Miscellaneous paper and allied products.....	9.6	13.3	11.2	11.4	9.9	8.7	11.7	14.2	12.6	14.2	14.7	13.7	13.2	13.5
Printing, publishing, and allied industries:														
Newspapers and periodicals.....	8.0	8.9	9.5	8.9	8.7	9.3	9.5	8.3	9.5	8.8	8.3	9.1	9.1	9.1
Bookbinding and related products.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	8.4	8.5	11.4	10.6	15.0	15.9	10.1	11.7	14.9	12.9	12.5
Miscellaneous printing and publishing.....	7.1	7.0	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.4	8.7	9.1	8.2	9.7	7.9	9.3	8.9	8.9
Chemicals and allied products:														
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	4.9	4.6	5.0	4.9	3.8	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.9	4.0	4.8	6.8	4.4	5.3
Plastics, except synthetic rubber.....	4.3	4.3	6.6	5.1	4.0	4.1	4.7	4.4	4.7	5.1	4.3	5.0	4.7	4.6
Synthetic rubber.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	2.4	1.4	3.1	1.2	3.1	1.2	3.2	.9	1.4	2.2	1.9
Synthetic fibers.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.1	3.4	3.4	1.7	2.3	3.0	2.3
Explosives.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	3.4	1.6	2.4	2.6	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.7	2.9	1.8	2.5
Miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals.....	4.1	4.2	2.9	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.4	5.4	2.8	4.0	4.2	3.7	4.2
Drugs and medicines.....	7.1	6.8	7.7	7.2	6.0	7.6	6.8	6.9	6.5	8.1	6.5	8.0	7.1	8.0
Soap and related products.....	6.8	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.7	6.1	7.3	8.2	8.0	7.3	7.9	9.3	7.7	8.2
Paints, pigments, and related products.....	11.3	7.9	14.7	11.3	12.8	10.8	9.9	11.5	8.9	10.4	10.0	11.0	10.1	10.2
Fertilizers.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	11.5	14.4	14.4	16.0	20.3	12.4	15.0	18.5	16.1	15.5	14.8
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	33.1	20.5	30.5	28.0	25.3	24.8	24.3	24.2	27.8	22.4	30.1	24.6	24.5	25.2
Compressed and liquefied gases.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	8.7	14.4	12.3	5.7	10.4	8.0	13.3	7.6	5.6	9.3	8.1
Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products.....	17.2	13.2	14.4	14.9	13.4	14.6	11.5	14.8	15.9	15.3	14.6	16.0	14.4	15.2
Rubber products:														
Tires and inner tubes.....	2.6	2.5	3.9	3.0	3.3	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.6	2.7	3.6	3.2	3.3
Rubber footwear.....	4.5	5.3	6.1	5.4	5.9	3.9	5.5	7.2	5.9	6.6	6.1	6.8	6.2	5.9
Miscellaneous rubber products.....	12.8	11.2	11.5	11.7	10.4	8.5	9.5	10.0	8.9	12.5	8.1	10.5	10.3	10.4
Leather and leather products:														
Leather tanning and finishing.....	20.2	21.9	23.8	22.0	23.5	25.8	23.6	28.4	23.2	25.4	18.5	27.1	25.1	23.8
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	20.5	21.4	17.3	19.2
Footwear (except rubber).....	10.9	9.0	9.2	9.7	8.0	9.2	8.7	9.8	9.3	8.1	8.2	8.5	8.9	8.6
Miscellaneous leather products.....	12.4	9.6	8.8	10.2	11.1	9.4	11.9	9.7	13.4	14.2	14.5	12.4	12.3	13.4
Stone, clay, and glass products:														
Glass and glass products.....	11.2	9.8	11.6	10.8	9.0	9.4	9.4	9.5	8.0	9.3	8.6	11.1	9.0	9.0
Structural clay products.....	35.7	30.9	37.2	34.7	31.7	30.9	29.7	39.1	30.2	29.3	27.4	35.8	32.2	32.9
Pottery and related products.....	15.7	16.6	18.3	16.9	17.5	12.0	11.7	15.2	17.7	13.3	17.0	16.7	14.6	16.6
Concrete, gypsum, and mineral wool.....	25.5	25.2	29.5	26.7	21.4	17.3	19.2	25.1	23.7	21.5	21.4	31.4	22.4	26.4
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	10.3	8.9	14.3	11.2	12.1	12.8	11.5	12.0	13.1	13.9	14.3	12.5	12.7	13.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE G-1. Injury-frequency rates¹ for selected manufacturing industries—Continued

Industry	1958 ²				1957 ²				1956			Annual average		
	Third quarter				Second quarter	First quarter	Fourth quarter	Third quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	Fourth quarter	Third quarter	1957 ²	1956
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Quarter										
Primary metal industries:														
Blast furnaces and steel mills.....	3.6	3.4	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.8	4.0	4.5
Gray-iron and malleable foundries.....	23.5	25.9	24.7	24.7	21.1	22.3	21.9	26.8	26.8	24.7	27.1	30.5	25.1	28.9
Steel foundries.....	15.3	18.0	18.5	17.3	13.7	14.6	17.2	19.1	21.5	24.3	21.0	24.4	20.7	22.0
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and alloying.....	7.0	11.2	12.3	10.3	10.3	9.2	8.8	10.4	10.9	9.7	10.6	9.2	10.0	10.7
Nonferrous foundries.....	17.9	14.0	13.7	15.1	17.7	18.2	16.0	18.1	17.1	20.1	17.7	22.4	17.9	20.3
Iron and steel forgings.....	10.7	15.0	15.0	13.8	12.7	16.5	14.9	18.0	16.3	20.3	16.4	19.5	17.5	18.9
Wire drawing.....	14.6	11.6	15.0	13.7	11.9	10.4	12.7	9.6	13.7	12.4	10.8	16.2	12.2	13.4
Welded and heavy-rievted pipe.....	11.7	11.4	7.7	10.3	11.9	10.6	11.1	11.5	12.2	12.8	13.5	13.4	12.0	11.7
Cold-finished steel.....	12.8	12.0	9.0	11.2	6.7	6.6	9.3	10.9	10.8	11.6	12.3	13.6	10.7	15.1
Fabricated metal products:														
Tin cans and other tinware.....	9.2	3.3	8.7	7.0	4.9	5.2	5.1	7.5	6.0	6.6	8.0	7.2	6.3	7.0
Cutlery and edge tools.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	12.7	13.2	11.3	12.5	17.0	13.1	13.2	16.8	17.7	13.9	14.9
Hand tools, files, and saws.....	21.4	13.6	14.7	16.2	16.7	14.0	14.2	13.1	17.0	17.9	18.0	17.8	15.7	17.8
Hardware.....	6.5	7.6	8.6	7.7	7.3	6.7	7.7	8.8	7.4	7.1	8.6	9.7	7.7	9.5
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	8.9	13.5	10.6	11.1	10.7	13.5	9.2	12.9	13.2	9.4	13.9	12.7	11.2	14.7
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus.....	12.2	11.6	13.9	12.6	12.5	14.8	13.4	16.1	15.2	13.1	15.2	18.9	14.4	15.9
Structural steel and ornamental metal work.....	20.8	19.9	20.8	20.6	19.9	22.4	17.8	22.5	22.6	23.2	22.4	23.1	21.6	22.0
Metal doors, sash, frame, and trim.....	12.1	18.3	16.2	15.6	12.5	15.0	15.9	20.1	14.0	13.8	19.4	15.9	15.9	16.8
Boiler-shop products.....	19.7	20.9	20.4	20.4	18.5	21.0	19.9	23.4	24.9	23.8	23.0	24.8	23.0	24.0
Sheet-metal work.....	24.4	14.5	22.7	20.3	20.4	20.4	18.0	21.7	19.0	24.5	22.4	26.7	20.8	23.1
Stamped and pressed metal products.....	8.4	10.6	11.6	10.2	8.1	8.6	9.4	11.8	11.2	9.6	10.9	11.1	10.4	11.0
Metal coating and engraving.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	19.7	24.0	19.6	19.7	22.6	22.2	22.5	20.0	25.2	21.8	20.7
Fabricated wire products.....	13.3	20.7	20.9	18.5	13.4	18.3	17.8	16.7	18.5	18.3	19.4	20.0	17.8	18.9
Metal barrels, drums, kegs, and pails.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	10.8	14.3	9.5	13.9	6.8	12.4	10.5
Steel springs.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	18.3	19.2	20.8	18.2	19.0	18.3	17.6	19.2
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	11.7	13.3	12.9	12.7	10.3	12.0	13.1	11.6	9.9	11.5	12.9	15.0	11.5	13.9
Screw-machine products.....	11.0	8.4	9.0	9.4	8.5	9.9	13.4	13.6	13.6	13.8	14.4	12.1	13.6	12.7
Fabricated metal products, not elsewhere classified.....	8.7	9.3	12.0	10.1	11.4	13.3	13.3	11.3	11.7	11.6	9.8	14.7	12.0	11.5
Machinery (except electrical):														
Engines and turbines.....	7.7	8.6	8.1	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.1	6.6	7.6	8.6	10.1	10.3	7.5	10.4
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	6.5	8.1	7.3	7.3	8.2	8.9	8.1	7.6	9.0	8.8	8.0	8.2	8.4	9.1
Construction and mining machinery.....	11.4	13.0	13.3	12.6	10.7	12.4	11.9	13.7	15.6	17.8	15.5	16.8	14.9	16.9
Metalworking machinery.....	7.9	7.9	8.3	8.0	7.5	8.0	7.8	9.5	10.2	10.6	10.3	10.5	9.7	10.6
Food-products machinery.....	10.9	9.0	14.1	11.4	8.7	10.2	8.1	14.7	16.2	14.7	14.8	16.9	13.4	14.7
Textile machinery.....	11.8	9.4	7.7	9.2	9.6	10.4	12.2	14.0	12.1	9.6	13.3	13.3	11.9	11.8
Miscellaneous special-industry machinery.....	13.7	14.4	12.4	13.5	14.0	14.3	12.4	14.9	16.7	17.2	14.4	16.6	15.4	16.3
Pumps and compressors.....	9.7	11.2	10.7	10.6	10.5	11.8	11.8	12.7	12.7	14.7	12.1	15.0	13.0	13.7
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors.....	10.5	11.3	13.5	11.7	12.0	10.3	10.7	14.5	15.4	15.8	16.0	16.5	14.2	16.2
Mechanical power-transmission equipment (except ball and roller bearings).....	6.7	11.4	8.2	8.8	10.0	9.7	10.9	11.8	13.3	13.2	12.5	13.6	12.3	14.5
Miscellaneous general industrial machinery.....	9.0	10.4	11.6	10.4	12.3	11.7	10.5	12.3	13.7	16.1	13.0	14.0	13.2	13.5
Commercial and household machinery.....	5.9	5.1	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.3	6.2	6.2	7.0	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.5
Valves and fittings.....	11.3	13.4	11.3	12.0	13.1	12.6	13.5	15.7	15.6	14.5	14.2	17.3	14.8	15.1
Fabricated pipe and fittings.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	15.0	13.4	11.2	17.3	20.4	16.3	16.8	15.5	13.1	17.7	16.2
Ball and roller bearings.....	7.3	6.5	8.0	7.3	9.2	8.0	8.5	9.3	8.3	8.5	11.4	10.8	8.6	10.9
Machine shops, general.....	14.5	11.9	9.5	11.9	10.6	11.1	11.8	16.1	15.0	15.1	11.9	14.0	14.5	14.1
Electrical machinery:														
Electrical industrial apparatus.....	5.4	5.2	4.9	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.5	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.4	6.1
Electrical appliances.....	6.3	5.7	3.3	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.6	7.5	6.4	4.9	5.7	4.7	6.1	5.9
Insulated wire and cable.....	17.3	10.2	9.8	11.8	13.1	7.9	10.9	11.8	11.8	12.8	10.3	13.7	11.8	12.6
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	5.2	3.4	3.9	4.1	3.6	4.0	3.3	4.1	4.7	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.4
Electric lamps (bulbs).....	(3)	(3)	(3)	2.5	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.5	3.7	3.2	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.3
Radios and related products.....	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.2	4.0	4.1	4.9	4.7	4.2	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.9
Radio tubes.....	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	3.1	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.7
Miscellaneous communication equipment.....	2.6	2.9	4.1	3.4	2.6	3.1	2.1	2.4	2.6	3.2	3.2	2.1	2.6	2.4
Batteries.....	16.4	13.8	14.3	14.8	11.3	11.6	13.2	12.2	10.9	12.5	12.7	11.6	12.1	11.3
Electrical products, not elsewhere classified.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	5.7	4.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	4.7	8.3	6.4	5.1	6.8
Transportation equipment:														
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers.....	4.7	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.1	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.2
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories.....	5.1	6.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.5	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.2
Aircraft.....	2.6	3.6	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6
Aircraft parts.....	4.1	4.4	5.0	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.7
Ship building and repairing.....	15.8	15.3	16.6	15.9	16.2	15.4	15.3	19.3	17.5	17.1	16.9	16.7	17.3	17.9
Boat building and repairing.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	24.6	31.2	25.8	27.5	28.3	34.2	28.4	25.0	28.0	29.8	31.2
Railroad equipment.....	10.4	10.2	5.9	8.7	7.1	6.9	7.1	8.3	6.8	8.5	9.1	9.9	7.7	10.0
Instruments and related products:														
Scientific instruments.....	3.5	4.3	4.8	4.1	5.9	3.9	5.1	4.5	5.2	4.3	3.6	4.4	4.8	4.5
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	4.8	6.9	4.7	5.5	5.5	6.9	5.7	6.3	6.8	6.5	6.1	5.2	6.3	6.0
Optical instruments and lenses.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	5.0	5.5	6.8	4.5	4.6	6.2	5.2	4.2	4.1	5.1	4.1
Medical instruments and supplies.....	7.2	5.4	6.5	6.4	9.6	9.4	5.6	8.4	7.0	6.7	4.7	10.0	6.9	7.5
Photographic equipment and supplies.....	3.8	6.1	7.2	5.8	5.6	4.4	5.6	6.4	6.3	6.3	4.8	6.3	6.1	5.8
Watches and clocks.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	4.5	5.2	4.4	6.4	5.1	4.7	6.1	6.6	5.4	5.6	5.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing:														
Paving and roofing materials.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	8.8	6.6	8.4	10.1	6.5	6.4	11.0	7.3	8.3	8.4	8.3
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	8.8	5.0	8.6	7.3	5.8	6.4	6.8	9.0	7.6	7.3	7.3	5.3	7.6	6.8
Fabricated plastics products.....	6.7	11.6	14.4	11.1	13.3	15.5	14.7	17.3	13.8	12.3	14.9	15.2	14.4	14.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	12.5	13.6	14.3	13.5	11.2	12.9	12.4	15.1	13.0	11.4	11.5	11.8	12.9	12.5
Ordnance and accessories.....	2.8	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	4.1	5.2	4.6	4.4	5.5	4.2	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 for 1957 and 1958 have been revised on the basis of the more comprehensive final annual survey for 1957. Rates for 1958 may be subject to further revision when final annual data 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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