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Unemployment Insurance—

Its Role in Depressed Areas

Policy Implications of Its Financing

Experience of Persons Exhausting Benefits

Crisis in Workmen's Compensation

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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CONTENTS

Special Articles

- 245 Problems in Unemployment Insurance
245 The Role of UI in Depressed Areas
249 Policy Implications of UI Financing
252 Confronting the Crisis in Workmen's Compensation
257 The Hardening of Antagonisms in Labor Relations

Summaries of Studies and Reports

- 262 Causes of Dependency Among Public Assistance Recipients in New York
267 Experience of UI Claimants Exhausting Their Benefit Rights
271 Shift Provisions in Major Union Contracts, 1958
276 The Impact of Trading Stamps on Food Prices
278 Presidential Recommendations for Labor Legislation, 1959
280 The Economic Report of the President
284 UAW Public Review Board: First Annual Report
288 Wage Chronology No. 26: The Anaconda Co.—Supplement No. 2—1954-58

Departments

- III The Labor Month in Review
261 Erratum
297 Union Conventions, April 16 to May 15, 1959
292 Significant Decisions in Labor Cases
298 Chronology of Recent Labor Events
300 Developments in Industrial Relations
305 Book Reviews and Notes
313 Current Labor Statistics

March 1959 • Vol. 82 • No. 3

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15

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The Labor Month in Review

TWO WEEKS of discussion and debate which accompanied the February AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting in Puerto Rico resulted in several resolutions and decisions of more than routine interest. Much of the emphasis was on the domestic economy, especially in connection with unemployment. A "mass conference" in Washington was scheduled for April 8 to "focus national attention" on what was called "the failure of our economy to expand and thus provide jobs . . ." In addition, the council called for a 7-hour day and 35-hour week, an increase in the minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour, enactment of Federal standards and reinsurance for unemployment compensation, income tax reform, higher wages, and labor representation on the Federal Reserve Board and its regional subsidiaries. (On March 6, President George Meany severely criticized the Board's approval of a rise in discount rates, claiming it would restrict "the pace of economic growth." On March 11, he made the release of February unemployment data the occasion for commenting that the figures, which showed 6.1 percent of the labor force unemployed, "dwarf the problem of inflation, important as it is.")

On internal matters, the council again deferred action on Maurice A. Hutcheson, one of its members and president of the Carpenters union, until he appears in person to answer questions posed by the council concerning his appearance before the Senate rackets committee. A petition for affiliation by the International Longshoremen's Association, expelled in 1953 by the AFL on racketeering charges, was held over, subject to an investigation by a 4-man committee appointed by the council. (On February 26, the New York Court of Appeals denied the claim of the ILA that a provision of the State waterfront law barring convicted felons as dues collectors was unconstitutional.) The council also put off until its May 18 meeting an attempt to resolve a jurisdictional dispute between the

Steelworkers and the Metal Trades Council. An investigation by two vice presidents of the Federation had resulted in separate reports.

Direct conflict with the Teamsters union resulted from the council's issuance of a federal labor union charter covering teamsters and warehousemen in Puerto Rico. The action set off a series of point-counterpoint statements with the Teamsters union, whose general executive board was in session at the time, relating to organizing campaigns in the Commonwealth. Some fears were expressed that the tacit noninterference policy, observed by the Teamsters and AFL-CIO unions since the former group was expelled, might be reversed. An increase of 1 cent in per capita tax payments was voted by the AFL-CIO for a 6-months' period to raise about \$750,000 for emergency and organizing purposes.

THIRTY AFL-CIO UNIONS in Louisiana took advertisements in Baton Rouge newspapers as well as radio and television time to denounce James R. Hoffa, Teamster president. He had been scheduled to speak on March 12 to an independent oil workers union in the area concerning its stalemated negotiations with a Standard Oil refinery.

Almost the forgotten man of the Teamsters, former president Dave Beck was sentenced to 5 years in prison and fined \$60,000 for income tax evasion. He also has been convicted of grand larceny involving union property.

On March 3, present officers of the same union were denied a stay of a Federal court order which granted to court-appointed monitors for the union specific authority to enforce reform measures. Earlier, the secretary-treasurer of the organization complained that legal fees had cost the union nearly \$400,000 in 1958; payments to the monitors totaled an additional \$100,000. In all, the union reported an operating deficit of \$362,000.

L. N. D. Wells, Jr., one of the three monitors, resigned on March 12 due to "personal considerations." He contended in a letter to the court that "affairs of the Teamsters union are greatly improved," but that "further improvement in the affairs of the union requires prompt consideration . . ."

TWO OFT-DISCUSSED ISSUES reappeared in mid-February: the problem of the skilled worker in the

United Automobile Workers and the charge of featherbedding work rules on the railroads.

On February 16, the UAW moved toward more direct supervision of its skilled trades councils. Thirty-odd councils, hitherto organized geographically, will be reorganized along corporate or industry lines. They, in turn, will be represented on a 9-member committee responsible to the Skilled Trades Department of the union. The UAW has been troubled with disaffection among skilled workers for many years.

Daniel P. Loomis, president of the Association of American Railroads, took up the featherbedding issue as a prelude to the bargaining for new contracts with the rail unions. Present contracts expire November 1. He charged that outmoded and unnecessary work rules and pay systems cost the roads more than a half million dollars a year, about 10 percent of the total wage bill. Operating unions have announced their intention to seek a 12-percent wage increase. In response to the featherbedding charge, the Railway Labor Executives' Association pointed to productivity increases. Both sides have agreed to a broad study of problems facing the industry.

THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE amended the unemployment insurance law to permit payment of private supplementary unemployment benefits.

A strike of approximately 1,200 textile workers organized by the Textile Workers Union in Henderson, N.C., was unsettled as of mid-March after 4 months characterized by unusual violence following reopening of the plant on February 16. Retention of a grievance arbitration clause in a contract is a main issue.

In mid-February, the 4-month-old Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. strike was ended. The Glass Workers agreed to arbitration of the work-rules dispute which had prolonged the strike. Wage rates were increased 8 cents an hour for incentive workers and 12 cents for hourly rated employees, with similar increases after a year.

Members of the International Woodworkers of America on March 17 entered the 76th day of a violent and bizarre strike for a wage increase against two Newfoundland lumber companies. A policeman has been killed, the union has been decertified by a special provincial law, the premier has sponsored a dual union, the head of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police has resigned,

and the controversy has become a major political issue in Canada.

Right-to-work legislation had mixed fates in State legislatures. The Indiana Senate rescinded previous passage of a repeal bill, thus retaining the law; the House had approved repeal. Utah also turned down repeal of its law. New Mexico, which has no such law, voted against a proposed measure.

The United States Supreme Court on March 9 refused to review a lower court's denial of the contention of Negro workers that they have a constitutional or statutory right to be members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. The Court, which usually refrains from explaining refusals to review, pointed to "the abstract context" of the record in this case.

Two unions—the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Communications Workers—were chided by the National Labor Relations Board on February 27 for making "outrageous" payments to workers to attend meetings prior to a representation election. The Board invalidated the election won by the CWA at the Little Rock plant of Teletype Corp. and ordered a new one.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell on March 12 presented to Congress a report on the effects of the \$1 per hour minimum wage prescribed by the Fair Labor Standards Act. In an accompanying statement, he recommended extension of coverage of the law "to several million" additional workers, but pointed out that increasing the minimum rate might jeopardize the possibility of the extension as well as "endanger the job security or job opportunity" of workers in the lower wage industries. He expressed hope that Congress would consider an increase in the minimum when the prospects were opportune.

Merger plans are under way among three groups of unions. The 10,000-member Marine Engineers Beneficial Association and the Brotherhood of Marine Engineers, with 550 members, have such action scheduled for May. Separate but simultaneous conventions will be held in May to vote on amalgamating the Insurance Workers of America (13,000) and the Insurance Agents International Union (11,000). An overwhelming majority of voters in a Screen Actors' Guild referendum voted to attempt merger with the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists. The two have a membership of about 25,000.

Problems in Unemployment Insurance

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The two articles which follow, discussing current issues in unemployment insurance benefits and financing, were excerpted from papers presented at the December 27–29, 1958, meeting in Chicago of the Industrial Relations Research Association. In the interest of readability, elided material and minor changes in wording have not been indicated.*

The Role of UI in Depressed Areas

GERALD G. SOMERS*

IN EVALUATING the role of unemployment compensation in depressed areas, an understanding of the causes and patterns of unemployment and mobility in these areas is essential. The most persistent cause in industrial areas is the decline of employment opportunities in a single industry upon which the local area is dependent; where technological change and shifts of plant location also occur, the seriousness of unemployment is aggravated. Many depressed rural areas have never developed a sufficient economic base to support population growth. In these areas, the problems stem from the decline in agricultural employment, the uneconomic size of farming units, the depletion of natural resources, the absence of nonfarm employment, and the lack of vocational training facilities. In both industrial and rural areas, depression breeds further depression as the decline in employment causes a loss of young manpower and a deterioration of community facilities.

The persistence and seriousness of the unemployment stemming from these causes has been well documented in extensive hearings held before congressional committees and in data provided by Federal and State agencies of employment security. The chronic character of unemployment, for example, in Pennsylvania's coal and railroad centers is indicated in table 1. The average unemployment in these areas consistently and

substantially exceeded the State average in periods of national full employment as well as in periods of recession. Indeed, unemployment in the 12 surplus labor areas combined was a larger ratio of the State total in the prosperous times of 1953 than in the downturn of 1954.

Nine surplus labor markets in Kentucky represented about one-fifth of the State's total labor force in 1955. The percentage of the labor force unemployed in the nine areas combined, compared to the rest of the State, was as follows:¹

	Unemployment as a percent of the labor force			
	1954	1955	1956	1957
Nine depressed areas.....	18.7	15.4	10.2	10.7
Rest of the State.....	7.7	7.3	6.5	(1)

¹ Not available.

Three surplus labor areas in New Jersey, representing 11 percent of the State's population, accounted for an average of 16 percent of total State employment in the period 1954–57.²

Estimates of unemployment in depressed rural areas go even higher. In April 1958, it was reported that in 10 rural counties in Kentucky there were more unemployed than employed workers, and in 28 depressed rural counties, over 45 percent of the workers were unemployed.³ The full extent of underemployment can be gaged only by the low-income status of the population and outward migration.

*Director of the Industrial Relations Research Center, University of Wisconsin.

¹ See Legislation to Relieve Unemployment, Hearings before the Committee on Banking and Currency, U.S. House of Representatives (85th Cong., 2d sess.), April 14–May 22, 1958, pp. 838–847.

² *Ibid.*, p. 871.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 41.

The traditional approach to a solution of these problems has been through "operation bootstrap"—some form of local community redevelopment project designed to attract new employment opportunities to the area. Ranks are closed, and the local citizens cooperate in raising funds to purchase land for lease or grant to new enterprises. New facilities may also be built for this purpose. The efforts are usually accompanied by widespread promotional campaigns. State activities often support these local enterprises.

Although the Federal Government has eschewed a central, coordinated program to aid depressed areas, it has developed a number of programs designed to aid local efforts. These include technical assistance, urban renewal and planning, community facilities assistance, aids to small business, Federal procurement, rapid tax amortization, surplus food distribution, and rural development.

As late as 1955, however, the President's Council of Economic Advisers still avoided advocacy of any central Federal attack on the problems of structural unemployment. Areas of chronic labor surplus became an election issue in 1956, extensive legislative hearings were held, and a number of bills introduced in Congress. After some compromise, the Area Development Act was passed by the 85th Congress, but was vetoed by the President on September 8, 1958. The President indicated his approval of the principle of

Federal aid to depressed areas but objected to specific features of the act submitted to him. Thus, in the past 3 years, the plight of depressed areas has become recognized as a national one which, like economic recession, requires coordinated Federal action.

Although outward migration has never been formally encouraged by Federal, State, or local officials concerned with depressed areas, in practice this "remedy" is functioning continuously. This can be seen in the loss of population in chronically labor-surplus areas. For example, 18 out of 60 depressed rural counties in Kentucky lost population between 1950 and 1955; and this experience has been duplicated in Arkansas, West Virginia, and elsewhere.⁴ However, a mere count of population between two intervals provides no definitive evidence of a fundamental solution to the depressed area problem.

Persistence of Unemployment

The continued high level of unemployment in depressed areas reflects the fundamental nature of the problems to be solved. In spite of concerted local and State efforts to provide employment opportunities, areas such as Scranton and Johnstown, Pa., Lawrence, Mass., Terre Haute, Ind., and Providence, R.I., continue to turn up

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 850. See also Gerald G. Somers, Labor Recruitment in a Depressed Rural Area (in Monthly Labor Review, October 1958, pp. 1113-1120).

Table 1. Average unemployment and percent of civilian labor force unemployed in areas of substantial labor surplus, Pennsylvania, 1953-57

Labor market area	Average unemployment									
	Volume					Percent of civilian labor force				
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
State total.....	187,900	402,200	322,500	251,000	276,900	4	9	7	5	(¹)
Nonsurplus areas.....	120,700	281,450	219,800	168,800	201,350	3	7	6	4	5
Surplus areas.....	67,200	120,750	102,700	82,200	75,550	9	16	14	11	10
Major areas:										
Altoona.....	3,150	8,800	6,100	4,850	5,600	6	16	11	9	10
Johnstown.....	8,000	17,100	13,500	8,650	6,500	8	20	13	9	7
Scranton.....	10,750	14,800	14,700	11,100	11,400	10	14	14	11	11
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton.....	13,600	22,200	19,450	18,000	16,200	9	15	13	13	12
Erie.....	3,600	8,500	7,200	4,900	6,100	(¹)	9	8	5	6
Smaller areas:										
Berwick-Bloomsburg.....	700	1,600	1,750	1,800	1,950	3	8	8	9	9
Clearfield-DuBois.....	3,450	5,350	4,700	2,750	2,350	10	15	13	8	7
Lewistown.....	(¹)	2,100	1,700	1,550	1,500	(¹)	10	8	7	7
Lock Haven.....	3,750	2,100	1,500	950	1,400	5	14	10	6	9
Pottsville (Schuylkill County).....	11,200	15,650	14,150	15,050	10,900	14	19	17	18	14
Sunbury-Shamokin-Mt. Carmel.....	5,900	10,250	7,450	5,300	4,850	8	15	11	8	8
Uniontown-Connellsville.....	6,100	12,300	10,500	7,300	6,800	12	23	21	16	15

¹ Not available.

² Data relate to Jan. 15, 1954.

³ Data relate to Mar. 13, 1953.

SOURCE: Bureau of Employment Security, Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry.

in the "substantial surplus" list with considerable regularity. In such areas, the fundamental problems which caused the initial decline cannot be readily solved; and efforts to attract new industry have often met meager success.

Whereas the availability of surplus labor is expected to be a major attraction for new industry—even where other prerequisites are lacking—recent studies on employment, mobility, and commuting in labor-surplus areas reveal the weaknesses in this solution to chronic unemployment. Surveys which follow the activities of workers displaced in plant shutdowns in depressed areas disclose the difficulties of their reabsorption into the ranks of the employed.⁵ Displaced workers, especially those in the upper age brackets, often spend many months before finding employment. They cannot readily adjust their attitudes or skills toward employment in other industries. Those who find employment are much more likely to be migrants to other areas or long-distance commuters. But, whereas young workers and new entrants into the labor force may be willing to move, older workers are less likely to do so.

Studies of the attraction of workers to a new industrial facility in labor-surplus areas substantiate these findings.⁶ Many of the workers hired by new manufacturing facilities transferred from out of State or reduced long-distance commuting which gave them previous employment outside of the depressed area. The local unemployed, who possessed less "desirable" qualifications from the standpoints of age, education, and skill, were frequently rejected in favor of employed workers who were willing to change employers.

A number of these studies have indicated the power of home area attachment as a factor militating against permanent solutions to depressed area problems. Workers who leave the area or commute long distances in search of employment retain their ties to the home area and return whenever their distant employment is terminated. They are also quick to return when a new facility is established in the home area, thus thwarting

Table 2. Average weekly number of continued unemployment compensation claims as a percent of UC-covered labor force,¹ in areas of substantial labor surplus, Pennsylvania, 1953-57

Labor market area	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
State total.....	3.1	7.0	4.8	4.4	4.9
Nonsurplus areas.....	2.3	5.7	3.9	3.7	4.2
Surplus areas.....	8.3	15.0	9.9	8.5	9.4
Major areas:					
Altoona.....	4.8	8.8	5.4	4.8	6.0
Johnstown.....	5.8	14.5	7.2	5.9	7.5
Scranton.....	8.1	12.5	10.6	8.7	9.7
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton.....	11.6	16.4	11.4	10.5	10.9
Erie.....	2.5	6.2	5.0	3.4	5.2
Smaller areas:					
Berwick-Bloomsburg.....	4.0	9.9	7.2	10.6	8.6
Clearfield-DuBois.....	6.7	13.8	8.6	6.0	7.8
Lewistown.....	4.6	10.4	6.8	6.3	6.5
Lock Haven.....	3.8	9.5	7.6	4.6	7.3
Pottsville (Schuylkill County).....	10.5	18.7	11.3	9.4	11.5
Sunbury-Shamokin-Mt. Carmel.....	8.2	17.0	11.3	8.3	8.3
Uniontown-Connellsville.....	9.1	21.5	12.3	11.1	12.1

¹ As of March 1955.

SOURCE: Bureau of Employment Security, Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry.

the employment prospects of the surplus local work force. These tendencies have been especially apparent in depressed rural areas.

Effects on Unemployment Compensation

The most obvious effect of persistently high levels of unemployment in depressed areas is to create a notable differential in benefit adequacy and in the drain on unemployment insurance funds. The experience in Pennsylvania's chronically depressed areas is typical. As is seen in table 2, continued unemployment compensation claims are substantially greater in depressed areas than in the remainder of the State. The differential is notable in prosperous as well as recession years. If Erie is omitted from the list (as is seen in table 1, its claim to the "surplus-labor" title is not as strong as the others), the remaining 11 depressed areas represented one-seventh of the State's labor force in 1955; and yet, between 1953 and 1956, these areas combined accounted for 28 to 38 percent of the State's unemployment compensation claims. Benefits paid in these areas during the same years represented 27 to 37 percent of the total; exhaustion of benefits, 27 to 35 percent of the total; and as a measure of growing benefit inadequacy, from 25 to 28 percent of the State's total public assistance payments went to the depressed areas.⁷

Similar findings are made in Kentucky, where 9 chronically surplus-labor markets represented one-fifth of the labor force in 1955. During the

⁵ See William H. Miernyk, *Inter-Industry Labor Mobility: The Case of the Displaced Textile Worker* (Boston, Northeastern University, Bureau of Business Research, 1955); and Richard C. Wilcock, *Employment Effects of a Plant Shutdown in a Depressed Area* (in *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1957, pp. 1047-1052).

⁶ See Somers, *op. cit.*; and *Labor Supply for Manufacturing in a Coal Area*, by the same author (in *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1954, pp. 1327-1330).

⁷ *Legislation to Relieve Unemployment*, *op. cit.*, p. 830.

years 1953-56, continuing unemployment compensation claims in the depressed areas combined constituted an average of 33 percent of the State total. Exhaustion of benefits in the depressed areas accounted for an average of 29 percent of the State total.⁸ These results could undoubtedly be duplicated in most of the Nation's chronically depressed areas. They reveal a serious drain on State unemployment compensation funds and a serious inadequacy in benefits. These inadequacies go well beyond those found in areas of more normal employment.

In a number of States heavily represented with labor-surplus areas, unemployment compensation reserve accounts reached dangerously low points in February 1958, at given tax rates and benefits. This was especially true in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Rhode Island, Michigan, and Maine where from 1 to 3 years of benefits could be paid from the February reserve account without exhaustion, assuming tax collections and benefits remained at existing levels.⁹ In Massachusetts, the declining textile industry placed an unusually heavy charge on the unemployment insurance fund during the 8-year period ending with 1954. Anomalously, improvement in the reserve is likely to occur because of the permanent closing of mills and exhaustion of benefits.¹⁰

In addition to the problems associated with drains on compensation funds and the exhaustion of benefits, it is likely that many of the unemployed in depressed areas are ineligible for benefits. Especially in depressed rural areas, where agricultural employment, self-employment, or employment in very small retail and service establishments is prevalent, many of the unemployed would not have worked in covered jobs. Extreme cases of underemployment might further reduce eligibility in these areas.

⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 838-847.

⁹ See Emergency Extension of Federal Unemployment Compensation Hearings, Hearings before the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives (85th Cong., 2d sess.), March 28, 31, and April 1, 1958, p. 301.

¹⁰ See report on The Textile Decline in Massachusetts—Its Impact on the Unemployment Compensation Fund (Boston, Massachusetts Division of Employment Security, October 1955).

¹¹ See 1958 Congressional Action to Improve UI Benefits (in Monthly Labor Review, November 1958, pp. 1236-1242).

Suggested Improvements

Even though workers in depressed areas receive, in total, more than their proportionate share of unemployment compensation funds, it is apparent that they also suffer, as individuals, from more than their share of the inadequacies of the systems. Recent proposals to improve the size and duration of benefits, through minimum Federal standards and Federal reinsurance, would do much to improve their lot. Workers in these areas suffer as much as any from the competition among States for reduced taxes and benefits. In common with workers in other areas, eligible workers in some depressed areas have benefited from the extension of benefits under the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958.¹¹

The question remains whether more should be done through an unemployment compensation system to ease the burden and help solve the problems of unemployment in chronically labor-surplus areas. Since many of these areas have persistent levels of unemployment exceeding the national level reached in the recent recession, a case can be made for extension of benefits to unemployed workers in these areas, even in "normal" times. But such extensions, taken by themselves, can do little to bring lasting improvement. Indeed, they may aggravate the long-run problem by discouraging outward mobility. Serious attention should be given to the proposal in the Area Redevelopment Act for an extension of unemployment benefits to workers in these areas contingent upon their acceptance of vocational training. Study should also be given to the potential gains and costs of extended unemployment benefits as an inducement to relocate to other areas. The gains and costs to be derived from extension of coverage to agricultural workers, small firms, and the self-employed also deserve careful scrutiny.

Proposals such as these obviously involve thorny problems of financing and administration. They are fraught with dangers of social loss and community opposition. They deserve study, however, along with other proposals to make unemployment insurance a more effective instrument of social and economic policy.

Policy Implications of UI Financing

GEORGE F. ROHRLICH*

IN THE 1930's, when the unemployment insurance program for the United States was first conceived, 3 percent of payrolls was chosen as the proper tax rate to finance benefits. It was felt at the time that any program of this type if financed by lesser rates was simply not worth having. The tax base on which the 3-percent rate was then levied was total wages paid in covered employment, rather than any limited amount such as the first \$3,000 earned in covered employment in any one year, the current practice in most States.

Cost Experience

In light of this onetime resolve, it is interesting to review the average rates at which State taxes have actually been collected from employers to finance unemployment insurance over the past 21 years. (See table.) Averaging the annual employer tax rates payable under State law, and expressing them in percent of total wages paid in covered employment for the three 5-year periods and for the most recent period of 6 years, the tax burden declined during the first 5-year interval from 2.7 to 2.4 percent for all employers and to 2 percent for all rated employers; during the second 5-year interval, to 1.5 and 1.4 percent, respectively; during the third 5-year interval, to 1.1 percent for all employers (by then all States had experience rating in operation); and during the most recent 6 years, to 0.9 percent of total payrolls.

Adding to the 0.9 percent another 0.2 percent of total wages to account for the employer's Federal unemployment tax liability, the downward trend of the employer tax burden is nonetheless striking. When one considers that, in addition to employer taxes, unemployment insurance taxes upon employees used to be levied for varying periods of time in as many as 9 States, while today, only 3 States levy an employee tax for unemployment insurance purposes, surely the total financial burden for unemployment insurance

in this country has been kept far below earlier expectations.

Approaching the same problem from the opposite end, one might put this query: How much unemployment insurance would a tax burden such as that contemplated at the outset buy for us today? The answer must necessarily be in somewhat general and approximative terms. However, in a year like calendar year 1957 or fiscal year 1958, or for a decade such as that just concluded, a combined State and Federal tax rate equivalent to 3 percent of total wages paid in covered employment would have sufficed to finance, on a national basis, the most far-reaching among several proposals to liberalize unemployment insurance benefits introduced in Congress, plus dependents' allowances conforming to the most generous provisions currently in effect under State law. In terms of the original allocation, plenty of leeway appears to be left for program development in that the average experience with unemployment insurance for the Nation as a whole has proved far less costly than had been anticipated.

Value Received and Gages of Accomplishment

The lower-than-expected taxes have in most respects purchased reduced waiting periods, substantially longer duration of benefits, and the development of family allowances in several States. On the other side of the ledger is the growth of a gamut of disqualification criteria. They threaten to impair the quality of protection at the same time that this protection has been extended to many categories of workers not formerly covered. Far more important, though, in limiting the extent of protection has been the decline in the insured portion of the earnings loss. Stringent disqualification provisions keep only a small minority of unemployed workers otherwise qualified from getting benefits; but limitations on the amount payable adversely affect a great many of those who do.

The original target of the unemployment insurance program was to have benefits make up about 50 percent of wage loss. Statistics from the early

*Of the Division of Actuarial and Financial Services, Bureau of Employment Security, U.S. Department of Labor.

Average employer contribution rates expressed in percent of taxable wages and of total wages, 1938-58

Year	Number of States with experience rating	Rate as percent of taxable wages		Rate as percent of total wages	
		All States	All experience rating States	All States	All experience rating States
1938	1	2.75	2.74	2.69	2.74
1939	1	2.72	2.09	2.66	2.09
1940	4	2.69	1.39	2.50	1.31
1941	17	2.58	2.18	2.37	2.03
1942	34	2.19	1.82	1.98	1.66
5-year average		2.59	2.04	2.44	1.97
1943	40	2.09	1.78	1.86	1.65
1944	42	1.92	1.59	1.67	1.32
1945	45	1.71	1.56	1.50	1.47
1946	45	1.43	1.07	1.24	1.20
1947	50	1.41	1.40	1.19	1.19
5-year average		1.71	1.48	1.49	1.41
1948	51	1.24	1.24	1.01	1.01
1949	51	1.31	1.31	1.07	1.07
1950	51	1.50	1.49	1.18	1.18
1951	51	1.58	1.58	1.20	1.20
1952	51	1.45	1.45	1.08	1.08
5-year average		1.42	1.41	1.11	1.11
1953	51	1.30	1.30	.93	.93
1954	51	1.12	1.12	.79	.79
1955	150	1.18	1.18	.81	.80
1956	50	1.32	1.32	.88	.88
1957	50	1.31	1.31	.85	.85
1958 ²	50	1.4	1.4	.9	.9
6-year average		1.27	1.27	.86	.86

¹ Alaska abolished experience rating effective 1955. Owing to the fall in reserves, no reduced rate had been awarded after 1950 in Alaska and after 1949 in Rhode Island. In Rhode Island, however, experience rating has remained in the law.

² Estimate.

years of operation show a near-attainment of this goal. For those drawing benefits at the maximum rate, the compensation ratio was about 43 percent. At present, that group of beneficiaries, which has become an ever greater portion of all claimants, draws benefits at a compensation ratio averaging nearer one-third.

Taking into account the fact that wages and salaries in 1939 were virtually free from income tax, while at present wage and salary earners—especially those qualifying for maximum benefits when unemployed—pay substantial taxes on their income, the comparability of these ratios becomes clouded. However, the findings of several recent surveys bring out clearly the extent to which current benefit amounts fall short of the mark—if the wage-loss goal is defined as the capacity to meet the nondeferrable expenses of the recipient individual or family unit. A more realistic measure of adequacy might be obtained by reference to what the people themselves consider as the essential minimum. In this connection, a series of articles appeared in the *New York Herald Tribune* from April 20 to May 2, 1958, which

showed the major expense items of people of widely different incomes in New York. Needless to say, their expenditures on essentials such as housing, clothing, and food were at substantially different levels. Yet, except for the two top-runners with annual incomes far in excess of \$20,000, a 50-percent cut in gross earnings would have left every single case with insufficient income to meet these essentials barring changes in expense patterns beyond any "short-term adjustment."

This raises the real and present public policy issue with regard to the financial and the broader economic aspects of unemployment insurance. The question is, what kind of, and how much unemployment insurance do we want to finance?

Ours is an economy relying heavily on current consumption which, in turn, is sustained in large measure by the widespread resort to budget-plan and other installment buying, notably of essentials such as housing, home improvements, transportation, even clothing, foods (under the various frozen-food plans), and medical and hospital care (through insurance and prepayment plans). In light of this, does it make sense, on the one hand, to speak of "market insurance" and "income insurance," to say nothing of the maintenance of skills and the free choice of employment commensurable with past experience and qualifications and, on the other hand, knowingly design our unemployment insurance so as to shortchange both the economy and a large segment of workers in the attainment of this goal?

Issues in Method of Financing

Second in importance only to program content and cost are the main elements of ratemaking, tax, and reserve policies in current use in our Federal-State unemployment insurance system.

The Equity of Ratemaking. With few exceptions, only employers pay unemployment taxes, and their rates are determined on the basis of any one of four or five different experience-rating systems purporting to measure individual employers' comparative experience with the risk of unemployment. To assure equity between employers, each State must have its experience-rating system approved by the Federal Government. But how meaningful is the concept of equity as be-

tween employers when, depending on which one of the several experience-rating methods a State chooses, substantially different rates are likely to ensue? These rates may differ widely as between individual employers, groups of employers, and industries in the same State over the same period of time and based on exactly the same experience with unemployment—nothing having changed except the method of rating and the tax rates it produces.

Cyclical Aspects. With the exception of Wisconsin, no conscious effort has been made in any State to levy the revenues necessary to finance unemployment insurance benefits in a truly countercyclical fashion. In contrast to the sizable countercyclical swings in benefit disbursements—in 1958, payments under State, Federal workers', and veterans unemployment compensation programs totaled \$4 billion as against the previous year's \$1.7 billion—the variations in aggregate tax levies have not been impressive and, in some cases, far from countercyclical. A more enlightened method of financing should aim at substantial and repeated tax reductions during a recession, provided ample reserves are accumulated during periods of low unemployment.

Fiscal Aspects. Over the decade 1949–58, State average annual cost rates have ranged from 0.5 to 3.6 percent of taxable wages. This variation in benefit cost experience between States calls for study. If it is to grow in the future, as seems possible, remedial action might be indicated to enhance the financial basis for the continued State-Federal operation of this program without jeopardizing its continued adjustment to changing needs. Obviously, the need for reserve accumulation and other solvency safeguards required in a Federal-State system in which each State is to be completely self-financing, at least over the long run, is bound to be greater, for any given benefit

schedule, than it would be if some measure of Federal equalization or pooling were provided to avoid excessive burdens upon individual States. No new departure is involved here—only a further recognition of the insurance principle which, after all, underlies unemployment insurance as it does other components of our social insurance fabric.

Limitations of Unemployment Insurance

Important as it is to appraise the full capacity of a given program and to explore the ways of deriving from it the greatest amount of good (in terms of its objectives), a complementary task is to probe its limitations and to guard against undue expectations.

An important policy implication which as yet appears to have escaped widespread notice is the problem of rapid technological change entailing extensive obsolescence of skills and ensuing unemployment of possible long duration. Detroit's current plight may be but an early warning of things to come. In an age of atomic energy, we ought to be prepared for shifts in the "industrial arts" and in manpower allocation no less far-reaching than those encountered in preceding periods of comparable change from one basic energy source to another.

The problems of employment and unemployment which such a basic changeover is likely to engender are of a nature and magnitude far different from those to which unemployment insurance as we know it can provide an answer. The negative proposition not to overtax our unemployment insurance system either in our expectations of its performance or in its financial burden carries with it another positive problem for public policy debate. This is the matter of large-scale retraining and related major tasks with which neither unemployment insurance nor the traditional job placement program should be expected to cope.

Confronting the Crisis in Workmen's Compensation

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The following article is based on a discussion by Herman M. Somers, Professor of Economics at Haverford College, before the Washington staff of the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Employment Security in December 1958.*

MOST OF THE ATTENTION to inadequacies of workmen's compensation has focused in the past on the standard issues of low benefit levels, high costs, poor administration, and the like, reflecting the assumption that if these conventional shortcomings were corrected, the program would be in relatively good shape. The original structure and postulates, which have gone largely unaltered in a rapidly changing society, have been taken for granted. Not so well advertised, however, and probably of greater long-range significance, is the fact that workmen's compensation has been obliged to expand its original functions. The changing social and economic environment and, even more, the rapid advances of technology, could not help but influence sharply the direction and character of a program designed in and for another era. The evidence is mounting that the new problems are of a character which may not be correctable within the present basic design.

There seem to be, in short, two different categories of problems in workmen's compensation. The more familiar group which I mentioned are at least theoretically correctable within the traditional structure. The second group is more fundamental, raising the crucial question as to whether the original workmen's compensation pattern is flexible enough to meet adequately the new problems of society. Hence, this discussion will deal first with the second group.

Occupational or Nonoccupational Disability

A controversy has recently centered around the problems of compensation for injuries related to degenerative diseases and radiation. These de-

bates are surface manifestations of what may be the most profound issue facing the program: whether or not it will remain feasible, let alone justifiable, to operate social insurance on the old assumption that a neat distinction can be made between occupational and nonoccupational disability. The standard clause underlying compensation laws—"arising out of and in the course of employment"—has always induced prolific litigation. Eligibility on this basis is now becoming rapidly and increasingly almost indeterminable.

Disabling heart injuries present the most conspicuous examples of this difficulty. Medical science offers conflicting and inconclusive testimony on the question of the relationship of heart disease to work. The general weight of scientific evidence is that relatively few heart diseases are caused by trauma or exertion, but that trauma or exertion may play a significant role by way of aggravation or acceleration, or in the production of symptoms in an employee who at the time of the incident was already affected by some heart disease known or unknown to him. But nobody, including the medical profession, has any way of ascertaining whether the trauma was or was not causal; it just might have been.

Furthermore, the majority of jurisdictions have accepted a definition of accident which does not require that any unusual cause or means be involved, but only that there be an unexpected result, even in a routine performance of duties. If the strain of usual exertion causes collapse from heart weakness, there is generally no requirement for external violence to the body. It is still regarded as an accident if the worker's existing physical structure, whatever it may be, simply gives way. Generally speaking, an injury includes any harmful change in the body. There is substantial agreement that a preexisting condition is often not determinable by medical examination. The manifestations may be quite sudden. Whether the man collapses on the job, or dies in bed at night, offers no scientific evidence of whether the job was or was not involved. The strain of work, physical or psychic, on the day of the manifestation of injury, or a week or even a month before, may or may not be a contributing or aggravating cause.

In these circumstances, any worker who suffers a heart disability has an inconclusive but potentially collectible case under workmen's compensa-

tion. With an increasing incidence of degenerative diseases, more and more heart cases are becoming litigious. Courts have been increasingly liberal in their interpretation of the terms "accident" and "arising out of and in the course of employment"—as they also have been of interpretations of general personal damage liability. Since there would, otherwise, be no other recourse for relief of the injured worker and his dependents, the actions of the courts are quite understandable; the principle of "insurability" is tacitly used to meet a social problem in the flexible context of the law.

This has resulted in accusations by employers, insurance carriers, and bar associations of abuse and a charge that workmen's compensation is being distorted into a substitute for general health insurance for a selected group. Spokesmen for the American Heart Association have claimed that workmen's compensation has become a major deterrent to its work of rehabilitation and reemployment for workers with cardiac diseases and those suspected of heart disease.

Proposals have come from many influential quarters that heart cases be entirely removed from workmen's compensation coverage, as the system appears incapable of dealing with this problem. The consequences of such a course would be grave. Some people do in fact suffer from cardiac injury in work; to deprive them of all protection would basically impair the utility of workmen's compensation and, in the absence of other forms of social insurance for such disability, would be a severe injustice to the worker. Moreover, if heart cases are ruled out of coverage, the case would soon be equally strong for eliminating a host of other, if not all, chronic disabilities from coverage, many of which offer similar complexity in causal determination. This would radically contract the scope and value of the program.

The abler advocates of noncoverage are aware that the proposal would be untenable unless some alternative cash and medical protection were provided. Dr. Richard J. Clark of the American Heart Association said recently:

Heart and other forms of degenerative diseases, occurring among workers, might best be legislated specifically out of the jurisdiction of workmen's compensation and placed

under a totally separate system of insurance . . . We would all recognize that the practical passage of such legislative change would probably have to be concomitant with, or preceded by, the establishment of a substitutive insurance program and that such would need to be on a Federal or Federal-State level.¹

It is difficult, however, to envisage a disability and medical care insurance program confined solely to heart cases or even to general degenerative diseases.

The expanding importance of radiation is another illustration of the increasing difficulty of distinguishing occupational from nonoccupational disability. Every State now has industrial plants operating under licenses with the Atomic Energy Commission, using radioactive material. There are already 200,000 workers in such plants in private industry, and the number will increase.

Radiation tolerance levels vary greatly among persons and are wholly unpredictable in respect to any particular individual. In fact, even general tolerance levels are in dispute. The time period between exposure and recognizable symptoms varies widely and is typically long. The effects of exposure appear to be cumulative throughout life, whether they be from medical X-rays, cosmic rays, contaminated agricultural products which have been consumed, or from work exposure. The cause which appears to bring on symptoms may be any of these or a variety of other contributors. The basic mechanisms by which radiation induces injury are not clearly known to science. The attempt to allocate cause, or contributing cause, in relation to work disability is outside the present capacities of medical science and thus outside the capacities of the workmen's compensation system, which is based on the presumption that occupational causation can be ascertained.

These two types of cases, heart and radiation, are only illustrations of a wide gamut of difficulties of this character. The more that is uncovered about the complex etiology of disease and even causes of "accidents," the less it appears possible to identify causality, and the more we are dependent upon vague and arbitrary interpretations and the more inequities are inflicted. The important question is whether or not, in the passage of a half century, this underlying principle of workmen's compensation has become obsolete, especially in the light of the rapid development

¹ Workmen's Compensation Problems (U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, Bull. 192, 1957), pp. 126-127.

and increasing acceptance of general disability insurance.

I do not imply that there is any obvious solution. European experience indicates that even when a high degree of integration between industrial injury and other social insurance has been achieved there remains an apparent social necessity for placing some premium payment on occupational disability; distinctions continue to be made. But the problem becomes relatively simple where all disability is insured, because there remains only a question of whether the claimant is entitled to a few extra dollars, not all or nothing.

Medical Care and Rehabilitation

Another basic problem illustrating the difficulties of the old structure in trying to meet the expanded requirements of a new day, lies in the medical care and rehabilitation aspects of workmen's compensation. Gradually, medical benefits were added to workmen's compensation plans which had started almost entirely as cash programs. As alternative sources of cash compensation multiply (through a variety of governmental and industrial programs), the cash role of workmen's compensation declines in relation to its restorative function. The medical provisions are now far more important than the amount expended (34 percent of total benefits) for such purposes might suggest. It is today generally acknowledged that the most important goal, without which the program can hardly continue to be justified, is the worker's rehabilitation.

Yet in the field of rehabilitation, where it has potentially its largest contribution to make, workmen's compensation has not only failed, but the experts allege that the program may also have become a major impediment to successful rehabilitation. A series of studies have shown that the injured employee eligible for workmen's compensation appears to have more difficulty obtaining adequate rehabilitation than other injured persons. As has often been demonstrated, the litigious atmosphere and cash orientation of workmen's compensation are frequently in conflict with the conditions conducive to rehabilitation.

The 1958 medical committee of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards

and Commissions reported a suspicion that workmen's compensation beneficiaries may be receiving a poorer quality of medical care than other patients. The committee found that virtually no workmen's compensation agency undertakes systematic supervision of the quality of medical care it authorizes. Almost universally, the agencies assume a position that their job is only to see that the bills are paid, despite the fact that the American Medical Association itself has urged that the agencies take responsibility for the quantity and quality of medical care rendered.²

Medical care and rehabilitation are parts of the same process. A viable rehabilitation program is not possible without supervision of medical care, as is provided in Canada. Right now a poor job is being done in both fields. Is the difficulty inherent in the present structure of the program? Is an agency which is oriented to a cash indemnity program likely to be suited to manage a health program? Can a good medical care program be purchased on the existing open market without supervision or direction? The answers have significant implications for other public programs as well.

Benefits and Financing

The program also falls short in regard to needs which may possibly be met within the present structure. Some of these problems are shared by unemployment insurance programs, particularly the problem of ceilings on benefit amounts. The benefit problem in respect to workmen's compensation is more dramatic because the program is older and there has been more time for benefit levels to become depressed, especially in the light of less active public interest in the program; also, many workmen's compensation awards are of a long-term character, which introduces a second dimension of benefit obsolescence.

Up to about 1939, a substantial majority of workmen's compensation beneficiaries could expect to receive the statutory prescribed percentage of their wage loss, that is, generally 66½ percent. Since then, the decline has been rapid. Now, the large majority are restricted from attaining the legal percentage by operation of ceilings, which

² Medical Relations in Workmen's Compensation (Chicago, American Medical Association, 1955).

have virtually converted workmen's compensation into a flat-rate benefit system.³ The overall average benefit level probably does not now exceed 30 percent of wage loss; the temporarily disabled do better, averaging around 50 percent, but the permanently disabled and the survivors of fatally injured workers may average as little as 10 to 15 percent. According to a forthcoming book on New Jersey,⁴ for example, a large majority of the recipients of permanent and total disability benefits at present rates would receive more from public assistance programs. The relief budget for a worker with a wife and one child is higher than the maximum compensation rate in New Jersey.

As long as present methods of establishing monetary ceilings continue, it is virtually inescapable that benefit levels and wage levels will diverge further. If monetary ceilings in addition to fixed percentages are to be maintained, there is only one way out of the downward suction—and this applies to unemployment insurance as well. Some form of automatically adjusted ceiling is required. A legislature could specify the percentage of average wages in the State to be regarded as a proper level for maximum benefits; thereafter an administrative agency could annually establish the dollar figure corresponding to that percentage. In Illinois, a somewhat different device is being discussed—a minimum level expressed in similar terms. The proposal would have the legislature declare that any beneficiary whose percentage benefit rights are restricted by the dollar maximum shall in no case have his benefits reduced to a point below a specified percentage—say 45 percent—of his wages. While right now this would improve the situation of large numbers of beneficiaries, the obvious danger is that the minimum percentage would in time have a tendency to become the standard, resulting in a flat 45 percent for everybody.

The obsolescence of absolute dollar limits works with particular mischief against those injured some years past and whose benefits were fixed by past maximums. The New Jersey report mentioned earlier says that even though the maximum

rate in that State in 1958 was \$40 a week, many permanently totally disabled persons received the \$17 maximum weekly rate which was in effect before 1929. New York reports current payments of \$15 or less in some such cases. Under our compensation laws, there is no provision for recognizing obsolescence of benefit rates initially established for long-term beneficiaries. The familiar claim that retrospective adjustments are not feasible under the private insurance mechanism prevalent in workmen's compensation is not valid. The present system can and does result in severe and inequitable forms of hardship.

Experience rating is not quite as universal in the financing of compensation as is commonly supposed. An increasing variety of special funds, raised either by general taxation or general assessments on premiums, have been developed to meet new problems for which the experience-rating device is unsuited. Second-injury funds are widespread and financed in such fashion. Assigned risk plans could not employ experience rating. In New York, there are special funds for reopened cases, a fund for foreign resident claimants, and an aggregate trust fund. Rhode Island has an extended benefits fund. Several jurisdictions have special funds for rehabilitation benefits. There are many proposals to meet, through some special fund, the heart problem discussed earlier. More and more the system is driven into acknowledgment of the severe limitations of experience-rating techniques for meeting the social purposes of workmen's compensation.

Commutation of Benefits

Among the original promises of workmen's compensation was the assurance that benefits would be administered without extended costly litigation and would be paid in established weekly amounts over the course of the disability, rather than in the form of lump-sum awards, which are quickly dissipated and which lend themselves to easy mulcting. It is well known that litigation is extensive and expanding. In large degree, this is understandable if the system is expected to cope with the indeterminate type of issues discussed earlier. But even more general and rapid has been the recent acceleration of commutation (lump-summing) of benefits. In most States, this

³ See *Benefit Levels in Workmen's Compensation* (in *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1958, pp. 723-730).

⁴ M. Berkowitz and J. Chernick, *Workmen's Compensation: New Jersey's Experience in a National Problem* (to be published by Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, N. J.).

has become the standard practice for compromising contests when there is doubt about the legality of the worker's claim. Lawyers, insurance carriers, and administrators all find advantages in the system—which most frequently operates to the worker's disadvantage.

It continues to be argued, despite convincing evidence to the contrary, that commutation is conducive to rehabilitation. A recent investigation in Michigan concluded that rehabilitation is usually neither the motive nor the result.

If the primary objectives of workmen's compensation are the economic maintenance of the worker and his return to productive work, they are not being fulfilled in practice, particularly where lump-sum redemption settlements are

used Workers appear to have very little knowledge of their rights Most of those who took a lump-sum redemption settlement felt that they had no choice . . . or that they had a choice but that a settlement was obviously the better choice because they could not get along on the weekly payments Those who took lump-sum settlements were twice as likely as those who took weekly payments to report dissatisfaction with their medical care Only 6 percent of the workers who received settlements used any of the funds for vocational rehabilitation purposes such as starting a business or buying a farm or securing additional training Most workers were either indignant about their treatment or stoic about accepting it as all they could expect Lump-sum settlements have not been working out as a method of facilitating rehabilitation.⁵

Extensive commutation generally signifies an abdication of administrative responsibility; it is in conflict with the purposes of workmen's compensation. But it continues to grow apace.

⁵ James N. Morgan and others, *Highlights from a Study of Workmen's Compensation in Michigan* (Ann Arbor, Mich., University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, 1958), pp. 5 and 12.

The Hardening of Antagonisms in Labor Relations

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The following article presents excerpts from Professor E. Wight Bakke's presidential address at the December 27-29 meeting of the Industrial Relations Research Association. Notation of minor word and style changes, as well as of deletions, has been omitted for ease of reading.*

THERE WERE PLENTY OF OBSTACLES to productive labor-management relations in the years right after World War II. Most of them are still with us. Twelve years ago, the obstacle to productive working relations between union and management leadership which dwarfed all others was that both management and labor leaders had suddenly waked up to the fact that a basic shift was taking place in their relative power and prestige in industry and the community, and they saw every event, big and small, affecting that shift.

With a return, at the close of the war, to relatively free collective bargaining and the open pitting of strength against strength, it became obvious that something lasting had happened in the power structure. Labor leaders had consolidated their memberships through services rendered, through organizational arrangements, through internal political machines. They gave ample evidence that they were aware of, and confident in, their newly won power. Wage demands for 30 cents an hour startled not only management but ordinary citizens accustomed to think of 10 cents an hour as a normal bargaining demand. Management, supported by many startled middle-class people and farmers and their political representatives, raised the cry, "Restore the balance!" In this atmosphere, the Taft-Hartley Act was passed, and in public conference and private conversa-

tions, a worried management discussed industrial relations strategies for containing or countering the new power of unions.

Today, the dominant pattern of struggling for separate power by labor and management and the countering of the other fellow's efforts is beginning to harden, and that is leading to a hardening of antagonistic predispositions on both sides that make adjustment more difficult. That hardening is caused by (1) the particular approach the parties have chosen to building up their power; (2) certain conceptions the parties have about what power is; (3) certain methods they have used to accumulate it; and (4) the concentration of their joint efforts on negative, almost to the exclusion of positive, objectives.

Approaches to Building Power

The first major approach to power accumulation is to improve the organization's own independent resources and to use them more effectively and efficiently. That method of developing internal independent integration, strength, and competent administration may present the other fellow with problems, but such problems are expected and considered part of the game. They do not necessarily lead to antagonism.

A second approach is for an organization in achieving its purpose to try to influence the decisions and actions of another. This type of power development is recognized as legitimate as long as it does not involve something called taking unfair advantage.

The third avenue to the acquisition of power uses the method of weakening one's competitor, or limiting the things he is permitted to do.

There is still another way for an organization to achieve power or the freedom and ability to reach its objectives. It involves the joint effort of opposing organizations. This last form of power accumulation has aroused relatively little enthusiasm and even less energetic effort from the parties involved in the last 12 years.

All four avenues to power accumulation have been used. But each party gets the impression that the other is working especially hard on the second and third approaches. That is, they see the other organization trying to increase its own power by acting on them, especially by using methods which are considered coercive and there-

fore unfair, or by attempting to weaken them or limit the activities permitted them. Their reaction to such attempts is short and bitter: "They are trying to cut us down to size." That general conclusion sets the tone of the relationship and colors the interpretation placed upon even many relatively insignificant actions.

Power Connotations

The meanings that labor and management have tended to emphasize in their ideas about power have also contributed to a hardening of the antagonistic elements in their relationship. In the first place, management and labor leaders have been chiefly concerned with the relative aspects of power. When that idea predominates, the leaders of each organization look at the successful or unsuccessful efforts of the other to develop even internal strength as something which decreases or increases respectively the strength of their own organization. When power is considered to be almost exclusively relative power, it is a common sense inference that if the other fellow gets stronger, you get weaker, and if he has less power, you have more.

Another way in which internal independent power of a company or union can be developed is by getting employees or members to be more enthusiastic and active and cooperative in the interests of the company or union, as the case may be. Whether you call it developing good team work and workmanship, as management does, or group solidarity, as the union leaders do, you are talking about what everyone knows is an important organizational power resource and is essential if the organization is to function at all.

When the relative aspects of power dominate, this legitimate process of internal integration is looked at as a competition for loyalty, and every other evidence of success of one leadership looked upon by the other as a defeat of their own efforts. In spite of conclusions, well documented by research, that this loyalty issue is a false one in most circumstances and that dual loyalties are not only possible but natural, this antagonism-generating interpretation of the efforts of leaders to integrate participants around their own organizational objectives still persists. It persists in the minds of labor leaders as well as of management. Note the recurrent allegations of labor leaders that

management's human relations efforts are just another way of trying to transfer the loyalties of workers from the union to the company. Note the apparent verification of this suspicion by the efforts of some managements to preserve the development and administration of benefits and various types of bonuses as an area of unilateral company action, and their concern about forestalling union organization among occupational groups not yet organized by setting up human relations programs for them.

The concern with relative power is legitimate and absolutely necessary in any situation where two organizations are trying, as they are in industrial relations, to influence the actions of each other. But when that is the only kind of power they think of, it leads them to interpret the increase in internal power of the other as something taken away from them, and that interpretation hardens antagonisms.

Another idea about power which has a bearing on the hardening of antagonisms is the very natural one that power is a function of being able to use tried and tested methods. It follows that management and union leaders believe they are losing power when they have to change their methods of operation, when conditions make it necessary for them to place less reliance on the traditional methods they are trained in and used to. They have gotten used to thinking of those methods not only as right, but of the freedom to use them as their right. Finding it difficult or impossible to use them, they feel they have lost power.

It is not an exaggeration to say that when collective bargaining first becomes a part of operations of a company, managerial methods undergo a revolution greater than would have been the situation if the company had been nationalized. That revolution, to define it very briefly but adequately, is this: Company managers become virtually comanagers with labor leaders in limited but expanding areas where they were formerly solo managers—in setting a whole set of high level and general company policies in those areas and in the detailed execution of those policies. And the labor-leader comanager is not accountable to the same higher authority who holds the company manager responsible for the results of his decisions and acts. Anyone who thinks that the shift from a single-line managership to this type of

virtual comanagership does not involve a revolution in methods of organizational decisionmaking and operations is either blind or uninformed.

The loss of power to get things done in the old familiar ways, under old arrangements of authority and accountability, is understandably interpreted as the loss of power. Today, the early reaction in the face of this revolution—"protect and maintain managerial prerogatives"—has been rephrased. The present position is: "preserve necessary managerial functions for agents of the company." The change is merely literary. The issue is the same. And it will take more than one generation of managers to work out the orientation and methods appropriate to the situation. And they cannot work it out alone. The union leaders will see to that.

To the credit of American managers in general, let it be said that, on the whole, they have stopped talking general principles on this matter and are acting on each case as it arises. But the underlying strategy and mood is that of a rear-guard action seeking to restrict the union's encroachment on their freedom and discretion in managing. And every time a new regulation of that freedom gets into a contract, management feels it has lost just that much power. Their perception of the situation is that the union which demanded and got the regulation has succeeded in their effort to cut management's power down to size.

The unions also face attempts to restrict their use of traditional methods. They also look at the failure successfully to resist these attempts as a loss of power. But the changing situation has called into question old methods for them as it has for management. The traditional methods of unions were born in an era of desperate struggle even for recognition and the right to exist at all. In that atmosphere, there were developed methods of reasonable and peaceful negotiation and bargaining wherever these were possible. But there were developed as well the tactics to be used when negotiations broke down or were refused. And since they had to count on these methods so often, their effective use was equated with union power. These methods include the organizational strike, the strike to force specific demands, the sympathy strike, the demonstration strike, mass picketing, the boycott, both primary and secondary, on-the-job action including the slowdown and sabotage, and some of the less savory kinds of racketeering

and coercive tactics directed both against slow joiners and antiunion employers. Even the trade agreement was in many cases a treaty of temporary peace setting forth the terms imposed by the victor on the vanquished.

To the credit of this generation of labor leaders, let it be said they are aware that they occupy a critical place in American society and make decisions which greatly affect the public interest, and that their methods will have to be appropriate to that kind of responsibility. And they know that this situation, as much as the management-stimulated public police power, is forcing them to revise old and devise new methods. They know that their growth in size and influence, the legal status they now enjoy, the provision of public instruments like the representation election and unfair labor practice procedure, the necessity for winning public approval have made it necessary and desirable for them to take a cold and critical look at some of these methods. In the light of their newness to the job, they have depended to a surprising degree on the instruments of peaceful organization and negotiation.

But, as in the case of management, it would be surprising if they did not fight to prevent any curtailment of their right to use traditional methods and assess such curtailment as a loss of power. Unions have their own version of managerial-prerogative action. They resist modification of what they claim as a right to picket, to strike, to boycott, to enforce the use of union-made materials, and to compel union membership by union-shop agreements in place of the old-fashioned methods either of evangelical persuasion or coercive pressure. And when they see the management people they deal with supporting legislation to restrict them in these methods which they look upon as union prerogatives, it is at least understandable that they consider this to be evidence that management would like to cut them down to size.

In time, management will see that the path to their power lies in developing the methods and skills appropriate to the virtual situation of comanagership that they face. In time, union leaders will see that their path to power lies in developing the methods and skills appropriate to the virtual situation of coresponsibility they face for keeping a delicate and complicated job- and product-providing industry in efficient operation.

When that day arrives, both will wonder why they interpreted the necessity to develop new methods for gaining and using power as a loss of power. But in the meantime, that interpretation and the suspicion that the other party, in attempting to restrict their reliance on traditional methods, is trying to cut them down to size emphasize the word "antagonistic" in the pattern of antagonistic cooperation which now describes their relationships.

Two more ways of thinking about power have contributed to an increase in antagonistic elements in union-management relations. The first is the confusion of corruption and power; the second is the identification of union size with power. Management people are not necessarily the ones who created the confusion or invented the identification. But enough of them have joined in the discussion to give union leaders the impression that they unconsciously or intentionally contribute to such ideas and are ready to use them at the drop of a hat, if to do so would reduce the effectiveness of union pressures. The simple grouping of these concepts as practically identical with each other and the use of evidence of one to demonstrate the existence of the others has kept the discussion of such matters on a pretty low level where antagonistic emotions have a good chance to germinate.

Methods of Accumulating Power

Any use of force or violence will contribute to the hardening of antagonisms between management and labor leaders. But two other methods—political and legal action and the extension of alliances—have had the same result. Political and legal action has this effect because it throws issues into an arena where they have to be simply and dogmatically stated in terms that will get a desired response from people who really do not know what the issues are. If you want to influence people in that kind of a situation, partisan positions have to be taken and held firmly, and once and for all. Also, they are likely to be linked up with high sounding principles so that unwillingness to desert those principles becomes a matter of honor.

Unlike power relations on the collective bargaining front which may eventually move away from

their present hardening antagonistic pattern because dealings with parties at the bargaining table are immediate and direct and the ideas and methods used are subject to immediate testing and correction, the antagonistic relations developed between opponents in the attempt to obtain legal immunities and impose legal restrictions of a general sort do not have a chance to get resolved by the give and take of face-to-face negotiation and other kinds of practical dealings with one another. To the degree that the struggle for increasing one's power position and cutting the other's power position down to size takes place in the area of legislative, administrative agency, and court determination instead of in the area of collective bargaining, we may expect a continued hardening of the antagonisms. Don't misunderstand this as a case against political action. But is there any doubt that the campaign for right-to-work laws, for example, has created more lasting hardened antagonisms than the whole series of attempts to get the union shop and to avoid it through collective bargaining?

Another method by which both parties have attempted to increase their power is to widen their alliances in order to gain advantages in dealing with each other. This does not necessarily mean that multiple-company bargaining has shown any marked increase except perhaps on the West Coast. But the lending of formal and informal strike aid, the informal agreements to stick together, the mapping of common strategy and policy in negotiations do seem to be on the increase. This has, of course, long been a union approach—increasing unit power by making alliances for mutual aid and support and action. Now management appears to be stepping up such an approach, for instance in air transport, trucking, shipping, newspapers, and possibly in autos and in steel. These alliances are normally intended to support a party in antagonistic relations.

The broadening out of alliances leads to the hardening of whatever pattern of relationship exists if for no other reason than that the larger the number of units involved, the greater the need to stabilize the kinds of strategies and tactics to be used and the philosophies that legitimize the actions. People and organizations engaged in joint supportive action must know what to expect

from each other and that makes adjustments in methods and principles less likely.

The Negative Emphasis

The final factor which has tended to harden some of the antagonistic elements in the relationship between management and labor is one which will be with us to the end. The contacts which leaders in both groups have with each other tend inevitably to focus on points of disagreement between them. Such disagreements can be reduced or compromised but not removed. Negative and antagonistic reactions and feelings are likely to be sharpened up with practice in that kind of situation.

Conclusion

Antagonistic cooperation has pushed toward the antagonistic end of the scale. The consequence, however, is not the degree of antagonism, but the hardening of those antagonisms in a way that makes adjustive and adaptive cooperation more difficult in the face of a dynamic changing economy that will challenge all the capacity for adjustment and cooperation both management and labor can

muster. Antagonistic cooperation will continue to swing back and forth between the poles of antagonism and cooperation, but management and union leaders are locked together in a joint enterprise in which neither can do without the other. Too much antagonism is self-defeating. A hardening of antagonisms is crippling to adaptive effort. But too much cooperation, at least some kinds of cooperation, is also self-defeating. It is not to the benefit of the members of unions if management cooperates by rolling over and not doing its best to watch its costs, maintain systematic and orderly organization and the right to make necessary decisions, and to allocate the proceeds of production to the continued improvement of the instruments of production, including both men and machines. And it is not to the benefit of management if union leaders become so much a cooperative arm of management that they lose their power to present forcefully and effectively the needs and demands of workers for an increasing standard of living and an increasing voice in making the rules and controlling the conditions under which they work and live.

If each does that job well, he is cooperating with the other party, whether that party gives him credit for it or not.

Erratum

In the article *Paid Holidays in Major Contracts, 1958*, which appeared in the January 1959 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* (pp. 26-32), an error in the interpretation of the rather complicated language of a rubber industry agreement changes the totals and individual entries on four of the five tables which were presented. The contract in question, covering 30,000 workers, was presented in table 3 as providing "7 full days plus 1 or more half days"; instead, this entry should be included with the agreements of that industry providing for "7 full days" only. The error will also affect certain totals and individual entries in tables 2, 4, and 5 in this study.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Causes of Dependency Among Public Assistance Recipients in New York

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The article which follows was excerpted from a report¹ of a study conducted by the New York State Interdepartmental Committee on Low Incomes, in cooperation with the New York State Department of Social Welfare and with the assistance of local welfare departments throughout the State. In the interest of readability, neither the points at which material has been omitted nor minor changes in wording have been indicated.*

INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES become dependent when their economic resources fall below a level required to meet basic needs and when, for one reason or another, earning power is impaired. Although the great majority of public assistance recipients in New York State are not gainfully employed, about two-thirds of the persons (in early 1957) receiving public assistance possess potentials for eventual self-support: children, some of those presently but not permanently disabled, some of those now kept at home because of family responsibilities, and those who are members of the labor force. However, the period of probable dependency ranges from a relatively short to a relatively long period of time. This portion of the study is an effort to pinpoint the major causes and reasons for dependency under all five public assistance programs² in New York in early 1957. To facilitate analysis, recipients of public assistance are classified as family cases and one-person cases.

Family Cases

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients. In early 1957, over 219,000 persons were receiving ADC in New York State. The ADC program primarily served children from broken homes in which the mother is the family head. In early

1957, 20 percent of the children had incapacitated fathers living at home, 7 percent had institutionalized fathers, and nearly 75 percent were in broken homes. Of the adults in ADC households, 90 percent were not working and were not available for employment. Husbands, when present, were ill or disabled, and in the great majority of cases, the mother was needed at home; 77 percent of ADC children were less than 12 years of age and 40 percent were under 6 years of age.

In view of these facts, it may seem somewhat surprising that one-third of the ADC households had received assistance for a total period of less than 2 years and 57 percent had received relief continuously for less than 2 years. These households which require assistance for relatively short periods are mainly those in which the family group is together but the father is temporarily disabled, or, in the case of broken homes, the children are old enough not to require the mother's constant supervision and she is able to obtain employment. The latter cases are those which most frequently encounter recurring periods of need because the mother must remain at home if a child becomes ill.

It is evident from an examination of ADC case records that these families, like many other families with young children, have not built up any appreciable amount of savings. And, for the most part, they do not have relatives able to take care of them. Departure of the chief wage earner from the home or his incapacity produces a loss of income which is catastrophic for these families.

The tabulation on the following page enumerates, by status of parents, the major reasons for lack or loss of family income.

¹ Eleanor M. Snyder, Public Assistance Recipients in New York State, January-February 1957—A Study of the Causes of Dependency During a Period of High-Level Employment (New York, State Interdepartmental Committee on Low Incomes, October 1958), ch. III.

² Public assistance includes five programs dealing with separate categories of need: Old Age Assistance (OAA), Aid to Dependent Children (ADC), Aid to the Disabled (AD), and Assistance to the Blind (AB), all of which receive Federal support, and Home Relief (HR), supported by State and local funds for families and individuals not eligible for federally aided programs.

	New York State	New York City	Upstate
Number of ADC children.....	159, 509	119, 916	39, 593
Percent: All children.....	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Both parents living.....	92. 3	92. 9	90. 5
Parents incapacitated.....	. 7	. 7	. 7
Father incapacitated.....	20. 0	17. 8	26. 2
Mother incapacitated.....	1. 8	1. 9	1. 6
Father in institution.....	6. 8	6. 8	6. 8
Mother in institution.....	. 2	. 1	. 4
Parents divorced or legally separated.....	4. 3	3. 7	6. 1
Parents deserted.....	. 4	. 4	. 3
Father deserted.....	39. 3	45. 1	22. 8
Mother deserted.....	. 2	. 1	. 6
One or both parents ab- sent, other.....	18. 6	16. 3	25. 0
Father living, mother dead...	1. 1	0. 8	2. 0
Mother living, father dead....	6. 4	6. 2	7. 0
Both parents dead.....	. 2	. 1	. 5

Desertion of fathers was an important cause of dependency, especially in New York City. Nearly one-half of the ADC children in New York City and about one-fourth of the upstate children had been deserted by their fathers. Incapacity or institutionalization of the father accounted for the dependency status of 25 percent of the New York City children and 33 percent of those upstate. The fathers of 6.2 percent of the New York City children and 7 percent of the upstate children were dead.

It is also possible to examine the cause of dependence among ADC families by reviewing the major reason why the last application for assistance was granted, as indicated in the following tabulation:

	Percent of ADC cases ¹
All reasons.....	100. 0
Income loss due to:	
Death or departure of family member from home ²	41. 7
Loss of employment or decreased earnings in- cluding illness or accident.....	26. 2
Loss of relative's support.....	8. 2
Exhaustion of savings or other resources.....	6. 3
Increase in needs.....	6. 6
All other reasons.....	11. 0

¹ Excludes 13 percent of the cases, which were transferred from other public assistance programs.

² Death of family member, 2.1 percent of all cases; family member refers, in most cases, to the father.

Excluding transfers from other programs, the immediate cause of dependency was loss of the chief earner. But the fact that 41.7 percent of the ADC cases suffered an income loss because of the departure of an earner from the home tells an

incomplete story. Some of the fathers not supporting their families may never have lived in the family group. While it is impossible to obtain an exact statistical classification of ADC families according to the basic, underlying causes of their dependency, the most significant causes can be isolated and evaluated. Absence of the father for whatever reason, and lack of his financial support accounts for the dependency of three-fourths of all ADC children. Weakness of family ties is one reason why the father is absent and why he does not support the family. Thirty-five percent of all ADC children were born out of wedlock, and 25 percent of the parents were unmarried (although all out-of-wedlock children were not born to unmarried mothers).

In New York State, about one-fourth of the fathers of ADC children are chronically or acutely ill or disabled. Those who are included in the ADC grant have a less severe health condition than individuals receiving aid to the disabled, but sufficiently serious to limit their earning capacity. The less fortunate may have reached a stage where no improvement is expected or a decline in health status appears inevitable. These form part of the hard-core of public assistance recipients and probably will require long-term aid. It may be possible, nevertheless, through care and treatment to increase their capacity for self-care, lessening the burden borne by other family members and enabling the spouse to seek outside employment. Of all ADC adult recipients in the State who were not employed, only 4 percent had a temporary condition of ill health, and 7 percent were physically or mentally disabled. In families containing both husband and wife, however, 16 percent of the spouses (mostly husbands) were temporarily incapacitated, and 40 percent had physical or mental disabilities.

It is well known that there is a direct association between low income and lack of education, although it is difficult to attach labels of cause and effect. In any case, the survey shows that only 13 percent of all ADC recipient (family) heads had completed high school. Of the women under 50 years, 40 percent of the ADC heads, compared with less than 10 percent of all women in the State, did not complete elementary school.

Families Receiving Home Relief (HR). Over 48,000 needy children in New York State, not

eligible for the aid to dependent children program, received home relief. Because of existing variations in eligibility requirements of the two programs, family backgrounds and cause of dependency are quite different for HR and ADC children. Both parents are present in 86 percent of the households containing HR children, contrasted with 17 percent of the households with ADC children. In the great majority of cases, the HR grant includes both parents when both are living at home, but nearly one-half of the ADC fathers who are at home are not ADC recipients. These fathers receive aid under AD or one of the other public assistance programs.

ADC children, as indicated earlier, are dependent upon public support chiefly because of the absence or incapacity of the father and because there are no other wage earners in the family group. These causes of dependency do not apply to the majority of HR children, since both parents are usually present in HR cases, and their employment potentials are much larger.

Unlike ADC families, families receiving home relief are dependent primarily because, for one reason or another, the family head is not at work. Even in a period of full employment such as existed during the first quarter of 1957, unemployment of the head of the family was a major cause of dependency among HR families. In the State, although 83 percent of the family heads were members of the labor force, 51 percent were unemployed. (Unemployment as a cause of dependency becomes even more important, of course, during recession periods when layoffs and dismissals are increasing.)

The leading importance of unemployment and underemployment as a cause of dependency of HR children and their parents is also indicated by an examination of the chief reason why the family became eligible for assistance. Excluding cases merely transferred to home relief from another assistance program, over half of the remaining cases were last opened because of layoffs, dismissals, or reduction in working hours, as is shown in the following tabulation:³

	<i>Percent of HR family cases</i>
All reasons-----	100.0
Loss of employment or decreased earnings due to:	72.4
Layoff, dismissal, reduction in hours-----	56.7
Illness or accident-----	10.3
Other causes-----	5.4
Increase in family needs-----	4.6
Exhaustion of savings or other resources-----	5.4
All other reasons-----	17.6

It is estimated that in New York State about five out of every seven workers are covered by the unemployment insurance program which provides benefits for a maximum of 26 weeks. However, a significant proportion of HR recipients who had held jobs but were laid off or dismissed apparently held jobs in the few fields of employment still not covered by unemployment insurance. (Of 7,900 HR adults who were laid off or dismissed from work, 48 percent were not entitled to benefits, 15 percent were receiving benefits which, however, were not adequate to support the family, and 12 percent had exhausted benefits.) The remainder, 25 percent, had applied for benefits but had not yet received them.⁴

During periods of full employment, one might expect that average spells of unemployment would be relatively short and that only a small proportion of unemployed workers and their families would require public assistance. And, compared with most other public assistance families, HR families do normally require help for relatively short periods of time. Fifty-nine percent of the HR families had received home relief, under the current case, for less than 6 months, contrasted to 24 percent of the ADC cases. Because more of the heads of upstate families were seasonal workers, a larger proportion of these families required assistance for only a limited period—69 percent were on relief for less than 6 months compared with 49 percent of the HR families in New York City.

Although unemployment of the family head is the predominating immediate cause of dependency among HR families, the underlying causes of their low income status are a complex set of factors—poor health, mental and physical handicaps, limited education and work skills, and low earning capacity in relation to size of family. Many HR families are in the low-income group even when the chief earner is employed. They are unable

³ A supplementary review of HR cases, undertaken after the survey, indicates that some adults had become eligible for AD or ADC status since the last review period and hence would be transferred to these programs. The survey data also show that nearly one-fifth of the family heads who were not working or looking for work were disabled or ill.

⁴ These figures are based on all HR cases (family and one-person cases). Separate data are not available for HR families.

to build up a bulwark of savings and hence lose their self-supporting status very quickly when family earnings are reduced. Many of the fathers are employed in low-wage industries and are marginal workers with recurring periods of unemployment. As a result, there is intermittent need for public assistance whenever seasonal layoffs, dismissals, illness, etc., reduce earnings. While only 3 out of 100 cases received assistance under the current case for 3 years or more, 30 out of 100 had a total public assistance history of this duration.

In 13 percent of the HR families, dependence is due to the fact that the father, although working full time, does not earn enough to support his family. HR families are larger than average; over 50 percent are families of six or more persons.

Throughout the State, 59 percent of the heads of all home relief family cases are of Puerto Rican or Negro extraction. These families mostly were low-income people before they migrated to New York seeking to improve their economic position. Their difficulties in obtaining stable employment, higher paid jobs, adequate living arrangements, and in adjusting to new cultural patterns make them especially vulnerable to economic setbacks and, like other low-income groups, their economic security is quite limited. As their problems are overcome, these families will be better equipped to maintain a permanently self-sustaining status. It should be emphasized, however, that the recent immigrants are not on the relief rolls. Among all HR cases in the State (family and one-person cases), under 3 percent have lived in the State less than 1 year.

Limited education is another characteristic of the heads of HR cases. In today's society, a high school education is considered a minimum, but only 8 percent of the HR heads have had this much schooling. By contrast, 47 percent of all men in the State between the ages of 20 and 65 years completed high school. Fifty-five percent of all HR recipient heads did not complete elementary school, compared with 14 percent of all men in these age groups.

One-Person Cases

One-person cases comprise one-third of all public assistance recipients. Counted by number of cases, however, there are substantially more

one-person than family cases—about 154,000 one-person cases compared with 68,000 family cases. Most of the one-person cases were too old or too disabled to work; 62 percent received Old Age Assistance (OAA) and 26 percent, Aid to the Disabled (AD).

These adults comprise a group requiring public assistance for relatively long periods of time. They are very aged, mentally or physically disabled, or possess chronic health problems which are disabling but do not require hospitalization. They have required public assistance for longer periods of time than the family relief cases and the probabilities are small that any significant proportion of them can become self-supporting. Nearly 6 out of every 10 one-person cases have received public assistance for a total (but not necessarily consecutive) period of 5 years or more; two-thirds of the OAA and Aid to the Blind (AB) recipients were on relief rolls for this length of time; however, the one-person HR cases receive assistance for shorter periods of time.

Predominance of the Aged. Among the four programs, OAA and AB recipients tend to have a longer public assistance history partly because they are older than AD and HR cases. While assistance to the blind is available to all age groups, it is clear that blindness is associated with age; 75 percent of all AB cases in the State are aged 50 years or over, and over 40 percent are 65 years or older. Similarly, the old-age assistance program is serving a group well beyond the minimum age requirement of 65 years—one-third are at least 80 years old and 14 percent are 85 years or older—and 58 percent of the OAA recipients contrasted with 29 percent of all aged persons in the State are at least 75 years old.

Of the four programs which grant assistance to one-person cases (HR, OAA, AD, and AB), all except OAA provide for persons under 65 years of age. Nevertheless, only 2 percent of the one-person cases are under 30 years, and 11 percent are between 30 and 50 years.

Sex Factors. Women are more apt to become dependent than men. They represent 65 percent of one-person HR cases, 63 percent of OAA, 55 percent of AD, and 49 percent of AB recipients.

The higher dependency rate among women is due to a variety of factors. Women tend to live

longer—36 percent of women OAA recipients and 26 percent of the male recipients are aged 80 years or more. The absence of the husband for whatever reason (primarily death) is a direct cause of dependency among women recipients.

Many women who have outlived their husbands are left with inadequate personal savings, and either are not eligible for Federal social security benefits because their husbands had not worked in covered employment, or the benefits received are too low to provide for self-support. Furthermore, relatively few were covered by the Federal program through their own employment record.

Rehabilitation Potentials. Old age is often accompanied by other disabling conditions. Fifty-seven percent of all OAA recipients are also chronically ill but not hospitalized and 6 percent are hospitalized or acutely ill. The combination of extreme old age and other infirmities of these recipients undoubtedly means that most of them will never return to a level of self-support. This is probably true also among the older recipients of assistance to the blind and aid to the disabled. Nevertheless, experience shows that some rehabilitation is possible.

Rehabilitation potentials among disabled persons are greatest, of course, if treatment is started as soon as possible after the disablement occurs. In 1957, about 60 percent of the AD cases, however, had been disabled for at least 5 years. Moreover, 44 percent of the cases opened for AD came to this program by transfer from ADC or HR when their disability had increased to a point where they were classified as permanently and totally disabled. Rehabilitation possibilities among AD cases are further limited by the status of the disability of many recipients; 75 percent of the AD cases in the State are cases whose disability has been classified by a medical review team as not subject to substantial improvement. Nevertheless, the remaining group represents a potential rehabilitation group of 8,000 persons.

Restoration of one-person HR recipients to a level of self-support apparently also would involve some rehabilitation treatment. About 50 percent of all those not working were suffering from chronic or temporary illness or were temporarily or permanently incapacitated owing to an accident, mental illness or defect, a physical handicap, or

age. These reasons for not working, however, accounted for 65 percent of the HR adults who had no labor market attachment.

Not all of the one-person HR adults are currently unemployable. As a matter of fact, about one-third are members of the labor force. Most of those who were members of the labor force were unemployed and looking for work, but about 5 percent of all one-person HR recipients had employment which provided earnings too low for self-support. These persons were financially responsible for other members of the household who receive other forms of public assistance, and their earnings were shared with the family group.

Loss of Employment. If transfer cases are excluded, over 60,000 persons, or nearly 30 percent of the remaining cases, became eligible for public assistance because of a cutback in hours of employment, layoff or dismissal, or they stopped working because of an illness or accident. The size of the groups whose cases were opened for these reasons ranges from 18 percent of the OAA cases to 51 percent of the HR cases. Loss of employment due to incapacity (illness or accident) as an immediate cause of dependency is of greatest importance among AD cases (45 percent) and HR cases (30 percent); it is of lesser significance among AB recipients because fewer of this group have had any work experience.

These figures, however, do not give a complete picture of all recipients who are unemployable as a result of an illness or accident. A disablement may have occurred in the past, and for a time the individual got along without wage or salary income only because he had accumulated savings or was being supported by other persons. More than two-fifths of all one-person recipients were accepted for public assistance primarily because they had exhausted their savings or contributions previously received from other persons had ceased. These individuals, therefore, had not been employed immediately prior to their application for public relief, but a portion had been members of the labor force at some time in the past. Thus, the basic (as contrasted to the immediate) reason for their dependency is that, for one reason or another, they had become unemployable, or else the person or persons supporting them no longer could do so because of death, incapacity, etc.

Experience of UI Claimants Exhausting Their Benefit Rights

STUDIES OF THE LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE of unemployment insurance claimants who had exhausted their benefit rights were conducted in 17 States during 1954-56 to provide a basis for assessing the adequacy of the duration provisions of the State UI laws. The studies, summarized in a recent report of the Bureau of Employment Security,¹ provided the answers to several important questions: Who are the exhaustees? What happens to them after they receive their last unemployment benefit check? Are their characteristics different from those of other claimants? How do their characteristics affect their labor market experience?

Background and Methodology

The number of exhaustees, their characteristics, and their post-exhaustion employment experience at any given time reflect the condition of the labor market—that is, the relative availability of job opportunities—and the duration provisions of State unemployment insurance laws. During the period covered by the surveys, the maximum duration of benefits ranged from 16 to 26 weeks in 12 of the States where duration varied; the minimum duration in these States was 4+ to 18 weeks. In the other five States, where all claimants were entitled to the same number of weeks, duration ranged from 22 weeks in Tennessee to 26 in New York and North Carolina. Except for New York and Rhode Island,² the 17 studies were concerned with claimants who exhausted their benefits at some time during the years 1955 and 1956—years of high-level employment and vigorous economic activity for the Nation as a whole. In a contrasting economic period, the study findings probably would be different.

In general, the 17 surveys were based upon methodology developed by the Bureau of Employment Security,³ with modifications within a particular State where necessary. All State employment security agencies used mail questionnaires and, in most cases, they were the chief means of obtaining information from the exhaustees samples. Most agencies mailed one questionnaire 2 months after a claimant had

exhausted benefits and a second questionnaire 4 months after exhaustion. The size of the samples varied from 3 percent to 100 percent of all exhaustees during the period studied, depending upon the size of the State and total number of exhaustees. In most studies, data were obtained covering between 70 and 80 percent of the sample surveyed.

Labor Market Status After Exhaustion

The survey findings tend to refute the contention that most claimants either manage to find a job or withdraw from the labor market soon after receiving their last benefit. In all but 1 of the 13 States reporting on labor market status 2 months after exhaustion, more exhaustees were unemployed than employed. The proportions employed ranged between 26 and 45 percent. Relatively few had withdrawn from the labor market. In 9 of the 13 States, over half of the exhaustees were unemployed, and few of these had had any employment lasting a week or more at any time during the 2 months. Four months after exhaustion of their benefit rights, more than 80 percent of the exhaustees remained in the labor market in all but 2 States of the 16 reporting at that time and more were employed than unemployed in 9 States, and almost as many in 2 States. (See chart.) In most of these States, large majorities of the unemployed exhaustees had had no interim employment during the 4-month period following exhaustion.

Sickness, retirement, and "keeping house" accounted for most of the withdrawals from the labor force by claimants who had exhausted their unemployment insurance benefit rights in the 15 States whose surveys yielded information on the reasons for such withdrawal. However, there were large proportions of exhaustees in the undefined category "other reasons" in a number of States. The heavy concentration of women in the "withdrawn" group, particularly the younger single women or young

¹ The report, of which this article is a condensation, is: Experience of Claimants Exhausting Benefit Rights Under Unemployment Insurance, 17 Selected States, Bureau of Employment Security Report No. U-178, December 1958. Following are the jurisdictions covered by the report: Arizona, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Maine, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and West Virginia; of these, all except Maine and Tennessee had published separate surveys by December 1958.

² The New York sampling period was from January 1954 to June 1955; the Rhode Island survey covered January through December 1954.

³ See Guide for the Conduct of Post-Exhaustion Studies (Washington, Bureau of Employment Security, 1955).

married women with small children, helps to explain the fact that "keeping house" was given as a reason for withdrawing by from 17 to 42 percent of the exhaustees in the several States. Similarly, large proportions (17 to 45 percent) of exhaustees who left the labor market did so because of sickness. Sickness and "keeping house" accounted for well over half of the withdrawals in all but two States. The proportion that gave retirement as a reason for withdrawal varied greatly among the reporting States—from 6 to 42 percent. It should be kept in mind that the group of exhaustees who withdrew from the labor market was relatively small in all States, thereby diminishing the significance of the actual numbers involved.

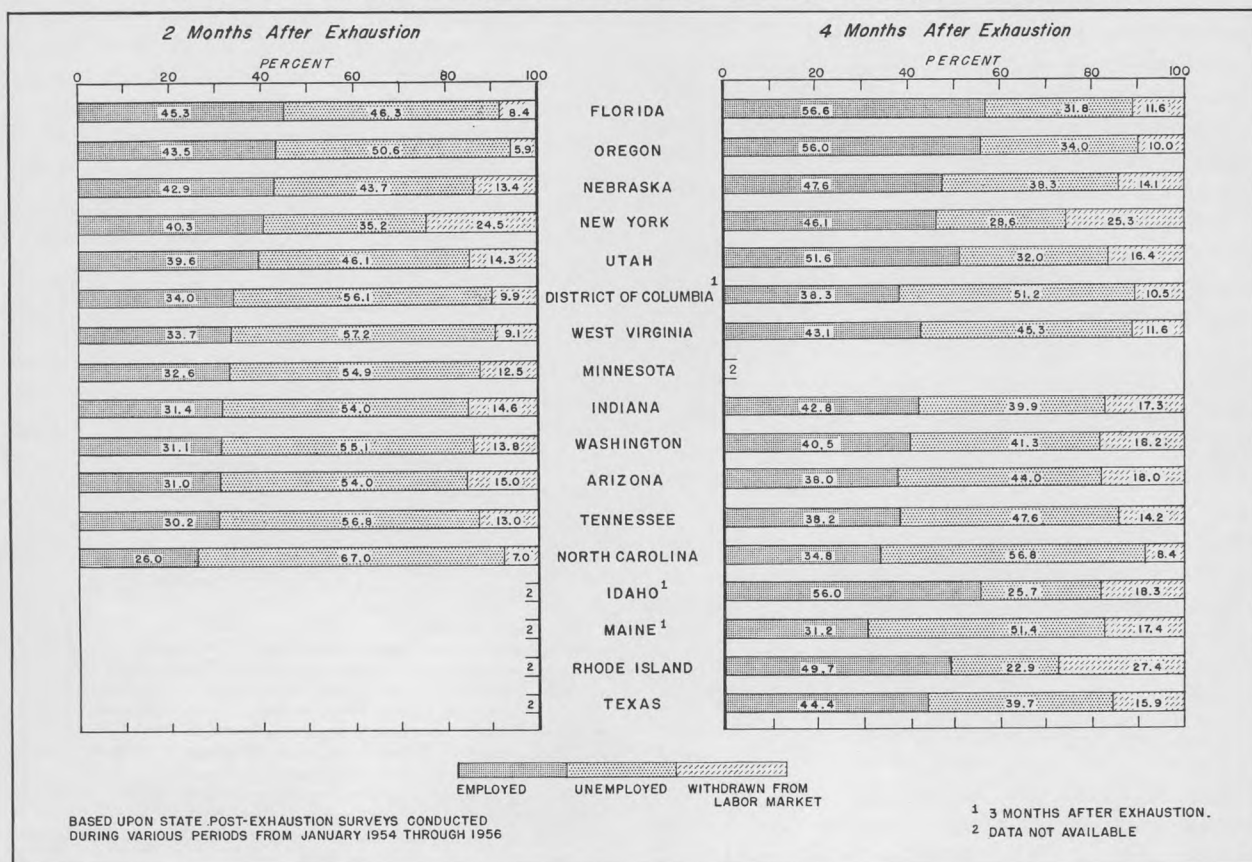
Characteristics of the Exhaustees

In most States, men comprised the majority of exhaustees. Only in States where, because of the industrial pattern, women made up a high proportion of the regular labor force, were there very

large proportions of women among exhaustees. In six of the States, more than half the exhaustees were women, compared with 42 percent of exhaustees and 36 percent of all claimants for the Nation in 1956. All but one of the seven States which compared the characteristics of exhaustees with those of all claimants reported that women were proportionately more numerous among exhaustees—in some cases, very much so.

In each of the 17 States, persons 45 years of age or older comprised at least one-third of all exhaustees, and they comprised at least one-half in 10 of the 17 States. (See table.) Except in 2 States, more than a half of the men exhaustees were 45 years of age or over; in 10 States, the proportion exceeded 60 percent. By contrast, in only two States were as many as half of the women exhaustees in this age group. Comparisons made in six States between claimants and exhaustees showed that claimants as a group tended to be somewhat younger. This conforms with data for the Nation as a whole, indicating that 42 percent

Percentage Distribution of Exhaustees by Labor Market Status, 17 Selected States



Percentage distribution of exhaustees in 17 States, by sex and age, selected periods, 1954-56

Jurisdiction	Total	Percent by sex		Percent by age ¹		
		Men	Women	Under 25 years	25 to 44 years	45 years and over
Arizona.....	100.0	63.1	36.9	6.9	37.2	55.9
District of Columbia.....	100.0	55.2	44.8	5.8	38.6	55.6
Florida.....	100.0	38.3	61.7	6.4	42.7	50.9
Idaho.....	100.0	62.3	37.7	6.8	33.4	59.8
Indiana.....	100.0	57.0	43.0	16.5	41.9	41.6
Maine.....	100.0	34.8	65.2	4.2	33.8	62.0
Minnesota.....	100.0	54.5	45.5	8.9	37.2	53.9
Nebraska.....	100.0	55.2	44.8	12.8	38.8	48.4
New York.....	100.0	56.3	43.7	7.5	37.5	55.0
North Carolina.....	100.0	35.4	64.6	8.0	48.5	43.4
Oregon.....	100.0	46.4	53.6	6.7	40.8	52.5
Rhode Island.....	100.0	35.7	64.3	10.2	42.5	47.2
Tennessee.....	100.0	55.8	44.2	18.4	44.8	36.8
Texas.....	100.0	55.5	44.5	7.8	45.1	47.1
Utah.....	100.0	47.7	52.3	13.0	35.1	51.9
Washington.....	100.0	58.4	41.6	5.3	31.9	62.8
West Virginia.....	100.0	72.2	27.8	20.4	46.4	33.1

¹ Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

of all exhaustees were 45 years old or over, as compared with 38 percent of all claimants.

By industry of their last employment, the largest proportions of exhaustees—except for Arizona and the District of Columbia—had last worked in manufacturing. In 11 States, these proportions ranged from 39 percent to as high as 83 percent. This pattern was most pronounced in Maine, North Carolina, and Rhode Island, where four-fifths or more of the exhaustees were last employed in manufacturing. About 65 percent of the exhaustees in these three States were women—a larger proportion than existed in any of the other States.⁴ The proportions of exhaustees whose last employment was in wholesale and retail trade and in construction were also substantial in most of the 17 States.

Proportions of exhaustees in the 15 State surveys in which data by occupation were reported were generally highest in the semiskilled and unskilled categories. This reflects also the concentration of exhaustees in manufacturing where these occupational categories occur most frequently. For example, in the three States in which the proportions of exhaustees from manufacturing were highest (80 percent or more),

⁴ Industries in these States normally employ large proportions of women—e.g., costume jewelry and textile manufacturing industries.

⁵ Base-period earnings are the wages which an unemployment insurance claimant must have earned in covered employment during a 12-month period prior to his filing for unemployment insurance in order to qualify for benefits. The method of determining the base period varies for different States. In States in which the duration of benefit payments is variable, a claimant's base-period earnings or his amount of employment in the base period determines the number of weeks of benefits which he may receive in his benefit year.

those who had last worked in either a semiskilled or unskilled occupation were also the most numerous—82 percent in North Carolina, 71 percent in Maine, and 66 percent in Rhode Island. In nearly all States, the unskilled outnumbered the semiskilled.

Comparisons of the industry and occupation of claimants and exhaustees, made in some States, revealed few major differences between the two groups. Manufacturing had about the same importance for claimants as for exhaustees. There did tend to be a somewhat larger proportion of claimants from the construction industry than was the case for exhaustees, while the reverse was true of wholesale and retail trade. Exhaustees as a group generally were less skilled than claimants. Larger proportions of exhaustees had last worked in clerical, sales, and service jobs than was the case among all claimants.

Although in 10 of the 17 States, three-tenths or more of the exhaustees qualified for the maximum weekly benefit amount, the base-period earnings⁵ of exhaustees were low, on the whole. Over two-thirds had less than \$2,000 in 12 of the 17 States; in 9, over one-third had less than \$1,000. Nine of the 17 States compared all claimants and exhaustees by their base-period earnings, and most of them found that the earnings of claimants tended to be distinctly higher. Men exhaustees generally had much higher base-period earnings than women.

Twelve of the surveys included some information on the number of weeks during which exhaustees received unemployment insurance during the benefit year. In 2 of these 12 States, Maine and West Virginia, benefits were of uniform duration (23 and 24 weeks, respectively). Of the 10 States with variable duration, 6 had a maximum of 26 weeks, 2 provided for a maximum of 20 weeks, 1 had a maximum of 24 weeks, and the tenth had a maximum of 16 weeks. In the two States with uniform duration, about nine-tenths of the exhaustees received 21 or more weeks of benefits. Among the six variable duration States with a maximum of 26 weeks, 21-26 weeks of benefits were paid to about two-fifths of the exhaustees in three States, to about three-fifths in two States, and to less than one-fifth in the sixth State. In three of the nine States with variable duration, the proportions who received benefits for less than 13 weeks were high—Idaho,

40 percent; Indiana, roughly 50 percent; and Texas, nearly 60 percent. In Indiana and Texas, the proportions of exhaustees who had drawn benefits for less than 9 weeks were over 30 percent in each instance.

Experience-Characteristics Correlation

Men exhaustees generally appeared to be more successful than the women at finding employment after exhausting their benefits. But, in those States where women made up the larger part of the exhaustee group, this tendency was not decidedly so and the reverse was true in two States 4 months after exhaustion of benefits. This situation possibly reflects the concentration in those States which employ large numbers of women, thus affording better job opportunities for women exhaustees than existed in other States. The State data also revealed the greater tendency for women to withdraw from the labor market, although in no case did the proportion who withdrew amount to as much as 30 percent of all women exhaustees, even 4 months after exhaustion.

The proportions of older exhaustees (age 45 and over) who were employed 2 months after exhaustion were consistently less than the proportions in the younger age groups (under 25 years and 25 to 44 years). This difference tended to widen 4 months after exhaustion, even though more exhaustees in all age groups were employed at this point. In most States, greater proportions in the age 45 and over group withdrew from the labor market than was the case for younger exhaustees. Those in the middle age group (25 to 44 years of age) had the least tendency to withdraw. After 4 months, the percentages of exhaustees in 16 States who had left the labor market ranged from 10.5 to 34.2 among those under 25, from 7.1 to 20 among those 25 to 44, and from 11.6 to 47.4 among the 45 and over group. Reasons for withdrawal given by those in the youngest age group included return to school and, for the women, marriage or the need to care for small children.

A comparison of the distribution of exhaustees by labor market status in three major industry groups—manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and construction—showed that, in most States, larger proportions of construction workers found jobs 2 and 4 months after exhaustion than did workers in other industry groups. It was also true that construction workers were least likely to withdraw from the labor market. Within major occupational classes, there was a somewhat greater tendency for the unskilled and semiskilled exhaustee to become employed after exhaustion than was the case for other exhaustees. Clerical and sales workers seemed to have been at the other extreme in many States, and also showed a decidedly greater tendency to withdraw from the labor market than did exhaustees in other occupational groupings.

Data on the number of weeks of benefits received during the last spell of unemployment just prior to exhaustion showed that exhaustees, whatever their labor market status, tended to concentrate in the longer duration categories—i.e., the number of weeks of unemployment insurance that they received—in most States. However, this concentration tended to be somewhat greater among the unemployed exhaustees and even more so among those who withdrew from the labor market. For example, in Arizona, 29 percent of the employed exhaustees had received from 21 to 26 weeks of benefits as compared with 37 percent of the unemployed exhaustees and 46 percent of those who withdrew from the labor market. Seasonal employment patterns in relation to the timing of the surveys in each State no doubt had some influence on the variability of these results among the States.

In most cases, the exhaustees who had been out of work 21 or more weeks were less successful in becoming employed 2 and 4 months after exhaustion than those whose last spells of unemployment lasted 12 weeks or less. Withdrawal from the labor market was much more prevalent among the exhaustees out of work for long periods. This situation was true in nearly every survey.

Shift Provisions in Major Union Contracts, 1958

A LARGE NUMBER of establishments find it necessary or desirable to maintain nighttime as well as daytime shifts as a normal feature of operations; many resort to extra shift operations only under conditions of exceptional product demand. Operation on a 24-hour basis may be necessitated by nature of the business, as in transportation, communications, and utilities, where the public must be accommodated at all times. Some manufacturing processes, as in steel and chemicals, allow for no interruptions and thus require continuous operations. In certain industries, such as automobiles, costly technology may dictate high utilization of production facilities. Many establishments move into and out of nightwork with fluctuations in production backlogs, and a choice between scheduling a second shift and working the day shift overtime is often available. Finally, establishments which operate on a daytime schedule may employ custodial or maintenance workers at night.

Collective bargaining agreements tend to cover shift operation issues, frequently in anticipation of the possibility of extra shift work in the future. An analysis¹ by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics of 1,736 major collective bargaining agreements in effect in 1958 revealed that 80 percent of the contracts, covering a like percentage of workers,² made reference to multishift operations or nightwork. Nine out of 10 of the shift clauses provided for some form of extra compensation, that is, a shift differential, for evening or night work. The differential may be expressed as a uniform cents-per-hour addition to day shift rates (the most common type), a uniform percentage of day shift rates, pay for more hours than actually worked, or a combination of money and time differentials.

Shift differentials, like other supplementary wage practices, have been liberalized in recent years through collective bargaining. In 1952, according to a previous Bureau study,³ the median cents-per-hour differential (in terms of number of workers covered by agreements providing such differentials) amounted to 5 cents for second shift and general nightwork combined,

and 7½ cents for the third shift; in 1958, as the present study shows, the medians were 8 cents and 12 cents, respectively. Percentage differentials have tended to increase less markedly; however, the rise in day shift rates through wage increases over this period has raised the cents-per-hour equivalent of all percentage differentials. Time and combined time-money differentials appeared to be more prevalent in 1958 than in 1952, particularly on third shifts.

Scope of Study

This summary is based upon an analysis of 1,736 collective bargaining agreements each covering 1,000 or more workers. Almost all agreements of this size in the United States are believed to have been included, exclusive of railroad and airline agreements.⁴ Of the agreements studied, 1,122 applied to 4.9 million workers in manufacturing establishments, and 614 applied to 2.8 million workers in nonmanufacturing establishments (table 1). The approximately 7.8 million workers covered by these major agreements account for slightly less than half of all workers estimated to be covered by all collective bargaining agreements in the United States, exclusive of railroad and airline workers. Almost all of the agreements were in effect at the beginning of 1958.⁵ Half were scheduled to terminate by the end of the year.

Shift Operations

Provisions relating to shift operations or nightwork appeared in 1,423 of the agreements studied. Only 14 expressly prohibited such operations. Nine of every 10 major manufacturing agreements contained shift provisions. In 2 manufacturing industries (apparel and leather), a majority of the agreements did not include shift provisions and 11 of the 14 agreements which specifically prohibited shift or nightwork were in the apparel industry.

¹ More detailed industry data will be included in a forthcoming bulletin, *Premium Pay for Night, Weekend, and Overtime Work in Major Union Contracts*.

² References to number of workers in this study relate to those covered by the agreements, not to those working on late shifts.

³ See *Shift Operations and Differentials in Union Contracts, 1952* (in *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1952, pp. 495-498).

⁴ The Bureau does not maintain a file of railroad and airline agreements; hence their omission from this study.

⁵ Four percent of the agreements expired late in 1957. Current replacements were not available prior to completion of the analysis.

Table 1. Shift provisions in major collective bargaining agreements, by industry, 1958

Industry	Number studied		Provision for shift operation or nightwork				Prohibition of shift or nightwork		No provision for shift or nightwork	
			Provision for shift differential		No provision for shift differential		Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)
	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)				
All industries.....	1,736	7,753.0	1,317	5,895.7	106	326.7	14	73.5	299	1,457.1
Manufacturing.....	1,122	4,916.9	971	4,123.4	43	128.3	12	70.6	96	594.7
Ordnance.....	10	24.0	10	24.0					4	9.6
Food and kindred products.....	109	363.9	87	321.6	7	14.5	1	1.2	14	26.6
Tobacco manufactures.....	12	33.2	7	21.8	2	4.8			3	6.6
Textile-mill products.....	45	116.7	37	91.9	5	19.9			3	5.0
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	47	473.7			1	1.9	11	69.4	35	402.5
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	14	39.2	8	25.7	1	2.6			5	10.9
Furniture and fixtures.....	17	29.0	13	19.4					4	9.6
Paper and allied products.....	55	124.9	50	111.4	3	7.7			2	5.8
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	36	71.7	34	68.5	1	1.2			1	2.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	58	112.7	54	106.7	4	6.1				
Products of petroleum and coal.....	24	70.7	22	55.7	1	4.5			1	10.5
Rubber products.....	25	131.9	21	95.5	3	35.4			1	1.1
Leather and leather products.....	22	76.9	5	9.0					17	68.0
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	34	92.1	32	86.7	1	1.4			1	4.0
Primary metal industries.....	123	723.1	118	714.9	4	7.2			1	1.0
Fabricated metal products.....	64	175.6	60	166.3	3	7.8			1	1.5
Machinery (except electrical).....	143	402.9	136	383.7	5	10.1			2	9.1
Electrical machinery.....	106	461.0	102	450.3	1	1.5			3	9.2
Transportation equipment.....	144	1,314.3	141	1,290.9	1	1.8			2	21.6
Instruments and related products.....	23	55.4	23	55.4						
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	11	24.5	11	24.5						
Nonmanufacturing.....	614	2,836.1	346	1,772.3	63	198.5	2	2.9	203	862.5
Mining, crude petroleum, and natural-gas production.....	16	261.1	15	259.8					1	1.3
Transportation ¹	109	553.6	30	110.9	12	37.1			67	405.7
Communications.....	75	591.7	70	579.3					5	12.4
Utilities: Electric and gas.....	81	204.7	63	154.8	13	21.1			5	28.8
Wholesale trade.....	14	28.2	8	16.9	1	2.8			5	8.5
Retail trade.....	85	219.2	42	116.3	7	7.3			36	95.7
Hotels and restaurants.....	29	146.0	8	54.1	7	22.6			14	69.3
Services.....	54	181.0	23	69.2	2	5.0	1	1.5	28	105.3
Construction.....	148	645.5	85	407.4	21	102.7	1	1.4	41	134.1
Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing industries.....	3	5.2	2	3.7					1	1.5

¹ Excludes railroads and airlines.

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

Shift provisions were less prevalent in nonmanufacturing than in manufacturing, appearing in only about two-thirds of the agreements. However, in mining, crude petroleum, and natural gas production, in communications, and in utilities, over 90 percent of the agreements had such provisions.

Of the agreements referring to shift operations, 1,317 called for the payment of a shift differential, and a number included specifications for shift schedules, rotation, and so forth. Two-thirds of the agreements with shift differentials (905), covering a like percentage of workers, provided for fixed second and third shifts.⁶ Such agreements stipulated that the second and third shifts would begin and end at a certain time or defined the second and third shifts as work performed within specific time limits. For example:

⁶ For purposes of classification, the regular day shift was considered the first shift, while the evening (or afternoon) and night shifts were considered as second and third shifts, respectively.

. . . the second shift will begin at 3:00 p.m. and end at 11:00 p.m. . . . the third shift will begin at 11:00 p.m. and end at 7:00 a.m.

* * *

Any employee scheduled to report for work between 12 noon and 7:59 p.m. will be regarded as performing afternoon [second] shift work. Any employee scheduled to report for work between 8:00 p.m. and 3:59 a.m. will be regarded as performing night [third] shift work.

Provisions calling for general nightwork were found in approximately a sixth of the agreements with shift differentials (228). Such clauses referred to "nightwork" or "night shift" operations, but did not refer specifically to second or third shifts. An additional 21 agreements provided for a second or evening shift only.

Shift rotation was stipulated by 119 agreements. Of these, 22 had clauses indicating that all shift work would be on a rotating basis. The remaining 97 agreements, however, provided for a combination of shift rotation among certain groups of

workers and fixed shift for others. Such provisions were common in continuous-process industries, e.g., chemicals, and electric and gas utilities, where 7-day operations were required. An example follows:

Straight daywork.—The straight day schedule will require 8 hours . . . from 7:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. and from 12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m. Dayworkers shall have regularly scheduled days off.

Rotating shift work.—The schedule for 3-shift rotation shall consist of 3 shifts of 8 consecutive hours per day. Shifts shall be from 7:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., from 3:30 p.m. to 11:30 p.m., and from 11:30 p.m. to 7:30 a.m. . . . Employees assigned to shift schedules shall rotate in accordance with the applicable schedules . . .

Fixed shift work.—The fixed shift schedule will require 8 consecutive hours of work. Such schedules will be definitely assigned with an established schedule of days off . . .

A small number of agreements (44) with shift provisions were not grouped with any of the foregoing types. Almost all of these were telephone agreements which had no set number of shifts, but provided varying differentials based upon the ending time of tours of duty.

Types and Amounts of Shift Differentials

Shift differentials were of three major types: Money differentials for time worked outside the first or regular day shift, expressed as a cents-per-hour addition to, or as a percentage of, day shift rates; time differentials that usually provided a full day's pay for reduced hours of work (or a proportional allowance where less than the usual number of hours were worked); and combined time and money differentials that provided for reduced hours of work plus a higher rate of pay.

Money Differentials. Straight money differentials were the most prevalent type found in the study (table 2). A uniform cents-per-hour addition to first shift rates accounted for about 60 percent of the agreements with second (or general nightwork) and third shift differentials. Uniform percent additions to first shift rates appeared in 18 percent of the second shift or general nightwork provisions and in 14 percent of the third shift provisions. A small number of agreements stipulated uniform cents or percent additions for fixed shifts and varying differentials for swing or rotating shifts, or did not state a uniform premium, but provided

for additions to day rates with the amount varying among occupations (or departments) or by wage ranges. Still further variations, each involving a few agreements, were found which were grouped under "other money differentials" in table 2.

The amount of shift premium, typically higher for the third than for the second shift, varied

Table 2. Types of shift differentials in major collective bargaining agreements, 1958

Type of shift differential	Second shift or general nightwork		Third shift	
	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)
Total	1,293	5,831.0	1,067	4,990.4
Money differentials:				
Uniform cents addition to first shift rates	777	2,886.3	625	2,171.0
Uniform percent addition to first shift rates	239	1,443.1	149	1,141.6
Uniform cents addition for fixed shifts and variations for swing or rotating shifts	22	44.8	23	45.8
Uniform percent addition for fixed shifts and variations for swing or rotating shifts	4	144.5	3	142.9
No uniform premium specified but higher wage scales for nightwork, with premiums over first shift rates varying among occupations or by wage ranges	47	216.9	21	107.3
Other money differentials ¹	63	294.8	25	194.2
Time differentials:				
Full day's pay for reduced hours of work	69	365.5	66	323.8
Time and money differentials:				
Full day's pay for reduced hours of work plus uniform cents differential	10	30.3	69	390.2
Full day's pay for reduced hours of work plus uniform percent differential	12	36.9	22	61.4
Full day's pay for reduced hours of work plus money differential (no uniform premium specified but higher wage scales for nightwork, with premiums over first shift rates varying among occupations or by wage ranges)	11	39.8	23	72.0
Other time-money differentials ²	39	328.4	41	340.5

¹ Includes agreements which provided for a flat-sum payment for work after a certain hour or between certain hours; those granting a certain percentage payment for work after or between certain hours, not to exceed a set dollar amount; those providing a shift differential of either a certain percentage per hour or cents per hour, whichever sum was greater; and those providing for varying differentials depending upon starting time of shifts.

² Includes agreements with time and money differentials, in which either of the differentials, or both, may vary by occupation, ending time of shifts, length of shifts, location of duty station, or combinations of the above.

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

considerably among industries. Uniform cents-per-hour differentials ranged from 2½ cents for the second shift to 60 cents for the third shift. Percentage payments ranged from 2 to 20 percent. The variety of differentials indicated in table 3 reflects the absence of substantial interindustry influences or interindustry patterns.

For second shift work, the predominant differentials, ranked in order of worker coverage, were

5 percent,⁷ 8 cents, 10 percent, 10 cents, and 12 cents. For third shift work, the following order prevailed: 10 percent, 12 cents, 10 cents, and 6 cents. In general, and in particular situations (as table 4 shows), third shift differentials were higher than second shift differentials.

Time Differentials. Time differentials appeared in about 5 percent of the agreements with shift differentials. In these cases, the worker, while actually working a shorter number of hours, usually received a wage payment equal to what he would have received for working a full day shift. For example:

When or where it may be necessary to work shifts . . . the second and third shifts shall be paid at the rate of 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Time differentials on both shifts were confined largely to agreements in the construction industry. Most commonly, these provisions called for the payment of 8 hours' pay for either 7 or 7½ hours of work.

Time and Money Differentials. Approximately 5 percent of second shift and almost 15 percent of third shift differentials provided for a combination of a time allowance and premium payments. These provisions usually combined the features of two or more of the types mentioned previously, i.e., full day's pay for reduced hours of work plus a uniform cents or percent differential, or full day's pay for reduced hours of work plus a money

⁷ In the establishments covered by these agreements, a 5-percent differential would undoubtedly bring 10 cents or more per hour to a majority of workers.

Table 3. Type and amount of shift differentials in major collective bargaining agreements, 1958

Type and amount of shift differential	Second shift and general night work						Third shift					
	All industries		Manufacturing		Nonmanufacturing		All industries		Manufacturing		Nonmanufacturing	
	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)
Total.....	1,293	5,831.0	950	4,068.7	343	1,762.3	1,067	4,990.4	835	3,635.9	232	1,354.6
Money differentials.....	1,152	5,030.2	916	3,993.3	236	1,036.9	846	3,802.6	715	3,127.5	131	675.1
Uniform cents (per hour).....	799	2,931.1	658	2,348.9	141	582.2	648	2,216.8	557	1,772.9	91	443.9
Under 5 cents.....	36	313.0	26	54.8	10	258.2	2	2.6	1	1.0	1	1.6
5 cents.....	121	326.6	97	269.1	24	57.5	24	61.8	18	42.0	6	19.8
6 cents.....	91	243.3	71	188.1	20	55.2	22	271.8	18	38.4	4	233.4
7 cents.....	62	127.0	52	109.3	10	17.7	22	52.7	20	48.5	2	4.2
7½ cents.....	21	48.3	17	36.3	4	12.0	6	9.9	6	9.9	-----	-----
8 cents.....	131	785.5	125	772.7	6	12.8	29	71.4	27	67.5	2	3.9
Over 8 and under 10 cents.....	37	103.6	28	82.1	9	21.5	57	143.7	44	101.6	13	42.1
10 cents.....	167	444.5	136	358.8	31	85.7	168	355.6	144	302.9	24	52.7
Over 10 and under 12 cents.....	8	16.9	7	15.5	1	1.4	16	34.8	8	18.5	8	16.3
12 cents.....	81	426.2	66	390.1	15	36.1	147	856.2	130	815.0	17	41.2
Over 12 and under 15 cents.....	13	29.0	10	21.0	3	8.0	34	104.6	32	98.9	2	5.7
15 cents.....	16	34.3	15	31.9	1	2.4	60	99.3	52	84.8	8	14.6
Over 15 cents.....	15	33.3	8	19.4	7	13.9	61	152.6	57	144.0	4	8.6
Uniform percentage.....	243	1,587.6	212	1,416.3	31	171.3	152	1,284.4	138	1,204.8	14	79.7
2 percent.....	1	1.2	-----	-----	1	1.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
5 percent.....	61	823.6	59	810.6	2	13.0	6	9.2	5	8.0	1	1.2
Over 5 and under 10 percent.....	34	122.5	33	119.8	1	2.7	28	232.4	27	229.7	1	2.7
10 percent.....	136	610.7	113	462.2	23	148.5	96	970.2	91	915.8	5	54.4
Over 10 percent.....	11	29.7	7	23.8	4	5.9	22	72.8	15	51.3	7	21.5
No uniform premium specified but higher wage scales for nightwork, with premiums over first shift rates varying among occupations or by wage ranges.....	47	216.9	25	88.4	22	128.5	21	107.3	10	37.8	11	69.5
Other money differentials ¹	63	294.8	21	139.8	42	155.0	25	194.2	10	112.1	15	82.1
Time differentials.....	69	365.5	5	9.9	64	355.6	66	323.8	9	21.6	57	302.3
8 hours' pay for 7½ hours worked.....	21	88.0	4	6.9	17	81.1	3	5.9	3	5.9	-----	-----
8 hours' pay for 7 hours worked.....	44	268.5	1	3.0	43	265.5	54	292.8	3	5.2	51	287.6
8 hours' pay for 6½ hours worked.....	1	2.0	-----	-----	1	2.0	3	10.5	3	10.5	-----	-----
Other time differentials.....	3	7.1	-----	-----	3	7.1	6	14.7	-----	-----	6	14.7
Time and money differentials.....	72	435.3	29	65.5	43	369.8	155	864.0	111	486.8	44	377.2
8 hours' pay for 7½ hours worked plus money differential.....	27	79.1	21	54.7	6	24.4	16	28.8	14	22.5	2	6.3
8 hours' pay for 7 hours worked plus money differential.....	3	10.3	-----	-----	3	10.3	28	91.6	22	59.6	6	32.0
8 hours' pay for 6½ hours worked plus money differential.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	46	333.6	42	328.3	4	5.4
Other combined time-money differentials ²	42	346.0	8	10.9	34	335.1	65	410.1	33	76.5	32	333.6

¹ See footnote 1, table 2.

² Includes agreements which either provided for unusual time differentials (e.g., 7 hours' pay for 6¼ hours of work), or for a variation in time differentials, or both time and money, by occupations, ending time of shifts, length of

shifts, location of duty station, or combinations of the above.

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

Table 4. Significant shift differential patterns in major collective bargaining agreements, 1958¹

Shift differential pattern		Agreements	Workers (thousands)
CENTS PER HOUR			
Second shift:	Third shift:		
4 cents	6 cents.....	14	257.1
5 cents	8 cents.....	12	36.3
5 cents	10 cents.....	69	136.3
6 cents	9 cents.....	41	119.3
6 cents	12 cents.....	19	30.9
7 cents	10 cents.....	24	45.6
7 cents	12 cents.....	11	19.8
7½ cents	10 cents.....	11	18.8
8 cents	10 cents.....	11	22.8
8 cents	12 cents.....	75	655.9
8 cents	16 cents.....	27	70.1
10 cents	10 cents.....	34	82.7
10 cents	15 cents.....	48	82.9
12 cents	12 cents.....	24	91.0
PERCENT OF REGULAR RATE			
Second shift:	Third shift:		
5 percent	7½ percent.....	10	31.5
5 percent	10 percent.....	35	627.8
10 percent	10 percent.....	49	314.7
10 percent	15 percent.....	13	36.6
Total accounted for.....		527	2,679.7

¹ Includes shift combinations with cent or percent differentials found in 10 or more agreements.

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

differential varying among occupations or by wage ranges. In addition, about half (39) of the second shift time-money differentials and a fourth (41) of those applying to the third shift provided differentials varying by combinations of such factors as occupation, ending time of shifts, length of shifts, or location of duty station.

Many agreements that provided a money differential for second shift operations had a time-money differential on the third shift. Consequently, the prevalence of combined time-money differentials was much higher in third shift than in second shift provisions.

Second shift. Those employees working the shift starting at 3:30 p.m. and ending at 12:00 p.m. shall receive a bonus of 10 cents an hour.

Third shift. Those employees working the shift starting at 12:01 a.m. and ending at 7:00 a.m. shall receive 8 hours' pay plus a 10-cent-an-hour bonus for working 6½ hours.

Industries with a significant number of agreements containing time and money differentials included transportation equipment, communications, and printing. In transportation equipment, a number of agreements in the aircraft industry provided third shift differentials of 8 hours' pay for 6½ or 7 hours of work plus a money differential (usually 8 or 10 cents). Over two-thirds of the printing agreements provided third shift time-money differentials. In these, the time

differential usually provided 7¼ hours' pay for 6½ hours of work, or 7 hours' pay for 6 or 6¼ hours of work, with a money differential of either a flat sum per week for all workers, e.g., \$5, or a cents-per-hour differential which varied by occupation.

More than half the communications agreements contained time-money differentials. In this industry, time and money differentials often appeared in the same agreement with variations in either the time or money differential, or both, depending upon such factors as occupation, length of shifts, ending time of shifts, or location of duty station.

Significant Shift Differential Patterns

The relationship between second and third shift differentials in an establishment, or the shift differential pattern, is often at issue in the negotiation of shift provisions.

In the present study, more than 100 different patterns were found among the 750 agreements (covering 3.2 million workers) which stipulated 2 night shifts and provided a uniform cents or percent differential for both the second and the third shifts. Identical patterns found in 10 or more agreements are listed in table 4.

The most frequent pattern, appearing in 75 agreements covering about 650,000 workers, provided 8 cents for the second shift and 12 cents for the third. A majority of both the agreements and workers in this group were in the steel industry. Five cents for the second shift and 10 cents for the third appeared in 69 agreements, with the paper and food industries accounting for about a third of these agreements. The combination of 4 cents (second shift) and 6 cents (third shift) was stipulated in only 14 agreements, yet covered a large number of workers (mostly in anthracite and bituminous coal mining).

A 10-percent differential for both the second and third shifts was found in 49 agreements covering more than 300,000 workers. The electrical machinery industry accounted for a majority of the agreements in this category. Thirty-five agreements with approximately 625,000 workers called for shift differentials of 5 percent and 10 percent. Over half of these were in the auto and machinery industries.

—JOHN N. GENTRY

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

The Impact of Trading Stamps on Food Prices

A RECENT REPORT by the Agricultural Marketing Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture¹ presents the results of a study of the effects of trading stamps on retail food prices. The report concludes that, between November 1953 and March 1957, food prices increased 0.6 percent more in supermarkets giving trading stamps than in the nonstamp stores. On the other hand, the AMS estimates that the value of premiums represented by the stamps issued slightly exceeds the higher cost of food obtained in the stamp-issuing stores.

Although the Service found that methods of operation for stamp plans vary considerably, all plans have two basic features—issuance of stamps by retailers to customers and redemption of stamps for items of value. Stamp plans appeal to retailers as a promotional device and to customers as a means of obtaining items of value without direct payment.

Regarding the controversial question as to who actually bears the cost of stamps, the report concludes that their cost "was covered in part by reduced costs resulting from increased [sales] volume, in part by higher prices, and in part by a decline in profit per dollar of sales." Hence, the report states, "it would appear that, *on the average* in . . . 21 cities studied, consumers who save and redeem stamps can more than recoup the relative price difference between stamp and nonstamp stores." The report was careful to point out that there were large differences among stores in the costs of stamp plans and their effect on operations.

During 1956, trading stamps were issued by retail stores in all States except the District of Columbia (where they are forbidden under the gift enterprise statute), but the practice was not common in the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States. Trading stamps, which cost retailers about \$375 million during that year, were issued by retailers on sales of about \$20 billion. About 57 percent of all stamp business was with retail food stores which represented about 30 percent

of the country's total grocery sales. Cost of stamps to retailers averaged \$2.25 per 1,000 stamps, or about 2 percent of sales on which issued. The 10 largest of the trading stamp companies surveyed accounted for about 70 percent of the business. The trading stamp companies generally estimate that about 90 to 95 percent of the stamps sold to retailers are eventually redeemed by store customers.

The report includes a brief history of the legal actions relating to stamps and describes some of the many bills introduced in 35 State legislatures during 1957, which were designed to regulate trading stamp practices. Only four States enacted restrictive or regulatory legislation during 1957, and in only one, Kansas, were stamps forbidden.

Relative Price Changes

The finding that food prices in stores adding trading stamps increased more than in nonstamp stores during the period from November 1953 (before stamps were introduced) to March 1957 (after the adoption of stamp plans) was based upon a special computation of indexes of retail food prices prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from data collected for its Consumer Price Index.

Chain and large independent stores in the BLS food-store sample, covering 21 cities throughout the United States except the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States, were classified as (1) "stamp" stores—those which adopted stamps between September 1955 and July 1956, a period of rapid growth in the use of stamps, and continued to use them through March 1957; and (2) "non-stamp" stores—those which did not use stamps at any time between November 1953 and March 1957. Stores of both types were matched in each city, and price trends for the two groups of stores were compared for all foods combined and for five major component groups of foods. Wide variations were found among the 21 cities and among the component food groups. The average price changes in stamp stores relative to nonstamp stores from

¹Trading Stamps and Their Impact on Food Prices (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, Marketing Research Report No. 295, 1958, 42 pp.).

the period November 1953–August 1955 to the period August 1956–March 1957 were as follows:

	<i>Average percentage changes in prices</i>		
	<i>Nonstamp stores</i>	<i>Stamp stores</i>	<i>Stamp stores in relation to nonstamp stores</i>
All foods-----	+0.1	+0.7	+0.6
Cereals and bakery products-----	+3.3	+4.4	+1.1
Dairy products-----	+3.7	+4.5	+ .8
Fruits and vegetables-----	+6.9	+4.9	-2.1
Meats, poultry, and fish---	-5.8	-4.7	+1.3
Other foods-----	-1.8	-.3	+1.6

These data show relative price changes, not a comparison of price levels. The report suggests, on the basis of other studies, that "increased competition in cities with more trading stamps may have tended to keep prices from rising as much in nonstamp stores as they might otherwise have risen."

A supplementary 1-week survey of retail food price levels in 1957 was made by the Agricultural Marketing Service in five cities, to investigate two other questions concerning the effect of stamps on food pricing. The points of inquiry were (1) whether the items priced for the BLS Consumer Price Index provide a fair cross section for comparing stamp and nonstamp stores, and (2) whether the importance of weekend sales specials, which are not reflected in BLS data to any great extent, might vary for the two groups of stores.

The results gave inconclusive answers to these questions. Prices in the five cities were found to average 2.2 percent higher in stamp stores than in nonstamp stores. Prices of BLS items averaged 2.9 percent higher in stamp stores, whereas prices of non-BLS items averaged the same in the two groups of stores. The differences in price levels may have existed, of course, before stamps were introduced. Moreover, because price differences between stamp and nonstamp stores varied widely among product groups, the list of items priced and the relative weights used greatly affected the average differences. The BLS items were about three times as important in the family expenditures as non-BLS items and included many more items, such as fresh fruits and meats, for which exact brand-by-brand comparisons are not possible.

The 1-week survey also indicated that stamp stores offered fewer weekend price reductions than

nonstamp stores. Again, it is not known whether this difference in practice was due to the addition of stamps. If it was, the average difference of 0.6 percent in price movements for these two types of chains, which were based on BLS first-of-the-week prices, may be understated for the purposes of this study. (This presents no serious problem for the BLS index, since price changes based on first-of-the-week or weekend prices are virtually the same in the long run.²)

With respect to sales and profits, analysis of data from 10 major retail chains indicated a much greater increase in sales for stamp chains than for nonstamp ones during the period of this study, and a slight decline in profits as a percentage of sales for stamp chains contrasted with a sharp increase for the nonstamp chains.

Stamps and the CPI

Questions arise as to (1) whether the differences in food price movements indicated in the report are properly reflected in the BLS Consumer Price Index, and (2) whether any account is taken in the index of the premiums obtained with stamps.

For food, the Bureau collects information on prices from a large sample of outlets in 46 cities, chosen to represent all retail food stores in each city. All important chains and large independent supermarkets in each city and a representative sample of smaller independent stores are included. The prices collected in the chain stores are averaged for each food priced, using weights based on the relative sales volume of each chain, and the averages thus computed are combined with the average price of the independent stores in the sample, using weights representing total retail sales of chains and independents in each city. The weights used are revised periodically to bring them up to date. By these means, the stamp and nonstamp chains are represented according to their relative importance in total food sales.

A theoretical question arises as to whether the value of trading stamps represents a reduction in prices paid for food in the form of a rebate, reduced expenditures for housefurnishings and other pre-

² For a discussion of weekend specials and the CPI, see Bureau of Labor Statistics release, Retail Food Prices by Cities, for October 1956 and October 1957.

mium articles, or simply an increase in buying power. If the first interpretation is accepted, allowance for the value of stamps should be made in calculating the Consumer Price Index, which is a measure of price change from month to month. The Bureau's agents attempt to get realistic prices, to include bona fide sales prices offered to all customers, and in the case of articles like automobiles and durable goods, to obtain information on average concessions from list prices. However, certain types of indirect price and quality changes cannot be measured by statistical means, and they are not reflected in the index. No account is taken, for example, of rebates, tips, under-the-counter discounts to special customers, or special premiums and inducements to customers in the nature of tie-in sales. Trading stamps must be classed with this group of special factors which cannot be measured quantitatively, since exact information is not available on what proportion of customers redeem stamps and how soon, or on appropriate values for the premiums obtained.

Under any of the three interpretations, if the Consumer Price Index is viewed in its broad aspect as an approximation of changes in the cost of living, it is appropriate to consider the maximum benefit to the average consumer from premiums received. The value of premiums to the customer is estimated to be 2 percent of the purchases on which issued.³ At an estimated redemption rate of 90 percent, the value of stamps represents about 1.8 percent of sales of food stores issuing stamps. Based on BLS data on the prevalence of trading stamps in food stores in the cities covered by the BLS sample throughout the country (42 percent of chainstores and 12 percent of independent stores), this amounts to about 0.4 percent of sales for all stamp and nonstamp food stores combined. Since purchases by families in food stores represent less than 25 percent of total family expenditures, the premiums received with food stamps represent less than 0.1 percent of the average city family budget.

—DORIS P. ROTHWELL

Division of Prices and Cost of Living

³ Trading Stamps and the Consumer's Food Bill (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, Marketing Research Report No. 169, 1957).

Presidential Recommendations for Labor Legislation, 1959

A 20-POINT PROGRAM to "eliminate abuses demonstrated by the hearings of the [Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field], protect the public interest, and insure the rights and economic freedoms of millions of American workers" was submitted to the 86th Congress by President Dwight D. Eisenhower on January 28, 1959. In his message recommending the legislation, the President called for a complete and effective labor-management package, "not a piecemeal program," and said that the adoption of his recommendations "should do much to eliminate those abuses and improper practices which, I am firmly convinced, the American public expects and believes will be corrected through legislative action. Equally important, [the recommendations] will do so without imposing arbitrary restrictions or punitive measures on the legitimate activities of honest labor and management officials." Recommended was legislation—

1. To require all unions to file detailed annual reports with the Department of Labor and furnish information to their members with respect to their financial operations. These reports would be open to the public, including union members.
2. To require all unions to file with the Department of Labor, as public information, copies of their constitutions and bylaws and information as to their organization and procedures, which would be required to include provisions, which are observed, meeting minimum standards for periodic secret ballot elections of officers, for the removal of officers, and for the imposition of supervisory control over the affairs of subordinate bodies.
3. To require all unions to keep proper records on the matters required to be reported, open to examination by Government representatives and to permit union members, subject to reasonable conditions and upon request, to see and examine these records.
4. To require unions, union officers and agents, and employers to report and keep proper records with respect to any payments, transactions, or investments which create conflicts of interests or have as their objective the interference with the statutory rights of individual union members and employees.
5. To require that union officers hold and administer union funds and property solely for the benefit of the

union members and for furthering the purpose of the union and to make this duty enforceable in any court in a suit for an accounting by the union or by members.

6. To require that unions observe minimum standards for the conduct of the elections of officers, including in addition to periodic elections, the right of members to vote in secret without restraint or coercion and upon due notice, uniform opportunity for all members to be candidates, procedures to ensure an accurate tabulation of votes, a ban upon the use of union or employer funds to promote candidacies for union office, and requiring constitutions and bylaws to contain detailed statements of election procedures and compliance with such procedures.

7. To require unions to observe minimum standards and to conform to the appropriate provisions of their constitutions and bylaws in exercising supervisory control over the affairs of subordinate bodies; such control should be limited in purpose to correcting corruption, or the disregard of democratic procedures or other practices detrimental to the rights of the members in the subordinate body, and assuring the performance of duties as a bargaining representative.

8. To place the administration of this legislation in the Secretary of Labor and to provide him with appropriate and adequate authority to issue regulations, investigate, subpoena witnesses and records, bring court action to compel compliance and to correct violations, and institute administrative procedures leading to decisions and orders, which would be subject to judicial review, necessary to effectuate the purposes of the legislation.

9. To prescribe criminal penalties for willful violations of the act, for concealment or destruction of records required to be kept, for bribery between employers and employee representatives, for improper payments by employers or their representatives to employees or employee representatives, for embezzlement of union funds, and for false entries or destruction of union books and records.

10. To preserve for union members any present remedies under State or Federal laws, in addition to those provided under this legislation.

11. To amend the secondary boycott provisions of the National Labor Relations Act so as to cover the direct coercion of employers to cease or agree to cease doing business with other persons; union pressures directed against secondary employers not otherwise subject to the act; and inducements of individual employees to refuse to perform services with the object of forcing their employers to stop doing business with others; and to make clear that secondary activity is permitted against an employer

performing "farmed-out struck work" and, under certain circumstances, against secondary employers engaged in work at a common construction site with the primary employer.

12. To make it illegal for a union, by picketing, to coerce an employer to recognize it as the bargaining representative of his employees or his employees to accept or designate it as their representative where the employer has recognized in accordance with law another labor organization, or where a representation election has been conducted within the last preceding 12 months, or where it cannot be demonstrated that there is a sufficient showing of interest on the part of the employees in being represented by the picketing union or where the picketing has continued for a reasonable period of time without the desires of the employees being determined by a representation election; and to provide speedy and effective enforcement measures.

13. To authorize the National Labor Relations Board to decline to take cases where the effect on commerce is relatively insubstantial and to permit the State courts and agencies to act with respect to these cases.

14. To eliminate the statutory prohibition which presently bars certain strikers from voting in representation elections, although their replacements are permitted to vote, and instead to leave the voting eligibility of strikers, as well as all others, to the administrative discretion of the National Labor Relations Board.

15. To authorize the Board, under carefully considered specific conditions, to certify building and construction trades unions as bargaining representatives without an election.

16. In order to speed up the orderly processes of election procedures, to permit the Board under proper safeguards to conduct representation elections without holding a prior hearing where no substantial objection to an election is made.

17. To equalize the onus of the non-Communist affidavit by extending it to employers, as well as unions, wishing to use the processes of the act.

18. To make clear that parties to a valid collective bargaining agreement need not negotiate during the life of the agreement unless they have provided for, or agree to, the reopening of the agreement.

19. To authorize the designation by the President of an acting General Counsel of the Board when vacancies occur in that office.

20. To require that the Board be bipartisan in composition by providing that not more than three members of the Board may be of the same political party.

The Economic Report of the President

IN MANY RESPECTS, the most important lesson taught by the recent recession is that a competitive economic system has remarkable power to resist contractive pressures and, without an extended interruption of growth, to stage a good recovery.¹ The inherent features of our economy that make this possible—its strength and resiliency—are due mainly to our free competitive institutions, to the stability of our institutions of saving, banking, and finance, and to the character of our people, notably their industry and resourcefulness and their capacity to take a confident and balanced view of the Nation's economic prospects. Other sources of strength are due to certain long-term, structural changes in our economy—which have resulted in growing percentages of American workers being employed in industries and occupations not readily affected by an economic downturn—and to certain changes in business practices, notably long-term planning for the enlargement of operations.

Our economy is also aided in resisting recession by features that tend to moderate the impact of a decline in economic activity on the flow of income to individuals and thus on the volume of spending for consumption. The most important of these is the Federal-State unemployment insurance system, under which payments are made to individuals out of work.

These features of our economy, which were clearly evident in the 1957-58 recession, have certain implications for public policy that are worthy of special note. First, the capacity of our economy to withstand contractive influences provides time for regenerative processes to make the adjustments needed for sound recovery, and for the counteractive measures taken by Government, jointly with factors making for long-term growth, to make their effects felt. Where necessary, efforts should be made to strengthen these features of our economic system.

Second, the major emphasis of Federal countercyclical policy should be placed on measures that will result in prompt action to help promote a shift in the balance of economic forces from contraction to recovery and growth. Though a

useful contribution can be made by the acceleration of public works projects that are already under way or are ready to be started, little reliance can be placed on large undertakings which, however useful they may be in the longer term, can be put into operation only after an extended interval of planning. By the time they are fully under way, they may exert excessive demand on an economy that has already recovered.

Third, in contrast to large-scale public works, monetary and credit policy, used vigorously, can produce prompt and significantly helpful results. Although the easing of credit does not affect all parts of the economy to the same degree, it works broadly, is promptly reversible, and makes its impact felt without entailing direct governmental intervention in the affairs of business concerns and individuals.

Finally, the capacity to resist short-term fluctuations can be increased by Government actions to strengthen the factors that make for long-term economic growth—vigorously competitive markets, research and development activity, and heightened incentives for all Americans to work, save, and invest. It is on these factors that we depend most heavily for the thrust that lifts the economy from recession to recovery and for the stimulus to continuing economic expansion and improvement.

Bases for Economic Growth

Our objective now must be to establish a firm foundation for extending economic advance and price stability into the months and years ahead. But this will not come about automatically. On that point, history is clear. Action is required on many fronts, by all groups in our society, and by all units of government.

First, we must zealously safeguard and improve the institutions of our free and competitive economy. America's unassailable economic strength derives in no small measure from the fact that over the years there have been incentives and freedom to do new things and to challenge old and established ways. Our strength comes in large part from the pressures which this competition entails. Measures to shelter groups from

¹ The text of this article has been excerpted from the Economic Report of the President, Transmitted to the Congress January 20, 1959.

these pressures and from the need to make the readjustments that they compel come at the cost of limiting our capacity to grow.

Second, a high rate of growth in our economy requires that we wage a relentless battle against impediments to the full and most effective use of our human and technological resources. Such impediments curb the productivity of our work force and increase production costs. They raise the prices of the things we buy and limit the success of our efforts to lift levels of living.

Third, if we are to achieve a rapid rate of economic growth and improvement in the years ahead, we must continue to enlarge and improve the plant and equipment that supplement human effort and make it increasingly productive. There must be strong incentives for businesses to commit ever larger sums for expanding their operations and reducing their costs. And there must also be incentives for the thrift essential to the financing of these critically important outlays. Policies that weaken these incentives will cause us to fall short of achieving our full potential for expansion.

Finally, an indispensable condition for achieving vigorous and continuing economic growth is firm confidence that the value of the dollar will be reasonably stable in the years ahead. In recent months, prices generally have moved within a narrow range, and some of the price increases early in the year were the result of temporary conditions, such as the effect of adverse weather on food supplies. But these facts provide no basis for complacency regarding the long-term problem of maintaining reasonably stable prices. Despite recession during the first part of the year, wage rates continued to move upward. The rate of increase was nearly as great as in periods of economic expansion, and higher than the rate at which gains in productivity have been achieved in our economy over extended periods of time. Obviously, if we have only limited success in restraining increases in unit costs during recession, much remains to be done to achieve a basis for holding prices reasonably steady when productive capacity is more fully utilized. To this challenge everyone must respond.

The individual consumer can play an important part by shopping carefully for price and quality. In this way, the American housekeeper can be a powerful force for holding down the cost of living and strengthening the principle that good values and good prices make good business.

Businessmen must redouble their efforts. They must wage a ceaseless war against costs. Production must be on the most economical basis possible. The importance of wide and growing markets must be borne in mind in setting prices. Expanded markets, in themselves, promise economies that help keep costs and prices in check.

Leaders of labor unions, in view of the great power lodged in their hands, have a particularly critical role to play. Their economic actions must reflect awareness that stability of prices is an essential condition of sustainable economic growth and that the only road to greater material well-being for the Nation lies in the fullest possible realization of our productivity potential. This requires not only that our resources be fully employed, but that arbitrary restraints on their most effective utilization be removed. We can realize more from our economy only to the extent that we produce more.

It is not the function of Government in our society to establish the terms of contracts between labor and management; yet it must be recognized that the public has a vital interest in these agreements. Increases in money wages and other compensation not justified by the productivity performance of the economy are inevitably inflationary. They impose severe hardships on those whose incomes are not enlarged. They jeopardize the capacity of the economy to create jobs for the expanding labor force. They endanger present jobs by limiting markets at home and impairing our capacity to compete in markets abroad. In short, they are, in the end, self-defeating.

Self-discipline and restraint are essential if agreements consistent with a reasonable stability of prices are to be reached within the framework of the free competitive institutions on which we rely heavily for the improvement of our material welfare. If the desired results cannot be achieved under our arrangements for determining wages and prices, the alternatives are either inflation, which would damage our economy and work hardships on millions of Americans, or controls, which are alien to our traditional way of life and which would be an obstacle to the Nation's economic growth and improvement.

Government also has a vitally important part to play in helping to prevent inflationary developments. First, through the management of its fiscal affairs, it can help to create an environment favorable to the achievement and maintenance

of price stability. Second, to the extent consistent with other national objectives, it must strive to operate those Government programs that directly affect costs and prices in a way that will contribute to overall price stability. Third, it must lose no opportunity, through revisions of its tax structure or by other means, to promote improvements in productivity and to provide greater incentives for economic expansion.

Governmental Measures for Price Stability

Adherence to the financial plan presented [to the Congress] in the 1960 budget [which balances expenditures with receipts] and the pursuit of appropriate monetary, credit, and debt management policies would help attain rising production and employment at stable prices. Governmental actions in other areas can also help to maintain price stability as our economy expands.

First, the Congress is requested to amend the Employment Act of 1946 to make reasonable price stability an explicit goal of Federal economic policy, coordinate with the goals of maximum production, employment, and purchasing power now specified in that act. Such an amendment would strengthen Government's hand in restraining inflationary forces and would help build a public opinion favorable to the adoption and vigorous application of needed measures. This amendment would make it clear that Government is as determined to direct its policies toward maintenance of price stability as it is to employ them in combating economic contraction.

Second, a Cabinet Committee on Price Stability for Economic Growth is being established to follow governmental and private activities affecting costs, prices, and economic growth; initiate studies by Government or by groups of private citizens of price stability in relation to economic growth; seek ways to enhance productivity in the American economy and to build a better public understanding of the need for reasonable price stability in a free society and of the conditions necessary to achieve this objective.

Third, a Committee on Government Activities Affecting Prices and Costs is being established, to follow the operation of all relevant Federal programs, including those involving procurement, construction, stockpiling, and commodity price

support, and to make recommendations to the appropriate departments or agencies or to the President for the administration of these programs in line with the objective of reasonable price stability.

Fourth, questions concerning the level and movement of consumer prices, changes in wage rates and earnings, and changes in productivity have assumed such significance in our economy as to require more and better statistics concerning them. Accordingly, the Bureau of the Budget has been requested to accelerate programs for enlargement and improvement of public information on prices, wages and related costs, and productivity.

Public Welfare and Personal Security

Substantial progress has been made by the States in recent years in raising the standards of the unemployment insurance system. Benefits have been increased and their potential duration lengthened. Coverage has been broadened to include more than four-fifths of all employees in nonagricultural establishments.

Still further improvements are necessary and desirable. Enactment of legislation is requested to provide for extending the coverage of the system to employees of firms having fewer than four workers; to make its benefits available to employees of Federal instrumentalities, nonprofit organizations, and certain other groups; to bring the provisions of the District of Columbia system up to those recommended for the States; and to provide for extending the system to workers in Puerto Rico. Benefits should be raised so that the majority of covered workers will be eligible for payments equal to at least half their regular earnings; and the maximum duration of benefits should be lengthened to 26 weeks for any person who qualifies for any benefit and who remains unemployed that long.

These steps would greatly enhance the contribution that the unemployment compensation system makes to our economy's capacity to resist recession. During the recent recession, this system offset directly about one-third of the decline in wage and salary payments. Supplemented by temporary legislation providing longer duration of eligibility for employees who exhausted their

entitlement to benefits,² unemployment insurance payments substantially alleviated hardships arising from loss of income.

In an industrial economy, occupational accidents may result in hardship for an employee and his dependents. It is therefore again recommended that the States, which have primary responsibility, strengthen their systems of workmen's compensation.

Certain legislative improvements are required in programs that lie within Federal jurisdiction. Proposals will be made to the Congress to extend the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Favorable consideration is again requested for legislation to revise the ambiguous and outmoded provisions of the 8-hour laws applying to Federal and federally assisted construction projects and to carry out the principle of equal pay for equal work without discrimination based on sex.

The Economic Report of 1958 outlined the responsibility of the Government to maintain a framework of laws to protect the basic rights of the individual, to promote integrity in labor-management relationships, and to foster better industrial relations. Proposed legislation to accomplish these purposes having failed of enactment, the Congress will again be requested to require reporting and disclosure of financial dealings between employers and employee representatives and their agents, and to require public reports of union finances, organization, and procedures. Requested legislation will also prescribe standards to promote democratic procedures in union affairs, including the election of union officers, and to correct abuses in the supervision of the affairs of subordinate bodies. Modifications will be proposed in the law governing secondary boycotts, organizational and recognition picketing, and representation elections, and authority will be requested for the States to act in labor-management disputes where the National Labor Relations Board declines jurisdiction. Legislation will also

be requested to correct shortcomings in the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act enacted by the 85th Congress [2d sess., P.L. 836, approved August 28, 1958].

Despite the forward economic strides of the Nation since the war, some communities have suffered substantial and persistent unemployment, when measured against national experience. Federal assistance to these communities is required not only to mitigate the hardships of individuals and families but also to provide for the use of underutilized resources, to the enhancement of the national welfare.

Programs designed to enhance personal security also contribute to the Nation's economic strength and well-being. Protection from want in old age, for families losing breadwinners, and for persons permanently disabled is afforded by the Federal social security system. Broadening of the coverage of the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance program in recent years to nearly 90 percent of all persons in paid employment, together with the normal increase in the number of persons eligible for benefits, has increased benefit payments from \$5.7 billion in 1956 to \$7.3 billion in 1957, and to an annual rate of \$8.9 billion at the end of 1958. The increase in 1958 played an important role in helping to maintain the flow of incomes during recession. Benefits are currently being paid to more than 12 million persons, and the average monthly benefit for old age is approximately \$66. Amendments adopted in 1958 increased benefit amounts, which had been practically unchanged since 1954, by 7 percent, effective in January 1959. Taxes were also increased in order to strengthen the actuarial basis of the program.

Federal contributions to State-operated public assistance programs in behalf of the aged, the blind, the disabled, and dependent children will continue to rise in fiscal year 1960. An Advisory Council authorized by recent legislation is studying the appropriate distribution of financial responsibility between the Federal Government and the States.

² EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Temporary Additional Unemployment Compensation Act, P.L. 441 (85th Cong., 2d sess.), approved June 4, 1958.

UAW Public Review Board: First Annual Report

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The United Automobile Workers, at its 16th constitutional convention in April 1957, created an impartial board to review decisions by the international executive board (or matters referred to it by that board) involving alleged violations of members' rights or the AFL-CIO's codes of ethical practices. The UAW is the first union since the adoption of the ethical practices codes by the Federation to create such a review board.¹ The following is an excerpt of the review board's first annual report, covering the period April 8, 1957, through September 30, 1958. For easier reading, suspension marks to show deletions have not been indicated.*

THE PUBLIC REVIEW BOARD, as an agency zealous of its independence and integrity, provides an effective instrument of self-discipline. There are many other instruments of self-discipline which the United Automobile Workers union has developed in the course of its growth. The entire democratic process by which its leadership, local, regional, and international is selected is a safeguard against the seizure of authority by those who do not reflect the will of the constituency. The constitution under which the UAW operates and the principles of the AFL-CIO of which it is part are similarly restraints upon the usurpation of power and the performance of acts that contravene justice and democracy. These standards are, however, applied and interpreted by the governing bodies of the union—bodies which represent authority, democratically acquired to be sure, but authority which to an individual member of the union uninvested with the influence and status of leadership must seem, in the instance of a complaint or grievance on his part, to represent an unequal and superior force in contrast to his own. The very existence of the public review board as an impartial tribunal, uninvolved in the mechanisms of union operation and government, is eloquent assurance to the most humble member of the smallest local that when the need should arise, he can have his day in a "court" that is neither influenced by partisan considerations nor related to any group in power.

[There are four] possible paths by which the board's power under the international constitution can be set in motion.

1. Under Article 32, Section 8, the board is empowered to hear appeals from decisions of the international executive board in cases involving alleged violation of the appellant's rights as a member of the union.

2. Under Article 31, Section 4(a), (b), and (c), the board is empowered to hear appeals from decisions of the international executive board in cases involving alleged violation of AFL-CIO ethical practices codes.

3. Under Article 31, Section 4(a), (b), and (c), the board is further empowered to review on its own motion, in the absence of appeal, any complaint of alleged violation of ethical practices codes which the international executive board has disposed of without adequate action in the review board's judgment.

4. Under Article 31, Section 4(d), the board is empowered to deal with ethical-practice matters submitted to it, in the absence of appeal, by the international executive board.

Cases

A total of 24 cases, directly involving some 70 parties, reached the public review board during the period covered by this report, 13 of these under the first [three] routes, the other 11 under route four. Of these 24 cases, the decisions in 16 have been announced, 5 others have been dismissed for jurisdictional reasons or abandonment by the appellants, and the remaining 3 were still pending at the close of the period.

The full texts of these decisions are available upon request to the public review board. The following is a brief survey.

Cases 1 to 11 involved local officers and international staff members who invoked the First and/or Fifth Amendments in refusing to answer questions of a Senate subcommittee concerning alleged Communist membership, association, and

¹ The public review board consists of the following members: Rabbi Morris Adler, chairman, of Congregation Shaarey Zedek, Detroit; Magistrate J. A. Hanrahan of the Magistrate's Court for the county of Essex, Windsor, Ont.; Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the social action department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Clark Kerr, president of the University of California; Judge Wade H. McCree of the Wayne County Circuit Court, Detroit; Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of the Methodist Church, Washington, D.C.; and Dr. Edwin E. Witte, professor of economics, University of Wisconsin. The executive director is Walter E. Oberer, professor of law, University of Texas.

activity. Their eligibility to continue in office under provisions barring Communists was thereafter inquired into in union hearings, and they were all determined not to be disqualified. The public review board found no occasion to disturb these decisions.

Case 12 involved the imposition of an administratorship upon a local union and the suspension from office of 10 local officers under Article 12, Section 2(b). These officers were also suspended from union membership for alleged violation of Article 32, Section 12, in seeking a court injunction against the international union, to restrain it from interfering with local affairs, without first having exhausted their rights of appeal within the union. The position of these suspended officers on appeal to the public review board was that the international executive board had infringed upon local autonomy in violation of the international constitution and that therefore the appellants were justified in refusing to abide by certain international directives. They further contended that in the very proceedings which resulted in the imposition of the administratorship and in their suspensions, the international executive board had failed to abide by the provisions of the constitution governing such proceedings and had denied the appellants a fair hearing. In the only split decision of the public review board rendered to date, the board panel passing upon the case decided, four to one, to affirm the decision of the international executive board.

Case 13 involved a union member who lost her job by reason of complaints lodged against her with the local union by fellow employees. The local officers had then cooperated with management in effecting her discharge. The public review board affirmed the international executive board's decision directing the local to reimburse her for lost wages on the ground that she had been denied her right to a trial with respect to the aforesaid charges.

Case 14 presented the question of the validity of the suspension of the two appellants from union membership under Article 32, Section 12, prohibiting resort to a civil court until exhaustion of rights of appeal within the union. The appellants had sued another member of their local for libel in a State court. The alleged libel was contained in a handbill circulated during a local election campaign. No action concerning the

alleged libel was pending within the union at the time of the resort to the civil court. The public review board reversed the decision of the international executive board and ordered the appellants reinstated to membership. Article 32, Section 12, was held not applicable to such a case.

Case 17 involved an election dispute in a local union. The international executive board had conducted a hearing through an appeal committee acting under Article 32, Section 6, and had invalidated the challenged election because of certain irregularities and ordered a repeat election. The appellants contended that the appeal committee was illegally constituted in that it consisted of only two, instead of three, members of the international executive board, in violation of Article 32, Section 6. The public review board reversed the decision of the international executive board on the ground that the appeal committee was not properly constituted. The review board noted a substantial difference between a three-man hearing tribunal and one composed of only two members.

Case 20 was a companion case to Case 17. The two cases were heard and decided together by the public review board. Case 20 involved an appeal by several of the Case 17 appellants from a later decision of the international executive board upholding the validity of the repeat election in the local. Again, the appeal committee which heard the case for the international executive board was made up of only two, instead of three, members. The public review board set aside the decision of the international executive board for the same reasons as in Case 17.

Cases Dismissed. In Case 15, the appellant had been charged with six offenses under Article 30, constituting conduct unbecoming a member of the union. The trial committee of his local found him guilty as to three of these charges and innocent as to the other three, assessing his penalty at 1 year's suspension from membership. On appeal, the international executive board affirmed two of the charges upon which the appellant had been convicted, but reversed the third. It modified the penalty accordingly from a suspension of 12 months to one of 8 months. The charges as to which the conviction was affirmed were that the appellant, recording secretary of his local, (1) had released to the press an item damaging to the local

union without first clearing it with other local officers, and (2) had utilized the local membership mailing list for his own political purposes within the local. After indicating intention to appeal the decision of the international executive board to the public review board and taking the initial steps essential thereto, the appellant abandoned the appeal. It was accordingly dismissed by the public review board.

Case 16 involved alleged irregularities in a local election. The appellants appealed to the public review board from the decision of the international executive board upholding the election. This appeal was also dismissed by the public review board by reason of abandonment by the appellants.

Cases 18, 21, and 22 all involved appeals from the handling of shop grievances by local union and regional officials. Each of these three cases was dismissed by the public review board for want of jurisdiction. In none of the three cases did the appellant [satisfy the requirements of the constitution by making] the necessary allegations "before the international executive board that the grievance was improperly handled because of fraud, discrimination, or collusion with management." The review board was therefore without power to act.

Cases Pending. Three cases were pending before the public review board at the conclusion of the period covered by this report.

Case 19 presents the question of whether the president of a local union, who had allegedly resigned from office, or the vice president is entitled to occupy the office of president. The appellants, several members of the local, contend that the vice president succeeded to the presidency under the international constitution and the local bylaws after the aforesaid "resignation." The issue in the case is whether the president had effectively resigned in advance of his attempt to withdraw the resignation upon his return from an absence of several months while holding a governmental office. The international executive board decided the matter in favor of the original president on the ground that his resignation had never been formally accepted by the local membership.

Case 23 involves an election dispute in a unit of an amalgamated local, the appellants contending that there were substantial election

irregularities. In appealing from the adverse decision of the international executive board, the appellants further contend that they were denied their rights under the international constitution to a full and fair hearing before the union tribunal which passed upon their matter.

Case 24 presents the question of the validity of the international executive board's determination that the appellants' good standing as members of the union was interrupted by their temporary suspension from local office by reason of an allegedly "technical" misappropriation of union funds. The appellants were paid by their local union for time they lost from their employment while doing union work and then were mistakenly paid by the employer for the same time. The sums involved were about \$50 in each case. Upon "restitution" of these sums by the appellants to the local union (the company refused to accept reimbursement because of a 15-day period of limitations on such under the collective bargaining agreement), the suspension of the appellants from local office was lifted. The claim of the appellants is that their good standing as members of the union was not affected by the foregoing and that therefore they have been erroneously precluded from running for reelection to local office by reason of their allegedly not having the 1 year of "continuous good standing in the local union" required by Article 38, Section 4, for such eligibility.

Financial Report

The total expenditure of the board for [the 18-month period [April 8, 1957, through September 30, 1958] was \$32,803.55. This figure includes the sum of \$3,151.18 which was disbursed for the initial costs of establishment, purchase of equipment, and similar nonoperational items. The balance of \$29,652.37 covers staff salaries and office expenses, hearing and related travel, and other operating expenses.

Members of the public review board received no compensation for their services during the period of this annual report. While Article 31, Section 8, of the international constitution provides that the review board shall submit an annual budget including among other items "reasonable compensation" for its members, no decision has yet been reached regarding compensation for

the review board members. During the period covered by the present report, the review board lacked sufficient experience as to the potential scope of its operations to permit the preparation of such a budget. [The procedure followed was]:

The international union caused to be deposited in the bank designated by the public review board the initial sum of \$30,000. The certified public accountant who audits the public review board's books has prepared for it a quarterly financial statement at the end of each calendar quarter, which, in turn, has been presented by the review board to the international union. The international secretary-treasurer has then forwarded a check payable to the public review board in the amount of the difference between \$30,000 and what the review board has on hand at the end of the quarter. This treatment of the financial situation has enabled the review board to act with full independence despite the fact that its funds must be provided by the international union.

Comments

Even when allowance is made for the fact (1) that some of [the] cases and complaints [presented to the review board] were of considerable concern to other less directly involved members of the union, and (2) that the volume of matters presented to such a tribunal is apt to be lightest during its initial period of operation while those subject to its jurisdiction are learning of its existence and manner of functioning, an observer cannot help but be impressed by the low number of grievants as compared to the UAW membership of over 1,300,000.

This favorable impression is further enhanced by the fact that in no case presented to the public review board during this initial period were there any findings by the board of corruption.

To the extent that the experience of the public review board to date has revealed any area for attention on the part of the union, it is with respect to the occasional lack of careful regard by local or international officials for the law of the union as formulated by the membership in the international constitution and local bylaws. A democratic organization must, of course, be administered not only by law but also under law.

One reason for the low volume of appeals to the public review board is revealed in some statistics

recently reported by the international union concerning review by the international executive board of local disciplinary cases. [These statistics show that] the international executive board was three times as likely to affirm local decisions in disciplinary cases presented to it in the 2 years before creation of the public review board as it was in the first year after. This demonstrates a desirably closer scrutiny of such appeals by the international executive board because of the existence of the public review board, thus reducing considerably the need for further appeal.

The continued exercise of such commendable self-discipline by union tribunals at all levels would render the primary contribution of the public review board to the UAW membership the beneficial impact of its mere existence. This would constitute a signal triumph for union self-government.

Obviously, a tribunal such as the public review board is dependent for effective discharge of its function upon the cooperation of the international officers and staff and of the locals and members who seek its aid or otherwise become involved in the exercise of its jurisdiction. The public review board's experience in this respect has been the best. Particularly critical throughout has been the unstinting cooperation and good faith of the international union.

Board Procedures. The first aim of the procedures [developed by the review board] is to ascertain as accurately as possible the particular grievance or grievances involved and then to present these to the other parties who are or may be concerned for such response as they choose to make. In this way, the issues in the particular case or complaint are framed. Since these charges and answers to charges are reduced to writing and copies provided to the interested parties, all concerned have a better understanding of the issues involved and of the opposing points of view.

In cases where hearings are necessary, the policy of the public review board is to hold a public hearing in a suitable place as near to the location of the appellant as possible, thus saving him expenses of travel. Moreover, none of the expense of conducting the hearing is cast upon the appellant. [All] expenses incidental to a hearing are borne by the review board out of the funds supplied to it by the international.

Wage Chronology No. 26: The Anaconda Co.

Supplement No. 2—1954-58

THE CONTRACTS between the Anaconda Co.¹ and the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (MMSW-Ind.), as amended in 1953, were terminated by the parties during the summer of 1954. When negotiations failed to produce an agreement, a strike began on August 23 and continued for 54 days until a settlement was reached on October 15.

The 2-year agreements negotiated at that time called for a general wage increase of 2 cents an hour, increased shift differential pay, liberalized holiday pay and vacation provisions, an increase in company contributions for hospital and medical benefits, improvements in pension benefits, and a reopening in 1955. Negotiations under this reopening resulted in a general wage advance of 11½ cents an hour plus a ½-cent widening of the increments among job classes.

Three-year contracts providing an across-the-board wage rate increase of 10 cents an hour, effective July 1, 1956, and 6-cent general wage increases, plus a ¼-cent-an-hour increase in increments between job classifications, on July 1 of both 1957 and 1958, were negotiated during the summer of 1956. These agreements also liberalized paid holiday, vacation, and pension provi-

sions, and increased the company's contributions for health and welfare insurance.

Contracts negotiated by other unions at the three locations (Great Falls, Anaconda, and Butte, Mont.) covered by this chronology² generally provided the same changes in fringe benefits. The wage-rate changes negotiated by the International Union of Operating Engineers (IUOE), which was certified to represent many of the workers in open-pit operations at Butte after a representation election in 1956, were also similar to those negotiated by the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. However, the Metal Trades Department (MTD) and the Building and Construction Trades Department (BCTD), representing a number of crafts,³ negotiated somewhat different changes in wage rates in both 1954 and 1956. In 1954, these departments negotiated 5-cent-an-hour wage increases, while the 1957 and 1958 increases were 6½ cents for all workers affected, instead of varying by labor grade.

The following tables bring the Anaconda chronology and supplement up to date through June 30, 1959, the expiration date of the 1956 agreements.

¹ The Anaconda Copper Mining Co. became the Anaconda Co. on May 18, 1955.

² For the basic chronology and first supplement, see Monthly Labor Review, July 1952 (pp. 34-38) and September 1954 (pp. 1002-1003), or Wage Chronology Series 4, No. 24.

³ These departments represented the following unions: Boilermakers; ricklayers; Carpenters; Iron Workers; Machinists; Molders; Operating Engineers; Painters; Pattern Makers; Plumbers; Sheet Metal Workers; and Teamsters.

A—General Wage Changes

Effective date	Provision		Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Increases per day	Increases per hour	
July 1, 1954 (agreements of Oct. 15, 1954—MMSW).	\$0. 16	\$0. 02	
July 1, 1954 (agreement of Oct. 15, 1954—BCTD and MTD ¹).	. 40	. 05	
July 1, 1955 (agreements of July 1955—MMSW, and Oct. 1955—BCTD and MTD).	1. 044 (average)	. 13 (average)	Included a general wage change consisting of an 11½-cent-an-hour across-the-board increase and an approximate average of 1½ cents an hour resulting from increasing increments between most job classes from 5⅞ to 5⅞ cents an hour. These adjustments ranged from ½ to 6 cents an hour.
July 1, 1956 (agreements of June 29, 1956—MMSW, Sept. 7, 1956—BCTD and MTD, and July 27, 1956—IUOE).	. 80	. 10	The agreements provided for additional deferred wage-rate increases of— 6 cents an hour, plus a ¼-cent increase in increments between job classes, effective July 1 of both 1957 and 1958—MMSW and IUOE. 6½ cents an hour effective July 1 of both 1957 and 1958—BCTD and MTD.

See footnote at end of table.

A—General Wage Changes—Continued

Effective date	Provision		Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Increases per day	Increases per hour	
July 1, 1957 (agreements of June 29, 1956—MMSW, and July 27, 1956—IUOE).	. 541 (average)	. 068 (average)	Included a general wage change consisting of a 6-cent-an-hour across-the-board increase and an approximate average of 0.8 cent an hour resulting from increasing increments between most job classes from 5½ to 6½ cents an hour. These adjustments ranged from ¼ to 3 cents an hour.
July 1, 1957 (agreement of Sept. 7, 1956—BCTD and MTD).	. 52	. 065	Across-the-board increase.
July 1, 1958 (agreements of June 29, 1956—MMSW, and July 27, 1956—IUOE).	. 54 (average)	. 068 (average)	Increase applied in same way as on July 1, 1957. Increments between most job classes increased to 6½ cents an hour.
July 1, 1958 (agreement of Sept. 7, 1956—BCTD and MTD).	. 52	. 065	Across-the-board increase.

¹ For unions represented by the Building and Construction Trades Department and Metal Trades Department, see text footnote 3.

B—Basic Daily Rates for Selected Occupations ¹

Location and occupation	Effective date					
	July 1, 1953	July 1, 1954	July 1, 1955	July 1, 1956	July 1, 1957	July 1, 1958
Butte:						
Carpenters, boss.....	\$16. 86	\$17. 26	\$18. 50	\$19. 30	\$19. 82	\$20. 34
Carpenters, regular.....	16. 00	16. 40	17. 56	18. 36	18. 88	19. 40
Compressormen ²	16. 00	16. 16	17. 32	18. 12	18. 72	19. 32
Diamond drill runners ²	15. 57	15. 73	16. 85	³ 18. 12	18. 72	19. 32
Dispatchers (train).....	15. 57	15. 73	16. 85	17. 65	18. 23	18. 81
Miners, regular ⁴	14. 71	14. 87	15. 91	16. 71	17. 25	17. 79
Miners, shaft ⁴	15. 57	15. 73	16. 85	17. 65	18. 23	18. 81
Operators, crane, shovel, or tractor ²				18. 12	18. 72	19. 32
Truckdrivers:						
Under 2 tons.....	15. 14	15. 54	16. 62	17. 42	17. 94	18. 46
2 to 5 tons.....	15. 57	15. 97	17. 09	17. 89	18. 41	18. 93
Over 5 tons.....	16. 00	16. 40	17. 56	18. 36	18. 88	19. 40
Great Falls and Anaconda:						
Cranemen (small).....	15. 14	15. 30	16. 38	17. 18	17. 74	18. 30
Engineers (dinky), large engine drivers and helpers.....	15. 57	15. 73	16. 85	17. 65	18. 23	18. 81
Operators ⁵	14. 71	14. 87	15. 91	16. 71	17. 25	17. 79
Suboperators ⁵	14. 28	14. 44	15. 44	16. 24	16. 76	17. 28
Truckdrivers:						
Under 2 tons.....	15. 14	15. 30	16. 38	17. 18	17. 74	18. 30
2 to 5 tons.....	15. 57	15. 73	16. 85	17. 65	18. 23	18. 81
Butte, Great Falls, and Anaconda:						
Machinists, boss.....	16. 86	17. 26	18. 50	19. 30	19. 82	20. 34
Machinists, regular.....	16. 00	16. 40	17. 56	18. 36	18. 88	19. 40
Machinists' helpers.....	14. 71	15. 11	16. 15	16. 95	17. 47	17. 99
Laborers, regular.....	13. 85	14. 01	14. 97	15. 77	16. 27	16. 77

¹ Excluding shift differentials and premium overtime payments.

² International Union of Operating Engineers certified as collective bargaining agent, July 10, 1956.

³ Job upgraded providing an additional 47 cents a day (5½ cents an hour).

⁴ Rates shown are for miners paid by the day.

⁵ Operators handle various machines and equipment, such as the flotation machines in the concentrator, the reverberator furnaces and the converter, the manganese kiln, or any other department equipment. Suboperators help the operators.

C—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Shift Premium Pay</i>		
July 1, 1954 (agreements of Oct. 15, 1954—MMSW, and BCTD and MTD).	Increased to: 5 cents an hour for work on second shift; 10 cents an hour for third shift; and 7½ cents an hour for intermediate shifts.	
<i>Holiday Pay</i>		
<p>July 1, 1954 (above agreements).</p> <p>July 1, 1956 (agreements of June 29, 1956—MMSW, July 27, 1956—IUOE, and Sept. 7, 1956—BCTD and MTD).</p>	<p>-----</p> <p>Added: For BCTD and MTD only—employee to receive an additional day's straight-time pay for holiday falling during his vacation.</p> <p>Added: 7th paid holiday.</p>	<p>Qualification for holidays for members of Butte stationary engineers local reduced from 26 to 13 weeks.¹</p> <p>Eliminated: Requirement that holiday must fall on scheduled day of work in order for employee to receive holiday pay.</p> <p>Added: Failure to report to work because of death in immediate family not considered as making employee ineligible for holiday pay.</p> <p>Holiday was: For MMSW, employee's birthday; for BCTD, MTD, and IUOE, Miners' Union Day in Butte, Smeltermen's Union Day in Anaconda, and Commercial Day in Great Falls.</p>
<i>Paid Vacations</i>		
<p>July 1, 1954 (agreements of Oct. 15, 1954—MMSW, and BCTD and MTD).</p> <p>Apr. 1, 1956 (agreements of June 29, 1956—MMSW, July 27, 1956—IUOE, and Sept. 7, 1956—BCTD and MTD).</p>	<p>Added: Vacation pay for otherwise qualified employees who quit or were discharged.</p> <p>Added: Additional half week's vacation pay for employees with 10 but less than 15 years' service.</p>	<p>Pay based on average straight-time rate earned during final 12 weeks of employment.</p> <p>Added: For BCTD and MTD only—employees qualified for vacation and applying for pensions to receive their vacations before commencement of pension.</p>
<i>Accident and Sickness Benefits</i>		
<p>July 1, 1954 (agreements of Oct. 15, 1954—MMSW, and BCTD and MTD).</p> <p>July 1, 1956 (agreements of June 29, 1956—MMSW, July 27, 1956—IUOE, and Sept. 7, 1956—BCTD and MTD).</p>	<p>Dependents: Company contributions increased by 50 cents a month (to \$2) plus sum equal to amount contributed by employee up to maximum of \$1.50 a month—total \$3.50—for family hospital and medical coverage, MMSW.</p> <p>Company contribution increased by \$2 a month (to \$3.50), BCTD and MTD.</p> <p>Employees: Company contribution to hospital and medical benefits changed to average of \$2.76 a month.</p> <p><i>Nonindustrial sickness and accident benefits:</i> Increased to weekly maximum of \$32.50.</p>	<p>Employees to contribute minimum of \$1 a month.</p> <p>Company contribution of \$1 a month per employee continued.</p>

See footnote at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Pension Plan</i>		
Nov. 1, 1954 (agreements of Oct. 15, 1954—MMSW, and BCTD and MTD).	<p><i>Normal retirement:</i> Monthly pension at age 65 changed to \$1.75 for each year's continuous service up to 30 years, plus social security benefits.</p> <p><i>Early retirement:</i> Added employee option of choosing deferred normal pension starting at age 65.</p> <p><i>Disability benefits:</i> Increased to \$70 a month reduced by statutory benefits, other than fixed payment for loss of bodily member. Added: \$1,000 paidup life insurance for retirees.</p>	
July 1, 1957 (agreements of June 29, 1956—MMSW, July 27, 1956—JUOE, and Sept. 7, 1956—BCTD and MTD).	<p><i>Normal retirement:</i> Monthly pension at age 65 increased to \$2.25 for each year's continuous service up to 35 years, plus social security benefits.</p> <p><i>Disability benefits:</i> Increased to \$90 a month.</p>	

¹ Reduction to 20 weeks in 1953 applicable only to Butte miners. Qualification for metal and building trades employees at Butte reduced to 13 weeks in 1953.

Significant Decisions in Labor Cases*

Labor Relations

State Power to Enjoin Picketing. The United States Supreme Court held¹ that a State court had no power to enjoin peaceful organizational picketing involving interstate commerce.

The consolidated actions here reviewed were brought by 12 hotels to enjoin the union from peacefully picketing them. The Florida Supreme Court affirmed the issuance of permanent injunctions against the picketing,² citing as authority an opinion³ in which that court had stated that the following limitations were placed upon picketing: The union must show that it represents the employees; the "employer must have been told of the object to be accomplished by the picketing and afforded an opportunity to negotiate whatever differences there may be or impediments there are to accomplish the objective of the picketing."

The Supreme Court, in reversing the judgments of the State court, declared that the Florida courts were without jurisdiction to enjoin this organizational picketing whether it was activity protected by section 7 of the Labor Management Relations Act or prohibited by section 8(b)(4). The court noted that this "follows even though the NLRB refused to take jurisdiction."

Application of State Antitrust Law. The U.S. Supreme Court held⁴ that a State could not apply its antitrust law⁵ to enjoin a union and carriers from carrying out an article of a collective bargaining agreement that prescribed the minimum rental and certain other terms of hire of motor vehicles leased to the carriers by owners who drove their vehicles in the carriers' service.

The multiemployer, multistate collective bargaining agreement provided that the wages, hours, and working conditions of owner-operators were to be those applied to the carriers' drivers of carrier-owned vehicles and that the equipment

rental payment made to owner-operators "must be in an amount not less than 'the minimum rates' specified by the article which 'result from the joint determination of the parties that such rates represent only the actual cost of operating such [leased] equipment. . .'" The same article further provided that all "leases by union members who drive their vehicles for carriers in effect on the operative date of the collective bargaining agreement are to 'be dissolved or modified within thirty (30) days' to conform to the terms and conditions of the article." The parties declared the intent of the article to be "to assure the payment of the union scale of wages . . ."

The action was brought by a member of the union who was an owner-operator, to have the parties to the collective bargaining agreement enjoined from carrying out the article. At the time the agreement was negotiated, the plaintiff was subject to written lease agreements with the carriers, the terms and conditions of which differed substantially from those of the collective bargaining agreement, particularly in regard to rental compensation.

The Ohio Court of Common Pleas held the article to be a price-fixing arrangement violating the State's antitrust law because "there are restrictions and restraints imposed upon articles [the leased vehicles] that are widely used in trade and commerce . . . [and] preclude an owner of property from reasonable freedom of action in dealing with it." The State court of appeals affirmed the trial court's decision and enjoined the carrying out of the article. An appeal, addressed to the Ohio Supreme Court, was dismissed for want of a debatable constitutional question.

The U.S. Supreme Court, in reversing the State decisions, adopted the union's argument

*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 Union, Local 255 v. Sax Enterprises, Inc. and Same v. Levy, et al., d.b.a. Sherry Frontenac Hotel Stuyvesant Corp.* (U.S. Sup. Ct., Jan. 12, 1959).

² *Hotel Employees Union, Local 255 v. Levy*, 93 So. 2d 583 (1957); *Hotel Employees Union, Local 255 v. Lansburgh*, 93 So. 2d 591 (1957); *Hotel Employees Union, Local 255 v. Sax Enterprises, Inc.*, 93 So. 2d 591 (1957).

³ *Fontainebleau Hotel Corp. v. Hotel Employees Union, Local 255*, 92 So. 2d 415 (1957).

⁴ *Local 24, Teamsters v. Oliver and A.C.E. Transportation Co.* (U.S. Sup. Ct., Jan. 19, 1959).

⁵ Page's Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 1331.01 (1953).

that the objective of the article was not price fixing but wage regulation in that it was aimed at protecting "the negotiated wage scale against the possible undermining through diminution of the owner's wages for driving which might result from a rental which did not cover his operating costs." The court noted that inadequacy of a rental was of vital concern to drivers of carrier-owned vehicles because "an inadequate rental might mean the progressive curtailment of jobs through withdrawal of more and more carrier-owned vehicles from service."

Finding the provisions to be directed toward wages, the U.S. Supreme Court deemed them a result of the obligation under section 8(d)⁶ of the LMRA to bargain collectively with respect to wages.

The Court concluded that the State law could not be applied because to do so would frustrate the parties' solution of problems which Congress had required them to negotiate in good faith and on which it imposed no limitations relevant here. The paramount force of Federal law, the Court declared, precluded the application of State law even though the Federal law "is expressed in the details of a contract which Federal law empowers the parties to make, rather than in terms of an enactment of Congress."

The dissenting Justice would have affirmed the judgment of the State court of appeals on the ground that the owner-operator was not an employee of the carriers but was, rather, an independent contractor, and as such, excluded from the coverage of the LMRA by section 2(3).⁷

Injunction Against Maritime Boycott. A Federal district court held⁸ that the Norris-LaGuardia Act precluded the issuance of an injunction against United States unions from threatened picketing of American-owned foreign-flag cargo vessels and from inducing others to refuse to handle ships or cargo in United States ports and that the combination of those unions with foreign trade unions in the threatened picketing and secondary boycott

did not remove the protection of the Norris-LaGuardia Act.

This action was brought under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act⁹ by Liberian and Panamanian corporations, which operated vessels under the registry of those countries, against certain American unions. Their vessels transported cargo from foreign to United States ports. The corporations alleged that the U.S. unions entered into a combination and conspiracy with a federation of labor unions whose offices were in Europe, to obstruct the plaintiffs' ships in ports throughout the world in restraint of foreign commerce in violation of the Sherman Act by threatening to picket and refuse to service the ships of the corporations and to persuade other unions to picket and refuse to serve those ships. The corporations moved for a temporary injunction restraining the American unions from carrying out their threatened plans.

Denying the temporary injunction, the court declared that section 4 of the Norris-LaGuardia Act¹⁰ which prohibits injunctions to prevent certain acts "in any case involving or growing out of any labor dispute" precluded such relief here. The court found the existence of a "labor dispute" as defined in section 13¹¹ of the act to include "any controversy concerning terms or conditions of employment . . ." The court reasoned that a labor dispute was involved here because the defendant unions had a vital interest in the wages and conditions of employment of the crews of the plaintiffs. The court relied upon the assertions of the unions that the continuing transfer of American vessels to foreign flags where wages and working conditions were below those on American vessels would tend to depress the standards which they established by collective bargaining for their own members and would result in the shrinkage of job opportunities available to their members and that the unions by their intended activities sought to deter further transfer. The court declared that "whether or not the unions are correct in their promise that the raising of standards on Liberian and Panamanian vessels, and the discouragement of continued transfer to foreign flags, will in fact have the effect they claim is of no merit here."

The court rejected the plaintiffs' contention that the defendants lost the protection of the Norris-LaGuardia Act because they acted and intended

⁶ 29 U.S.C. § 158(d) (1952).

⁷ 29 U.S.C. § 152(3) (1952).

⁸ *Afran Transport Co. v. National Maritime Union* (U.S.D.C., S.D.N.Y., Dec. 19, 1958).

⁹ 15 U.S.C. § 1 et seq. (1952).

¹⁰ 29 U.S.C. § 104 (1952).

¹¹ 29 U.S.C. § 113 (1952).

to act in concert with foreign unions, stating that, while a union which acts to restrain trade in combination with nonlabor or business groups violates the Sherman Act, there is "nothing in the Norris-LaGuardia Act, or the Sherman Act or in any other statute which prevents or restricts American labor unions from acting in concert or combination with foreign trade unions or association of trade unions or with their members, to carry out legitimate labor objectives in the course of a labor dispute."

The court indicated that the plaintiffs could not avail themselves of the provision of the Taft-Hartley Act which created an exception to the Norris-LaGuardia Act in cases of secondary boycotts since the plaintiffs either had not followed or could not follow the procedure prescribed by that act which the court stated to be the exclusive remedy against such proscribed conduct.

Jurisdiction Over Railway Union Negligence. A United States district court held¹² that the Railway Labor Act does not confer upon it jurisdiction of a suit by a discharged employee to recover damages from his union and its general chairman for negligent failure to prosecute a grievance arising out of the employee's discharge.

Despite repeated requests to the union, of which he was a member, no action was taken to prosecute the discharge through grievance procedures. The employee then sued the union and its general chairman for failing to protect his rights "with due diligence and loyalty."

In granting requests to dismiss the action for lack of jurisdiction, the court rejected the employee's argument that the doctrine of *Steele v. Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.*¹³ should be extended to include negligence in addition to hostile discrimination. In the *Steele* case, the Supreme Court had "held that the [Railway Labor] Act had, by implication, imposed upon the union the enforceable duty of representing all within the bargaining unit without hostile discrimination against any of them."

The court distinguished the negligence case before it from the hostile discrimination situation by indicating that since "negligence is by hypothesis unintentional," it does not "appear that the duty of fair representation enunciated in *Steele* would be appreciably affected by either promulgating or rejecting a Federal right to sue a

bargaining representative for negligent failure to prosecute a grievance."

The court found an absence of congressional intent either to allow or disallow suit under the Railway Labor Act for negligent failure to prosecute a grievance. That finding was used to buttress the dismissal of the action because the court reasoned that the justification for Federal action must be even greater when action is initiated by the judiciary than by the legislature since the States have a voice in the deliberations of Congress.

The court noted further that "a contrary holding would bring all such negligence actions within the jurisdiction of the Federal courts," thus substantially increasing their work load. The court stated: "While this is not, perhaps, strictly relevant to the initial question of whether a Federal rule should be formulated, it is not without import where other considerations do not suggest the advisability of adopting such a rule."

Member Action to Compel Financial Reporting. A United States court of appeals held¹⁴ that a Federal district court had jurisdiction of an action by union members to compel the union to furnish them with a financial report as required by sections 9 (f) and (g) of the LMRA and that the power of the district court is derived from the jurisdictional statute dealing with actions arising under acts of Congress regulating commerce¹⁵ and not from section 301(a) of the LMRA.

This action was brought by 12 members of a union seeking a mandatory injunction to require the union and its officers to make and furnish financial reports. The members asserted that they had exhausted all the processes available within the union. The district court dismissed the action on the ground that it did not have jurisdiction over the subject matter.

In reversing the district court, the court of appeals reasoned that the statute providing that "district courts shall have original jurisdiction of any civil action or proceeding arising under any act of Congress regulating commerce . . ." ¹⁶ conferred jurisdiction upon the district court in

¹² *Bohannon v. Reading Co.* (U.S.D.C., E.D. Pa., Dec. 18, 1958).

¹³ 323 U.S. 192 (1944).

¹⁴ *Adams v. International Brotherhood of Boilermakers* (C.A. 10, Dec. 3, 1958).

¹⁵ 28 U.S.C. § 1337 (1952).

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

this case because the members "assert and seek the enforcement of a right which they claim is given to them by 9 (f) and (g), which is a statute regulating commerce and the defendants deny that right to the plaintiffs."

The court declared that a mandatory obligation is imposed upon unions by sections 9 (f) and (g), which provide that no investigation shall be made by the Board in a representation case and no complaint shall issue in an unfair labor practice case pursuant to a charge made by a union unless such union furnished its members annual financial reports. The court noted that no administrative remedy was available to the members.

The court indicated that section 301(a) of the LMRA which confers jurisdiction upon Federal district courts in breach of contract suits between employers and labor organizations or between labor organizations does not apply to suits between labor organizations and their members. The court held, therefore, that provision did not confer jurisdiction of this suit upon the district court.

The dissenting judge declared that compliance with sections 9 (f) and (g) is not mandatory and reasoned that, therefore, the members had been denied no right which gave rise to Federal jurisdiction.

Wages and Hours

FLSA Coverage. The U.S. Supreme Court sustained¹⁷ the U.S. Department of Labor's position that the Fair Labor Standards Act covers the nonprofessional employees of engineering and architectural firms which furnish plans and specifications for the extension and improvement of interstate facilities, including military airports, private bus terminals, radio and television installations, and roads.

The Secretary of Labor brought this action under section 17¹⁸ of the Fair Labor Standards Act to restrain the architectural engineering firm in question from violating the recordkeeping

and overtime provisions of the act¹⁹ in regard to draftsmen, fieldmen, clerks, and stenographers. It was undisputed that the employees worked on plans and specifications for the repair and construction of various interstate instrumentalities and facilities.

The district court dismissed the complaint and the court of appeals affirmed that decision, ruling that the employees were not covered by the act because their work was incident to the firm's "local" professional practice of advising a "general miscellany of clients" concerning a variety of projects.²⁰

The Supreme Court, in reversing the court of appeals, indicated that the test to be applied in determining whether these employees were "engaged in commerce" within the coverage of sections 6 and 7 of the act²¹ is "whether the work is so directly and vitally related to the functioning of an instrumentality or facility of interstate commerce as to be, in practical effect, a part of it, rather than an isolated activity."²² The Supreme Court then found their work in preparing plans and specifications to be directly and vitally related to the functioning of the interstate facilities "because, without the preparation of plans for guidance, the construction could not be effected and the facilities could not function as planned." Consequently, the Court concluded that the non-professional employees who participated in the preparation of such plans were "engaged in commerce" and covered by the act.

Workmen's Compensation

Negligence Suit and Longshoremen's Act. The U.S. Supreme Court held²³ that coverage by the Federal Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act²⁴ did not prevent an employee from bringing a negligence action against his employer where the employer elected not to participate in the workmen's compensation program provided for in the State statute which also declared that any employer electing not to participate in the State program would be liable for damages for the injuries or death of his employees, occasioned by his negligence, default, or wrongful act and where the employee was injured in a "twilight zone." That is the area where it is impossible to predict in advance of trial whether a worker's injury occurred in an operation which,

¹⁷ *Mitchell v. Lublin, McGaughy & Associates* (U.S. Sup. Ct., Jan. 12, 1959).

¹⁸ 29 U.S.C. § 217 (1952).

¹⁹ Citing 29 U.S.C. §§ 206, 207, 211 (1952).

²⁰ *Mitchell v. Lublin, McGaughy & Associates*, 250 F. 2d 253 (C.A. 4, 1957).

²¹ 29 U.S.C. §§ 206, 207 (1952).

²² Quoting *Mitchell v. Vollmer & Co.*, 349 U.S. 427, 429 (1955).

²³ *Hahn v. Ross Island Sand & Gravel Co.* (U.S. Sup. Ct., Jan. 12, 1959).

²⁴ 33 U.S.C. §§ 901-950 (1952 and Supp. 1958).

although maritime in nature, is so "local" as to allow State compensation laws to apply.²⁵

The employee was injured while working on a barge on navigable waters within the State of Oregon. His employer had complied with section 32²⁶ of the Longshoremen's Act requiring every employer to buy compensation insurance or to furnish proof of ability to pay compensation but had elected not to participate in the Oregon workmen's compensation program. The Oregon act provided that when an employer elected to refuse the act's automatic compensation provisions his employee, injured through the negligence, default, or wrongful act of the employer, could maintain a negligence action for damages.²⁷ The Oregon Supreme Court, affirming the decision of the trial court, held that the employee's sole remedy was under the Federal statute and the "twilight zone" doctrine was inapplicable because the workman was seeking redress not under a State compensation statute but, rather, through a common law action.²⁸

In reversing the State Supreme Court, the U.S. Supreme Court reasoned that the employee's recovery was provided by the State compensation act, despite the fact that the employer had rejected State compensation coverage, because that statute itself provided for negligence actions against non-participating employers. The U.S. Supreme Court concluded that since the injury occurred in the "twilight zone" it followed from that court's decision in *Davis v. Department of Labor*²⁹ that the recovery sought in this action was not barred by the Longshoremen's Act. In that case, the court had held that the State could make an award under its compensation law for death within the "twilight zone" where no administrative action had been taken under the Federal statute.³⁰

The dissenting Justices in the negligence case argued that in this case compensation benefits under the Longshoremen's Act were clearly available at all times to the employee and that, therefore, the "twilight zone" doctrine which was created in *Davis* for a doubtful case, should not be applied here.

Veterans' Reemployment

Removal From Higher Position. A United States court of appeals, dealing with nonunion employment, held³¹ that where a veteran, on his own

insistence, had contracted for a higher and better paid position than he held before military service, unrelated to his former position by any line of promotion, the employer was not required to retain the veteran in the higher position for the full year following his reemployment, where the employer coupled notice of termination of the higher position with an unqualified offer of the preservice position and the veteran quit. The court also held that a new corporation, organized after these events to take over part of the former employer's operations, even if a "successor in interest" under the Universal Military Training and Service Act,³² would not have been liable to the veteran for any wrongdoings of the predecessor where the successor had never become the veteran's employer, had not discharged him and had not contractually assumed the liabilities of the predecessor employer which continued in business.

The veteran had been employed as an inspector at \$500 a month before military service. After his satisfactory military service, the veteran did not ask for restoration to the job of inspector which had never changed in duties or pay. Instead he initiated negotiations which led to a contract as assistant manager, at \$700 a month. He began working as assistant manager on February 15, 1953, within 90 days after his honorable discharge. On May 27, 1953, the employer told the veteran that the corporation wished to cut expenses and said that he must return to his position as inspector at \$500 per month or end his employment. Refusing to take a pay cut, the veteran said he could readily find a suitable position elsewhere. After further inconclusive discussions, on July 15, 1953, the employer dismissed the veteran from its employment as of that date but it paid the veteran until July 31, 1953. On July 31, 1953, a new corporation was formed to take over a lease of the employer and buy the fixtures and complete certain contracts. No shareholder of the new company held any stock in the employer corporation which continued in business in other locations. After July 15, 1953,

²⁵ *Hahn v. Ross Island Sand & Gravel Co.*, footnote 23, *supra*.

²⁶ 33 U.S.C. § 932 (1952). See *Hahn v. Ross Island Sand & Gravel Co.*, 320 P. 2d 668 (1958).

²⁷ 5 Oreg. Rev. Stat. § 656.024 (1957).

²⁸ *Hahn v. Ross Island Sand & Gravel Co.*, footnote 26, *supra*.

²⁹ 317 U.S. 249 (1942).

³⁰ *Ibid.*

³¹ *Rix v. Turnbull-Novak, Inc.* (C.A. 8, Nov. 14, 1958).

³² 50 U.S.C. App. § 459 (1952).

the veteran never worked for either the employer or the new corporation. On August 17, 1953, the veteran obtained employment at the rate of \$528 per month, which continued beyond 1 year from his return from service.

The veteran brought an action against the new corporation claiming that it was a successor in interest to his employer and hence liable for damages for unlawful discharge violating the reemployment statutes. He claimed pay loss from August 1, 1953, to February 15, 1954. After trial, the district court found³³ that the defendant was not a successor in interest to the employer. It also noted that the veteran had not claimed his statutory rights but had instead entered into a new contract of employment which was terminable at will. The district court concluded that because he had voluntarily contracted for a higher position with more salary and responsibility, the veteran was preempted from later claiming statutory protection against discharge.

The court of appeals expressed serious doubt whether, by contracting for the new position which was terminable at will and by not requesting

restoration to his preservice position, the veteran waived or lost his rights against his preservice employer to hold the position he left for military service for the balance of the statutory year. The appellate court concluded that, even without waiver, the employer was not in the circumstances obligated to retain the veteran for the full year in the new and higher position.

Turning to the claim against the new corporation, the court of appeals recognized that the act obligates successors in interest to restore eligible veterans to their former positions and maintain such employment for 1 year. The breach of duty relied on here was discharge without cause within 1 year, said the court, but the veteran never requested of the new corporation reemployment in his preservice position, was never employed or discharged by the new corporation. The old corporation continued substantial business operations and the new one had not contracted to assume any liability of the old to the veteran. The new corporation was not liable to this veteran, because the reemployment statutes do not make a successor liable for damages incurred by the wrongful act of the predecessor before the transfer of assets.

³³ 159 F. Supp. 199 (U.S.D.C., W.D. Mo., 1958).

Union Conventions, April 16 to May 15, 1959

<i>Date</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Place</i>
May 4.....	American Federation of Hosiery Workers.....	New York, N.Y.
May 4.....	United Shoe Workers of America.....	St. Louis, Mo.
May 4.....	Utility Workers Union of America.....	Miami Beach, Fla.
May 11.....	International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.....	Miami Beach, Fla.
May 11.....	Operative Plasterers' and Cement Masons' International Association of the United States and Canada.	Washington, D.C.

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

January 2, 1959

UNITED SHOE WORKER MEMBERS in Boston, Lynn, and Salem, Mass., ratified a 2-year contract covering about 12,000 employees with manufacturers in eastern Massachusetts, providing for hourly wage increases of 5 cents immediately and 3 cents on January 1, 1960, and establishment of a pension fund with employer contributions of 2 cents an hour.

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD ruled that the owners of the New York Daily News and of the Wall Street Journal had maintained illegal union-shop arrangements for mail room employees, and ordered the money illegally exacted from the employees to be refunded. The cases were *News Syndicate Co., Inc.* and *Burton Randall; New York Mailers' Union No. 6, International Typographical Union* and *Same*. (See also p. 304 of this issue.)

January 4

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION MEMBERS in Grand Rapids, Mich., ratified an agreement with Booth Newspapers, Inc., calling for hourly wage increases of 9 cents immediately plus 10 cents a year later and "expanded fringe benefits" for employees of two local newspapers. This was the last of the settlements affecting nine papers of the Booth chain struck November 25, 1958.

January 7

THE NATIONAL MARITIME UNION and the Seafarers' International Union, long-time rivals (see Chron. item for Feb. 21, 1957, MLR, April 1957) signed a peace pact setting up a joint committee as an "effective vehicle for meeting and attempting to resolve problems of common concern." Each union also agreed to withdraw pending unfair-labor-practice charges against the other, and to stop attempts at organizing unlicensed seamen in crews now represented by the other. (See also p. 303 of this issue.)

January 11

THE AIR LINE PILOTS' executive committee ratified an 18-month contract with American Airlines, ending a strike in progress since December 19 and calling for maximum monthly pay scales of \$1,695 to \$2,370, depending on the kind of aircraft flown, for the 1,500 pilots involved. The

pact also sets the jet-plane crew at three pilots plus a flight engineer, as did the union's earlier agreement with the Eastern Air Lines. (See also MLR, Feb. 1959, p. 182.)

January 12

THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS announced an "understanding" on a national contract, to expire March 1, 1962, with the Electric Auto-Lite Co. for about 12,000 workers in 11 plants throughout the country, a majority of whom had been on strike since December 1. Effective upon notice of ratification by the 17 UAW locals involved, the pact calls for a 4-cent hourly basic wage increase, retroactive to September 1, 1958, a like increase on September 1 of both 1959 and 1960, and other improvements. (See also p. 300 of this issue.)

Two days later, the union reached an agreement, to expire October 1, 1961, with the International Harvester Co., for 37,000 employees, most of whom had been on strike since mid-November, providing for continuation of a 2.5-percent (minimum 6 cents an hour) improvement-factor increase (with the first year's increase retroactive to August 23, 1958), additional 4- to 8-cent hourly increases for skilled workers, and other improvements in some benefits. (See also p. 300 of this issue.)

THE MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT ruled that employees of Ford Motor Co. plants in Michigan, idled as a result of a strike at a company plant in Ohio, were entitled to unemployment benefits for the layoff period under the Michigan Employment Security Act which denies such benefits to employees of a struck "establishment." The court held that the plants in the two States, despite their operational interdependence, were not one establishment within the meaning of the act. The case was *Alexander Park v. Appeal Board of Michigan Employment Security Commission*.

THE U.S. SUPREME COURT ruled that Florida State courts did not have jurisdiction to enjoin organizational picketing of hotels engaged in interstate commerce, even though the NLRB had refused to take jurisdiction, because the picketing did not involve violence that would warrant State court action. The cases were *Hotel Employees Union, Local 255 v. Sax Enterprises, Inc.* and *Same v. Levy, d.b.a. Sherry Frontenac Hotel Stuyvesant Corp.* (See also p. 292 of this issue.)

THE U.S. SUPREME COURT ruled, in *Mitchell v. Lublin, McGaughey & Associates*, that nonprofessional employees of an engineering and architectural firm were "engaged in commerce" and therefore covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act since their work was "intimately related" to the preparation of plans and specifications for repair and construction work on instrumentalities and facilities of interstate commerce. Rejecting the firm's contention that its activities were essentially local in nature, the Court stated that the Congress, in enacting this legislation, had deemed controlling the activities of the employees and not the business of the employer.

January 14

ANTHRACITE MINE OPERATORS and the United Mine Workers (Ind.) signed an agreement, effective February 1, calling for a daily pay increase of \$1, a 20-cent raise in health and welfare royalty payments to 70 cents per ton of coal mined, and vacation pay of \$160 (formerly \$140) for about 20,000 miners. (See also p. 301 of this issue.)

January 17

THE UNITED HATTERS, Cap and Millinery Workers Union announced it would provide \$300,000 of the \$500,000 needed by the financially ailing Merrimac Hat Corp., Amesbury, Mass., to prevent its liquidation and thus save jobs for 325 union members. (See also p. 303 of this issue.)

January 18

THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS and the Detroit Building Trades Council jointly announced an agreement to implement on the local level the 1958 national agreement between the Industrial Union and the Building and Construction Trades departments of the AFL-CIO for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes (see Chron. item for Feb. 11, 1958, MLR, April 1958). The pact, effective March 1, sets a joint standing committee for the solution of jurisdictional problems and goes beyond the national agreement by pledging the parties to mutual aid and cooperation in organizing, within their respective jurisdictions, and in collective bargaining. (See also p. 302 of this issue.)

January 19

THE U.S. SUPREME COURT ruled that a State antitrust law may not be invoked against a collective bargaining contract provision setting a minimum rental for owner-driven vehicles leased to carriers. The court held that such a provision was a wage agreement, rather than a price-fixing agreement. As a wage provision, it was within the area of collective bargaining required by the Labor Management Relations Act and, therefore, the application of State law was precluded. The case was *Local 24, International Brotherhood of Teamsters v. Oliver and A.C.E. Transportation Co.* (See also p. 292 of this issue.)

A PENNSYLVANIA Department of Labor and Industry "directory" minimum wage order (effective since July 1, 1958) for retail trade occupations became mandatory. The order set hourly rates of 75 cents to \$1 (according to the size of the community) for women and minors.

January 23

THE MARITIME UNIT of the International Transportworkers Federation wound up a 5-day conference in London on its campaign against the "flag of convenience" ships (see Chron. item for Dec. 1, 1958, MLR, Feb. 1959), having adopted the U.S. delegation's proposal that

contracts for the crews of such ships shall be sought "through affiliated unions of the country in which actual control of the shipping operation is vested." The operators' refusal to bargain would be followed by strike actions in the home countries, backed up by worldwide boycotts by ITF affiliates. In the past, the policy was for unions in the countries where the crews were recruited to obtain their contracts.

THE NLRB modified its model union-shop clause, as cited in *Keystone Coat, Apron & Towel Supply Co.* and *Local 397, International Brotherhood of Teamsters* (see MLR, Dec. 1958, p. 1399), to provide that the statutory grace period during which an employee shall join a union shall be 30 days but that the parties may contract for a longer period.

January 26

THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD tentatively approved an agreement among six major airlines to cut revenue losses resulting from strikes (see Chron. item for Nov. 2, 1958, MLR, Jan. 1959). Several conditions were attached to the Board's approval (see also p. 304 of this issue).

January 27

THE COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS and the Wisconsin Telephone Co. reached an agreement expected to set a pattern for the union's 1959 bargaining with the Bell System. Contract terms included a wage raise averaging 8.2 cents an hour, a fourth week of vacation after 30 years' service, an increase of \$15 in the minimum monthly pension, and a reduction in the workday to 7 hours for telephone operators working split shifts. (See also p. 301 of this issue.)

January 28

THE AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department, meeting in Miami Beach, Fla., and representatives of the Associated General Contractors and the National Constructors Association announced an agreement to establish a joint committee to study their common problems, particularly those arising from certain labor practices that contribute to high construction costs, and which have resulted in the flight of work to nonunion contractors. (See also p. 302 of this issue.)

January 31

THE PRESIDENT named Vice President Richard M. Nixon chairman of the newly created Committee on Price Stability for Economic Growth, whose task will be, as defined by Mr. Nixon, "to conduct studies and make recommendations to business, labor, and Government for action which will insure maximum economic growth" accompanied by "reasonable price stability." The group will enlist the advice of experts from the field of business, labor, and other segments of the economy.

Developments in Industrial Relations*

Collective Bargaining and Wage Changes

Petroleum Refining. A 1959 wage adjustment pattern in the petroleum industry may have been established with the acceptance by the bargaining policy committee of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union of an offer from the Sinclair Oil Corp. of a 5-percent pay increase, averaging about 13.5 cents an hour, for approximately 9,500 workers. The union sought a 25-cent increase during negotiations in 1958; the latest pay increase, in 1957, amounted to 6 percent. Other companies, including the Continental Oil Co., Standard Oil of Indiana and California, the Sun Oil Co., the Atlantic Refining Co., and Ashland Oil and Refining Co., have offered their union employees increases similar to that agreed to at Sinclair, and comparable pay raises for nonunion workers were announced by Sinclair Oil, Ashland Oil, Sunray Mid-Continent Oil Co., and Continental Oil.

Metalworking. Tentative agreement to end a 2-month strike by members of the United Automobile Workers against the International Harvester Co. was reached on January 14, and by the end of the month, most of the locals had ratified the contract. Affecting 37,000 workers, the agreement (scheduled to run until October 1, 1961) continued the 2½-percent (minimum 6 cents an hour) improvement factor, with the first increase being retroactive to August 23, 1958. The next two improvement-factor increases will go into effect in September 1959 and October 1960. Among other contract changes were provisions for additional 4- to 8-cent increases for skilled workers, a fourth week of vacation after 25 years' service, and improvements in pension, medical, and supplemental unemployment benefits.

An agreement of "understanding" on a new contract scheduled to run until March 1, 1962, was reached on January 12 by the Electric Auto-

Lite Co. and the UAW. Settlement terms included a 4-cent-an-hour general wage increase plus a 1-cent cost-of-living adjustment, both retroactive to September 1, 1958; deferred pay raises of 4 cents an hour effective in September of both 1959 and 1960; and additional increases for certain skilled jobs. Other improvements were made in pension, health and welfare, and supplementary unemployment benefits. The contract, covering about 12,000 workers, of whom a majority had been on strike since December 1, was to go into effect upon notice of ratification.

A new 39-month contract covering about 6,000 workers represented by the UAW at Willys Motors, Inc., was ratified by union members on January 9. The settlement included wage increases, increased pension benefits, liberalized hospitalization expense coverage, and establishment of a severance pay plan along with revisions in the supplemental unemployment benefit plan. According to a union representative, the settlement was equivalent to the Big Three automobile agreements,¹ although the money involved was allocated differently.

On December 28, members of Teamsters Local 1145 ratified a new contract with Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. calling for wage increases ranging from 7 to 14 cents an hour for 7,000 production and maintenance workers effective January 1, 1959. Tool designers received a 16-cent-an-hour pay raise. Other contract improvements included 4 weeks' vacation after 20 instead of 25 years' service, and an increase in daily hospital benefits from \$15 to \$18. The agreement is to be in effect until February 1, 1961, with a reopening on wages in the second contract year.

Other Manufacturing. A general pay increase of approximately 5 percent for some 37,000 employees of Eastman Kodak Co. was announced by the company. The increase was to go into effect on January 26, 1959.

In early January, members of the United Shoe Workers union ratified a new 2-year agreement with shoe manufacturers in eastern Massachusetts calling for a 5-cent-an-hour wage increase for about 12,000 workers and a 3-cent deferred pay

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

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, November 1958, pp. 1284-1285.

raise a year later. The settlement also provided, beginning January 1, 1960, for a 2-cent-an-hour employer contribution to establish a pension fund with details of the plan to be worked out; however, if no agreement on an appropriate pension plan can be reached, then the money is to be used as an additional wage increase.

Pay raises averaging about 20 cents an hour were negotiated by the Tobacco Workers International Union for about 2,700 workers at the Greensboro, N.C., cigarette plant of P. Lorillard Co. Settlement terms—negotiated under a re-opening clause of a contract expiring December 31, 1959—provided increases ranging from 8 to 17 cents (averaging 13 cents) effective January 5, 1959, with the remainder to go into effect in June and September of 1959. According to the plant manager, the raises will bring rates into approximate alinement with those at the company's plant in Louisville, Ky.

Mining. About 20,000 hard-coal miners were in line for a \$1-a-day pay increase effective February 1, 1959, as the United Mine Workers (Ind.) and representatives of anthracite mine operators signed a new agreement on January 14. The contract also called for an increase in employer royalty payments to the miners' health and welfare fund from 50 cents to 70 cents per ton mined,² and a raise in the annual vacation payment from \$140 to \$160. The operators also agreed to permit union officials to inspect their records "on all data related to wages, hours, and working conditions." The agreement may be terminated on or after February 1, 1960, upon 60 days' notice.

Trade. Tentative agreement to end a work stoppage involving about 1,000 supermarkets in southern California and members of the Retail Clerks International Association was reached on January 28. The 5-year settlement—expected to affect about 35,000 workers—was valued by the Food Employers Council, Inc., at 60.8 cents an hour, with 49 cents allocated to wages and 11.8

cents to fringe benefits. Wage rates are scheduled to go up 15 cents an hour during the first year, 11.5 cents more in the second year, and 7.5 cents in each of the remaining 3 years. The settlement also called for a cost-of-living escalator clause beginning in the third contract year.

In the area of fringe benefits, provision was made for additional employer contributions for an improved health and welfare program, including establishment of dental and psychiatric care. Other improvements included an improved pension plan, which provides protection against changes in the cost of living, and establishment of a supplementary unemployment benefit plan. According to the employers' representative, there were also revisions in night and Sunday premium rates "which will result in savings for the industry. New rates for work during these hours," it was explained, "will serve to reduce the total package by amounts estimated at 2 to 5 cents an hour, depending on store scheduling."

On January 20, Sears, Roebuck & Co. and a San Francisco local of the Retail Clerks signed a new 3-year contract calling for time and one-half for all nightwork after 6:30 p.m., which was described as a significant change from the practice of paying overtime rates for work after 8 hours on any day or after 40 hours in any week which is prevalent in the department store field in some major areas. The contract also featured wage increases, commissions for part-time workers, and increased mileage pay allowance; about 800 workers are employed by the 2 stores involved.

Communications and Transportation. The first 1959 agreement between the Communications Workers of America and a Bell telephone company was reached on January 27, with the Wisconsin Telephone Co. and the union agreeing to wage increases reportedly averaging 8.2 cents an hour. The increases—affecting about 6,300 workers—ranged from \$1 to \$3 weekly for traffic department employees, and from \$2 to \$5 for plant employees. In what was described by union sources as a "major breakthrough," the 15-month agreement also made revisions in the vacation and pension provisions. A fourth week of vacation after 30 years' service was established; and according to CWA President Joseph A. Beirne, this was the first vacation improvement in 20 years. The company's pension plan was liberalized by an

² In June 1958, the trustees of the Anthracite Health and Welfare Fund had put into effect a reduction in monthly pension benefits from \$50 to \$30 (see *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1958, p. 1026) because of a drop in coal production and the consequent decline in payments that finance the fund; the benefit level, however, was restored to \$50 in September 1958. The question of increased royalty payments was reportedly one of the key issues that held up settlement.

increase in minimum monthly pension benefits of \$15 (to \$115 for employees retired at age 65). The pension plan was further liberalized by changing the basis for computing pensions from the average of the best 10 years' earnings to the best 5 years. (The 10-year basis had not been changed since the plan was established in 1913. The pension fund, according to the union, has assets of more than \$2.5 billion, and in 1958 earned more in interest than it paid out in benefits.) Generally similar contracts were signed by Northwestern Bell and Illinois Bell on the 31st of the month; other CWA contracts up for negotiation within the Bell System were expected to follow the same pattern.

Under a wage reopening clause, United Air Lines and the International Association of Machinists agreed upon wage increases ranging from 11 to 17 cents an hour, effective December 1, 1958, for about 7,700 mechanics and other ground service personnel. Rates of pay are also scheduled to go up again by 12 to 15 cents on December 1, 1959, and the contract negotiated in April 1958 was extended for 1 year to October 1, 1960. Pay scales for mechanics will thus rise to \$3 an hour during the final contract year.³

Construction. A 50-cent-an-hour pay increase spread over 3 years was featured in an agreement reached between the Carpenters union and the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., and the Home Builders Association for about 14,000 workers in western and central Washington. The settlement called for a 19-cent wage increase effective January 1, 1959, an additional 16 cents next January, and 15 cents in January 1961.

About 9,000 general and semiskilled workers in western Washington, represented by the International Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union and employed by members of the Associated General Contractors received a 15-cent-an-hour pay increase, effective January 1, 1959. The 3-year agreement also provides for similar pay advances on January 1 of both 1960 and 1961.

Legislative Developments

Two labor reform bills were introduced in the Congress during the month. The 1959 drive for labor reform opened on January 20 with a bill co-

sponsored by Senators John F. Kennedy and Sam J. Ervin, Jr. Its provisions were generally similar to the Kennedy-Ives bill⁴ that was defeated in the House of Representatives in August 1958.

Earlier in the month, Senator Kennedy, chairman of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, appointed a commission of twelve experts (three each from labor and management and six public representatives) to recommend changes in the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947. The commission was asked to report by June 1.

The administration's labor bill was introduced on January 28 by Senator Barry Goldwater and 13 other Senators. While the two bills were in many respects similar in union reform provisions, there were significant differences in their proposals for Taft-Hartley Act revision.

Union Activities

An agreement, to become effective March 1, 1959, between the United Automobile Workers and the Detroit Building Trades Council was the first significant local implementation of a national agreement on problems of craft industrial union jurisdiction signed in February 1958 by the Industrial Union and the Building and Construction Trades departments of the AFL-CIO.⁵ The Detroit agreement calls for the construction unions to do all new plant construction and for the UAW to do all regular maintenance work. Work assignments in the so-called "doubtful areas," such as rearrangement of machine equipment and remodeling of plants, are to be governed by past practice; any unresolved issues are to be worked out by a joint six-man committee, which will meet periodically "for the purpose of maintaining friendly and cooperative relationships." In addition, the agreement provides for joint cooperation in the areas of organizing, with the parties pledged to "refrain from attempting to organize or represent, for the purpose of collective bargaining, workers who properly belong within the jurisdiction" of the other.

At the mid-winter meetings of the Building and Construction Trades and the Metal Trades departments of the AFL-CIO in Miami Beach, Fla.,

³ For earlier airline settlements, see Monthly Labor Review, January 1959, p. 62, and February 1959, p. 182.

⁴ See Monthly Labor Review, August 1958, pp. 904-905.

⁵ See Monthly Labor Review, April 1958, p. 421.

James A. Brownlow, president of the MTD, reported that the department's executive council had authorized the appointment of six members to a joint committee on cooperation with the building trades. Mr. Brownlow reported that similar action had been taken by the construction group. The aim of this committee, according to Mr. Brownlow, would be to increase organizational effectiveness of the craft unions and to avoid conflict among them. George Lynch, president of the Pattern Makers League, said that sponsors of the committee plan hoped that the two departments would eventually merge.

In a move to cut down wasteful practices in the construction industry, the Building Trades Department, together with representatives of two employer associations—the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., and the National Constructors Association—announced on January 28 tentative plans for establishing a joint committee toward solving problems of mutual concern.⁶ Employer and union spokesmen expressed their belief that the project represented a significant beginning toward industrywide cooperation through lowering building costs and increasing job opportunities in such a way as to expand public and private building.

A meeting of a joint constitutional committee in Cleveland, Ohio, was one of the first steps toward merger of the International Chemical Workers Union, and the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union, in accordance with a timetable set up by resolutions at the unions' separate conventions in the fall of 1958.⁷ According to an announcement by the union presidents, the committee studied structural differences and similarities of the constitutions and was prepared to draw up a number of constitutional proposals suitable for the proposed merged organization. The constitutional committee's findings are to be presented to a joint merger committee this spring and, if accepted, will be voted on at both union conventions, scheduled to meet later in the year.

⁶ The proposal had been preceded, in February 1958, by an agreement between the Building Trades Department and the National Constructors group which set up a 10-point "declaration of principles" designed to promote the use of labor saving devices and to reduce artificial restrictions of output. (See Monthly Labor Review, April 1958, p. 422.)

⁷ See Monthly Labor Review, November 1958, p. 1290, and December 1958, p. 1409.

⁸ See Monthly Labor Review, February 1959, p. 186.

⁹ See Monthly Labor Review, February 1959, p. 186.

In an effort to end years of maritime strife, the National Maritime Union and the Seafarers' International Union signed a memorandum of agreement on January 7, 1959, setting up a joint committee "to resolve problems of common concern." Under the agreement—signed by Joseph Curran and Paul Hall, presidents of the NMU and SIU, respectively—the parties agreed to drop all current charges filed against each other in the courts and before the National Labor Relations Board. Thus, the Seafarers agreed to withdraw its charges filed before the NLRB involving American Coal Shipping Co., Inc., which has been partially organized by the NMU, and the NMU agreed to withdraw its charges and court appeals affecting the status of American Banner Line, Inc., and the Robin Line division of Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc. The two unions had been discussing the jurisdictional issue for several months and, in December 1958, they had cooperated in a 4-day, worldwide boycott against "runaway" ships flying "flags of convenience."⁸

The schism within the National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL-CIO) deepened as a rebel group, suspended in December 1958 by the parent organization,⁹ withdrew and announced on January 18 the formation of the National Postal Clerks Union (Ind.). The dispute centered over the dissident faction's demand that the union elect its officers through a mail referendum, rather than at conventions. John McKay, chairman of the rival group, said that membership support was being lined up in such cities as Boston, Detroit, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, and New York.

In mid-January, the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers Union announced that it had bought the controlling interest in a Massachusetts hat company in order to save the company from liquidation and to assure continued employment of 325 union members. Under the arrangement, the union said it was investing \$300,000 in a new company which would take over the Amesburg, Mass., plant of the Merrimac Hat Corp. (manufacturer of felt hat bodies) that had been shut down since November 1958, pending the owners' decision on whether to sell or liquidate. The new company is to be capitalized at \$500,000—with \$100,000 invested by the Skin Trading Corp. and Henry Pollak, Inc., and the remaining capital stock being offered to the employees and others

in the community. A majority of the new board of directors will be representatives of the union; the others will be the president of the old corporation, who will assume that capacity in the new corporation, and representatives of the Skin Trading Corp. and Henry Pollak, Inc.

Since the union investment might be considered a violation of the AFL-CIO Code of Ethical Practices, which declares that "no responsible trade union official should own or have a substantial business interest in a business enterprise . . . with which his union bargains collectively," Alex Rose, president of the Hatters, assured the AFL-CIO that "no officer of our international union will derive any personal profit from the Merrimac investment, nor is our union entering this transaction for its own profit or power."

Other Developments

On January 16, the Chrysler Corp. suspended some of its operations because of a shortage of automotive glass. The company said the shortage had resulted from a strike at Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.—its principal supplier of windshields and window glass—which has been in effect since October 1958. Later in the month, Chrysler obtained court writs to remove its automotive glass equipment and molds from two of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.'s plants. Chrysler Corp. officials said that 7 of its assembly plants, employing about 20,000 workers, had been closed as a result of the strike; other plants were operating on a short workweek basis.

The Michigan Supreme Court ruled in a 5-2 decision on January 13 that employees idled by a strike of employees of the same company in another State were entitled to unemployment compensation. The court's ruling resulted from a case involving 11,000 employees of Ford Motor Co. in the Detroit area who were laid off because of a 1953 strike at a Ford plant in Canton, Ohio. The Michigan Employment Security Commission was ordered to pay claims ranging from \$27 to \$105 and totaling an estimated \$1 million.

In early January, the National Labor Relations Board declared that two New York City newspapers, the New York Daily News and the Wall Street Journal, had turned over to a local of the International Typographical Union the sole au-

thority to hire mailing room employees and were therefore maintaining illegal closed shop contracts. The NLRB said the union had used this authority to deny employment to nonunion workers. The two workers involved as plaintiffs in the cases were to be paid for any loss of income suffered, and all dues and initiation fees "illegally extracted" were to be refunded to the mail room employees of the two papers. Costs of the refunds in the case of the News are to be borne by both the ITU and the News; in the other case, the union alone was ordered to pay the refunds since the Journal was not a defendant.

A mutual assistance pact, set up by six of the Nation's airlines to channel strike-stimulated revenues to competing carriers who lose business when their flights are halted by strikes,¹⁰ was tentatively approved by the Civil Aeronautics Board on January 26. The Board's acceptance, however, was conditional on strike-bound lines routing prospective passengers to "all alternative air services" instead of just to signatory companies, and on the pact's not violating the "rights and duties" of parties in airline disputes governed by the Railway Labor Act. Other conditions were that the Board reserve the right to decide how strike payments should affect future rate-making decisions, and that the airlines report to it on changes in the agreement, payments, and methods for computing payments. Approval would not become official until a formal order and opinion had been issued.

Starting its third year of investigation, the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field returned once again to the activities of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. (Senator Homer E. Capehart replaced former Senator Irving M. Ives on the committee.) Committee investigators testified that since 1949 commissions and service fees charged by certain insurance companies for handling of Teamsters Central and Michigan Conference welfare funds exceeded the code of ethical practices of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners by more than \$750,000. The Teamster accounts were allegedly obtained through the influence of Teamster President James R. Hoffa.

¹⁰ See Monthly Labor Review, January 1959, p. 62.

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

Modern Safety Practices. By Russell DeReamer. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1958. 357 pp. \$7.

This book is a management safety guide for the supervisor of a large industrial department in carrying out his day-to-day responsibilities for the safety of his workers. It outlines the philosophy, practices, and procedures found effective in controlling accidents in large modern industrial plants.

Approximately one-third of the book is devoted to the development of safe working conditions. Included are the human factors in machine and equipment safety, the techniques of machine safeguarding and reduction of industrial noise, fire prevention and fire fighting methods, and types and care of personal protective equipment. A section on accident case histories analyzes and discusses control measures for typical accident situations a supervisor might face. Problems of personalized safety training and how to handle them, the promoting of employee participation in a safety program, and the need for having and enforcing safety rules are discussed.

The author questions the value of employee and labor-management safety committees. In place of committees, he stresses the need for a closer relationship between the supervisor and the individual employee on safety, including personal safety discussions, daily safety contacts, and regular safety meetings conducted by the supervisor.

The author suggests that the supervisor appoint an employee as safety observer to conduct inspections, accident investigation, and other safety activities and report to him on matters requiring

action. Observer appointments are rotated until all workers have served.

The types of safety inspections to be made, the importance of accident investigation, and the methods of investigation and cause analysis form another well-organized section, which should be useful to an industrial supervisor in his safety responsibilities.

Of particular interest is an appendix, which contains a basic safety program including an outline for five sessions of safety training, a typical American Standards Association Safety Code, and sources of safety information and educational materials.

This book is a welcome addition to the safety literature and is recommended for students of management, supervisors, and safety engineers.

—ROBERT D. GIDEL

Division of Safety Standards and Services
Bureau of Labor Standards

Can Inflation Be Controlled? By Harold G. Moulton. Washington, Anderson Kramer Associates, 1958. 302 pp. \$4.95.

No Major Depression in Our Lifetime. By A. W. Zelomek. New York, International Statistical Bureau, Inc., 1958. 128 pp. \$2.

These two books complement each other, although they review the economic scene from two entirely different points of view.

Mr. Zelomek is a practicing business forecaster, and his book is written for the layman. It is simple and readable. His basic concern is with business depression and unemployment. His conclusion: While we shall continue to experience occasional business readjustments, we are well insulated against a deep depression.

He lists a host of reasons for his confidence. The first is political—"it is imperative for the party in power to try to maintain full employment and promote economic expansion." Next, there are the built-in economic stabilizers, such as an elastic monetary system, social security programs, taxes, and agricultural price supports. Finally, we in the United States have an expanding economy with a growing population, rising real incomes and standards of living, a high potential for more construction, both public and private, and a new industrial frontier. For good measure, we can count on an expansion of American exports.

Zelomek's book is assertive rather than argumentative. He does not explore any of the limitations, risks, or consequences of an expansionary economy. The subject of inflation is mentioned but not discussed.

Dr. Moulton begins where Zelomek stops. From analysis of the longer term trends in the economy, he is convinced that there is an inexorable trend toward inflation. To find the answer to the critical question: "Can inflation be controlled?" Dr. Moulton begins by analyzing and rejecting most of the traditional economic explanations of changing price levels. The value of gold, the quantity of money in circulation, the supply of credit, the rate of interest—none of these, he thinks, adequately explains long-run price movements. Nor do Treasury deficits (or surpluses) have any effect—"there never has been any correlation between fiscal deficits or surpluses and the movements of commodity prices."

In his view, it is the money costs of production which ultimately determine the general level of prices. These costs tend to establish a floor under prices and they provide the incomes which purchase the goods produced. For the economy as a whole, labor costs dwarf all other costs combined. The total compensation of employees, including the earnings of the self-employed, constitute three-fourths of total costs. So it is wage and salary costs which basically determine the price level.

There is one countervailing factor, namely, productivity, according to Dr. Moulton. Wage rates can rise much faster than prices because the reduction in labor requirements brought about by technological progress holds down the labor cost per unit of product. However, he believes that the advance in wage rates, including fringe benefits, will continue to outstrip the improvements in productive efficiency in the years ahead. Consequently, he expects "a progressive increase in the general level of commodity prices over the coming decades." Even a major depression, with substantial reductions in wage rates, would reverse the trend only temporarily, he thinks.

So, regarding the outlook on inflation, Dr. Moulton is pessimistic. The only hope he sees is that the rate of technological progress might rise faster than wages, and this is a forlorn hope because of the bargaining power of unions in a full employment economy.

Moulton's analytical arguments are directed toward economists, but his conclusions are simply stated for the guidance of government policy makers and the general public. Throughout the book he is vigorous and provocative.

Many questions remain unanswered. One difficulty is that Dr. Moulton omits any analysis of the business cycle. Why do not rising costs and rising prices bring about a business depression and unemployment? Will higher costs incurred in the production process always furnish the purchasing power to buy the finished goods at higher prices? Has enough attention been paid to the influence of wars—and the new "cold" wars—upon the price level? Might not a decade of peace develop a somewhat different balance of prices and wages?

Can inflation be controlled? Dr. Moulton states the essential requirements for continued prosperity and price stability; namely, a three-way sharing of the gains of technological advances—portions going, respectively, to labor in increased wages, to management in increased profits, and to the general public (including farmers and the professions) in lower prices. But he has little hope that any such balancing of gains will be realized. So inflation will go on in the future as it has in the past.

—EWAN CLAGUE

Commissioner of Labor Statistics

The Older Population of the United States: The Characteristics and Contributions of the Nation's Older People. By Henry D. Sheldon with introductory and summary chapters by Clark Tibbitts. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1958. 223 pp. \$6.

This Census monograph brings together a large amount of historical Census materials on the age characteristics of our population and work force. It also contains an extensive discussion of many important facts about our aged population, derived from Census data and other related statistics. Among the subjects covered are the changing age distribution of the population and the geographic distribution, employment characteristics, family and living arrangements, and income of our older population.

The author has made resourceful and imaginative use of historical data to obtain new perspectives for reviewing the data. For example, the

analysis of the growth in the size of our older population and their increasing proportion of the total shows that most of the increase between 1900 and 1950 resulted from the smaller numbers of persons born in this country 60 years prior to 1900 as compared with the 60 years prior to 1950. The effects of other lesser causes—migration and the decline in the death rate—are roughly approximated.

The chapter on aging and employment summarizes some of the main factors associated with retirement. Such factors as disability, formal retirement, and age discrimination are given lengthy treatment but, in the author's words, "answers to the pressing questions in this field still remain, in part, equivocal." The discussion of historical decline in labor force rates among men and the reasons for the decline is stimulating, but somewhat inconclusive. Another interesting aspect of the book is the author's development of data showing occupational survival patterns. These data are based on the proportions of a given age group that survive in the same occupation from one Census period to the next. They provide insight into variations in the rates of retirement in several different occupations.

The appendix sections, which make up almost half of the book, are particularly valuable to specialists in this area. The techniques used for the analyses are explained, and the background data shown in great detail. In addition, many analytical tables on special aspects of the labor force are presented.

As a whole, the book is well written and well documented, and is a useful source volume for problems relating to the older population of this country.

—STUART GARFINKLE

Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics
Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Older Worker in Industry: A Study of the Attitudes of Industrial Workers Toward Aging and Retirement. By G. Hamilton Crook and Martin Heinstein. Berkeley, University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, 1958. 143 pp. \$2.

The Older Worker in Industry is another in the series of useful studies made possible by the 1950 Rockefeller Foundation grant to the University

of California's Institute of Industrial Relations. Its predecessors include *The Economic Status of the Aged*, by Peter Steiner and Robert Dorfman; *Union Policy and the Older Worker*, by Melvin Bers; and *Retirement Policies Under Social Security*, by Wilbur Cohen.

The present volume reports conclusions from an intensive study of worker attitudes toward age and aging, jobs and work, retirement and retirement policies in industry, retirement expectations and preparation, and supervisor ratings and performance records. The study is based largely on interviews with 936 skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled workers in 27 California establishments, mainly manufacturing. Some of the findings, such as attitudes toward work and jobs and toward retirement, confirm those previously reported in studies conducted by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and the University of Chicago, as reported by Eugene Friedmann and Robert Havighurst. Most of the study, however, explores relatively new territory.

One phase of the research is concerned with worker performance in relation to chronological age, to the worker's concept of his own age, and to type of retirement policy. The investigators suggest that further research on workers' attitudes may have important implications for hiring and retirement practices. Another concern of the research was to investigate the hypothesis that attitudes toward work and retirement change with age. A rather surprising conclusion is that, while most workers believe the worker's interest should be the primary factor in developing retirement policies, the majority are willing to leave actual policy determination to others. Most workers expect to be retired, but relatively few have developed realistic retirement plans or are engaged in any serious preparation for it. The study pioneers in including a sizable number of women in the sample. Sex differences are found in attitudes toward work, in supervisory ratings, and in retirement attitudes and expectations.

The authors point repeatedly to the wide variations in responses and warn against generalizations. One interpretation of the data might be that they reflect not only individual differences but also the present transition stage between a highly work-centered society and another society in which retirement will become a part of the normal work-life cycle.

The study represents an admirable attempt to achieve objectivity. The authors appear to be wholly frank in their descriptions of the sampling and interviewing procedures. Interpretations are clearly labeled as such so that they are not easily confused with conclusions which flow directly from the data. The book should be useful to researchers, management and personnel people, union officials, and community planners, adult educators in particular.

—CLARK TIBBITS

Assistant Director, Special Staff on Aging
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

The Efficiency of the Coal Industry: An Application of Linear Programming. By James M. Henderson. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1958. 146 pp., bibliography. \$4.50.

An application of a relatively new technique to a traditional economic problem—the cost to the economy of deviating from the competitive norm—is presented in this book. A “transportation type” model is set up for the bituminous coal industry for each of the years 1947, 1949, and 1951. The unit cost of producing coal by 2 methods in each of 11 districts, the capacity of each district, the actual demand for coal from these districts plus 3 others, and the transportation costs for possible shipments are determined for each year. (The data are uniformly stated in dollars per 10 billion British thermal units (B.t.u.) to make the various grades of coal comparable.) Using transportation and unit production costs, the delivered costs per 10 billion B.t.u. in each consuming district from the relevant producing districts are then calculated. Using these data, the author formulated and solved, three separate linear programming problems, one for each year. These solutions resulted in a minimum cost (not unique) solution for each year. The dual system of these problems gives the competitive delivered prices and unit royalties associated with the minimum cost solution. Henderson then compares the competitive solutions with that actually occurring and determines the additional costs borne by the consumers, operators, and owners because of “inefficiency” as compared with the competitive norm.

The models give a minimum cost solution for meeting the actual consumption (as it occurred

under the inefficient price structure) in each year. The author explicitly assumes the price elasticity of demand for coal to be zero. Had the competitive price associated with the minimum cost solution actually occurred, consumption would have been different—and substantially so. This reviewer has evidence that elasticity is closer to -2 and therefore believes Henderson has understated the costs of inefficiency, as no account is taken of the use of other high cost fuels instead of coal in some regions, and overstated it because of overuse of coal in others. (The competitive prices, region by region, are both above and below the actual prices.) On the basis of his weighted average, he has understated the total costs.

This book is stimulating, very well written, and represents a substantial contribution to the technique of industry study. However, it should be considered but a first approximation of a solution to the problem it poses.

—WILLIAM A. VOGELY
Assistant Chief Economist
Bureau of Mines

Economics, Science, and Production: Science as a Politico-Economic Factor of Production. By Boris Monsaroff. New York, Vantage Press, 1958. 196 pp. \$3.

This book represents an attempt to link economics with technology and the physical sciences. The author is a chemical engineer who has become interested in economics. The main thesis of the book is that economic theory has neglected technology and science as a factor of production. Mr. Monsaroff examines the writings of a group of classical economists starting with Adam Smith, in an effort to show that they have given scant attention to the means of production and have concentrated instead on problems of existing wealth distribution, economic organization, and the struggle between the various factors for a share of total wealth. Where the author might have attempted to bring his main proposition into the context of modern economic growth analysis—the use of national income accounts, surveys of planned business outlays for capital equipment, projections of these data, and the like—he was either unaware of such activity or chose to ignore it.

This book has value despite the limitations of its basic premises and the author's oversimplifications.

It should be of interest to professional economists and scholars alike in tracing the relationship of science and technology to economic history. For example, growing technology, he points out, was partly responsible for dampening the spread of the Communist revolution from Russia to the working classes of other countries because "science has elevated the proletariat to the level of the middle class and planted in the working class a middle-class psychology, which is essentially nonrevolutionary." He later quotes Lenin as saying that Russia needed "more engineers and accountants and fewer Communists."

Here is a book in simple and clear language by an engineer and production man who has a sense of cultural and historical perspective. He believes that better means of production have at least as great importance to society as improvements in social structures, and even though his economics may be sketchy, he relates all of this in a highly readable fashion.

—K. G. VAN AUKEN, JR.

Office of Field Service
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Collective Bargaining

Check Points for Sound Collective Bargaining. New York, National Association of Manufacturers, Industrial Relations Division, 1958. 24 pp., bibliography. \$1.

The Legal Nature of Collective Bargaining Agreements. By Archibald Cox. (In *Michigan Law Review*, Ann Arbor, Mich., November 1958, pp. 1-36. \$1.50.)

The Legal Status of Collective Bargaining. By Walter L. Daykin. (In *Labor Law Journal*, Chicago, January 1959, pp. 11-17, 50. \$1.)

Education and Training

A Practical Guide to On-the-Job Training. By Herbert Engel. Albany, N.Y., State Department of Commerce, 1958. 25 pp. (Small Business Bull. 3.)

Vocational Training for Older Married Women Reentering the Labor Force [Canada]. By Marion V. Royce. (In *Labor Gazette*, Canadian Department of Labor, Ottawa, December 1958, pp. 1355-1358. 50 cents; 25 cents in Canada.)

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Current Labor Statistics

CONTENTS

A.—Employment

- 315 Table A-1. Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex
- 316 Table A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry
- 320 Table A-3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry
- 324 Table A-4. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by State ¹
- 325 Table A-5. Employees in manufacturing, by State ¹
- 326 Table A-6. Insured unemployment under State programs and the program of unemployment compensation for Federal employees, by geographic division and State
- 327 Table A-7. Unemployment insurance and employment service programs, selected operations

B.—Labor Turnover

- 328 Table B-1. Labor turnover rates in manufacturing
- 329 Table B-2. Labor turnover rates, by industry

C.—Earnings and Hours

- 331 Table C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry
- 346 Table C-2. Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars
- 347 Table C-3. Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activities
- 347 Table C-4. Indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls in industrial and construction activities
- 348 Table C-5. Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group
- 349 Table C-6. Gross average weekly hours and average overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group
- 350 Table C-7. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected area ¹

¹ This table is included in the March, June, September, and December issues of the Review.

CONTENTS—Continued

D.—Consumer and Wholesale Prices

- 358 Table D-1. Consumer Price Index—United States city average: All items and major groups of items
- 359 Table D-2. Consumer Price Index—United States city average: Food, housing, apparel, transportation, and their subgroups
- 359 Table D-3. Consumer Price Index—United States city average: Special groups of items
- 360 Table D-4. Consumer Price Index—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods
- 361 Table D-5. Consumer Price Index—All items indexes, by city
- 362 Table D-6. Consumer Price Index—Food and its subgroups, by city
- 363 Table D-7. Indexes of wholesale prices, by major groups
- 364 Table D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities
- 365 Table D-9. Indexes of wholesale prices for special commodity groupings
- 366 Table D-10. Indexes of wholesale prices, by stage of processing
- 366 Table D-11. Indexes of wholesale prices, by durability of product

E.—Work Stoppages

- 367 Table E-1. Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes

F.—Building and Construction

- 368 Table F-1. Expenditures for new construction
- 369 Table F-2. Contract awards: Public construction, by ownership and type of construction
- 370 Table F-3. Building-permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building
- 370 Table F-4. Building-permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region
- 371 Table F-5. Building-permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State
- 372 Table F-6. Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost

G.—Work Injuries

- Table G-1. Injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries ²

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

A.—Employment

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	
	1959		1958										1958		1957 ²	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ³	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1958	1957 ²	
	Total, both sexes															
Total labor force.....	70,027	70,701	71,112	71,743	71,375	72,703	73,104	73,049	71,603	70,681	70,158	69,804	69,379	71,284	70,746	
Civilian labor force.....	67,430	68,081	68,485	69,111	68,740	70,067	70,473	70,418	68,965	68,027	67,510	67,160	66,732	68,647	67,946	
Unemployment.....	4,724	4,108	3,833	3,805	4,111	4,699	5,294	5,437	4,904	5,120	5,198	5,173	4,494	4,681	2,936	
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	1,861	1,706	1,632	1,522	1,569	1,716	2,069	2,569	1,778	1,725	1,753	1,946	2,007	1,833	1,485	
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	1,044	771	695	667	644	933	1,198	875	930	933	1,153	1,517	1,187	959	660	
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	444	328	272	225	436	399	357	372	444	577	845	562	435	438	240	
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	557	520	499	581	573	678	798	931	1,146	1,301	1,045	795	556	785	321	
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	818	782	735	811	885	972	872	689	605	585	401	353	309	667	239	
Employment.....	62,706	63,973	64,653	65,306	64,629	65,367	65,179	64,981	64,061	62,907	62,311	61,988	62,238	63,966	65,011	
Nonagricultural.....	58,013	59,102	58,958	58,902	58,438	58,746	58,461	58,081	57,789	57,349	57,239	57,158	57,240	58,122	58,789	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	46,044	47,076	44,114	46,522	46,719	44,440	42,289	45,352	45,619	44,166	44,206	43,213	44,764	44,873	46,238	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	6,880	6,960	9,915	7,221	6,381	6,099	6,336	6,668	7,147	7,840	7,789	8,218	7,317	7,324	6,953	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	3,288	3,313	3,146	3,062	2,751	2,522	2,749	2,863	3,224	3,190	3,346	3,252	3,147	3,047	2,777	
With a job but not at work ⁴	1,801	1,753	1,783	2,094	2,586	5,684	7,087	3,198	1,799	2,153	1,899	2,476	2,007	2,876	2,821	
Agricultural.....	4,693	4,871	5,695	6,404	6,191	6,621	6,718	6,900	6,272	5,558	5,072	4,830	4,998	5,844	6,222	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	2,772	2,845	3,750	4,690	4,263	4,668	4,442	4,861	4,452	3,561	2,945	2,551	2,896	3,827	4,197	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,132	1,266	1,369	1,212	1,348	1,339	1,564	1,533	1,370	1,390	1,373	1,265	1,303	1,361	1,413	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	504	522	390	376	436	405	485	399	348	444	503	667	510	457	416	
With a job but not at work ⁴	285	238	187	126	144	209	228	107	103	162	251	346	289	199	196	
	Males															
Total labor force.....	47,981	48,190	48,418	48,756	48,759	50,017	50,359	50,005	48,858	48,396	48,126	47,944	47,801	48,802	48,649	
Civilian labor force.....	45,417	45,601	45,822	46,155	46,155	47,412	47,759	47,406	46,252	45,774	45,510	45,332	45,186	46,197	45,882	
Unemployment.....	3,282	2,902	2,504	2,454	2,615	3,081	3,513	3,521	3,266	3,492	3,743	3,632	3,141	3,155	1,893	
Employment.....	42,135	42,699	43,318	43,701	43,539	44,331	44,247	43,884	42,986	42,282	41,767	41,700	42,045	43,042	43,989	
Nonagricultural.....	37,981	38,464	38,614	38,693	38,623	39,040	38,901	38,588	37,962	37,578	37,340	37,429	37,646	38,240	38,952	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	32,005	32,423	30,966	32,547	32,714	31,608	30,078	32,141	31,862	30,867	30,552	29,833	31,093	31,390	32,546	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,434	3,418	5,160	3,505	3,119	3,065	3,362	3,418	3,555	4,027	4,087	4,326	3,788	3,736	3,461	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,399	1,414	1,294	1,261	1,122	1,154	1,312	1,246	1,395	1,395	1,427	1,494	1,437	1,329	1,197	
With a job but not at work ⁴	1,143	1,210	1,195	1,378	1,669	3,214	4,149	1,782	1,151	1,289	1,273	1,776	1,325	1,784	1,748	
Agricultural.....	4,154	4,235	4,704	5,008	4,916	5,291	5,346	5,296	5,024	4,704	4,427	4,271	4,399	4,802	5,037	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	2,582	2,644	3,362	3,961	3,691	4,058	3,906	4,214	3,930	3,281	2,727	2,393	2,740	3,413	3,716	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	854	933	866	660	787	742	912	733	753	947	1,000	971	976	857	842	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	448	443	308	281	313	307	330	261	247	329	420	586	411	353	309	
With a job but not at work ⁴	270	216	168	106	126	184	198	89	93	147	230	321	271	179	171	
	Females															
Total labor force.....	22,046	22,510	22,695	22,987	22,617	22,686	22,745	23,043	22,745	22,286	22,032	21,861	21,578	22,482	22,097	
Civilian labor force.....	22,013	22,479	22,663	22,956	22,586	22,655	22,714	23,012	22,713	22,254	22,000	21,829	21,546	22,451	22,064	
Unemployment.....	1,442	1,206	1,329	1,351	1,496	1,619	1,781	1,915	1,638	1,629	1,456	1,541	1,353	1,526	1,043	
Employment.....	20,571	21,273	21,334	21,605	21,090	21,036	20,933	21,096	21,075	20,625	20,544	20,288	20,193	20,924	21,021	
Nonagricultural.....	20,032	20,638	20,343	20,209	19,815	19,706	19,560	19,493	19,826	19,770	19,899	19,729	19,594	19,882	19,837	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	14,039	14,653	13,147	13,975	14,006	12,833	12,211	13,210	13,757	13,299	13,654	13,380	13,672	13,483	13,692	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,446	3,542	4,755	3,717	3,263	3,035	2,974	3,250	3,592	3,813	3,701	3,892	3,530	3,589	3,491	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,889	1,900	1,852	1,801	1,629	1,368	1,437	1,617	1,829	1,795	1,919	1,759	1,711	1,718	1,580	
With a job but not at work ⁴	658	544	589	716	918	2,471	2,939	1,416	648	864	625	700	681	1,093	1,073	
Agricultural.....	539	635	991	1,396	1,275	1,330	1,373	1,603	1,249	855	645	559	599	1,042	1,184	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	190	201	388	729	572	610	536	647	522	280	169	159	156	414	482	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	278	333	503	552	561	597	652	801	617	444	373	294	327	504	571	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	56	80	82	95	123	98	156	138	100	115	83	81	99	104	107	
With a job but not at work ⁴	15	21	19	21	18	25	29	18	10	15	20	25	18	20	25	

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 industry ¹

[In thousands]

Industry	1959		1958											Annual average	
	Jan. ²	Dec. ²	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1957	1956
Total employees	50,266	51,909	51,432	51,136	51,237	50,576	50,178	50,413	49,949	49,726	49,690	49,777	50,477	52,162	51,766
Mining	704	713	712	708	711	708	705	717	711	716	733	747	766	809	807
Metal	92.7	93.1	93.7	90.6	90.7	88.8	90.3	92.9	91.7	91.2	95.9	97.8	101.2	111.2	108.8
Iron.....	30.1	31.2	31.9	31.8	31.8	29.9	30.4	28.7	27.6	31.3	32.0	33.9	33.9	38.9	35.1
Copper.....	30.3	29.6	27.5	28.4	27.7	27.1	28.2	28.2	28.1	28.9	29.3	29.9	29.9	32.6	33.3
Lead and zinc.....	12.3	12.1	11.1	11.4	11.4	11.5	12.1	13.3	13.7	13.9	14.1	14.4	14.8	16.7	17.4
Anthracite.....	19.6	19.5	19.3	18.5	18.1	19.4	19.2	20.0	19.6	22.8	24.1	23.3	28.4	29.3	
Bituminous-coal.....	190.6	192.4	190.5	189.1	187.2	184.5	179.6	190.1	192.2	199.0	206.3	212.4	219.8	230.0	228.6
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....	300.8	296.7	296.6	301.5	304.7	302.9	302.9	303.2	297.8	298.8	302.6	309.5	315.8	326.2	324.8
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....	182.8	182.9	184.0	187.8	190.4	190.8	190.4	187.8	188.7	189.3	190.2	191.1	193.8	192.3	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	103.4	107.5	111.2	112.4	113.0	111.6	112.4	111.8	109.5	107.6	105.0	103.2	106.1	113.3	115.2
Contract construction	2,331	2,478	2,784	2,887	2,927	2,955	2,882	2,806	2,685	2,493	2,316	2,173	2,387	2,808	2,929
Nonbuilding construction.....	503	605	652	672	670	656	647	611	520	439	400	453	586	593	
Highway and street construction.....	215.0	286.7	317.3	328.4	326.1	318.1	311.1	280.5	214.7	162.6	142.8	166.8	250.1	257.9	
Other nonbuilding construction.....	288.0	318.1	335.1	343.5	343.6	337.7	335.8	330.0	305.2	276.2	257.5	286.4	335.6	335.3	
Building construction.....	1,975	2,179	2,235	2,255	2,285	2,226	2,159	2,074	1,973	1,877	1,773	1,934	2,222	2,336	
General contractors.....	677.0	769.0	789.2	802.1	825.0	811.0	789.4	764.0	720.9	688.4	648.8	721.1	869.3	970.0	
Special-trade contractors.....	1,298.0	1,410.3	1,445.3	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	1,352.7	1,366.0	
Plumbing and heating.....	308.7	315.3	323.7	321.9	318.7	311.6	299.6	285.9	282.3	284.7	288.0	302.6	321.7	328.7	
Painting and decorating.....	162.9	181.6	189.4	193.5	200.7	197.4	180.4	171.2	152.5	139.0	128.9	136.4	164.2	170.9	
Electrical work.....	176.3	179.3	183.9	187.1	182.2	175.9	166.9	162.6	160.8	163.2	168.2	173.4	188.9	186.2	
Other special-trade contractors.....	650.1	734.1	748.3	750.5	757.9	732.0	722.9	690.2	656.4	601.7	539.2	600.5	677.9	680.2	
Manufacturing	15,626	15,757	15,795	15,536	15,755	15,462	15,161	15,206	15,023	15,104	15,355	15,593	15,965	16,782	16,903
Durable goods.....	8,962	8,994	8,982	8,663	8,814	8,571	8,496	8,564	8,480	8,564	8,742	8,906	9,138	9,821	9,835
Nondurable goods.....	6,664	6,763	6,813	6,873	6,941	6,891	6,665	6,642	6,543	6,540	6,613	6,687	6,727	6,961	7,068
Durable goods															
Ordnance and accessories	137.8	136.4	133.9	129.2	130.4	128.5	127.2	125.4	123.5	122.8	121.9	121.1	120.0	129.3	131.9
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	599.1	624.8	645.2	659.3	655.1	645.7	637.0	643.3	606.6	585.1	579.9	581.5	592.1	654.6	735.6
Logging camps and contractors.....	85.9	96.2	100.3	99.0	94.7	92.8	100.2	81.1	71.6	69.0	69.6	71.0	87.1	108.0	
Sawmills and planing mills.....	307.9	317.2	324.5	324.4	323.7	320.0	318.4	307.1	296.7	295.3	294.9	299.6	331.6	378.6	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	132.7	133.4	135.1	133.6	131.4	128.0	127.0	121.3	120.4	117.8	121.2	122.4	128.7	135.7	
Wooden containers.....	44.8	44.9	45.7	45.2	43.6	44.6	45.6	45.2	44.1	44.2	43.2	45.6	49.7	54.5	
Miscellaneous wood products.....	53.5	53.5	53.7	52.9	52.3	51.6	52.1	51.9	52.3	52.7	52.6	53.5	57.5	58.8	
Furniture and fixtures	367.5	370.4	373.5	374.3	369.9	360.2	345.5	346.4	343.0	343.9	351.1	356.7	360.4	375.6	380.1
Household furniture.....	268.4	271.1	271.7	266.4	258.4	248.6	246.5	244.7	245.9	251.0	254.5	258.1	265.9	267.2	
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....	44.8	45.0	44.8	45.6	44.5	41.2	42.3	41.9	43.1	43.7	44.1	44.3	48.0	48.4	
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....	33.9	34.2	34.5	35.0	34.8	33.7	34.3	33.9	33.9	34.5	35.8	35.7	37.9	37.9	
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	23.3	23.2	23.3	22.9	22.5	22.0	23.3	22.5	21.0	21.9	22.3	22.3	23.8	26.6	
Stone, clay, and glass products	504.8	518.5	522.1	519.4	535.0	526.3	519.4	513.4	501.8	498.5	499.1	504.3	515.5	552.5	563.3
Flat glass.....	23.0	22.4	16.4	31.9	30.3	28.3	27.7	26.3	27.3	28.2	31.7	33.8	34.7	35.1	
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	96.0	96.4	97.6	98.9	96.9	97.3	95.9	93.6	92.8	93.8	93.5	93.5	98.8	95.0	
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	17.3	17.3	17.3	16.7	16.0	15.6	15.4	15.1	15.3	15.7	16.4	16.4	16.9	17.9	
Cement, hydraulic.....	41.7	42.3	42.8	43.1	42.6	42.6	43.2	42.7	41.2	40.1	40.3	41.2	42.0	43.6	
Structural clay products.....	74.1	75.1	76.0	75.9	76.1	75.2	73.0	71.2	70.0	69.0	69.9	72.4	80.4	86.6	
Pottery and related products.....	45.1	45.3	44.7	43.9	42.6	42.1	41.9	41.9	44.0	44.9	45.2	45.5	49.8	54.1	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	109.8	112.6	114.1	116.3	115.4	112.9	110.8	107.5	103.5	101.2	99.8	101.2	112.0	116.2	
Cut-stone and stone products.....	18.3	18.5	19.0	19.0	18.3	18.7	18.4	17.9	18.3	17.8	17.5	17.9	19.0	19.5	
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	93.2	92.2	91.5	89.3	88.1	86.7	87.1	85.6	86.1	88.4	90.0	93.1	97.9	94.5	
Primary metal industries	1,154.2	1,155.3	1,139.7	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	1,309.7	1,312.6
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	563.9	557.9	554.5	540.7	525.4	516.5	523.9	508.1	509.8	528.9	543.9	567.2	642.7	630.2	
Iron and steel foundries.....	208.1	203.5	188.3	194.1	185.8	189.0	189.6	189.7	193.9	200.4	208.4	217.6	233.8	243.0	
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	55.3	54.3	53.5	53.4	53.8	53.7	53.9	55.3	57.1	59.0	60.9	64.0	68.1	67.8	
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	11.9	11.8	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.1	10.9	10.9	11.3	11.5	11.7	12.3	13.2	14.0	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	110.0	108.7	106.8	105.6	104.9	103.6	102.9	101.1	103.6	104.4	105.3	109.5	115.3	118.2	
Nonferrous foundries.....	62.3	61.5	58.7	58.9	56.0	53.2	54.5	53.9	55.1	57.7	58.7	61.7	71.4	77.6	
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	143.8	142.0	134.4	139.2	136.0	133.8	134.8	134.4	134.8	142.1	145.7	151.5	165.2	161.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	1958												Annual average		
	Jan. ²	Dec. ²	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1957	1956
Manufacturing—Continued															
<i>Durable goods—Continued</i>															
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	1,051.5	1,075.0	1,061.2	1,028.2	1,056.5	1,022.3	998.1	1,004.4	987.2	998.9	1,021.3	1,042.9	1,080.7	1,132.3	1,119.0
Tin cans and other tinware.....	55.5	58.3	59.3	62.3	63.2	63.2	61.2	59.9	57.6	56.3	55.9	55.5	54.1	59.1	88.5
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	136.2	134.4	115.6	121.5	124.5	124.5	121.4	124.8	121.6	123.2	130.2	134.7	141.5	144.9	149.2
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	108.8	112.5	113.9	112.5	110.1	106.3	107.0	105.8	108.4	108.9	107.7	108.3	110.0	121.0	120.0
Fabricated structural metal products.....	294.5	298.5	304.8	308.8	307.1	303.8	301.6	296.9	298.0	300.9	305.3	315.8	325.2	302.4	302.4
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	225.8	223.3	207.8	217.1	202.2	199.0	202.0	198.8	201.3	207.0	215.6	228.4	245.3	238.7	238.7
Lighting fixtures.....	48.6	48.0	43.8	46.0	43.3	41.7	42.5	41.4	42.6	44.5	46.0	48.1	51.4	50.5	50.5
Fabricated wire products.....	55.8	56.0	55.2	53.0	51.4	50.0	50.1	49.4	49.7	51.4	52.4	54.4	59.0	61.5	61.5
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	131.8	130.2	127.8	125.3	120.5	114.7	116.5	115.7	119.4	122.5	125.7	130.1	137.4	137.2	137.2
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,507.0	1,495.0	1,474.7	1,461.6	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	1,737.9	1,730.1
Engines and turbines.....	96.8	95.9	91.2	92.3	90.2	89.2	90.0	92.1	93.2	95.0	96.0	95.5	96.4	84.1	84.1
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	127.2	123.1	139.5	138.2	134.7	136.1	136.0	136.8	143.9	145.5	143.9	141.2	148.4	150.0	150.0
Construction and mining machinery.....	118.2	114.1	115.7	116.9	118.5	119.0	118.7	119.6	124.6	129.0	132.3	135.4	153.1	153.1	153.1
Metalworking machinery.....	218.7	215.1	209.2	210.8	205.6	211.6	218.1	225.3	231.0	239.8	245.2	254.7	287.6	284.3	284.3
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	156.3	155.4	154.8	155.4	155.1	154.3	156.8	158.6	162.0	164.9	169.0	172.1	181.0	187.8	187.8
General industrial machinery.....	213.9	212.2	211.0	212.6	211.6	212.5	217.8	219.0	223.4	231.0	235.1	240.9	254.8	256.7	256.7
Office and store machines and devices.....	130.5	130.3	129.1	127.2	124.1	123.6	124.2	122.1	121.8	122.2	119.9	124.4	137.7	126.1	126.1
Service-industry and household machines.....	173.4	171.2	165.9	165.2	158.5	163.8	165.7	167.2	171.1	173.7	175.1	174.8	189.9	209.2	209.2
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	260.0	257.4	245.2	247.8	238.6	239.7	244.6	244.8	252.4	257.8	263.2	270.3	289.0	278.8	278.8
Electrical machinery.....	1,184.3	1,174.7	1,164.9	1,119.5	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	1,223.3	1,202.1
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	380.7	377.2	361.1	367.9	363.7	360.2	362.4	365.0	372.0	381.6	389.1	399.3	420.2	416.1	416.1
Electrical appliances.....	35.8	37.0	35.3	34.6	33.1	31.9	31.8	33.5	34.8	34.9	35.6	36.8	40.9	49.8	49.8
Insulated wire and cable.....	28.0	27.6	26.9	26.2	24.6	23.2	24.4	23.7	24.3	24.9	25.3	25.9	27.2	26.4	26.4
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	67.8	67.8	50.5	63.8	58.4	57.8	58.1	57.7	60.7	64.0	66.4	71.3	75.2	73.9	73.9
Electric lamps.....	26.0	25.8	25.6	25.2	25.1	24.6	25.5	26.2	26.8	27.8	28.7	29.3	30.2	28.5	28.5
Communication equipment.....	589.5	582.6	576.0	569.4	554.6	536.6	532.3	526.7	528.3	535.3	541.0	552.0	579.8	557.8	557.8
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	46.9	46.9	44.1	46.0	45.1	44.2	45.4	44.8	45.4	45.9	46.3	46.9	49.8	49.6	49.6
Transportation equipment.....	1,685.0	1,680.8	1,670.4	1,461.8	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	1,878.1	1,823.4
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	717.5	702.7	506.4	613.0	548.9	579.2	592.9	596.4	605.5	648.8	702.0	756.4	786.3	809.9	809.9
Aircraft and parts.....	764.9	767.3	763.1	763.7	755.2	751.2	751.2	742.8	754.2	756.6	756.8	762.4	861.7	809.3	809.3
Aircraft.....	459.9	462.6	459.7	460.9	458.9	455.9	454.8	445.5	456.6	457.8	455.3	457.5	522.3	494.4	494.4
Aircraft engines and parts.....	151.6	152.1	152.6	153.9	150.9	151.3	151.6	151.6	152.3	152.4	154.0	156.6	179.1	167.1	167.1
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	15.8	15.7	16.2	17.0	17.2	18.0	18.8	19.3	19.8	20.3	20.6	20.8	20.5	16.9	16.9
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	137.6	136.9	134.6	131.9	128.2	126.0	126.5	126.4	125.5	126.1	126.9	127.5	139.8	130.9	130.9
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	143.4	146.0	142.2	140.9	141.1	142.1	146.9	146.7	144.8	145.9	147.1	148.1	148.8	130.0	130.0
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	123.5	127.1	124.7	124.6	125.3	124.7	127.6	125.5	123.7	125.4	125.8	125.3	126.9	109.8	109.8
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	19.9	18.9	17.5	16.3	15.8	17.4	19.3	21.2	21.1	20.5	21.3	20.8	21.9	20.2	20.2
Railroad equipment.....	45.9	44.5	39.9	44.5	45.3	47.3	47.8	52.2	57.1	60.2	61.8	64.2	71.6	64.3	64.3
Other transportation equipment.....	9.1	9.9	10.2	10.1	9.8	8.8	9.0	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.3	7.7	9.7	9.9	9.9
Instruments and related products.....	320.2	320.6	318.8	316.9	313.0	309.1	306.8	308.6	309.3	313.7	317.4	320.9	325.7	337.9	335.6
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....	59.0	58.2	57.9	57.8	57.5	57.5	56.9	57.1	58.1	58.3	59.3	60.2	65.1	64.9	64.9
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	85.6	85.5	84.7	83.6	81.1	81.4	82.2	82.2	83.5	84.7	85.5	86.2	90.9	87.2	87.2
Optical instruments and lenses.....	15.0	15.0	14.6	14.4	13.8	13.6	13.2	13.5	13.4	13.3	13.4	13.7	13.9	13.9	13.9
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	42.2	41.4	41.3	41.2	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.7	41.9	42.5	42.0	41.0	41.0
Ophthalmic goods.....	24.0	23.8	23.6	22.0	23.1	23.0	23.6	23.6	23.9	24.3	24.4	24.9	25.2	25.7	25.7
Photographic apparatus.....	64.9	65.1	64.9	64.8	64.8	64.9	64.8	64.9	65.7	66.5	67.2	68.1	70.0	68.5	68.5
Watches and clocks.....	29.9	29.8	29.9	29.2	27.8	25.3	26.1	26.6	27.7	28.6	29.2	30.1	30.8	34.4	34.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	450.8	460.0	478.0	484.6	478.6	463.7	444.0	452.8	445.9	449.5	453.6	455.6	452.0	490.0	501.0
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	45.8	46.3	46.1	45.3	43.1	42.6	43.1	42.5	43.2	44.1	44.9	45.0	46.3	49.9	49.9
Musical instruments and parts.....	17.3	17.4	17.1	16.7	15.9	14.7	15.7	15.7	16.1	16.2	16.9	17.4	18.2	18.5	18.5
Toys and sporting goods.....	70.9	85.2	92.9	92.9	89.7	84.2	84.9	81.3	79.3	75.8	73.6	69.3	90.6	94.6	94.6
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....	29.4	29.9	29.9	29.6	29.8	28.7	31.5	31.9	32.1	31.9	31.6	31.8	32.0	31.9	31.9
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	60.8	60.9	61.8	61.0	59.6	54.6	56.0	53.9	55.0	58.3	59.5	58.8	61.4	64.5	64.5
Fabricated plastics products.....	87.7	87.1	87.4	85.9	82.8	80.6	80.0	79.1	80.9	83.8	85.4	86.7	91.5	87.5	87.5
Other manufacturing industries.....	148.1	151.2	149.4	147.2	142.8	138.6	141.6	141.5	142.9	143.5	143.7	143.2	150.0	164.1	164.1
<i>Non-durable goods</i>															
Food and kindred products.....	1,382.2	1,438.3	1,488.5	1,555.4	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	1,509.8	1,548.6
Meat products.....	312.7	313.4	313.1	312.7	310.0	307.2	306.8	302.0	294.1	297.5	302.7	312.8	326.2	337.0	337.0
Dairy products.....	93.2	93.9	96.8	101.3	105.7	107.4	107.2	103.4	99.1	97.5	95.8	96.3	104.9	108.7	108.7
Canning and preserving.....	180.5	211.6	271.7	347.0	342.0	254.5	210.1	174.3	169.9	157.7	161.2	162.8	220.8	233.3	233.3
Grain-mill products.....	112.0	113.3	115.7	117.0	117.0	116.0	115.3	112.2	111.3	111.7	111.7	111.7	114.3	118.4	118.4
Bakery products.....	282.7	283.9	285.9	285.4	286.0	287.3	287.4	283.3	281.9	282.1	282.7	283.6	287.2	288.4	288.4
Sugar.....	40.8	46.0	42.5	28.9	26.8	27.1	26.7	27.4	25.7	25.1	26.4	32.8	31.3	31.6	31.6
Confectionery and related products.....	78.9	82.0	81.9	80.3	75.5	68.6	71.3	70.4	71.0	74.0	75.5	76.0	77.5	78.7	78.7
Beverages.....	202.5	208.5	209.5	211.0	216.6	220.2	216.8	205.3	198.1	200.3	196.9	198.2	209.9	213.0	213.0
Miscellaneous food products.....	135.0	135.9	138.3	139.6	141.8	141.4	142.7	138.3	134.2	133.3	133.9	132.6	137.7	139.5	139.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	1959		1958											Annual average	
	Jan. ²	Dec. ²	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1957	1956
Manufacturing—Continued															
<i>Nondurable goods—Continued</i>															
Tobacco manufactures.....	88.7	92.2	95.5	104.1	106.8	96.3	79.4	80.1	79.7	80.0	84.3	89.6	93.9	94.1	98.1
Cigarettes.....		36.9	37.2	36.6	36.9	36.9	36.3	36.5	36.0	35.8	35.6	35.8	35.7	34.6	34.2
Cigars.....		28.7	29.1	29.1	28.7	28.6	27.7	28.7	28.6	28.7	29.8	30.6	30.6	32.6	34.5
Tobacco and snuff.....		6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.6	7.0
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		20.1	22.7	31.9	34.7	24.3	9.0	8.4	8.6	9.1	12.4	16.8	21.2	20.3	22.4
Textile-mill products.....	942.3	953.2	958.4	954.7	951.4	946.4	920.4	930.6	921.8	928.0	935.9	945.8	951.4	1,004.8	1,057.6
Scouring and combing plants.....		5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.0	6.0	5.0	5.1	4.8	5.5	6.6
Yarn and thread mills.....		109.8	110.1	109.3	109.0	108.3	104.4	106.9	106.2	106.9	107.7	109.4	110.6	116.0	122.7
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		399.3	400.2	399.0	399.2	398.1	392.9	394.3	393.0	398.8	404.5	408.5	411.4	428.7	456.9
Narrow fabrics and small wares.....		28.8	28.5	28.4	28.2	27.6	26.8	26.9	26.4	26.7	27.2	27.3	27.5	29.1	29.8
Knitting mills.....		210.1	215.6	217.1	216.2	215.3	204.6	208.7	203.3	199.9	197.7	198.0	196.6	214.5	221.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		86.4	86.2	85.3	84.8	84.9	82.9	83.8	83.9	84.9	84.6	85.8	85.6	88.4	91.7
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		46.4	45.9	45.3	44.6	43.3	41.7	42.2	42.4	44.5	46.1	46.7	47.8	51.5	54.3
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....		10.4	10.2	9.8	9.9	10.4	9.9	10.4	10.3	9.7	10.1	10.5	10.5	10.6	12.3
Miscellaneous textile goods.....		56.6	56.4	55.2	54.2	52.9	51.7	52.0	51.3	51.6	53.0	54.5	56.6	60.5	62.2
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,176.3	1,186.4	1,183.2	1,181.2	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	1,198.6	1,211.2
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		110.2	106.2	106.4	109.7	107.2	103.1	107.4	105.7	101.5	109.8	111.2	110.9	117.6	123.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		315.9	315.9	317.4	317.7	314.5	307.3	310.4	304.2	302.7	311.1	311.9	306.8	316.5	317.4
Women's outerwear.....		348.2	345.2	339.9	343.5	348.9	328.1	319.2	328.8	332.8	333.8	337.1	351.6	352.1	354.2
Women's, children's undergarments.....		117.2	118.7	117.5	115.1	112.6	106.5	109.9	110.0	114.0	115.5	116.0	115.9	119.6	120.9
Millinery.....		18.7	16.8	19.9	21.1	20.4	16.7	13.8	12.1	14.9	20.4	21.9	18.0	18.7	18.9
Children's outerwear.....		73.8	73.4	74.8	74.8	76.0	75.4	75.4	70.3	67.9	71.8	75.2	74.1	74.0	73.8
Fur goods.....		9.9	12.0	12.0	11.9	10.7	11.2	11.1	10.3	8.8	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.4	11.3
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....		58.3	59.9	60.3	59.5	58.3	53.1	55.6	53.9	53.9	55.7	55.9	60.3	59.2	62.7
Other fabricated textile products.....		134.2	135.1	133.0	131.0	123.5	119.3	119.7	118.1	119.0	120.4	122.3	124.2	130.5	123.9
Paper and allied products.....	548.7	551.4	553.7	553.8	554.5	550.2	537.8	542.0	539.3	541.7	543.6	545.7	552.1	566.3	567.7
Pulp, paper and paperboard mills.....		270.4	271.4	270.7	271.7	272.3	265.3	267.9	266.8	268.1	268.0	268.8	272.1	277.4	278.0
Paperboard containers and boxes.....		152.5	154.3	154.1	153.2	149.9	146.0	147.2	146.2	145.8	147.2	147.9	150.8	155.3	155.7
Other paper and allied products.....		128.5	128.0	129.0	129.6	128.0	126.5	126.9	126.3	127.8	128.4	129.0	129.2	133.6	134.0
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	849.3	859.3	856.8	858.3	854.8	847.8	844.2	847.2	845.5	850.9	854.2	858.2	855.8	887.9	850.5
Newspapers.....		319.6	318.8	318.2	316.1	315.7	315.8	316.9	316.1	314.9	315.5	315.0	315.2	315.0	311.9
Periodicals.....		62.3	62.6	63.0	62.4	60.0	59.5	60.1	60.8	61.5	61.8	62.1	62.6	61.7	64.4
Books.....		56.5	55.6	55.3	55.4	54.8	54.3	54.0	54.3	54.7	55.2	55.2	55.4	55.5	53.6
Commercial printing.....		221.2	219.9	221.5	220.7	218.0	218.0	219.5	219.1	221.5	222.8	222.1	223.9	223.9	221.2
Lithographing.....		66.7	66.4	66.2	65.6	65.2	65.0	65.2	65.4	65.4	65.7	65.5	65.4	66.7	64.3
Greeting cards.....		20.6	21.9	22.4	21.7	21.1	20.5	20.5	18.8	18.3	17.8	18.1	18.0	19.5	19.6
Bookbinding and related industries.....		44.6	44.0	44.2	45.4	45.4	44.2	44.4	43.9	44.4	44.8	44.6	44.8	46.1	46.0
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....		67.8	67.6	67.5	67.5	67.5	66.9	66.6	67.1	70.2	70.6	70.6	70.5	69.5	69.5
Chemicals and allied products.....	819.3	824.0	823.7	825.1	821.4	816.0	805.9	809.0	816.8	826.6	825.4	824.5	831.2	844.8	833.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....		100.0	100.5	100.0	100.7	101.0	100.8	101.7	102.1	103.7	104.4	104.9	105.9	108.2	108.6
Industrial organic chemicals.....		312.9	312.2	311.3	311.1	310.4	305.9	305.8	306.1	309.0	310.5	313.7	317.6	323.6	318.1
Drugs and medicines.....		103.1	102.7	102.7	103.2	103.9	103.7	102.9	102.6	102.9	102.7	102.1	102.3	100.0	96.7
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....		50.4	50.5	50.9	51.1	50.0	49.2	48.5	47.9	47.8	48.2	48.3	48.5	50.0	50.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....		73.7	73.7	73.8	74.0	74.4	73.4	72.3	71.2	71.6	72.3	72.6	73.1	75.4	75.6
Gum and wood chemicals.....		7.6	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.7	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.5	8.4
Fertilizers.....		33.4	32.0	34.1	32.9	30.9	30.2	33.7	42.7	46.3	41.1	35.5	34.5	35.8	36.0
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....		41.4	42.8	42.8	39.9	36.0	35.3	36.1	35.8	36.5	37.4	38.4	40.3	40.5	40.9
Miscellaneous chemicals.....		101.5	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.6	99.5	100.3	100.4	100.9	100.9	101.1	101.0	102.8	98.8
Products of petroleum and coal.....	231.0	233.6	235.1	233.1	238.7	239.2	239.7	239.1	238.3	237.9	238.4	241.4	243.8	249.5	252.1
Petroleum refining.....		187.6	188.5	186.0	191.5	192.9	193.5	192.6	192.9	193.8	194.2	195.2	196.7	199.1	200.8
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....		46.0	46.6	47.1	47.2	46.3	46.2	46.5	45.4	44.6	44.2	46.2	47.1	50.4	51.3
Rubber products.....	258.3	257.1	253.7	252.8	245.3	238.9	233.0	233.5	230.5	234.7	243.6	251.4	260.9	265.2	269.2
Tires and inner tubes.....		103.4	102.1	101.0	99.7	98.1	96.6	96.8	96.3	98.4	102.5	105.6	109.2	110.0	111.5
Rubber footwear.....		21.2	21.2	21.4	21.1	20.6	20.1	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.9	21.3	21.6	21.9	24.1
Other rubber products.....		132.5	130.4	130.4	124.5	120.2	116.3	116.2	113.6	115.6	120.2	124.5	130.1	133.3	133.6
Leather and leather products.....	368.3	367.9	363.9	354.2	360.3	362.5	354.5	353.3	340.6	339.4	360.4	366.7	363.0	369.9	379.8
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.....		38.4	38.2	37.9	37.8	37.3	36.3	37.8	37.2	37.3	38.4	38.9	39.5	40.7	42.7
Industrial leather belting and packing.....		4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.6	5.0
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....		19.5	18.6	17.8	17.6	18.4	18.1	18.1	17.3	17.1	17.8	18.8	18.9	18.9	19.8
Footwear (except rubber).....		245.5	238.6	230.0	237.1	240.6	238.8	237.2	229.5	226.9	241.8	246.2	245.6	243.8	246.3
Luggage.....		15.1	16.0	16.0	15.8	15.8	14.7	14.8	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.2	15.6	16.3
Handbags and small leather goods.....		31.2	33.5	33.2	32.7	31.4	28.0	27.3	24.6	26.5	30.6	31.2	28.2	30.1	32.8
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....		13.7	14.6	15.0	15.2	15.1	14.9	14.5	13.9	13.5	13.2	12.6	11.9	16.2	16.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	1959		1958										Annual average		
	Jan. ²	Dec. ²	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1957	1956
Transportation and public utilities	3,830	3,878	3,885	3,897	3,886	3,897	3,907	3,904	3,874	3,883	3,910	3,944	3,985	4,151	4,161
Transportation.....	2,490	2,535	2,536	2,546	2,523	2,520	2,526	2,527	2,499	2,503	2,524	2,552	2,587	2,741	2,773
Interstate railroads.....	949.3	951.0	951.0	961.0	959.8	957.9	957.9	957.9	945.8	951.9	965.8	989.5	1,013.5	1,123.4	1,190.5
Class I railroads.....	824.0	831.1	841.5	839.9	844.4	837.5	836.5	825.5	828.8	840.3	861.9	884.1	934.8	1,042.6	1,099.5
Local railways and buslines.....	93.9	94.2	94.1	94.7	95.1	95.4	95.9	96.7	97.0	97.3	101.6	100.9	103.6	109.5	803.6
Trucking and warehousing.....	830.2	822.6	811.2	781.3	787.0	790.7	790.4	774.2	770.4	779.8	782.6	790.0	812.3	803.6	669.1
Other transportation and services.....	661.5	668.3	679.9	686.9	682.4	681.8	683.4	682.0	683.6	680.7	678.6	678.6	701.8	669.1	42.0
Buslines, except local.....	39.9	40.3	41.3	42.5	43.2	43.2	42.8	42.1	41.4	41.0	40.9	42.0	42.9	42.0	130.5
Air transportation (common carrier).....	124.6	134.6	141.1	141.3	142.0	142.7	143.3	141.2	141.0	142.0	144.7	145.0	144.6	142.0	25.9
Pipe-line transportation (except natural gas).....	25.1	25.2	25.4	25.8	26.4	26.7	26.5	25.8	25.7	25.5	25.8	25.8	26.4	25.9	795
Communication.....	747	747	751	752	757	764	769	772	777	783	789	795	800	810	751.2
Telephone.....	709.1	712.6	713.7	718.8	725.6	730.3	732.7	737.9	743.5	749.3	755.5	759.7	768.2	781.2	751.2
Telegraph.....	37.3	37.4	37.5	37.7	37.8	38.3	38.5	38.6	38.5	39.0	39.1	39.9	41.4	42.6	
Other public utilities.....	593	596	598	599	606	613	612	605	598	597	597	597	598	600	593
Gas and electric utilities.....	573.6	575.2	576.5	582.7	589.1	588.8	581.9	575.4	574.4	574.3	574.5	575.2	577.2	569.1	
Electric light and power utilities.....	255.0	255.8	256.6	264.9	261.9	262.0	260.0	257.7	257.6	257.6	258.1	258.3	258.7	250.2	
Gas utilities.....	151.1	151.5	151.8	153.4	155.6	155.1	152.3	149.8	149.3	149.1	148.9	149.2	149.0	145.3	
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	167.5	167.9	168.1	169.9	171.6	171.7	169.6	167.9	167.5	167.6	167.5	167.7	169.5	173.6	
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	22.4	22.7	22.9	23.1	23.5	23.5	23.2	23.0	23.0	22.8	22.4	22.4	23.0	23.6	
Wholesale and retail trade	11,037	11,954	11,382	11,225	11,151	11,011	10,984	11,035	10,960	10,940	10,939	10,948	11,140	11,302	11,221
Wholesale trade.....	3,019	3,059	3,052	3,039	3,016	2,994	2,989	2,980	2,962	2,982	3,010	3,023	3,051	3,065	3,008
Wholesalers, full-service and limited function.....	1,801.3	1,791.2	1,776.6	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	1,772.1	1,754.0	
Automotive.....	129.1	128.8	127.9	127.8	127.6	127.4	126.3	124.1	124.3	124.4	125.1	125.2	123.3	118.8	
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors.....	312.6	311.9	307.7	306.1	299.0	300.8	297.4	293.5	297.8	302.8	303.0	304.2	303.4	305.0	
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment.....	440.0	439.7	438.2	437.4	437.0	436.1	435.9	434.2	436.5	441.2	444.4	449.3	457.1	455.2	
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers.....	919.6	910.8	902.8	891.4	881.0	872.8	870.6	862.1	863.9	869.4	872.3	883.5	888.3	875.0	
Wholesale distributors, other.....	1,257.7	1,261.0	1,262.8	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	1,293.1	1,254.3	
Retail trade.....	8,018	8,895	8,330	8,135	8,135	8,017	7,995	8,055	8,001	7,958	7,929	7,925	8,089	8,213	
General merchandise stores.....	1,384.1	1,936.0	1,575.3	1,473.8	1,420.8	1,350.9	1,336.7	1,361.0	1,358.4	1,331.5	1,316.4	1,386.4	1,457.1	1,456.7	
Department stores and general mail-order houses.....	1,251.3	1,022.7	946.1	908.1	870.8	863.5	876.7	872.4	864.5	856.9	854.0	905.7	944.4	943.8	
Other general merchandise stores.....	684.7	552.6	527.7	512.4	480.1	473.2	484.3	486.0	487.0	474.8	482.4	507.6	512.7	511.9	
Food and liquor stores.....	1,581.5	1,629.7	1,610.8	1,597.3	1,565.1	1,582.1	1,590.7	1,594.1	1,593.6	1,601.7	1,598.3	1,602.2	1,599.1	1,573.9	
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets.....	1,179.4	1,168.6	1,156.4	1,146.7	1,130.6	1,139.1	1,140.1	1,140.7	1,139.3	1,150.0	1,151.1	1,149.9	1,106.9	1,076.9	
Dairy product stores and dealers.....	220.0	221.0	222.4	230.2	234.3	234.0	233.2	229.6	227.6	225.7	226.9	226.3	234.3	231.9	
Other food and liquor stores.....	230.3	221.2	218.5	218.6	217.2	217.6	220.8	223.3	224.8	222.6	222.9	222.9	232.7	233.6	
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	762.4	780.7	763.0	754.5	755.0	756.6	755.2	755.7	756.8	757.2	768.0	778.4	792.6	804.2	
Apparel and accessories stores.....	583.1	712.1	619.3	602.5	590.4	546.7	552.4	591.8	586.7	583.7	576.2	554.8	583.3	604.6	
Other retail trade.....	3,707.2	3,836.2	3,761.7	3,757.5	3,773.6	3,780.9	3,759.6	3,752.0	3,705.4	3,674.9	3,654.3	3,673.2	3,727.5	3,796.8	
Furniture and appliance stores.....	409.2	397.2	392.4	388.5	385.1	384.5	385.6	385.0	385.4	387.3	390.0	390.3	394.8	395.8	
Drug stores.....	395.6	360.1	356.9	355.2	353.2	352.9	351.9	349.3	347.7	345.7	345.8	357.5	354.7	341.2	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,367	2,371	2,374	2,380	2,392	2,413	2,410	2,391	2,370	2,356	2,348	2,343	2,344	2,348	2,308
Banks and trust companies.....	618.5	616.5	615.5	616.4	621.9	621.6	615.0	610.4	612.2	612.4	612.1	610.5	602.8	578.7	
Security dealers and exchanges.....	86.6	85.9	85.2	84.8	85.6	85.2	83.8	83.3	83.2	83.8	84.0	83.7	83.8	82.4	
Insurance carriers and agents.....	893.0	892.3	894.2	900.3	906.1	903.7	895.6	892.3	893.8	892.7	889.6	887.6	889.6	825.0	
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	773.2	778.9	785.0	790.8	799.2	799.6	796.3	783.5	766.8	769.1	766.9	762.0	792.0	821.1	
Service and miscellaneous	6,303	6,381	6,426	6,463	6,472	6,452	6,465	6,488	6,455	6,384	6,267	6,240	6,241	6,336	6,160
Hotels and lodging places.....	466.4	473.6	478.6	478.6	478.6	478.6	478.6	478.6	478.6	478.6	478.6	478.6	478.6	478.6	
Personal services.....	307.4	309.0	311.0	311.6	314.3	317.7	318.1	314.1	310.6	310.8	311.3	313.2	326.3	332.3	
Laundries.....	166.8	168.3	169.8	166.5	163.1	167.1	173.4	172.1	168.9	164.6	162.7	165.9	169.8	165.8	
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	179.2	183.1	193.1	195.3	195.6	193.9	192.6	192.6	192.9	185.9	186.1	186.8	204.1	223.4	
Motion pictures.....	179.2	183.1	193.1	195.3	195.6	193.9	192.6	192.6	192.9	185.9	186.1	186.8	204.1	223.4	
Government	8,068	8,377	8,074	8,040	7,943	7,678	7,664	7,866	7,870	7,850	7,822	7,789	7,749	7,626	7,277
Federal ³	2,169	2,487	2,172	2,173	2,174	2,192	2,192	2,184	2,151	2,160	2,141	2,140	2,137	2,217	2,209
Executive.....	2,460.4	2,145.5	2,145.6	2,146.8	2,164.6	2,164.7	2,156.8	2,123.8	2,123.5	2,114.7	2,113.3	2,110.5	2,190.2	2,183.1	
Department of Defense.....	958.5	961.6	963.0	962.5	967.6	968.8	966.5	958.3	956.9	953.8	953.6	952.3	1,007.3	1,034.1	
Post Office Department.....	861.0	842.7	838.8	839.0	841.6	838.9	835.9	828.2	830.5	831.1	832.8	832.9	851.4	835.3	
Other agencies.....	640.9	641.2	643.8	645.3	655.4	657.0	654.4	637.3	636.1	629.8	626.9	625.3	631.5	613.7	
Legislative.....	22.1	22.1	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	22.1	21.9	
Judicial.....	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.3	
State and local ⁴	5,899	5,890	5,902	5,867	5,769	5,486	5,472	5,682	5,719	5,700	5,681	5,649	5,612	5,409	5,068
State.....	1,509.6	1,517.6	1,517.1	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	1,382.9	1,300.6	
Local.....	4,389.6	4,384.1	4,384.9	4,390.7	4,319.9	4,042.7	4,018.3	4,215.0	4,246.5	4,237.1	4,238.3	4,205.5	4,176.9	3,767.8	
Education.....	2,740.0	2,742.6	2,716.7	2,573.9	2,230.2	2,223.2	2,483.2	2,608.6	2,617.6	2,628.5	2,614.2	2,584.0	2,401.8	2,219.7	
Other.....	3,150.2	3,159.1	3,150.1	3,195.1	3,255.6	3,248.4	3,198.5	3,110.0	3,082.4	3,052.1	3,034.1	3,020.8	3,006.8	2,848.7	

¹ Beginning with the August 1958 issue, figures for 1956-58 differ from those previously published because of the adjustment of the employment estimates to 1st quarter 1957 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social insurance programs. Statistics from 1957 forward are subject to revision when new benchmarks become available.

These series are based upon establishment reports which cover all full- and part-time employees in nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Therefore, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period are counted more than once. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded.

² Preliminary.

³ Data for Federal establishments refer to continental United States; they relate to civilian employees who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month.

⁴ State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, elected officials of small local units and paid volunteer firemen.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (

TABLE A-3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹
 [In thousands]

Industry	1959		1958										Annual average		
	Jan. ²	Dec. ²	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1957	1956
Mining		566	563	560	564	559	556	569	563	567	583	597	616	604	673
Metal.....		76.4	77.0	73.8	74.3	72.1	73.5	76.4	75.2	74.4	79.2	81.0	84.3	94.4	92.9
Iron.....		25.5	26.7	27.3	27.3	25.3	25.7	25.8	24.1	22.9	26.4	27.2	29.0	33.9	30.4
Copper.....		25.1	24.4	22.5	23.2	22.4	22.0	22.9	22.9	22.8	23.7	24.1	24.7	27.3	28.3
Lead and zinc.....		9.9	9.7	8.6	9.2	9.3	9.7	10.8	11.2	11.4	11.6	11.9	12.3	14.1	14.9
Anthracite.....		17.8	17.7	17.5	16.7	16.2	17.5	17.4	18.2	17.9	21.1	22.3	21.7	26.4	26.8
Bituminous-coal.....		171.2	169.5	168.3	166.2	163.3	158.0	169.2	171.3	177.3	184.2	190.3	196.9	208.4	208.8
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....		210.5	205.8	205.7	210.8	213.3	211.8	211.4	206.2	206.7	210.4	217.3	223.6	238.0	245.4
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....		108.2	108.1	109.3	112.9	115.2	115.6	114.8	112.3	113.1	113.9	115.0	116.2	122.6	128.0
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....		90.0	93.4	94.8	91.5	93.9	95.1	94.8	92.5	90.6	87.9	86.0	89.0	96.3	98.6
Contract construction	2,109	2,407	2,508	2,544	2,570	2,503	2,432	2,318	2,132	1,961	1,817	2,025	2,442	2,559	
Nonbuilding construction.....	433	532	580	598	596	581	573	538	448	370	331	382	515	520	
Highway and street construction.....	190.7	261.8	292.3	303.4	301.0	293.0	285.6	255.8	191.1	140.0	120.5	144.1	226.8	234.8	
Other nonbuilding construction.....	241.9	269.8	287.5	294.7	294.8	288.4	287.4	282.1	257.3	229.8	210.4	237.7	288.5	284.8	
Building construction.....	1,676	1,875	1,928	1,946	1,974	1,922	1,859	1,780	1,684	1,591	1,486	1,643	1,927	2,039	
General contractors.....	588.3	680.6	698.5	709.1	730.1	717.0	695.5	670.1	627.9	596.9	556.0	626.7	772.6	868.6	
Special-trade contractors.....	1,087.5	1,194.2	1,229.9	1,236.9	1,244.0	1,204.5	1,163.9	1,110.0	1,056.5	993.6	930.3	1,015.8	1,154.1	1,170.0	
Plumbing and heating.....	250.7	257.6	265.8	263.6	260.3	253.7	243.3	230.4	227.8	230.0	233.6	247.2	265.9	271.9	
Painting and decorating.....	146.1	164.4	172.2	176.3	183.9	180.2	163.5	155.1	137.1	124.1	113.9	122.0	150.1	157.4	
Electrical work.....	140.7	143.8	148.4	151.6	146.5	138.9	132.5	128.9	127.1	128.7	133.1	137.4	151.7	149.0	
Other special-trade contractors.....	550.0	628.4	643.5	645.4	653.3	631.7	624.6	595.6	564.5	510.8	449.7	509.2	586.4	591.0	
Manufacturing	11,812	11,946	11,981	11,721	11,940	11,645	11,353	11,415	11,245	11,310	11,542	11,767	12,024	12,911	13,195
Durable goods.....	6,714	6,749	6,742	6,421	6,579	6,339	6,270	6,350	6,269	6,337	6,502	6,653	6,869	7,523	7,667
Nondurable goods.....	5,098	5,197	5,239	5,300	5,361	5,306	5,083	5,065	4,976	4,973	5,040	5,114	5,155	5,388	5,528
Durable goods															
Ordnance and accessories.....	74.8	73.9	71.4	66.6	68.4	66.8	67.0	68.3	67.8	69.0	67.7	67.0	67.6	76.9	83.8
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	533.6	559.5	579.4	594.4	590.1	580.6	572.0	578.3	542.4	520.3	515.0	516.5	526.4	588.3	666.7
Logging camps and contractors.....		80.2	90.0	94.2	93.1	88.4	86.5	93.8	74.9	65.5	62.9	63.5	64.8	80.1	100.3
Sawmills and planing mills.....		280.1	289.6	297.5	297.3	296.8	292.9	290.9	279.7	269.1	267.5	267.2	272.1	303.5	349.2
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....		111.8	112.2	114.0	112.4	110.5	107.3	106.9	101.6	100.1	98.5	100.6	101.6	108.3	114.7
Wooden containers.....		40.8	40.9	41.8	41.2	39.5	40.5	41.3	40.9	39.9	40.0	39.0	41.3	45.5	50.2
Miscellaneous wood products.....		46.6	46.7	46.9	46.1	45.4	44.8	45.4	45.3	45.7	46.1	45.9	46.6	50.9	52.3
Furniture and fixtures.....	306.4	309.1	312.3	313.2	309.8	300.5	285.5	286.8	283.5	283.2	290.1	295.3	298.5	314.2	319.2
Household furniture.....		230.8	233.6	234.4	229.6	221.9	211.7	210.4	208.4	208.9	213.9	217.5	220.6	228.9	230.9
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....		34.9	35.2	35.0	36.0	35.1	32.0	32.9	32.7	33.5	33.9	34.2	34.5	38.2	39.1
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....		25.5	25.6	25.8	26.5	26.2	24.8	25.2	24.8	24.8	25.4	26.4	26.3	28.4	28.6
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....		17.9	17.9	18.0	17.7	17.3	17.0	18.3	17.6	16.0	16.9	17.2	17.1	18.7	20.6
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	407.7	421.9	426.2	422.3	438.1	429.7	422.0	416.5	404.9	402.2	402.7	408.0	418.5	456.0	470.7
Flat glass.....		19.4	18.8	12.1	28.0	26.4	24.4	23.9	22.4	23.5	24.3	27.8	30.1	30.9	31.4
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....		81.3	82.1	83.2	83.9	82.2	82.0	80.8	78.4	77.4	78.6	78.2	77.7	83.4	81.0
Glass products made of purchased glass.....		14.3	14.3	14.2	13.7	13.1	12.7	12.5	12.2	12.3	12.6	13.5	13.9	15.0	15.1
Cement, hydraulic.....		34.4	35.0	35.5	35.7	35.3	35.2	35.7	35.3	33.8	32.8	33.0	33.9	35.0	36.7
Structural clay products.....		64.4	65.5	66.2	66.1	66.3	65.4	63.3	61.7	60.4	59.2	59.8	62.4	70.3	76.8
Pottery and related products.....		38.7	38.9	38.4	37.7	36.6	35.8	35.7	35.4	37.5	38.4	38.8	38.9	43.3	47.6
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....		87.9	90.3	91.7	94.0	93.0	88.4	88.4	85.2	82.1	80.1	78.8	80.3	90.6	95.1
Cut-stone and stone products.....		15.8	16.0	16.4	16.5	15.6	16.1	15.9	15.3	15.7	15.2	15.0	15.3	16.5	17.0
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....		65.7	65.3	64.7	62.5	61.2	59.9	60.3	59.0	59.5	61.5	63.1	66.0	71.0	70.0
Primary metal industries.....	943.9	945.1	929.8	898.6	896.5	863.8	851.9	859.3	840.4	848.5	885.1	912.5	958.4	1,081.6	1,097.4
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....		465.3	459.3	457.1	444.9	428.0	419.1	424.6	408.3	407.3	426.8	440.0	462.0	537.0	532.6
Iron and steel foundries.....		178.1	174.2	158.5	164.8	155.9	159.2	159.8	159.8	163.5	169.6	177.4	186.3	201.6	211.7
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....		43.0	41.9	41.1	40.8	41.1	40.8	41.0	42.3	43.8	45.3	47.0	49.6	53.5	54.5
Secondary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....		8.9	8.7	8.4	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.7	9.8	10.5
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....		84.9	83.6	81.9	81.0	80.3	79.1	78.3	76.5	78.7	79.3	79.9	83.5	89.2	93.6
Nonferrous foundries.....		51.1	50.3	47.6	47.7	44.9	42.3	43.6	42.7	43.9	46.0	46.9	49.5	58.6	64.2
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....		113.8	111.8	104.0	109.1	105.5	103.5	104.3	103.1	103.4	110.0	113.1	118.8	131.9	130.3
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	818.4	824.2	827.1	791.2	821.6	788.3	764.9	772.6	755.9	765.8	786.6	805.8	840.0	892.5	890.5
Tin cans and other tinware.....		47.8	50.6	51.7	54.4	55.3	53.4	52.3	50.0	48.9	48.3	47.9	46.4	51.4	51.2
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....		108.9	107.0	87.6	103.6	96.6	93.4	96.7	93.4	94.8	101.4	105.5	112.1	115.5	120.4
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....		82.4	86.1	87.8	86.5	84.1	80.4	81.4	80.3	82.6	83.0	81.9	82.4	83.9	93.8
Fabricated structural metal products.....		211.9	214.7	219.9	224.8	223.8	220.5	218.9	214.8	216.0	219.0	222.6	232.0	241.8	225.5
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....		185.7	183.1	166.2	175.6	160.9	158.1	161.4	168.3	159.5	165.0	172.8	184.1	201.3	197.4
Lighting fixtures.....		38.1	37.5	32.8	35.9	33.2	31.6	32.2	31.2	32.2	33.9	35.3	37.1	40.8	40.4
Fabricated wire products.....		44.9	45.1	44.4	42.3	40.7	39.2	39.7	38.9	39.0	40.7	41.4	43.5	47.9	50.8
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....		104.5	103.0	100.8	98.5	93.7	88.3	90.0	89.0	92.8	95.3	98.4	102.4	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	1959				1958								Annual average		
	Jan. ²	Dec. ²	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1957	1956
Manufacturing—Continued															
<i>Durable goods—Continued</i>															
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,053.1	1,041.7	1,020.1	1,004.5	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	1,255.7	1,278.7
Engines and turbines.....		62.3	61.1	56.9	58.6	56.8	56.5	58.1	60.8	62.3	64.2	65.7	65.9	68.3	61.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....		88.2	83.1	96.9	95.3	91.8	94.0	94.5	95.2	101.0	101.5	100.5	98.3	105.7	108.4
Construction and mining machinery.....		80.2	76.2	77.3	78.4	79.5	79.8	80.1	84.3	87.6	90.7	93.3	93.3	109.4	111.8
Metalworking machinery.....		158.4	155.0	149.1	150.5	145.6	151.7	157.6	164.0	168.7	175.9	180.5	188.8	218.2	218.7
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....		107.2	106.2		105.0	105.3	104.5	103.7	105.8	110.1	112.3	115.8	118.3	125.9	133.3
General industrial machinery.....		134.7	132.9	131.7	132.0	130.3	131.0	136.2	137.2	140.7	146.8	149.4	154.7	166.3	172.7
Office and store machines and devices.....		88.4	88.5	87.7	86.3	82.7	82.1	83.1	81.7	81.3	81.8	81.0	83.9	99.2	95.2
Service-industry and household machines.....		128.8	125.7	121.4	120.1	113.3	118.5	120.7	121.7	125.8	127.8	128.3	128.1	141.2	160.1
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....		193.5	190.9	178.5	180.5	172.3	172.9	178.3	180.4	186.6	192.3	196.7	202.7	221.5	217.3
Electrical machinery.....	801.0	794.7	788.2	746.0	762.2	734.0	711.6	716.4	715.3	729.2	749.3	766.6	793.3	857.7	870.3
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....		257.2	253.9	237.7	244.2	238.6	235.1	237.7	239.6	245.9	253.5	259.9	268.1	288.4	297.2
Electrical appliances.....		26.7	27.9	26.3	25.5	24.1	23.0	22.8	24.4	25.6	25.5	26.1	27.2	31.2	39.6
Insulated wire and cable.....		21.7	21.3	20.9	20.2	18.6	17.3	18.5	17.7	18.3	18.8	19.1	19.7	20.9	20.9
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....		52.8	53.1	35.9	49.2	44.3	43.3	43.5	43.1	45.6	48.7	51.0	55.5	59.3	59.0
Electric lamps.....		22.3	22.1	21.8	21.4	21.3	20.8	21.6	22.3	22.8	23.8	24.6	25.2	26.1	25.1
Communication equipment.....		379.9	375.7	372.0	368.4	354.9	340.6	339.7	336.1	338.7	346.3	353.1	364.1	395.8	392.0
Miscellaneous electrical products.....		34.1	34.2	31.4	33.3	32.2	31.5	32.6	32.1	32.3	32.7	32.8	33.5	36.0	36.5
Transportation equipment.....	1,211.7	1,207.7	1,199.0	991.5	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	1,383.6	1,354.1
Motor vehicles and equipment.....		568.0	554.1	357.8	462.9	402.2	432.7	443.5	446.3	453.5	495.7	546.0	599.1	630.1	648.5
Aircraft and parts.....		480.8	483.7	480.8	480.4	474.1	471.3	476.2	467.7	479.3	482.6	483.8	489.9	563.6	537.4
Aircraft.....		290.2	293.3	291.0	291.7	291.4	289.1	291.6	281.5	292.7	294.4	293.2	295.6	340.9	326.8
Aircraft engines and parts.....		90.4	90.5	90.3	90.9	87.7	87.9	88.7	89.2	89.5	89.6	90.9	93.3	111.3	105.3
Aircraft propellers and parts.....		10.2	10.1	10.4	11.0	11.1	11.9	12.8	13.3	13.8	13.9	14.1	14.3	13.9	11.3
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....		90.0	89.8	89.1	86.8	83.9	82.4	83.1	83.7	83.3	84.7	85.6	86.7	97.5	94.0
Ship and boat building and repairing.....		119.6	122.4	118.4	118.0	118.1	119.2	123.9	123.6	121.8	123.0	124.6	123.9	127.2	111.4
Shipbuilding and repairing.....		102.6	106.4	103.7	104.4	105.0	104.5	107.5	105.4	103.8	105.5	106.2	105.7	108.5	93.9
Boatbuilding and repairing.....		17.0	16.0	14.7	13.6	13.1	14.7	16.4	18.2	18.0	17.5	18.4	18.2	18.7	17.5
Railroad equipment.....		32.1	30.7	26.1	30.5	31.2	32.7	33.0	37.0	41.8	44.5	46.0	47.9	54.7	48.6
Other transportation equipment.....		7.2	8.1	8.4	8.3	8.0	7.0	7.2	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.5	5.9	8.0	8.2
Instruments and related products.....	210.5	209.8	209.0	207.2	204.9	199.2	195.9	199.1	200.4	204.1	207.8	210.9	214.9	226.2	230.3
Laboratory, scientific and engineering instruments.....		32.1	32.0	31.7	31.6	30.8	30.6	31.2	31.4	31.8	32.2	32.8	33.3	36.6	37.7
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....		57.2	57.5	56.8	56.0	53.4	53.4	54.1	54.4	55.6	56.6	57.0	57.6	62.1	61.1
Optical instruments and lenses.....		10.1	10.0	9.6	9.5	9.1	8.9	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.4	9.8	10.3	10.6
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....		27.8	27.0	27.0	27.0	26.6	27.0	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.5	27.8	28.2	28.9	28.5
Ophthalmic goods.....		18.7	18.5	18.2	17.9	17.9	17.6	18.2	18.2	18.4	18.8	19.3	19.3	19.6	20.3
Photographic apparatus.....		39.6	39.8	39.6	39.2	38.9	38.5	38.3	38.8	39.8	40.4	41.4	42.2	43.7	44.1
Watches and clocks.....		24.3	24.2	24.3	23.7	22.5	19.9	20.9	21.3	22.2	23.2	23.7	24.5	25.0	28.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	352.6	361.2	379.4	385.8	380.0	365.6	346.2	354.5	348.1	350.6	354.4	355.0	351.1	390.6	405.1
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....		36.1	36.3	36.2	35.6	33.5	32.8	33.4	32.8	33.4	34.3	34.8	34.9	36.3	39.9
Musical instruments and parts.....		14.3	14.4	14.2	13.7	13.0	11.8	12.9	13.0	13.3	13.4	14.2	14.7	15.3	15.7
Toys and sporting goods.....		67.2	71.4	73.8	79.0	75.5	70.1	70.7	67.5	67.7	61.2	59.1	54.8	75.6	79.6
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....		21.7	22.1	22.2	21.6	21.6	20.6	22.8	23.1	23.3	23.1	22.6	22.9	24.0	23.8
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....		49.3	49.2	49.9	49.1	47.9	43.1	44.5	42.3	43.2	46.4	47.4	46.5	49.2	52.3
Fabricated plastic products.....		68.3	68.4	68.3	66.7	64.0	61.6	61.0	59.9	61.8	64.5	65.5	66.6	71.6	70.2
Other manufacturing industries.....		114.3	117.6	116.2	114.3	110.1	106.2	109.2	109.5	110.9	111.5	111.4	110.7	118.6	123.6
<i>Nondurable goods</i>															
Food and kindred products.....	945.9	1,001.6	1,050.1	1,115.2	1,178.4	1,172.0	1,080.6	1,038.7	977.5	948.5	941.7	951.0	969.0	1,065.7	1,104.0
Meat products.....		250.7	250.9	250.5	249.0	246.0	243.8	243.1	238.6	230.8	233.4	238.5	247.9	259.2	268.8
Dairy products.....		62.2	62.2	64.4	67.9	71.5	73.0	73.0	69.8	65.8	64.3	62.6	62.9	69.6	72.1
Canning and preserving.....		147.9	178.1	237.1	311.8	306.9	220.2	176.8	141.1	136.7	124.4	128.3	129.9	187.7	201.5
Grain-mill products.....		76.9	78.4	81.0	82.5	82.4	81.4	81.0	78.4	77.7	78.2	78.3	77.9	79.5	83.5
Bakery products.....		162.1	164.0	166.1	165.8	166.3	167.1	167.5	164.2	162.8	163.2	164.5	164.9	169.9	172.0
Sugar.....		35.6	40.4	36.8	23.4	21.4	21.6	21.4	20.4	19.7	21.1	21.1	27.6	26.1	26.4
Confectionery and related products.....		64.5	67.6	68.1	66.5	61.5	54.6	58.0	56.7	57.2	60.3	61.8	62.2	63.5	64.3
Beverages.....		108.8	114.8	115.4	115.2	117.7	120.9	119.5	111.8	105.6	107.8	105.2	105.9	116.1	119.7
Miscellaneous food products.....		92.9	93.7	95.8	96.3	98.3	98.0	98.4	94.8	91.5	90.4	90.7	89.8	94.1	95.7
Tobacco manufactures.....	79.3	82.3	85.0	93.6	96.1	85.5	69.5	70.2	69.8	70.1	74.2	79.2	83.9	84.4	89.5
Cigarettes.....		32.2	32.2	31.7	32.0	32.0	31.3	31.5	31.1	30.9	30.7	31.0	31.2	30.2	30.7
Cigars.....		27.0	27.3	27.4	27.0	26.9	26.1	27.1	27.0	27.0	28.0	28.8	28.9	30.9	32.8
Tobacco and snuff.....		5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.9
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		17.6	20.1	29.0	31.6	21.2	6.7	6.2	6.3	6.8	10.1	14.1	18.4	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	1959	1958											Annual average		
	Jan. ²	Dec. ²	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1957	1956
Manufacturing—Continued															
<i>Nondurable goods—Continued</i>															
Textile-mill products.....	851.7	861.9	867.0	863.3	859.9	855.2	830.2	839.7	830.5	837.2	844.2	854.7	860.9	912.9	965.9
Scouring and combing plants.....	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	5.0	6.1
Yarn and thread mills.....	101.4	101.7	100.8	100.6	99.9	98.0	98.5	97.5	98.3	99.1	100.8	101.9	107.2	113.7	113.7
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	371.3	372.1	370.9	371.1	370.1	365.3	366.7	365.5	371.6	376.9	381.1	384.4	401.5	429.7	429.7
Narrow fabrics and smallwares.....	25.2	24.8	24.7	24.5	23.9	23.2	23.3	22.9	23.2	23.7	23.8	23.9	25.4	26.2	26.2
Knitting mills.....	190.1	195.3	197.0	196.0	195.0	184.2	188.5	183.0	179.8	177.2	177.8	176.5	194.3	201.2	201.2
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	74.6	74.6	73.8	73.4	73.8	71.7	72.4	72.5	73.0	73.4	74.7	74.8	77.1	80.1	80.1
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	38.7	38.2	37.5	36.7	35.3	33.8	34.1	34.1	36.1	37.0	38.2	39.1	42.5	45.7	45.7
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.2	8.6	9.1	9.5	9.5	9.4	10.8	10.8
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	46.6	46.6	45.2	44.2	43.1	42.0	42.0	41.4	41.6	42.8	44.3	46.5	60.5	52.4	52.4
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,044.9	1,057.8	1,053.3	1,051.2	1,055.3	1,044.3	992.0	993.6	984.7	986.7	1,017.7	1,050.6	1,036.8	1,064.5	1,079.8
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	97.5	93.9	93.8	93.8	97.4	95.0	90.8	95.1	93.3	89.3	97.2	98.7	98.5	105.3	110.9
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	288.0	287.6	289.1	289.6	289.6	287.0	279.9	283.2	277.0	275.6	284.3	285.7	279.6	288.9	291.5
Women's outerwear.....	312.1	308.2	303.1	306.7	312.2	291.4	282.5	282.1	286.4	295.7	318.7	318.4	312.0	314.0	314.0
Women's, children's undergarments.....	105.3	106.9	105.6	103.3	100.9	94.5	97.6	97.7	101.3	103.3	103.7	103.6	106.8	108.4	108.4
Millinery.....	16.5	14.5	17.6	18.7	18.4	14.7	11.8	10.1	12.7	18.0	19.3	15.7	16.3	16.5	16.5
Children's outerwear.....	65.6	65.0	66.3	66.3	67.4	66.5	68.8	62.0	59.4	63.3	66.6	65.7	66.7	66.0	66.0
Fur goods.....	7.5	9.4	9.3	9.4	8.2	8.6	8.5	7.9	6.5	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.8	8.4	8.4
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	54.1	54.6	53.8	53.8	52.7	47.4	49.3	48.0	47.8	49.9	50.1	50.5	53.2	56.3	56.3
Other fabricated textile products.....	112.5	113.7	111.8	110.1	102.5	98.2	98.8	96.8	97.5	98.8	100.3	102.2	108.5	107.8	107.8
Paper and allied products.....	439.8	443.1	445.9	446.5	447.0	441.7	429.0	433.4	431.7	434.2	435.7	438.4	444.8	458.8	463.4
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	220.9	222.5	222.2	222.2	222.5	222.7	215.4	218.8	218.5	220.1	220.0	221.0	223.6	229.1	230.4
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	122.8	124.3	124.2	124.0	120.0	116.1	117.1	116.1	115.6	116.7	117.7	120.8	125.2	127.2	127.2
Other paper and allied products.....	99.4	99.1	100.1	100.5	99.0	97.5	97.5	97.1	98.5	99.0	99.7	100.4	104.5	105.8	105.8
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	540.8	551.1	548.0	550.6	547.6	541.7	537.2	541.0	540.4	544.7	547.0	545.8	549.2	553.2	549.6
Newspapers.....	159.8	159.7	159.4	157.1	156.3	155.7	157.5	157.4	155.9	156.2	155.9	156.4	156.1	155.1	155.1
Periodicals.....	26.5	25.7	26.3	26.1	24.7	24.1	24.6	25.6	25.8	25.9	25.8	26.0	25.6	27.8	27.8
Books.....	34.2	33.2	33.3	33.8	33.3	32.9	33.1	33.3	33.7	34.3	34.6	34.7	35.2	33.4	33.4
Commercial printing.....	178.3	176.8	178.6	177.5	175.1	174.6	176.0	175.7	178.1	178.9	178.5	180.7	181.3	179.6	179.6
Lithographing.....	50.4	50.2	50.1	49.6	49.4	49.1	49.3	49.6	49.6	49.8	49.5	49.4	50.7	48.5	48.5
Greeting cards.....	14.6	15.7	16.2	15.8	15.4	14.7	14.7	13.2	12.8	12.3	12.4	12.3	13.8	14.1	14.1
Bookbinding and related industries.....	35.2	34.9	34.9	35.9	35.7	34.7	34.8	34.2	34.8	35.2	34.8	35.3	37.0	37.2	37.2
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	52.1	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.4	51.0	51.4	54.0	54.4	54.3	54.4	53.5	53.9	53.9
Chemicals and allied products.....	514.7	516.5	514.0	516.5	510.9	504.1	495.5	500.1	510.0	519.3	519.0	518.5	525.3	545.1	553.3
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	66.3	66.5	66.2	66.0	66.0	65.6	66.9	67.3	68.5	69.2	69.5	70.5	73.0	75.0	75.0
Industrial organic chemicals.....	196.3	194.0	193.1	191.4	190.0	186.4	186.8	187.7	190.1	192.3	195.7	199.7	210.3	217.0	217.0
Drugs and medicines.....	57.1	56.9	56.7	57.2	57.5	57.5	57.4	57.6	58.1	58.3	58.0	58.6	57.9	57.2	57.2
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	30.5	30.7	31.3	31.5	30.4	29.7	29.5	29.0	29.1	29.6	29.7	29.8	30.7	30.3	30.3
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	44.3	44.2	44.4	44.6	45.0	44.0	43.4	42.4	42.5	43.0	43.1	43.7	45.9	47.0	47.0
Gum and wood chemicals.....	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	7.2	7.1	7.1
Fertilizers.....	23.8	22.5	24.6	23.4	21.4	20.9	24.1	33.1	36.7	31.5	26.1	25.0	26.7	27.3	27.3
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	28.6	29.6	30.1	26.5	23.9	23.1	23.4	23.5	24.6	25.5	26.4	28.1	28.1	28.6	28.6
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	63.4	63.4	63.7	63.9	63.5	61.8	62.3	62.8	63.2	63.1	63.5	63.3	65.3	63.8	63.8
Products of petroleum and coal.....	152.8	155.3	155.9	153.3	157.5	157.4	157.4	157.9	157.5	156.7	156.4	158.7	161.0	168.0	172.2
Petroleum refining.....	119.3	119.5	116.4	120.4	121.3	121.5	121.7	122.3	122.4	122.7	123.3	124.7	128.1	131.0	131.0
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....	36.0	36.4	36.9	37.1	36.1	35.9	36.2	35.2	34.3	33.7	35.4	36.3	39.9	41.2	41.2
Rubber products.....	199.5	198.4	195.3	194.5	187.5	181.2	175.1	175.8	172.3	176.0	184.0	191.3	200.9	205.9	211.1
Tires and inner tubes.....	77.4	76.2	75.3	74.1	72.5	71.0	71.2	70.4	72.1	76.0	78.5	81.6	83.3	85.2	85.2
Rubber footwear.....	17.1	17.2	17.1	16.8	16.4	15.9	16.3	16.3	16.5	16.7	17.0	17.5	17.6	19.8	19.8
Other rubber products.....	103.9	101.9	102.1	96.6	92.3	88.2	88.3	85.6	87.4	91.3	95.8	101.8	105.0	106.1	106.1
Leather and leather products.....	328.9	328.7	324.3	315.0	321.0	323.2	316.7	314.3	301.5	299.9	320.0	326.2	322.8	329.2	339.0
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	34.3	34.0	33.7	33.6	33.1	32.2	33.6	33.0	33.0	34.2	34.8	35.2	36.4	38.4	38.4
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.8
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	17.6	16.6	15.9	15.7	16.5	16.2	16.2	15.4	15.1	15.8	16.8	16.9	16.8	17.7	17.7
Footwear (except rubber).....	221.2	214.2	205.9	212.9	216.8	215.4	213.0	205.4	202.4	217.1	221.3	220.8	219.1	221.5	221.5
Luggage.....	12.7	13.6	13.6	13.2	13.1	12.2	12.4	12.0	11.8	11.7	11.8	11.8	13.1	13.9	13.9
Handbags and small leather goods.....	27.5	29.7	29.4	29.0	27.5	24.8	23.6	23.6	22.8	26.6	27.0	24.3	26.1	28.9	28.9
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	11.9	12.8	13.2	13.4	13.3	13.2	12.8	12.2	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.2	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	1959	1958											Annual average		
	Jan. ²	Dec. ²	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1957	1956
Transportation and public utilities:															
Other public utilities.....		530	532	533	540	547	548	541	534	534	534	534	535	540	535
Gas and electric utilities.....		510.0	511.4	512.9	519.7	525.8	526.9	520.4	513.8	513.4	513.7	514.1	515.0	519.0	513.8
Electric light and power utilities.....		220.1	220.5	221.0	223.9	226.3	226.6	224.9	222.4	222.5	222.8	223.5	224.0	226.0	219.6
Gas utilities.....		136.0	136.4	137.1	139.0	141.1	141.4	138.9	136.3	136.0	135.7	135.7	136.2	136.4	133.4
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....		153.9	154.5	154.8	156.8	158.4	158.9	156.6	155.1	154.9	155.2	154.9	154.8	156.6	160.8
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....		19.8	20.2	20.4	20.6	21.0	21.1	20.7	20.5	20.4	20.3	20.0	20.0	20.7	21.2
Wholesale and retail trade:															
Wholesale trade.....		2,659	2,656	2,646	2,625	2,601	2,597	2,593	2,571	2,592	2,617	2,633	2,662	2,695	2,661
Wholesalers, full-service and limited-function.....		1,582.4	1,574.0	1,560.3	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	1,572.2	1,562.6
Automotive.....		112.3	112.2	111.3	111.3	111.0	110.7	109.6	107.5	107.9	108.0	109.1	109.3	108.4	104.3
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors.....		281.0	280.4	276.3	275.5	268.2	269.8	267.1	263.3	267.2	272.2	272.4	273.5	273.4	275.1
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment.....		382.8	382.5	381.6	380.1	379.8	379.0	378.4	376.9	379.8	383.8	387.1	392.7	402.7	402.0
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers.....		806.3	798.9	791.1	779.4	767.3	761.1	759.6	751.4	754.6	759.8	763.8	775.9	787.7	781.2
Wholesale distributors, other.....		1,076.3	1,082.4	1,085.6	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	1,122.6	1,098.1
Retail trade:															
General merchandise stores.....		1,833.9	1,474.3	1,372.2	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	1,356.5	1,355.3
Department stores and general mall-order houses.....		1,180.0	953.2	875.1	840.0	802.0	795.3	808.3	803.5	794.5	787.5	785.7	837.8	875.9	876.4
Other general merchandise stores.....		653.9	521.1	497.1	482.9	450.8	443.3	455.3	456.4	457.3	444.9	432.8	450.9	480.6	478.9
Food and liquor stores.....		1,507.2	1,488.3	1,475.6	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	1,465.5	1,440.9
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets.....		1,108.6	1,097.3	1,084.7	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	1,038.4	1,014.5
Dairy-product stores and dealers.....		187.7	188.9	190.8	202.1	207.1	207.3	206.1	201.6	198.7	196.8	197.2	197.7	206.7	205.1
Other food and liquor stores.....		210.9	202.1	200.1	200.9	200.6	201.1	204.5	208.8	211.3	208.5	213.3	210.0	220.4	221.3
Automotive and accessories dealers.....		693.8	676.3	667.5	667.2	670.1	668.6	668.9	669.5	670.0	680.4	690.3	704.8	719.3	727.1
Apparel and accessories stores.....		660.3	568.1	551.8	540.7	496.8	503.0	541.9	536.3	533.8	526.1	505.2	534.4	556.6	565.5
Other retail trade (except eating and drinking places).....		2,154.7	2,072.5	2,062.5	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	2,094.6	2,104.5
Furniture and appliance stores.....		372.8	360.6	355.5	352.0	349.3	349.1	350.5	350.4	349.9	351.7	354.5	354.7	361.2	363.8
Drug stores.....		376.6	340.7	338.0	337.0	334.5	334.2	332.5	330.4	328.9	327.3	327.2	339.7	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-4. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by State ¹

[In thousands]

State	1958												1957	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1957	1956
Alabama.....	737.1	729.3	731.7	725.8	718.9	713.0	717.9	719.1	719.0	720.5	718.8	728.1	741.5	739.5	723.0
Arizona.....	295.0	288.5	286.2	281.8	276.6	276.7	277.8	276.6	275.7	273.8	273.1	273.1	276.1	267.1	246.4
Arkansas.....	338.8	342.1	343.1	340.5	335.9	332.4	333.7	326.8	326.2	326.9	322.4	323.7	333.3	330.2	328.8
California.....	4,607.6	4,534.0	4,551.3	4,551.2	4,530.9	4,456.7	4,438.6	4,379.8	4,333.3	4,331.8	4,326.5	4,359.9	4,534.9	4,481.0	4,348.0
Colorado.....	466.0	464.1	466.4	464.2	472.6	471.7	466.0	450.9	445.9	441.9	446.5	454.4	468.3	465.1	457.8
Connecticut.....	891.4	879.1	877.0	873.4	853.9	854.4	869.8	867.9	867.4	869.6	870.2	876.7	912.2	904.5	909.8
Delaware.....	142.2	148.7	145.1	149.1	148.1	147.5	147.1	143.7	142.6	143.4	142.5	145.2	149.9	150.8	153.8
District of Columbia.....	514.7	504.6	503.1	502.8	502.5	502.6	502.4	496.7	495.7	494.2	492.2	493.9	511.1	505.9	501.0
Florida.....	1,210.7	1,174.2	1,146.2	1,124.0	1,111.4	1,105.3	1,118.1	1,127.8	1,153.6	1,168.2	1,182.3	1,183.9	1,189.6	1,132.7	1,045.6
Georgia.....	968.4	963.7	957.3	958.8	952.0	936.8	939.8	928.8	936.1	939.7	937.8	946.9	975.2	966.4	968.6
Idaho.....	144.9	146.7	149.8	152.0	152.0	150.7	147.9	142.5	139.3	136.2	135.3	138.1	144.8	145.8	144.3
Illinois.....	3,354.8	3,344.7	3,344.2	3,340.4	3,299.1	3,267.0	3,204.6	3,282.6	3,293.2	3,302.0	3,308.5	3,362.1	3,502.0	3,497.5	3,498.8
Indiana.....	1,344.5	1,348.3	1,324.8	1,343.1	1,313.2	1,304.0	1,311.8	1,302.2	1,302.3	1,305.0	1,319.2	1,355.2	1,411.6	1,418.6	1,420.2
Iowa.....	645.7	644.6	646.6	647.8	640.1	635.0	635.3	630.9	626.8	617.1	614.8	621.0	641.3	639.6	649.6
Kansas.....	539.0	537.2	539.0	540.4	532.2	531.3	536.1	535.7	535.6	528.3	526.9	534.2	551.2	553.8	557.9
Kentucky.....	632.9	631.4	631.7	625.7	618.9	611.8	615.0	614.6	610.7	610.2	614.1	627.2	656.2	642.1	636.3
Louisiana.....	775.5	769.7	765.4	764.0	758.4	757.7	759.0	762.0	765.5	767.8	770.3	772.7	804.8	789.1	757.6
Maine.....	262.9	266.0	270.1	271.9	275.0	273.0	271.6	258.8	252.6	252.2	259.5	262.1	273.0	276.2	279.2
Maryland.....	879.9	876.6	870.6	873.8	861.7	855.2	858.2	848.9	841.9	838.7	832.1	841.7	887.1	876.0	863.0
Massachusetts.....	1,824.3	1,788.2	1,788.2	1,792.1	1,795.5	1,778.0	1,784.4	1,763.0	1,761.8	1,747.8	1,754.9	1,766.4	1,855.4	1,840.2	1,845.5
Michigan.....	2,191.2	2,187.9	2,023.2	2,120.5	2,044.1	2,051.5	2,082.8	2,075.2	2,085.6	2,128.2	2,175.4	2,250.4	2,385.9	2,376.0	2,437.9
Minnesota.....	910.2	915.8	924.8	927.3	912.7	906.3	897.5	889.2	874.1	864.9	868.8	880.6	915.3	912.6	899.7
Mississippi.....	380.2	380.2	378.2	376.5	366.2	362.3	361.5	363.5	363.5	362.0	357.8	362.6	372.4	366.7	366.9
Missouri.....	1,900.9	1,277.9	1,265.7	1,272.3	1,263.0	1,261.2	1,267.4	1,255.2	1,247.3	1,245.5	1,244.5	1,262.0	1,298.2	1,290.9	1,295.8
Montana.....	160.3	163.3	168.2	170.8	171.8	170.4	169.6	163.5	157.4	151.7	151.4	154.6	161.1	167.3	166.7
Nebraska.....	357.5	357.6	360.7	357.9	352.5	348.5	351.8	350.7	345.5	339.3	339.0	342.6	351.6	351.1	356.2
Nevada.....	86.2	87.2	89.1	90.2	91.1	90.7	86.7	82.6	80.1	79.0	78.2	79.3	82.0	86.4	85.2
New Hampshire.....	179.0	181.6	182.8	185.3	186.1	183.6	182.8	177.5	173.8	174.2	175.5	177.8	183.8	185.8	183.6
New Jersey.....	1,871.6	1,871.7	1,864.9	1,880.6	1,875.5	1,869.0	1,869.3	1,848.5	1,852.5	1,844.1	1,857.1	1,876.7	1,934.8	1,958.6	1,930.4
New Mexico.....	224.9	223.1	220.0	218.9	217.0	218.8	218.7	217.4	212.7	210.0	210.0	211.2	215.7	208.7	196.0
New York.....	6,111.2	6,097.1	6,076.1	6,066.7	6,015.3	5,983.3	5,990.6	5,964.7	5,960.9	5,963.8	5,970.0	6,024.5	6,276.7	6,193.8	6,120.4
North Carolina.....	1,095.9	1,094.0	1,099.0	1,100.0	1,078.7	1,059.1	1,062.5	1,061.6	1,060.3	1,063.7	1,064.6	1,074.4	1,105.0	1,090.3	1,089.5
North Dakota.....	120.2	123.1	125.0	124.9	123.0	121.9	120.9	118.1	114.8	111.5	110.8	112.6	118.8	119.2	117.2
Ohio.....	2,988.9	2,981.9	2,944.4	2,963.6	2,904.4	2,898.5	2,907.5	2,887.2	2,897.2	2,916.6	2,943.2	3,009.5	3,151.8	3,162.8	3,174.0
Oklahoma.....	564.0	559.6	557.9	556.8	556.7	555.5	560.4	555.2	555.0	553.4	556.0	565.5	580.3	573.0	573.6
Oregon.....	470.5	472.8	486.2	492.4	484.4	478.6	477.5	456.2	449.1	441.3	437.3	441.9	464.2	477.7	489.0
Pennsylvania.....	3,656.3	3,627.5	3,620.2	3,627.4	3,598.8	3,583.9	3,607.4	3,591.9	3,583.2	3,574.7	3,592.9	3,654.1	3,801.3	3,806.9	3,782.7
Rhode Island.....	279.4	279.0	277.1	276.6	273.7	270.7	271.1	266.8	266.6	267.2	268.1	269.4	282.4	284.0	294.7
South Carolina.....	535.8	532.0	530.6	531.6	526.7	522.5	523.9	524.9	524.9	526.6	524.7	528.8	541.6	536.7	535.2
South Dakota.....	131.0	133.2	135.2	135.3	134.5	134.2	133.7	131.1	127.7	124.9	123.8	124.5	128.0	127.8	129.2
Tennessee.....	856.8	850.6	852.5	849.2	839.9	830.5	836.1	830.0	829.1	829.7	824.8	835.8	862.8	860.0	861.4
Texas.....	2,524.4	2,483.8	2,471.7	2,462.1	2,458.0	2,449.8	2,456.4	2,438.9	2,435.1	2,430.3	2,432.0	2,445.5	2,516.0	2,472.2	2,412.2
Utah.....	247.2	245.4	247.2	246.6	237.6	235.9	233.9	232.5	229.3	227.8	225.9	228.7	240.2	238.8	233.9
Vermont.....	101.0	100.2	101.6	102.5	106.7	106.2	101.7	99.5	97.8	97.0	97.0	97.4	101.4	104.0	104.8
Virginia.....	1,018.4	1,010.4	1,012.9	1,004.6	992.6	986.1	988.6	984.9	980.6	977.3	975.8	984.0	1,015.0	995.0	970.5
Washington.....	794.1	793.3	807.1	806.0	791.6	792.3	787.6	766.2	759.5	753.2	748.5	751.6	781.5	790.8	773.2
West Virginia.....	477.3	473.3	476.8	474.4	468.5	461.7	461.4	460.6	462.2	467.2	469.2	483.2	505.7	504.9	496.1
Wisconsin.....	1,134.4	1,131.6	1,125.9	1,141.8	1,132.4	1,137.4	1,123.4	1,108.0	1,095.5	1,093.3	1,095.8	1,113.0	1,153.9	1,154.0	1,144.6
Wyoming.....	86.2	87.9	89.0	91.6	93.8	92.3	90.3	83.4	80.9	78.6	78.8	80.7	84.0	87.6	87.8

¹ Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or to the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make avail-

able more detailed industry data. See table A-5 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

TABLE A-5. Employees in manufacturing, by State¹

[In thousands]

State	1958												1957	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1957	1956
Alabama	230.6	228.4	229.6	229.0	228.5	225.6	226.1	224.6	225.1	227.1	228.5	234.5	238.3	243.7	241.2
Arizona	40.6	40.3	39.8	39.5	38.7	39.0	39.6	39.4	38.9	38.4	38.0	38.2	38.8	39.5	35.9
Arkansas	88.3	89.0	89.8	89.1	87.7	87.0	86.6	83.5	83.2	84.5	83.2	83.5	84.0	86.5	90.3
California	1,194.9	1,199.5	1,217.5	1,234.0	1,235.6	1,177.2	1,158.2	1,142.4	1,135.9	1,137.8	1,140.1	1,149.6	1,180.2	1,240.7	1,202.6
Colorado	74.6	75.5	75.6	74.4	73.7	72.9	70.8	67.8	67.0	67.6	67.6	71.7	73.0	71.8	70.7
Connecticut	391.2	389.5	386.2	382.8	365.5	364.1	379.6	380.7	385.6	393.0	397.1	402.9	412.3	427.3	435.2
Delaware	58.3	59.0	55.9	58.3	57.2	56.2	56.3	55.6	55.5	57.0	57.8	59.6	60.6	61.1	60.1
District of Columbia	17.5	17.6	17.3	17.0	16.8	16.6	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.6	16.5	16.9	16.6	16.1
Florida	174.7	169.4	168.2	159.7	157.0	153.8	157.4	159.1	158.2	162.9	168.7	170.2	171.2	161.3	148.4
Georgia	312.2	314.3	309.7	312.9	309.6	302.7	302.3	292.2	302.4	307.7	309.9	314.5	321.2	326.1	334.8
Idaho	24.6	26.4	27.1	27.1	27.6	26.6	25.2	23.1	21.7	20.9	21.4	22.4	24.1	25.2	27.0
Illinois	1,128.5	1,123.9	1,128.4	1,130.4	1,110.6	1,084.8	1,094.3	1,088.9	1,109.0	1,132.2	1,152.2	1,173.9	1,205.7	1,259.5	1,291.2
Indiana	548.8	552.5	526.9	546.9	525.1	521.1	522.8	516.5	519.5	526.8	542.1	565.5	585.2	607.9	614.2
Iowa	163.7	163.0	162.5	162.3	160.3	159.4	159.4	156.7	154.9	155.2	155.4	157.8	160.5	165.8	169.2
Kansas	112.8	112.8	111.8	112.1	111.5	114.8	115.7	115.9	116.2	118.4	120.1	121.6	124.0	127.9	124.2
Kentucky	161.0	163.1	164.4	161.1	158.3	152.4	152.8	151.3	149.8	156.4	161.5	164.6	173.6	170.2	172.6
Louisiana	140.5	144.1	139.7	139.6	137.6	137.0	137.2	138.0	138.5	138.4	139.9	141.0	147.5	147.1	149.9
Maine	97.4	100.1	102.2	102.8	103.6	101.4	102.1	94.2	92.5	96.3	100.1	101.6	103.8	107.5	110.1
Maryland	251.8	256.7	253.4	256.6	257.0	251.2	251.8	248.5	246.9	250.0	250.0	252.5	259.7	272.0	269.9
Massachusetts	653.2	652.1	648.1	645.8	639.9	622.8	631.0	625.6	630.9	642.9	653.9	658.7	674.5	692.1	710.6
Michigan	894.5	897.2	738.7	841.8	772.0	784.0	796.4	796.4	813.1	857.6	902.6	953.9	1,006.2	1,025.5	1,081.0
Minnesota	211.9	213.2	215.6	221.6	218.1	213.6	204.5	205.3	202.8	204.2	206.2	207.9	214.4	223.2	220.0
Mississippi	111.1	113.8	113.1	112.1	110.6	107.7	106.3	105.1	106.1	105.4	104.1	104.1	105.3	106.1	106.8
Missouri	372.3	364.2	353.1	363.3	366.9	366.4	365.3	359.6	360.4	369.9	372.3	374.1	379.4	389.0	389.0
Montana	19.6	20.4	21.4	21.2	21.5	21.2	20.6	19.3	18.4	18.1	18.3	19.1	19.9	20.8	21.2
Nebraska	57.5	57.1	58.1	57.1	57.0	56.4	56.2	55.3	54.3	54.3	54.8	56.1	58.3	58.0	58.2
Nevada	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	5.3	5.8
New Hampshire	78.6	81.1	80.2	79.8	79.0	77.5	78.0	76.8	75.8	77.6	79.1	79.9	81.7	82.9	83.1
New Jersey	738.7	744.3	735.7	746.3	740.2	729.4	735.2	727.8	734.5	741.4	761.2	772.4	786.0	816.7	823.2
New Mexico	22.2	22.1	21.8	22.1	21.9	22.4	22.4	22.3	21.9	21.6	21.5	21.3	21.3	20.8	20.0
New York	1,750.0	1,789.8	1,777.7	1,784.3	1,749.8	1,708.8	1,711.0	1,705.8	1,728.2	1,775.4	1,803.3	1,814.4	1,870.4	1,922.2	1,943.3
North Carolina	462.6	466.7	471.9	473.6	459.6	442.2	443.3	441.2	442.1	447.7	452.7	458.7	466.9	467.0	470.6
North Dakota	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5
Ohio	1,194.8	1,190.1	1,141.7	1,169.9	1,129.6	1,121.9	1,126.3	1,115.4	1,135.7	1,170.0	1,204.6	1,243.5	1,285.3	1,339.9	1,370.4
Oklahoma	80.0	80.3	80.5	80.2	80.6	80.6	80.8	79.2	79.1	80.5	82.8	84.0	85.8	86.9	90.7
Oregon	127.9	134.1	141.3	146.4	146.5	139.8	139.4	126.8	122.1	117.4	116.3	117.5	123.2	136.3	144.9
Pennsylvania	1,359.7	1,362.6	1,357.6	1,364.4	1,349.9	1,341.3	1,348.2	1,346.5	1,355.0	1,365.0	1,397.2	1,423.9	1,459.2	1,509.4	1,505.7
Rhode Island	111.9	112.5	112.1	112.3	108.9	105.5	106.8	106.8	104.5	105.1	107.8	109.5	110.1	113.5	118.7
South Carolina	220.3	220.6	219.6	221.9	220.3	217.2	217.3	217.2	218.9	220.2	221.0	222.7	226.1	228.5	231.9
South Dakota	12.3	12.8	12.8	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.5	12.0	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.9	12.0	12.0
Tennessee	287.2	289.3	289.7	288.1	285.5	280.7	281.6	278.9	279.2	281.1	281.9	285.4	290.2	296.8	300.6
Texas	460.9	461.2	457.0	459.1	458.3	456.5	458.3	454.7	458.9	463.4	468.0	471.7	473.5	483.8	471.9
Utah	37.7	38.3	38.9	39.8	36.9	36.4	34.2	33.5	33.3	33.1	33.6	34.6	36.2	36.5	35.2
Vermont	33.3	33.0	33.1	33.0	33.0	32.8	32.6	32.4	32.6	32.6	32.8	32.7	33.7	36.4	38.6
Virginia	255.0	259.1	260.6	256.2	252.9	247.4	247.0	245.4	245.5	248.6	250.2	254.6	259.3	259.5	258.2
Washington	218.6	220.7	225.4	225.3	221.9	221.3	217.4	208.5	205.0	203.0	201.5	202.4	206.8	221.4	208.0
West Virginia	118.2	119.6	120.9	119.9	118.3	116.9	116.0	114.2	115.7	117.0	118.5	121.7	125.1	130.3	130.7
Wisconsin	424.5	422.8	414.2	429.3	421.0	426.3	413.5	409.4	410.2	420.0	423.4	432.8	439.2	454.7	463.5
Wyoming	6.6	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.7

¹ Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or to the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data.

Cooperating State Agencies

ALABAMA—Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 4.
 ARIZONA—Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.
 ARKANSAS—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.
 CALIFORNIA—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 1.
 COLORADO—U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Denver 2.
 CONNECTICUT—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Hartford 15.
 DELAWARE—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Wilmington 99.
 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 25.
 FLORIDA—Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
 GEORGIA—Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.
 IDAHO—Employment Security Agency, Boise.
 ILLINOIS—Division of Unemployment Compensation and State Employment Service, Department of Labor, Chicago 6.
 INDIANA—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 25.
 IOWA—Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 8.
 KANSAS—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Topeka.
 KENTUCKY—Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
 LOUISIANA—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
 MAINE—Employment Security Commission, Augusta.
 MARYLAND—Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.
 MASSACHUSETTS—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 16.
 MICHIGAN—Employment Security Commission, Detroit 2.
 MINNESOTA—Department of Employment Security, St. Paul 1.
 MISSISSIPPI—Employment Security Commission, Jackson.

MISSOURI—Division of Employment Security, Jefferson City.
 MONTANA—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.
 NEBRASKA—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.
 NEVADA—Employment Security Department, Carson City.
 NEW HAMPSHIRE—Department of Employment Security, Concord.
 NEW JERSEY—Bureau of Statistics and Records, Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 25.
 NEW MEXICO—Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
 NEW YORK—Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Employment, State Department of Labor, 500 Eighth Avenue, New York 18.
 NORTH CAROLINA—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor, Raleigh.
 NORTH DAKOTA—Unemployment Compensation Division, Workmen's Compensation Bureau, Bismarck.
 OHIO—Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 16.
 OKLAHOMA—Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.
 OREGON—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Salem.
 PENNSYLVANIA—Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg.
 RHODE ISLAND—Division of Statistics and Census, Department of Labor, Providence 3.
 SOUTH CAROLINA—Employment Security Commission, Columbia 1.
 SOUTH DAKOTA—Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.
 TENNESSEE—Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.
 TEXAS—Employment Commission, Austin 19.
 UTAH—Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 10.
 VERMONT—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.
 VIRGINIA—Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 14.
 WASHINGTON—Employment Security Department, Olympia.
 WEST VIRGINIA—Department of Employment Security, Charleston 5.
 WISCONSIN—Statistical Department, Industrial Commission, Madison 3.
 WYOMING—Employment Security Commission, Casper.

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	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1957	1956
	Continental United States	2,110.8	1,781.2	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	1,465.8
New England	173.4	132.4	126.7	137.6	153.6	190.3	204.8	238.6	263.3	251.9	240.2	235.7	182.8	121.9	86.7
Maine	17.6	13.4	11.1	13.4	14.1	16.4	18.7	25.1	30.0	24.7	21.8	22.2	18.5	11.0	8.2
New Hampshire	7.5	5.9	5.8	7.7	7.8	9.2	10.1	12.5	15.3	12.5	10.5	10.6	8.2	6.0	6.4
Vermont	4.1	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.7	4.6	5.9	6.8	6.9	6.5	5.4	2.8	1.8
Massachusetts	87.6	64.2	59.3	62.4	66.8	85.0	91.2	106.6	121.7	119.7	113.9	112.1	92.0	61.4	41.7
Rhode Island	16.1	11.4	11.0	12.0	14.5	19.2	20.0	23.5	26.9	27.2	27.0	27.0	20.4	16.5	12.0
Connecticut	40.4	34.5	36.9	39.3	47.4	57.1	61.0	66.2	63.5	61.1	60.0	57.2	38.4	24.2	16.5
Middle Atlantic	668.4	559.2	542.2	572.1	636.1	735.2	780.2	831.6	885.1	865.8	831.8	794.3	605.4	427.6	370.8
New York	319.6	250.0	233.5	245.4	269.7	334.4	358.2	374.6	391.4	381.2	364.5	348.2	272.2	189.3	165.4
New Jersey	100.9	85.1	83.6	87.1	95.8	110.2	118.9	136.3	150.3	149.4	145.5	141.8	107.3	80.5	67.6
Pennsylvania	248.0	224.1	225.1	239.6	270.5	290.6	303.1	320.7	343.5	335.2	321.8	304.3	225.9	167.9	137.8
East North Central	403.5	350.9	369.2	444.7	570.8	638.3	692.5	771.0	838.3	800.7	742.4	631.6	419.0	283.8	257.5
Ohio	106.6	88.0	90.6	108.5	138.0	166.1	186.5	211.3	223.1	212.3	202.0	166.4	118.1	65.6	47.5
Indiana	43.7	33.7	33.9	39.9	53.1	61.4	68.5	80.7	89.8	88.3	87.9	76.4	47.3	33.5	31.2
Illinois	109.2	93.8	95.5	109.1	133.3	148.2	156.9	169.8	176.8	176.3	168.0	151.7	81.8	68.2	50.6
Michigan	106.2	105.0	120.0	155.7	208.7	223.6	241.7	265.5	296.4	267.2	231.3	188.7	133.9	93.2	100.0
Wisconsin	37.9	30.4	29.3	31.6	37.7	38.9	38.9	43.7	52.1	56.5	53.2	48.4	38.0	23.2	19.0
West North Central	105.2	77.7	71.1	78.7	85.8	96.6	104.6	127.3	167.2	188.2	185.2	162.1	111.7	80.0	71.9
Minnesota	33.4	22.3	18.8	20.4	24.8	27.8	31.4	40.0	53.6	58.1	56.0	50.1	34.0	22.6	19.8
Iowa	9.3	6.1	5.1	5.6	7.3	8.8	9.4	11.7	15.9	20.9	22.8	18.8	12.0	8.9	7.8
Missouri	37.8	33.6	34.9	40.0	38.0	43.5	47.4	54.9	64.4	63.7	61.2	56.2	41.3	30.3	27.9
North Dakota	5.0	1.9	.6	.5	.7	1.0	1.2	1.9	4.6	7.5	7.9	6.7	4.2	2.4	2.2
South Dakota	2.4	1.0	.5	.5	.6	.7	.8	1.2	2.6	4.3	4.5	3.8	2.4	1.7	1.6
Nebraska	6.1	3.8	2.8	3.0	3.6	4.2	4.2	5.3	8.5	12.4	12.4	10.1	6.5	5.4	5.1
Kansas	11.2	8.9	8.4	8.6	10.8	10.5	10.1	12.3	17.6	21.2	20.3	16.6	11.3	8.6	7.6
South Atlantic	213.1	184.0	186.7	207.1	240.9	281.7	285.0	310.8	326.2	313.7	306.1	283.5	196.8	154.7	123.3
Delaware	5.1	3.5	3.5	4.0	5.7	5.8	5.3	6.2	6.9	6.5	6.4	5.4	3.8	3.1	2.1
Maryland	37.3	30.1	28.7	30.9	35.0	38.6	39.7	42.9	46.5	47.3	47.2	41.9	29.1	17.7	12.2
District of Columbia	6.7	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.8	8.9	10.0	10.3	8.6	6.5	5.3	4.4
Virginia	18.3	15.0	13.8	16.2	20.6	26.1	27.3	29.3	31.6	33.2	33.8	28.1	17.4	13.7	11.3
West Virginia	29.6	26.4	27.5	32.1	38.4	43.8	47.6	52.7	52.1	47.8	44.6	36.8	23.7	14.1	11.0
North Carolina	42.3	34.4	32.2	34.3	41.7	54.9	55.9	63.5	68.5	66.5	66.7	64.3	44.6	39.3	31.3
South Carolina	14.9	13.5	13.6	14.7	16.4	20.9	20.0	22.5	23.8	22.5	23.0	26.2	18.1	15.2	13.0
Georgia	31.4	27.5	28.1	31.6	36.4	44.9	46.3	50.5	52.5	47.9	46.0	45.8	33.8	27.5	21.9
Florida	27.5	27.7	33.5	37.4	39.9	39.5	35.7	35.2	35.4	32.1	27.9	26.4	19.7	18.7	16.0
East South Central	112.8	100.6	99.1	111.0	131.7	155.9	165.0	188.1	200.5	196.3	200.1	177.0	134.3	110.9	98.5
Kentucky	29.1	25.9	28.1	33.8	41.6	49.8	54.1	61.3	66.1	60.6	57.4	47.5	37.1	33.1	30.1
Tennessee	38.6	34.6	32.4	35.9	42.2	50.5	52.7	59.6	64.0	65.1	68.8	65.5	46.1	40.2	36.1
Alabama	30.5	28.8	27.7	29.0	33.1	38.4	37.9	44.2	46.1	45.9	47.3	40.9	32.5	22.6	20.8
Mississippi	14.7	11.4	10.8	12.2	14.8	17.2	20.3	23.0	24.2	24.7	26.6	23.1	18.6	15.0	11.5
West South Central	115.5	102.3	101.4	110.1	120.7	129.9	133.6	153.8	165.0	168.8	147.1	126.6	94.1	72.1	57.9
Arkansas	18.0	14.3	12.6	12.9	15.5	17.9	18.8	24.2	27.5	26.4	27.8	25.5	18.6	14.8	11.6
Louisiana	26.8	23.7	24.4	25.9	26.2	27.3	26.8	29.5	29.8	28.4	27.5	23.8	15.5	13.2	12.4
Oklahoma	18.2	15.7	14.1	15.2	17.4	19.0	20.0	23.9	27.6	28.2	25.8	21.0	15.5	12.7	10.5
Texas	52.5	48.7	50.3	56.1	61.6	65.6	68.0	76.1	80.1	75.9	66.0	56.2	44.6	31.4	23.5
Mountain	51.0	39.1	30.2	32.3	36.0	38.7	41.1	51.7	72.5	86.5	90.2	77.1	55.7	34.5	26.5
Montana	9.1	6.0	4.0	3.8	4.1	5.0	5.9	7.8	12.0	16.6	17.9	15.0	10.4	6.3	3.7
Idaho	8.1	4.9	2.7	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.0	4.1	6.9	10.1	12.6	12.4	9.6	5.2	3.9
Wyoming	2.6	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.6	3.9	4.4	4.3	3.7	2.4	1.7	1.4
Colorado	8.4	7.0	5.4	6.7	6.1	5.9	6.8	9.4	13.5	15.8	16.0	11.7	8.2	5.1	3.6
New Mexico	4.1	3.6	3.4	3.4	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.7	7.3	7.6	7.3	6.1	4.7	3.5	2.7
Arizona	7.8	7.4	7.2	7.9	9.1	9.6	9.1	10.2	12.7	13.4	12.4	10.5	8.4	5.5	4.5
Utah	6.2	4.5	3.4	4.0	4.9	5.6	6.0	7.4	10.2	11.7	12.4	10.9	6.9	4.5	3.9
Nevada	4.8	4.1	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.5	6.0	6.8	7.3	6.8	5.2	2.8	2.8
Pacific	267.8	234.9	195.8	212.3	227.1	244.4	260.5	311.0	384.1	413.7	420.0	389.1	311.9	180.3	132.2
Washington	55.9	46.6	36.9	35.9	37.9	32.4	25.3	35.1	47.6	59.2	68.1	72.1	61.8	33.3	28.1
Oregon	30.8	24.2	16.7	16.9	17.8	16.8	15.3	20.7	31.1	39.8	45.2	48.7	40.7	22.9	16.2
California	181.0	164.1	142.3	159.5	171.3	195.1	220.0	255.2	305.4	314.6	306.6	268.2	209.4	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
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Dec.
Employment service:														
New applications for work.....	737	740	775	776	725	812	979	866	954	951	999	1,101	810	612
Nonfarm placements.....	406	413	514	545	489	459	456	439	404	332	312	355	360	410
State unemployment insurance programs:²														
Initial claims ³	1,924	1,258	1,259	1,186	1,251	1,659	1,513	1,538	1,933	1,795	1,815	2,285	2,024	1,229
Insured unemployment ⁴ (average weekly volume).....	2,111	1,781	1,722	1,906	2,203	2,511	2,667	2,984	3,302	3,276	3,163	2,877	2,112	1,285
Rate of insured unemployment ⁵	5.1	4.3	4.1	4.5	5.2	6.0	6.3	7.1	7.9	7.9	7.6	6.9	5.1	3.2
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	7,997	5,939	7,157	7,776	8,583	10,277	10,879	12,020	13,055	12,457	10,793	10,780	7,211	3,950
Average weekly benefit amount for total unemployment.....	\$30.41	\$30.46	\$30.45	\$30.66	\$30.50	\$30.62	\$30.80	\$30.80	\$30.88	\$30.53	\$30.48	\$30.09	\$29.75	\$27.43
Total benefits paid.....	\$234,683	\$174,470	\$210,300	\$231,141	\$255,432	\$305,638	\$325,039	\$363,550	\$403,845	\$370,248	\$320,181	\$313,012	\$207,110	\$104,245
Unemployment compensation for veterans:⁶														
Initial claims ³	14	12	13	14	19	30	38	24	27	30	31	37	28	23
Insured unemployment ⁴ (average weekly volume).....	28	26	27	39	53	78	78	74	80	81	72	58	41	35
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	125	102	129	193	248	384	333	334	368	345	279	258	170	145
Total benefits paid ⁷	\$3,311	2,693	\$3,391	\$5,047	\$6,553	\$10,151	\$8,853	\$8,922	\$9,833	\$9,285	\$7,546	\$6,924	\$4,574	\$3,883
Railroad unemployment insurance:														
Applications ⁸	22	20	17	20	21	117	80	17	20	24	27	43	36	17
Insured unemployment (average weekly volume).....	125	121	113	118	119	128	101	128	146	149	140	135	106	59
Number of payments ⁹	287	229	272	260	286	250	252	307	338	319	284	309	227	119
Average amount of benefit payment ¹⁰	\$69.31	\$70.15	\$69.91	\$70.35	\$69.60	\$59.44	\$66.85	\$67.27	\$68.59	\$67.86	\$67.52	\$65.07	\$64.22	\$58.08
Total benefits paid ¹⁰	\$19,755	\$16,030	\$19,076	\$18,144	\$19,861	\$14,735	\$16,651	\$20,574	\$23,153	\$21,626	\$19,093	\$20,127	\$14,498	\$6,868
All programs:¹¹														
Insured unemployment ⁴	2,307	1,957	1,863	2,062	2,374	2,717	2,847	3,186	3,527	3,505	3,375	3,065	2,256	1,379

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. Beginning with November 1958, includes data for ex-servicemen under the program of Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen, effective October 27, 1958.

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

B.—Labor Turnover

TABLE B-1. Labor turnover rates in manufacturing ¹

[Per 100 employees]

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Total accessions													
1949.....	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5
1950.....	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0	4.4
1951.....	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.4	3.9	3.0	4.4
1952.....	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3	4.4
1953.....	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.1	3.9
1954.....	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.0
1955.....	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	2.5	3.7
1956.....	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	4.2	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.2	3.0	2.3	3.4
1957.....	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.2	1.7	2.9
1958.....	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.8	3.3	3.9	4.0	3.4	2.8	² 2.3	3.0
Total separations ²													
1949.....	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2	4.3
1950.....	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.5
1951.....	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5	4.4
1952.....	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.4	4.1
1953.....	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.3
1954.....	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5
1955.....	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.3
1956.....	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.5
1957.....	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.1	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.6
1958.....	5.0	3.9	4.2	4.1	3.6	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.2	2.8	² 2.7	3.6
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	.8	2.7	.9
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	.3	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3
1952.....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.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	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1958.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1	.3	.2	.2	.2	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	1.7	1.6	² 1.7	2.3
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	.4	.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.....	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1954.....	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.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	.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	
	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958
Manufacturing												
All manufacturing.....	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.8	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	1.7	1.6	0.2	0.2
Durable goods.....	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.8	.6	.7	.2	.2	1.9	1.7	.2	.2
Nondurable goods ¹	1.7	2.3	2.5	2.8	.8	.9	.2	.2	1.5	1.5	.1	.1
Durable Goods												
Ordnance and accessories.....	2.8	2.8	1.8	2.2	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.3
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	2.0	2.5	3.9	4.1	.8	1.4	.3	.3	2.7	2.3	.2	.1
Logging camps and contractors.....	3.1	6.0	7.5	6.9	1.2	1.9	.6	.7	5.6	4.3	.1	(3)
Sawmills and planing mills.....	1.8	1.7	3.7	3.8	.7	1.3	.1	.2	2.6	2.2	.2	.1
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.7	.7	1.1	.3	.3	1.0	1.2	.2	.1
Furniture and fixtures.....	2.0	2.6	2.7	3.4	.7	1.0	.2	.3	1.7	2.0	.1	.1
Household furniture.....	2.0	2.5	2.7	3.3	.8	1.1	.2	.3	1.6	1.8	.2	.1
Other furniture and fixtures.....	1.8	3.0	2.9	3.6	.4	.7	.1	.2	2.2	2.6	.1	.1
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.3	.4	.6	.1	.1	2.0	1.4	.2	.2
Glass and glass products.....	2.4	3.0	1.7	1.7	.4	.6	.1	.1	1.1	.8	.1	.2
Cement, hydraulic.....	.6	1.3	4.1	3.0	.3	.4	.1	.1	3.4	2.4	.2	.2
Structural clay products.....	2.2	2.2	4.6	3.9	.5	.9	.2	.2	3.7	2.7	.2	.2
Pottery and related products.....	1.4	2.2	3.7	1.4	.6	.6	.2	.2	2.8	.5	.1	.1
Primary metal industries.....	2.8	2.6	1.6	2.0	.3	.4	.1	.1	.9	1.3	.2	.2
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	2.9	2.2	1.5	2.1	.2	.3	(3)	(3)	1.0	1.5	.3	.2
Iron and steel foundries.....	3.2	2.9	1.6	2.6	.4	.5	.1	.2	.9	1.7	.2	.2
Gray-iron foundries.....	3.0	3.0	1.5	2.6	.4	.6	.1	.2	.8	1.6	.1	.2
Malleable-iron foundries.....	2.0	2.7	1.0	1.8	.4	.7	.1	.2	.4	.6	.1	.2
Steel foundries.....	3.9	2.8	2.1	3.1	.3	.4	.2	.1	1.4	2.3	.2	.2
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	2.5	2.9	1.5	1.6	.7	.5	.4	.3	.2	.6	.3	.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	1.4	2.1	.9	.8	.2	.2	.2	.1	.5	.2	(3)	.2
Nonferrous foundries.....	3.9	4.8	1.9	2.6	.5	.7	.2	.3	1.0	1.4	.2	.2
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings.....	2.5	3.2	2.0	2.0	.2	.4	.1	.1	1.4	1.3	.3	.2
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	2.5	3.1	3.0	3.5	.6	.8	.2	.2	2.0	2.4	.2	.2
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	2.8	2.6	1.8	2.0	.9	.9	.2	.3	.6	.7	.2	.2
Cutlery and edge tools.....	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.3	.7	.7	.4	.2	.3	.3	.2	.1
Handtools.....	2.6	2.6	1.4	1.8	.6	.6	.2	.2	.3	.7	.3	.2
Hardware.....	3.0	2.9	2.1	2.3	1.1	1.1	.1	.4	.8	.7	.1	.1
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.4	.5	.7	.3	.2	1.2	1.3	.1	.2
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	2.3	2.4	1.0	1.9	.4	.5	.2	.2	.3	1.1	.2	.2
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	.5	.8	.4	.3	1.6	1.4	.1	.2
Fabricated structural metal products.....	1.8	1.6	3.4	4.0	.5	.6	.2	.2	2.6	3.0	.2	.1
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	2.6	5.0	3.0	4.1	.5	.7	.1	.2	2.2	2.9	.2	.3
Machinery (except electrical).....	2.5	2.9	1.8	2.0	.5	.5	.1	.1	1.0	1.2	.2	.2
Engines and turbines.....	3.6	3.4	1.6	1.2	.4	.5	.1	.1	.8	.4	.3	.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	3.5	4.8	1.1	2.2	.6	.5	.1	.1	.3	1.4	.2	.2
Construction and mining machinery.....	2.8	2.4	1.6	1.8	.6	.5	.1	.1	.8	1.0	.2	.2
Metalworking machinery.....	2.0	2.3	1.2	1.7	.4	.5	(3)	.1	.6	1.0	.2	.2
Machine tools.....	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.5	.4	.4	(3)	.1	.9	.8	.1	.2
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	1.2	1.6	1.0	2.3	.3	.4	(3)	.1	.5	1.6	.2	.1
Machine-tool accessories.....	3.1	3.7	1.2	1.4	.4	.5	.1	.1	.5	.6	.2	.2
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.8	.4	.6	.1	.1	1.4	2.0	.2	.1
General industrial machinery.....	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.1	.5	.6	.1	.1	.9	1.1	.2	.2
Office and store machines and devices.....	1.3	2.9	.7	1.3	.4	.6	.1	.1	.2	.5	.1	.1
Service-industry and household machines.....	3.0	3.6	3.1	3.2	.5	.7	.1	.1	2.3	2.1	.3	.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	2.8	3.1	2.0	1.7	.5	.4	.2	.1	1.1	1.0	.2	.2
Electrical machinery.....	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.1	.8	.9	.2	.2	1.4	.9	.2	.1
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	2.1	2.6	1.6	1.8	.5	.7	.1	.2	.8	.7	.2	.2
Communication equipment.....	1.9	2.7	2.9	2.1	.9	1.0	.1	.2	1.7	.7	.1	.1
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	2.4	3.5	4.3	2.6	1.2	1.3	.2	.2	2.8	1.0	.1	.1
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment.....	(4)	.9	(4)	.9	(4)	.4	(4)	.1	(4)	.2	(4)	.3
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	3.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	.9	1.1	.4	.3	1.9	1.3	.3	.2
Transportation equipment.....	3.6	4.3	3.1	3.1	.7	.7	.1	.2	2.1	1.9	.2	.3
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	3.9	5.4	2.6	2.3	.6	.5	.2	.2	1.4	1.1	.3	.4
Aircraft and parts.....	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.9	.6	.7	.1	.1	1.1	.9	.1	.1
Aircraft.....	1.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	.6	.7	.1	.1	1.1	.9	.1	.1
Aircraft engines and parts.....	3.0	1.7	1.5	2.1	.4	.7	.1	.1	.8	1.2	.2	.2
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	(4)	.6	(4)	1.8	(4)	.6	(4)	.1	(4)	1.1	(4)	.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.2	.9	.8	.2	.3	1.5	.9	(3)	.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			
	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958
Manufacturing—Continued												
<i>Durable Goods—Continued</i>												
Transportation equipment—Continued:												
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	(4)	8.6	(4)	10.4	(4)	1.4	(4)	0.4	(4)	8.3	(4)	0.2
Railroad equipment.....	(4)	13.7	(4)	9.0	(4)	.2	(4)	.1	(4)	8.3	(4)	.4
Locomotives and parts.....	(4)	.8	(4)	9.2	(4)	.3	(4)	(3)	(4)	8.3	(4)	.5
Railroad and street cars.....	13.2	21.9	6.7	9.0	0.2	.2	(3)	.1	5.9	8.4	0.5	.2
Other transportation equipment.....	2.1	.8	6.7	7.8	.6	1.0	0.4	.4	5.6	6.3	.1	.2
Instruments and related products.....												
Photographic apparatus.....	(4)	1.7	(4)	1.6	.6	.7	.1	.2	.7	.6	.2	.2
Watches and clocks.....	(4)	.7	(4)	1.2	.4	.4	(4)	.1	(4)	.6	(4)	.1
Professional and scientific instruments.....	1.5	3.0	1.9	2.6	.4	.5	.1	.1	1.2	1.6	.2	.3
	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.4	.7	.7	.2	.1	.8	.5	.2	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....												
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	2.6	2.9	8.4	5.3	1.0	1.3	.2	.3	7.0	3.6	.2	.1
	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.3	.8	.7	.2	.1	.9	.4	.1	.1
<i>Nondurable Goods</i>												
Food and kindred products.....												
Meat products.....	1.9	3.0	3.1	4.2	.5	.9	.2	.2	2.3	2.9	.1	.2
Grain-mill products.....	1.3	2.9	2.5	3.7	.3	.4	.2	.2	1.9	2.8	.1	.3
Bakery products.....	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.8	.3	.5	.1	.1	2.2	2.1	.1	.1
Beverages:	1.8	2.1	2.3	3.1	.9	1.4	.3	.3	1.1	1.2	.1	.2
Malt liquors.....	(4)	3.5	(4)	4.6	(4)	.3	(4)	.1	(4)	3.8	(4)	.4
Tobacco manufactures.....												
Cigarettes.....	.5	1.4	2.1	1.4	.7	.7	.2	.1	1.1	.4	.1	.1
Cigars.....	.4	1.3	.9	.9	.4	.5	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1	.1
Tobacco and snuff.....	.7	1.7	4.0	2.0	1.2	1.2	.3	.2	2.5	.6	.1	(3)
	(4)	.4	(4)	1.7	(4)	.3	(4)	.1	(4)	1.0	(4)	.4
Textile-mill products.....												
Yarn and thread mills.....	1.9	2.6	2.8	2.8	.9	1.2	.2	.2	1.6	1.3	.1	.1
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	1.9	2.8	2.2	2.4	.9	1.3	.2	.3	.9	.6	.1	.1
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	2.1	2.8	2.1	2.9	.9	1.3	.2	.3	.9	1.2	.1	.1
Woolen and worsted.....	1.8	2.7	1.9	2.4	.9	1.3	.2	.3	.6	.7	.1	.1
Knitting mills.....	4.4	3.3	4.2	6.9	.8	1.0	.3	.3	3.0	5.5	.1	.2
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	1.9	2.5	5.5	3.6	1.2	1.4	.1	.1	4.1	2.0	.1	.1
Seamless hosiery.....	2.6	2.1	9.9	2.4	1.1	1.5	.1	.2	8.6	.7	.1	(3)
Knit underwear.....	1.5	2.8	3.7	3.2	1.3	1.5	.2	.2	2.2	1.5	.1	(3)
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	.9	1.6	2.8	1.8	.9	1.0	.1	.1	1.6	.6	.2	.1
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.9	.4	.6	.1	.2	.4	1.0	.1	.2
	(4)	2.7	(4)	2.0	(4)	.6	(4)	.1	(4)	1.1	(4)	.1
Apparel and other finished textile products.....												
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	2.1	2.9	3.8	3.5	1.4	1.5	.3	.2	2.0	1.7	.1	.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	2.8	3.0	3.0	6.0	1.0	1.3	.1	.1	1.8	4.5	.1	.1
	2.0	2.7	4.4	2.9	1.6	1.6	.4	.2	2.4	1.1	.1	.1
Paper and allied products.....												
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	1.2	1.7	1.8	2.1	.5	.6	.1	.2	1.0	1.2	.2	.1
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	.8	1.2	1.2	1.5	.4	.4	.1	.1	.6	.8	.2	.2
	1.0	2.3	2.4	2.5	.7	.9	.3	.3	1.1	1.2	.2	.1
Chemicals and allied products.....												
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.8	.4	.4	.1	.1	1.1	1.1	.1	.2
Industrial organic chemicals.....	.9	.8	.7	2.2	.3	.4	(3)	.1	.2	1.6	.2	.2
Synthetic fibers.....	.8	.8	1.0	1.1	.2	.3	(3)	(3)	.7	.7	.1	.2
Drugs and medicines.....	.4	.9	1.0	1.7	.2	.2	(3)	(3)	.7	1.2	.1	.2
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	.6	.6	(3)	.1	.4	.3	.1	.1
	.9	.7	1.2	1.0	.4	.4	(3)	.1	.6	.5	.2	.1
Products of petroleum and coal.....												
Petroleum refining.....	.5	.4	1.0	1.3	.2	.2	(3)	(3)	.6	.8	.2	.2
	.2	.2	.7	.9	.2	.2	(3)	(3)	.3	.4	.2	.2
Rubber products.....												
Tires and inner tubes.....	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.5	.4	.5	.1	.1	.7	.7	.2	.2
Rubber footwear.....	1.6	1.4	.8	.8	.2	.2	(3)	.1	.5	.4	.1	.2
Other rubber products.....	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.3	.9	1.2	.3	.2	.6	.8	.3	.2
	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9	.6	.6	.2	.2	1.0	1.0	.2	.2
Leather and leather products.....												
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	3.0	3.8	2.4	2.7	1.3	1.5	.3	.2	.8	1.0	.1	.1
Footwear (except rubber).....	2.1	2.2	1.5	2.2	.6	.6	.1	.1	.6	1.4	.2	.1
	3.1	4.1	2.6	2.8	1.4	1.6	.3	.2	.8	.9	.1	.1
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining.....												
Iron mining.....	2.6	3.6	1.8	2.3	.6	.8	.2	.1	.7	1.0	.3	.4
Copper mining.....	2.7	1.2	2.0	3.3	.1	.2	(3)	(3)	1.4	2.6	.5	.5
Lead and zinc mining.....	(4)	6.6	(4)	1.7	(4)	1.1	(4)	(3)	(4)	.1	(4)	.3
	(4)	3.8	(4)	1.5	(4)	.8	(4)	(3)	(4)	.4	(4)	.2
Anthracite mining.....	1.8	1.5	.8	1.4	.3	.2	(3)	(3)	.5	1.2	.1	.1
Bituminous-coal mining.....	1.1	1.8	.8	.9	.2	.2	(3)	(3)	.4	.5	.2	.2
Communication:												
Telephone.....	(4)	.7	(4)	1.2	(4)	.8	(4)	(3)	(4)	.2	(4)	.1
Telegraph.....	(4)	.8	(4)	1.4	(4)	.5	(4)	(3)	(4)	.6	(4)	.3

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table B-1. Data for the current month are preliminary.

² Excludes the printing, publishing, and allied industries group, and the following industries: canning and preserving; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizer.

³ Less than 0.05.

⁴ Not available.

⁵ Data relate to domestic employees except messengers.

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

C.—Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
Mining																					
Total: Mining			Metal										Coal								
			Total: Metal					Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc		Anthracite¹					
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			
December.....	102.03	39.7	2.57	97.27	39.7	2.45	97.46	36.5	2.67	98.66	40.6	2.43	91.52	41.6	2.20	70.76	26.6	2.66			
1958: January.....	99.72	38.8	2.57	97.27	39.7	2.45	98.19	36.5	2.69	98.25	40.6	2.42	86.24	40.3	2.14	81.74	30.5	2.68			
February.....	98.81	38.3	2.58	96.78	39.5	2.45	99.63	36.9	2.70	95.52	39.8	2.40	84.50	39.3	2.15	73.70	27.5	2.65			
March.....	97.02	37.9	2.56	95.40	39.1	2.44	96.93	35.9	2.70	94.96	39.9	2.38	85.10	39.4	2.16	66.25	25.0	2.68			
April.....	94.62	37.4	2.53	92.93	38.4	2.42	93.96	34.8	2.70	93.30	39.2	2.38	84.74	39.6	2.14	58.65	22.3	2.63			
May.....	96.01	38.1	2.52	91.10	37.8	2.41	94.23	34.9	2.70	88.22	37.7	2.34	83.89	39.2	2.14	67.60	25.8	2.62			
June.....	101.89	39.8	2.56	92.34	38.0	2.43	98.28	36.4	2.70	85.56	36.1	2.37	86.03	40.2	2.14	80.96	30.9	2.62			
July.....	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			
August.....	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			
September.....	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			
October.....	102.40	40.0	2.56	98.30	38.7	2.54	101.03	35.7	2.83	99.79	40.4	2.47	87.42	40.1	2.18	77.52	29.7	2.61			
November.....	103.60	40.0	2.59	100.84	39.7	2.54	102.60	36.0	2.85	105.75	42.3	2.50	89.02	40.1	2.22	78.04	29.9	2.61			
December.....	105.30	40.5	2.60	100.44	39.7	2.53	101.03	35.7	2.83	102.51	41.5	2.47	92.74	41.4	2.24	92.93	35.2	2.64			
Mining—Continued																					
Coal—Continued			Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)						Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Nonbuilding construction						
Bituminous															Total: Nonbuilding construction				Highway and street construction		
1956: Average.....	\$106.22	37.8	\$2.81	\$101.68	41.0	\$2.48	\$85.63	44.6	\$1.92	\$101.83	37.3	\$2.73	\$101.59	40.8	\$2.49	\$97.63	41.9	\$2.33			
1957: Average.....	110.53	36.6	3.02	106.75	40.9	2.61	87.80	43.9	2.00	106.64	36.9	2.89	105.07	39.8	2.64	98.66	40.6	2.43			
December.....	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	2.45			
1958: January.....	103.36	34.0	3.04	110.56	41.1	2.69	84.25	41.5	2.03	107.10	35.7	3.00	103.79	38.3	2.71	92.96	38.1	2.44			
February.....	100.62	33.1	3.04	110.83	41.2	2.69	81.00	39.9	2.03	100.53	33.4	3.01	96.21	35.5	2.71	85.26	34.8	2.45			
March.....	96.37	31.7	3.04	110.97	41.1	2.70	83.22	41.2	2.02	106.44	35.6	2.99	101.90	37.6	2.71	88.21	36.6	2.41			
April.....	90.60	30.0	3.02	108.81	40.6	2.68	85.45	42.3	2.02	107.88	36.2	2.98	103.45	38.6	2.68	94.57	38.6	2.45			
May.....	93.30	31.1	3.00	107.06	40.4	2.65	89.59	43.7	2.05	111.08	37.4	2.97	110.56	41.1	2.69	105.84	42.0	2.52			
June.....	106.30	35.2	3.02	110.57	40.8	2.71	91.49	44.2	2.07	110.11	37.2	2.96	108.67	40.7	2.67	103.25	41.3	2.50			
July.....	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			
August.....	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	40.2	2.73	112.31	43.7	2.57			
September.....	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			
October.....	107.76	35.8	3.01	107.60	40.3	2.67	95.37	45.2	2.11	115.82	38.1	3.04	118.71	42.7	2.78	117.04	44.5	2.63			
November.....	107.31	35.3	3.04	112.06	41.2	2.72	92.84	44.0	2.11	110.66	36.4	3.04	108.11	39.6	2.73	102.62	40.4	2.54			
December.....	115.90	38.0	3.05	108.27	40.4	2.68	88.19	41.6	2.12	108.77	35.2	3.09	103.88	37.5	2.77	93.36	36.9	2.53			
Nonbuilding construction—Con.																					
Other nonbuilding construction			Total: Building construction						General contractors			Special-trade contractors									
												Total: Special-trade contractors		Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating				
1956: Average.....	\$104.94	39.9	\$2.63	\$101.92	36.4	\$2.80	\$95.04	36.0	\$2.64	\$107.16	36.7	\$2.92	\$112.31	38.2	\$2.94	\$99.81	34.9	\$2.86			
1957: Average.....	110.15	39.2	2.81	106.86	36.1	2.96	98.89	35.7	2.77	112.17	36.3	3.06	118.87	38.1	3.12	103.75	34.7	2.99			
December.....	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: January.....	110.59	38.4	2.88	108.06	35.2	3.07	100.39	35.1	2.86	112.29	35.2	3.19	122.36	38.0	3.22	102.94	33.1	3.11			
February.....	102.96	36.0	2.86	101.64	33.0	3.08	91.58	31.8	2.88	107.18	33.6	3.19	117.85	36.6	3.22	100.78	32.3	3.12			
March.....	110.30	38.3	2.88	107.71	35.2	3.06	100.04	35.1	2.85	112.29	35.2	3.19	120.80	37.4	3.23	103.80	33.7	3.08			
April.....	110.01	38.6	2.85	108.63	35.5	3.06	101.60	35.4	2.87	113.21	35.6	3.18	121.77	37.7	3.23	106.91	34.6	3.09			
May.....	115.26	40.3	2.86	111.08	36.3	3.06	105.12	36.5	2.88	115.12	36.2	3.18	121.66	37.9	3.21	106.79	34.9	3.06			
June.....	114.57	40.2	2.85	110.77	36.2	3.06	103.46	36.3	2.85	115.16	36.1	3.19	122.47	37.8	3.24	107.71	35.2	3.06			
July.....	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			
August.....	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			
September.....	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			
October.....	120.66	40.9	2.95	115.18	36.8	3.13	107.01	36.9	2.90	119.64	36.7	3.26	126.39	38.3	3.30	110.92	35.1	3.16			
November.....	113.59	38.9	2.92	111.16	35.4	3.14	103.37	35.4	2.92	115.73	35.5	3.26	121.77	36.9	3.30	108.73	34.3	3.17			
December.....	112.78	38.1	2.96	109.71	34.5	3.18	99.12	33.6	2.95	115.83	35.1	3.30	127.21	38.2	3.33	108.14	33.9	3.19			
Contract construction—Continued																					
Special-trade contractors—Continued			Total: Manufacturing						Durable goods			Non-durable goods			Durable goods						
															Total: Ordnance and accessories						
Electrical work			Other special-trade contractors																		
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			
December.....	134.75	39.4	3.42	102.92	33.2	3.10	82.74	39.4	2.10	88.93	39.7	2.24	74.88	39.0	1.92	98.74	40.8	2.42			
1958: January.....	132.85	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			
February.....	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			
March.....	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			
April.....	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	40.7	2.46			
May.....	135.52	38.5	3.52	110.09	35.4	3.11	82.04	38.7	2.12	88											

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry ¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
Durable goods—Continued																		
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	75.00	40.0	1.89
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	2.53	76.42	39.8	1.92
1958: January	69.69	38.5	1.82	67.82	37.9	1.77	67.66	37.8	1.79	48.46	39.4	1.23	82.57	35.9	2.30	74.88	39.0	1.92
February	70.43	38.7	1.82	67.82	38.1	1.78	68.58	38.1	1.80	48.09	39.1	1.23	86.10	37.6	2.29	75.46	39.3	1.92
March	70.80	38.9	1.82	68.92	38.5	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	69.87	38.5	1.81	48.53	39.7	1.23	86.02	37.4	2.30	76.04	39.4	1.93
May	74.45	39.6	1.88	73.05	39.7	1.84	74.03	39.8	1.86	49.94	40.6	1.23	91.26	39.0	2.34	78.20	40.1	1.95
June	76.14	40.5	1.88	74.52	40.5	1.84	75.52	40.6	1.86	51.00	41.8	1.22	91.96	39.3	2.34	79.58	40.6	1.96
July	74.25	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	2.35	79.18	40.4	1.96
August	77.74	40.7	1.91	76.70	40.8	1.88	77.52	40.8	1.90	52.33	42.2	1.24	94.33	39.8	2.37	82.57	41.7	1.98
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	80.15	41.1	1.95	77.30	40.9	1.89	78.12	40.9	1.91	52.58	42.4	1.24	96.16	39.9	2.41	83.42	41.5	2.01
November	77.59	40.2	1.93	75.39	40.1	1.88	76.19	40.1	1.90	52.20	42.1	1.24	93.12	38.8	2.40	83.21	41.4	2.01
December	77.36	40.5	1.91	74.37	40.2	1.85	74.99	40.1	1.87	50.96	41.1	1.24	93.62	39.5	2.37	82.40	41.2	2.00
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
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	39.9	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	2.03	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	82.54	41.9	1.97	85.49	41.7	2.05	59.09	40.2	1.47	57.60	40.0	1.44	66.08	41.3	1.60	73.39	41.0	1.79
November	80.95	41.3	1.96	85.90	41.9	2.05	57.31	39.8	1.44	55.44	39.6	1.40	65.28	40.8	1.60	73.03	40.8	1.79
December	80.54	41.3	1.95	83.43	41.1	2.03	57.52	39.4	1.46	56.49	39.5	1.43	65.44	40.9	1.60	74.34	41.3	1.80
Furniture and fixtures—Continued																		
Household furniture ²			Wood household furniture (except upholstered)			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bedsprings			Office, public-building, and professional furniture ²			Wood office furniture			
1956: Average	\$65.77	40.6	\$1.62	\$59.20	41.4	\$1.43	\$71.82	39.9	\$1.80	\$71.71	39.4	\$1.82	\$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	79.99	40.3	1.96	64.71	40.7	1.59
December	67.83	39.9	1.70	60.45	40.3	1.50	76.95	40.5	1.90	74.30	38.3	1.94	79.40	39.9	1.99	66.01	41.0	1.61
1958: January	63.96	38.3	1.67	57.87	39.1	1.48	67.71	36.6	1.85	72.75	37.5	1.94	78.61	39.5	1.99	63.76	39.6	1.61
February	64.34	38.3	1.68	56.68	38.3	1.48	70.30	38.0	1.85	72.75	37.5	1.94	77.40	38.7	2.00	61.82	38.4	1.61
March	64.68	38.5	1.68	57.96	38.9	1.49	70.12	37.9	1.85	69.89	36.4	1.92	78.38	38.8	2.02	60.10	37.1	1.62
April	63.34	37.7	1.68	56.77	38.1	1.49	67.90	36.7	1.85	70.83	36.7	1.93	77.99	38.8	2.01	60.38	37.5	1.61
May	63.00	37.5	1.68	56.77	38.1	1.49	65.68	35.5	1.85	74.69	38.5	1.94	76.42	38.4	1.99	60.64	37.9	1.60
June	65.23	38.6	1.69	58.05	38.7	1.50	68.63	36.9	1.86	79.98	40.6	1.97	78.59	39.1	2.01	63.92	39.7	1.61
July	65.57	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	70.79	41.4	1.71	63.69	41.9	1.52	78.06	41.3	1.89	80.18	40.7	1.97	81.80	40.1	2.04	65.31	41.6	1.57
November	70.28	41.1	1.71	63.38	41.7	1.52	77.68	41.1	1.89	75.85	39.1	1.94	81.00	39.9	2.03	63.49	40.7	1.56
December	71.55	41.6	1.72	64.11	41.9	1.53	79.65	41.7	1.91	76.80	40.0	1.92	82.62	40.3	2.05	67.89	42.7	1.59
Furniture and fixtures—Continued																		
Metal office furniture			Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures			Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Flat glass			Glass and glassware, pressed or blown ²			
1956: Average	\$87.15	41.7	\$2.09	\$84.05	41.0	\$2.05	\$66.09	40.3	\$1.64	\$80.56	41.1	\$1.96	\$113.30	41.2	\$2.75	\$79.40	39.7	\$2.00
1957: Average	85.28	39.3	2.17	85.22	40.2	2.12	68.40	40.0	1.71	83.03	40.5	2.05	114.62	40.5	2.83	83.58	39.8	2.10
December	83.88	38.3	2.19	83.64	38.9	2.15	71.63	40.7	1.76	83.58	39.8	2.10	118.99	40.2	2.96	84.56	39.7	2.13
1958: January	83.44	38.1	2.19	83.38	38.6	2.16	70.27	39.7	1.77	82.32	39.2	2.10	117.09	40.1	2.92	84.77	39.8	2.13
February	82.28	37.4	2.20	83.44	38.1	2.19	69.17	39.3	1.76	80.67	38.6	2.09	109.63	38.2	2.87	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	39.4	2.15
June	82.51	37.0	2.23	86.85	39.3	2.21	71.15	40.2	1.77	84.63	40.3	2.10	103.32	36.9	2.80	86.40	40.0	2.16
July	82.06	36.8	2.23	86.14	38.8	2.22	70.45	39.8	1.77	84.40	40.0	2.11	108.29	37.6	2.88	84.28	39.2	2.15
August	85.50	38.0	2.25	89.48	39.5	2.24	72.22	40.8	1.77	86.90	40.8	2.13	122.18	41.0	2.98			

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
1958: January	85.86	40.5	2.12	83.42	38.8	2.15	68.92	38.5	1.79	89.60	40.4	2.24	71.06	37.6	1.89	66.35	38.8	1.71
February	86.69	40.7	2.13	81.58	38.3	2.13	67.30	37.6	1.79	87.47	39.4	2.22	69.93	37.0	1.89	64.81	37.9	1.71
March	87.29	40.6	2.15	83.67	39.1	2.14	68.20	38.1	1.79	87.19	39.1	2.23	71.25	37.9	1.88	67.37	39.4	1.71
April	86.58	39.9	2.17	79.92	37.7	2.12	67.88	37.5	1.81	89.82	40.1	2.24	72.38	38.5	1.88	69.95	40.2	1.74
May	87.67	40.4	2.17	80.14	37.8	2.12	68.99	37.7	1.83	90.94	40.6	2.24	74.28	39.3	1.89	70.82	40.7	1.74
June	88.75	40.9	2.17	81.79	38.4	2.13	69.72	38.1	1.83	92.11	40.4	2.28	76.17	40.3	1.89	72.80	41.6	1.75
July	86.37	39.8	2.17	80.77	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	75.07	40.8	1.84	96.70	40.8	2.37	79.15	40.8	1.94	74.03	42.3	1.75
November	87.23	40.2	2.17	87.25	39.3	2.22	76.45	41.1	1.86	97.41	41.1	2.37	78.18	39.3	1.94	73.39	41.7	1.76
December	86.76	39.8	2.18	87.56	39.8	2.20	77.04	41.2	1.87	94.54	40.4	2.34	75.46	39.1	1.93	68.34	39.5	1.73
	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
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	73.64	38.5	1.91	65.45	35.0	1.87	78.08	34.7	2.25	73.08	36.0	2.03	78.80	39.8	1.98	74.49	39.0	1.91
March	74.30	38.9	1.91	65.66	35.3	1.86	77.95	34.8	2.24	73.24	35.9	2.04	80.16	40.9	1.96	78.69	41.2	1.91
April	74.11	38.6	1.92	67.69	36.2	1.87	78.40	35.0	2.24	71.60	35.1	2.04	81.76	41.5	1.97	80.64	42.0	1.92
May	76.44	39.4	1.94	73.34	38.0	1.93	80.19	35.8	2.24	70.85	34.9	2.03	85.77	43.1	1.99	84.58	43.6	1.94
June	77.39	40.1	1.93	76.82	39.6	1.94	83.25	37.0	2.25	71.40	35.0	2.04	88.20	44.1	2.00	85.94	44.3	1.94
July	77.18	40.2	1.92	76.63	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	78.99	40.3	1.96	79.60	40.2	1.98	91.10	38.6	2.36	75.52	37.2	2.03	91.80	45.0	2.04	88.40	45.1	1.96
November	78.00	40.0	1.95	76.44	39.0	1.96	91.15	38.3	2.38	77.29	37.7	2.05	88.91	43.8	2.03	84.39	43.5	1.94
December	78.60	40.1	1.96	73.30	37.4	1.96	88.50	37.5	2.36	76.63	37.2	2.06	86.51	42.2	2.05	80.34	41.2	1.95
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
	Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products ²			Abrasive products			Asbestos products			Nonclay refractories			Total: Primary metal industries		
1956: Average	\$69.87	41.1	\$1.70	\$83.23	40.8	\$2.04	\$88.62	40.1	\$2.21	\$84.65	41.7	\$2.03	\$89.38	39.2	\$2.28	\$96.52	40.9	\$2.36
1957: Average	70.98	40.1	1.77	86.67	40.5	2.14	90.74	39.8	2.28	89.87	41.8	2.15	90.20	37.9	2.38	98.75	39.5	2.50
1958: January	69.74	39.4	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
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	2.67
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	89.97	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	75.26	40.9	1.84	91.62	40.9	2.24	95.18	40.5	2.35	94.21	41.5	2.27	95.63	38.1	2.51	106.59	38.9	2.74
November	72.58	40.1	1.81	91.80	40.8	2.25	95.58	40.5	2.36	92.21	40.8	2.26	97.64	38.9	2.51	108.08	39.3	2.75
December	72.94	40.3	1.81	93.94	41.2	2.28	98.64	41.1	2.40	94.47	41.8	2.26	108.47	41.4	2.62	109.45	39.8	2.75
	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills ²			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, except electrometallurgical products			Electrometallurgical products			Iron and steel foundries ²			Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries		
1956: Average	\$102.06	40.5	\$2.52	\$102.47	40.5	\$2.53	\$88.22	40.1	\$2.20	\$87.34	41.2	\$2.12	\$83.84	40.7	\$2.06	\$83.84	40.5	\$2.07
1957: Average	104.79	39.1	2.68	105.18	39.1	2.69	93.26	40.2	2.32	87.64	39.3	2.23	84.15	38.6	2.18	84.63	39.0	2.17
1958: January	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
February	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
March	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
April	100.46	36.4	2.76	100.55	36.3	2.77	96.00	40.0	2.40	82.64	36.2	2.28	79.39	35.6	2.23	83.17	36.8	2.26
May	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
June	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
July	106.60	37.8	2.82	106.97	37.8	2.83	98.80	39.6	2.49	85.10	37.0	2.30	83.03	36.9	2.25	86.41	37.9	2.28
August	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	84.83	37.7	2.25
September	112.18	37.9	2.96	112.56	37.9	2.97	99.65	39.7	2.51	86.25	37.5	2.30	84.15	37.4	2.25	86.03	37.9	2.27
October	115.71	38.7	2.99	116.10	38.7	3.00	101.45	40.1	2.53	88.77	38.1	2.33	87.25	38.1	2.29	88.94	38.5	2.31
November	114.52	38.3	2.99	114.90	38.3	3.00	100.75	40.3	2.50	87.93	37.9	2.32	85.88	38.0	2.26	85.33	37.1	2.30
December	115.50	38.5	3.00	115.89	38.5	3.01	103.12	40.6	2.54	91.87	38.6	2.38	90.48	38.5	2.35	91.03	38.9	2.34
December	116.40	38.8	3.00	116.79	38.8	3.01	103.53	40.6	2.55	94.56								

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	\$05.63	42.5	\$2.25	\$01.46	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
1957: 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	98.55	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	102.36	40.3	2.54	91.54	39.8	2.30	118.90	41.0	2.90	93.15	41.4	2.25	106.30	41.2	2.58
November	95.73	38.6	2.48	104.04	40.8	2.55	94.89	40.9	2.32	117.74	40.6	2.90	93.34	41.3	2.26	108.52	41.9	2.59
December	98.50	39.4	2.50	105.16	41.4	2.54	96.05	41.4	2.32	119.19	41.1	2.90	94.66	41.7	2.27	108.94	41.9	2.60
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
1957: 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	2.68	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	110.97	41.1	2.70	94.87	40.2	2.36	106.93	39.9	2.68	104.83	38.4	2.73	105.52	40.9	2.58
November	107.95	42.5	2.54	112.19	41.4	2.71	96.63	40.6	2.38	109.48	40.4	2.71	108.42	39.0	2.78	107.90	41.5	2.60
December	108.89	42.7	2.55	110.84	40.9	2.71	98.71	41.3	2.39	111.38	41.1	2.71	112.44	40.3	2.79	110.66	42.4	2.61
Primary metal industries—Continued			Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)															
Welded and heavy-ripped 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	40.4	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
1957: 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	110.00	40.0	2.75	93.02	40.8	2.28	106.55	41.3	2.58	87.99	41.7	2.11	78.78	40.4	1.95	88.31	39.6	2.23
November	108.78	39.7	2.74	94.66	40.8	2.32	108.52	41.9	2.59	92.77	41.6	2.23	79.77	40.7	1.96	89.38	39.9	2.24
December	107.29	39.3	2.73	95.76	41.1	2.33	107.49	41.5	2.59	96.48	42.5	2.27	79.58	40.6	1.96	89.65	40.2	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
1957: 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	90.93	43.3	2.10	92.70	41.2	2.25	92.97	39.9	2.33	92.80	41.8	2.22	95.11	40.3	2.36	94.56	39.9	2.37
November	97.98	42.6	2.30	90.50	40.4	2.24	94.30	40.3	2.34	88.88	40.4	2.20	94.80	40.0	2.37	93.46	39.6	2.36
December	104.04	43.9	2.37	90.50	40.4	2.24	96.17	41.1	2.34	88.22	40.1	2.20	95.20	40.0	2.38	92.75	39.3	2.36

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
Durable goods—Continued																		
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
December	91.02	41.0	2.22	93.25	40.9	2.28	95.76	41.1	2.33	89.33	39.7	2.25	70.07	38.5	1.82	93.13	39.8	2.34
1958: January	87.38	39.9	2.19	93.43	40.8	2.29	93.96	40.5	2.32	87.08	38.7	2.25	66.60	36.0	1.85	89.71	38.5	2.33
February	86.58	39.0	2.22	91.94	39.8	2.31	92.80	40.0	2.32	87.46	38.7	2.26	68.26	37.1	1.84	90.71	38.6	2.35
March	86.36	38.9	2.22	92.97	39.9	2.33	91.64	39.5	2.32	89.89	39.6	2.27	74.34	40.4	1.84	93.85	39.6	2.37
April	84.86	38.4	2.21	92.73	39.8	2.33	92.43	39.5	2.34	90.68	39.6	2.29	66.60	36.0	1.85	96.00	40.0	2.40
May	87.52	39.6	2.21	90.17	38.7	2.33	95.24	40.7	2.34	92.40	40.0	2.31	72.00	38.5	1.87	97.69	40.2	2.43
June	88.75	39.8	2.23	94.71	40.3	2.35	97.47	41.3	2.36	93.03	40.1	2.32	74.66	39.5	1.89	97.93	40.3	2.43
July	90.68	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	91.25	40.2	2.27	82.03	42.5	1.93	94.09	39.7	2.37
November	92.11	40.4	2.28	97.44	40.1	2.43	96.48	40.2	2.40	96.70	40.8	2.37	82.75	43.1	1.92	101.09	40.6	2.49
December	92.06	40.2	2.29	98.33	40.3	2.44	100.60	41.4	2.43	98.71	41.3	2.39	80.03	41.9	1.91	104.33	41.4	2.52
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
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	91.64	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	81.40	40.7	2.00	86.48	40.6	2.13	93.71	41.1	2.28	99.84	39.0	2.56	96.47	39.7	2.43	97.94	41.5	2.36
November	85.48	40.9	2.09	86.58	39.9	2.17	94.62	41.5	2.28	103.17	40.3	2.56	97.04	40.1	2.42	99.30	41.9	2.37
December	85.70	41.2	2.08	90.47	41.5	2.18	95.53	41.9	2.28	100.73	39.5	2.55	101.18	40.8	2.48	100.25	42.3	2.37
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	40.8	2.37	91.31	39.7	2.30
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	98.52	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	40.4	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	108.27	39.8	2.67	98.00	40.0	2.49	95.78	39.9	2.40
May	79.76	37.8	2.11	93.88	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	2.16	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
September	88.34	40.9	2.15	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	80.82	41.2	2.18	94.41	39.5	2.39	105.82	40.7	2.60	116.31	41.1	2.83	102.31	40.6	2.52	96.47	39.7	2.43
November	90.03	41.3	2.18	96.96	39.9	2.43	103.36	39.6	2.61	113.24	40.3	2.81	100.47	39.4	2.55	88.69	36.2	2.45
December	91.78	42.1	2.18	99.06	40.6	2.44	105.99	40.3	2.63	114.21	40.5	2.82	103.57	40.3	2.57	93.97	38.2	2.46
Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			Construction and mining machinery ²			Construction and mining machinery, except oilfield machinery			Oilfield machinery and tools			Metalworking machinery ²			
1956: Average	\$90.27	40.3	\$2.24	\$82.37	39.6	\$2.08	\$92.23	42.5	\$2.17	\$92.01	42.4	\$2.17	\$92.45	42.8	\$2.16	\$108.69	45.1	\$2.41
1957: Average	93.22	39.5	2.36	89.20	40.0	2.23	92.84	40.9	2.27	92.39	40.7	2.27	93.75	41.3	2.27	106.57	42.8	2.49
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	2.68
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	2.69
July	103.53	40.6	2.55	92.27	39.6	2.33	91.80	38.9	2.36	93.14	39.3	2.37	89.30	38.0	2.35	99.58	38.9	2.66
August	98.36	39.5	2.49	91.87	39.6	2.32	93.22	39.5	2.36	92.98	39.4	2.36	93.06	39.6	2.35	97.41	38.5	2.53
September	96.75	38.7	2.50	94.24	40.1	2.35	94.25	39.6	2.38	94.41	39.5	2.39	94.40	40.0	2.36	99.31	39.1	2.54
October	98.89	39.4	2.51	93.83	40.1	2.34	94.09	39.7	2.37	92.90	39.2	2.37	96.70	40.8	2.37	99.31	39.1	2.54
November	90.21	35.1	2.57	87.79	37.2	2.36	96.00	40.0	2.40	94.88	39.7	2.39	98.33	40.8	2.41	102.17	39.6	2.58
December	98.30	38.4	2.56	89.44	37.9	2.36	97.85	40.6	2.41	95.92	39.8	2.41	102.37	42.3	2.42	105.41	40.7	2.59

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																		
Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																		
	Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery) ²			Food-products machinery			Textile machinery		
1956: Average	\$106.02	45.7	\$2.32	\$97.41	43.1	\$2.26	\$115.12	45.5	\$2.53	\$89.88	42.8	\$2.10	\$89.67	41.9	\$2.14	\$76.59	41.4	\$1.85
1957: Average	100.86	42.2	2.39	99.42	41.6	2.39	112.67	43.5	2.59	90.06	41.5	2.17	91.02	41.0	2.22	77.55	40.6	1.91
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	105.66	40.6	2.60	88.62	40.1	2.21	91.03	40.1	2.27	76.61	39.9	1.92
February	89.77	38.2	2.35	95.20	38.7	2.46	109.06	41.0	2.66	87.52	39.6	2.21	91.03	40.1	2.27	75.26	39.2	1.92
March	90.92	38.2	2.38	95.84	38.8	2.47	112.74	41.6	2.71	87.69	39.5	2.22	91.88	40.3	2.28	73.92	38.5	1.92
April	89.49	37.6	2.38	96.61	38.8	2.49	113.30	41.5	2.73	87.25	39.3	2.23	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	99.58	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	103.22	39.7	2.60	91.25	40.2	2.27	95.06	40.8	2.33	79.00	40.1	1.97
November	93.27	38.7	2.41	101.12	39.5	2.56	106.67	40.1	2.66	92.75	40.5	2.29	94.13	40.4	2.33	79.79	40.3	1.98
December	96.96	39.9	2.43	103.42	40.4	2.56	110.42	41.2	2.68	94.53	41.1	2.30	95.47	40.8	2.34	82.61	41.1	2.01
	Paper-industries machinery			Printing-trades machinery and equipment			General industrial machinery ²			Pumps, air and gas compressors			Conveyors and conveyer 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
December	96.14	43.5	2.21	98.57	40.9	2.41	94.19	40.6	2.32	89.82	40.1	2.24	100.12	41.2	2.43	89.79	41.0	2.19
1958: January	90.03	41.3	2.18	98.90	40.7	2.43	91.48	39.6	2.31	87.58	39.1	2.24	95.04	39.6	2.40	86.85	39.3	2.21
February	87.20	40.0	2.18	97.28	40.2	2.42	89.86	38.9	2.31	86.91	38.8	2.24	93.21	39.0	2.39	85.75	38.8	2.21
March	87.16	39.8	2.19	99.95	41.3	2.42	90.32	39.1	2.31	87.36	39.0	2.24	92.49	38.7	2.39	86.24	39.2	2.20
April	86.24	39.2	2.20	98.49	40.7	2.42	90.32	39.1	2.31	88.59	39.2	2.26	92.49	38.7	2.39	86.07	39.3	2.19
May	89.20	40.0	2.23	97.69	40.2	2.43	90.94	39.2	2.32	88.65	39.4	2.25	93.12	38.8	2.40	88.03	39.3	2.24
June	88.31	39.6	2.23	97.69	40.2	2.43	92.90	39.7	2.34	91.20	40.0	2.28	94.95	39.4	2.41	89.91	40.5	2.22
July	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	91.14	39.8	2.29	97.51	39.8	2.45	95.12	39.8	2.39	91.87	39.6	2.32	93.21	38.2	2.44	92.97	40.6	2.29
November	94.07	40.9	2.30	100.94	40.7	2.48	96.24	40.1	2.40	92.73	39.8	2.33	94.57	38.6	2.45	92.75	40.5	2.29
December	96.51	41.6	2.32	102.92	41.5	2.48	98.09	40.7	2.41	95.24	40.7	2.34	94.82	38.7	2.45	93.15	40.5	2.30
	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	41.3	\$2.00
1957: Average	89.78	39.9	2.25	94.53	41.1	2.30	94.16	41.3	2.28	90.23	40.1	2.25	98.01	40.5	2.42	76.64	39.3	1.95
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	87.52	38.9	2.30	90.27	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	90.45	39.0	2.32	89.94	38.6	2.33	91.41	39.4	2.32	91.80	39.4	2.33	100.90	40.2	2.51	73.09	37.1	1.97
May	91.34	39.2	2.33	90.17	38.7	2.33	88.47	38.3	2.31	91.18	39.3	2.32	100.00	40.0	2.50	74.84	37.8	1.98
June	91.57	39.3	2.33	91.18	38.8	2.35	91.03	38.9	2.34	93.37	39.9	2.34	102.21	40.4	2.53	79.60	39.6	2.01
July	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	93.46	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	94.71	39.3	2.41	96.40	40.0	2.41	94.37	40.5	2.33	95.27	40.2	2.37	104.90	40.5	2.59	82.01	40.2	2.04
November	95.59	39.5	2.42	99.31	40.7	2.44	93.03	40.1	2.32	96.56	40.4	2.39	106.63	40.7	2.62	83.63	40.4	2.07
December	97.76	39.9	2.45	100.94	41.2	2.45	98.33	42.2	2.33	96.48	40.2	2.40	106.92	40.5	2.64	81.39	39.7	2.05
	Service-industry and household machines ²			Domestic laundry equipment			Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines			Sewing machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts ²		
1956: Average	\$86.24	40.3	\$2.14	\$89.54	40.7	\$2.20	\$81.34	41.5	\$1.96	\$88.97	41.0	\$2.17	\$86.22	40.1	\$2.15	\$89.87	41.8	\$2.15
1957: Average	87.30	39.5	2.21	88.53	39.0	2.27	83.84	41.3	2.03	89.20	40.0	2.23	87.64	39.3	2.23	91.62	40.9	2.24
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	39.4	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	2.26	85.88	36.7	2.34	79.55	37.7	2.11	88.59	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	39.9	2.30	91.64	39.5	2.32
August	91.31	39.7	2.30	98.23	41.8	2.35	86.33	39.6	2.18	87.85	38.7	2.27	91.64	39.5	2.32	92.73	39.8	2.33
September	94.89	40.9	2.32	111.60	45.0	2.48	84.89	39.3	2.16	87.14	38.9	2.24	93.32	40.4	2.31	94.47	40.2	2.35
October	87.25	38.1	2.29	101.40	41.9	2.42	87.95	41.1	2.14	86.91	38.8	2.24	82.40	36.3	2.27	92.51	39.2	2.36
November	95.34	40.4	2.36	97.93	40.3	2.43	90.52	42.3	2.14	89.67	39.5	2.27	96.39	40.5	2.38	98.16	40.9	2.40
December	97.17	41.0	2.37	97.04	40.1	2.42	92.66	42.7	2.17	93.48	41.0	2.28	99.53	41.3	2.41	98.81	41.0	2.41

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry ¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Durable goods—Continued																		
Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																		
	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	76.28	39.6	1.94
December	95.35	41.1	2.32	88.08	38.8	2.27	93.02	40.8	2.28	83.56	39.6	2.11	90.45	40.2	2.25	78.21	39.3	1.99
1958: January	92.57	39.9	2.32	87.62	38.6	2.27	91.03	40.1	2.27	82.89	39.1	2.12	88.09	39.5	2.23	77.22	39.0	1.98
February	90.94	39.2	2.32	87.78	38.5	2.28	90.74	39.8	2.28	83.07	39.0	2.13	87.64	39.3	2.23	76.03	38.4	1.98
March	90.55	39.2	2.31	88.17	38.5	2.29	91.60	40.0	2.29	83.67	39.1	2.14	88.65	39.4	2.25	77.80	38.9	2.00
April	90.48	39.0	2.32	87.48	38.2	2.29	92.23	40.1	2.30	83.46	39.0	2.14	87.58	39.1	2.24	77.41	38.9	1.99
May	89.63	38.8	2.31	87.63	38.1	2.30	92.86	40.2	2.31	83.67	39.1	2.14	88.43	39.3	2.25	78.00	39.0	2.00
June	90.39	39.3	2.30	89.24	38.8	2.30	94.54	40.4	2.34	85.14	39.6	2.15	89.27	39.5	2.26	78.17	38.7	2.02
July	91.87	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	86.63	37.5	2.31	93.38	39.4	2.37	85.79	39.9	2.15	90.80	40.0	2.27	81.99	39.8	2.06
November	95.68	40.2	2.38	104.66	42.2	2.48	97.10	40.8	2.38	88.91	40.6	2.19	92.52	40.4	2.29	80.99	39.7	2.04
December	96.72	40.3	2.40	103.42	41.7	2.48	98.47	41.2	2.39	89.10	40.5	2.20	92.97	40.6	2.29	83.02	40.3	2.06
	Carbon and graphite products (electrical)			Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments			Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets			Power and distribution transformers			Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls			Electrical welding apparatus		
1956: Average	\$84.46	41.2	\$2.05	\$80.16	40.9	\$1.96	\$90.86	41.3	\$2.20	\$92.84	42.2	\$2.20	\$90.30	42.0	\$2.15	\$101.68	44.4	\$2.29
1957: Average	84.80	40.0	2.12	81.61	40.2	2.03	93.79	40.6	2.31	93.38	40.6	2.30	93.11	41.2	2.26	96.28	41.5	2.32
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	88.40	40.0	2.21	85.57	39.8	2.15	97.36	40.4	2.41	93.53	39.8	2.35	94.40	40.0	2.36	90.29	39.6	2.28
November	89.06	40.3	2.21	88.75	40.9	2.17	101.02	40.9	2.47	93.93	39.8	2.36	95.11	40.3	2.36	88.08	38.8	2.27
December	90.72	40.5	2.24	90.49	41.7	2.17	100.12	40.7	2.46	93.37	39.9	2.34	94.94	40.4	2.35	90.29	39.6	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	41.3	\$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	43.0	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
December	84.63	39.0	2.17	83.23	40.8	2.04	86.52	38.8	2.23	77.21	38.8	1.99	78.79	39.2	2.01	76.64	39.1	1.96
1958: January	83.60	38.0	2.20	81.80	39.9	2.05	86.02	38.4	2.24	78.59	39.1	2.01	79.15	38.8	2.04	77.40	38.7	2.00
February	84.42	38.2	2.21	81.60	40.0	2.04	85.50	38.0	2.25	77.60	38.8	2.00	79.95	39.0	2.05	78.98	39.1	2.02
March	83.44	38.1	2.19	82.42	40.4	2.04	86.18	37.8	2.28	77.59	38.6	2.01	80.16	39.1	2.05	79.39	39.3	2.02
April	81.81	37.7	2.17	82.42	40.4	2.04	84.52	37.4	2.26	78.39	39.0	2.01	80.94	39.1	2.07	79.78	39.3	2.03
May	82.28	37.4	2.20	81.80	40.1	2.04	84.67	37.3	2.27	77.79	38.7	2.01	80.96	39.3	2.06	79.98	39.4	2.03
June	82.40	37.8	2.18	87.36	41.8	2.00	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	81.35	39.3	2.07	84.24	40.5	2.08	83.64	40.8	2.05
October	88.22	40.1	2.20	88.62	42.2	2.10	96.81	41.6	2.22	85.01	40.1	2.12	83.41	40.1	2.08	82.01	40.2	2.04
November	92.06	41.1	2.24	89.04	42.2	2.11	99.12	41.3	2.40	87.74	41.0	2.14	84.23	40.3	2.09	83.03	40.5	2.05
December	88.13	39.7	2.22	90.52	42.7	2.12	99.48	41.8	2.38	86.88	40.6	2.14	84.40	40.0	2.11	83.41	40.1	2.08
	Radio tubes			Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment			Miscellaneous electrical products ²			Storage batteries			Primary batteries (dry and wet)			X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes		
1956: Average	\$67.25	39.1	\$1.72	\$95.24	42.9	\$2.22	\$78.34	40.8	\$1.92	\$87.12	40.9	\$2.13	\$64.48	39.8	\$1.62	\$87.53	40.9	\$2.14
1957: Average	70.23	38.8	1.81	94.39	41.4	2.28	81.61	40.4	2.02	90.09	40.4	2.23	68.00	40.0	1.70	89.47	40.3	2.22
December	71.24	38.3	1.86	92.75	40.5	2.29	82.80	40.0	2.07	89.44	39.4	2.27	68.63	39.9	1.72	91.76	40.6	2.26
1958: January	71.61	38.5	1.86	92.27	39.6	2.33	82.59	39.9	2.07	88.53	39.0	2.27	69.03	39.9	1.73	91.71	40.4	2.27
February	71.43	38.2	1.87	92.04	39.5	2.33	81.95	39.4	2.08	87.48	38.2	2.29	69.83	39.9	1.75	90.57	39.9	2.27
March	71.06	38.0	1.87	91.80	39.4	2.33	82.76	39.6	2.09	89.86	38.9	2.31	69.48	39.7	1.75	91.60	40.0	2.29
April	72.96	38.4	1.90	92.59	39.4	2.35	83.18	39.8	2.09	89.32	38.5	2.32	70.05	39.8	1.76	91.66	40.2	2.28
May	72.94	38.8	1.88	93.22	39.5	2.36	82.56	39.5	2.09	90.09	39.0	2.31	70.67	39.7	1.78	92.40	40.0	2.31
June	74.86	39.4	1.90	93.06	39.6	2.35	83.20	40.0	2.08	92.40	40.0	2.31	70.98	40.1	1.77	93.32	40.4	2.31
July	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	93.26	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	

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 ²		
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	40.2	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
December	99.70	40.2	2.48	100.65	40.1	2.51	102.11	40.2	2.54	86.33	39.6	2.18	81.09	38.8	2.09	99.06	40.6	2.44
1958: January	95.45	38.8	2.46	92.50	37.3	2.48	93.37	37.2	2.51	86.80	40.0	2.17	78.17	37.4	2.09	98.66	40.6	2.43
February	94.96	38.6	2.46	92.50	37.3	2.48	93.37	37.2	2.51	85.02	39.0	2.18	77.54	37.1	2.09	98.58	40.4	2.44
March	97.32	39.4	2.47	95.75	38.3	2.50	97.28	38.3	2.54	86.11	39.5	2.18	80.60	38.2	2.11	99.06	40.6	2.44
April	97.07	39.3	2.47	96.00	38.4	2.50	97.64	38.4	2.54	85.02	39.0	2.18	79.80	38.0	2.10	98.33	40.6	2.44
May	98.85	39.7	2.49	97.64	38.9	2.51	98.94	38.8	2.55	86.94	39.7	2.18	83.79	39.9	2.10	100.44	40.5	2.48
June	99.50	39.8	2.50	98.14	39.1	2.51	99.20	38.9	2.55	87.20	40.0	2.18	87.13	41.1	2.12	102.16	40.7	2.51
July	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
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
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
October	102.00	40.0	2.55	100.04	39.7	2.52	101.91	39.5	2.58	84.92	38.6	2.20	88.83	41.9	2.12	104.09	40.5	2.57
November	106.78	40.6	2.63	110.70	41.0	2.70	113.03	41.1	2.75	92.46	40.2	2.30	84.65	40.5	2.09	104.19	40.7	2.56
December	111.19	41.8	2.66	118.80	43.2	2.75	121.80	43.5	2.80	94.42	40.7	2.32	87.14	41.3	2.11	105.11	40.9	2.57
	Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing ²			Shipbuilding and repairing		
1956: Average	\$94.89	41.8	\$2.27	\$96.90	42.5	\$2.28	\$96.93	42.7	\$2.27	\$98.01	42.8	\$2.29	\$89.33	39.7	\$2.25	\$92.27	39.6	\$2.33
1957: Average	95.65	40.7	2.35	98.23	41.1	2.39	97.76	41.6	2.35	99.78	42.1	2.37	94.88	39.7	2.29	97.81	39.6	2.47
December	97.53	40.3	2.42	100.65	40.1	2.51	101.76	42.4	2.40	100.67	41.6	2.42	94.77	39.0	2.43	97.50	39.0	2.50
1958: January	98.49	40.7	2.42	99.00	39.6	2.50	97.58	41.0	2.38	100.43	41.5	2.42	94.14	38.9	2.42	97.00	38.8	2.50
February	97.53	40.3	2.42	99.75	39.9	2.50	98.36	41.5	2.37	99.63	41.0	2.43	91.85	37.8	2.43	94.75	37.6	2.52
March	98.42	40.5	2.43	100.90	40.2	2.51	94.71	40.3	2.35	100.53	41.2	2.44	96.78	39.5	2.45	99.43	39.3	2.53
April	97.69	40.2	2.43	100.40	40.0	2.51	95.99	40.5	2.37	100.28	41.1	2.44	95.80	39.1	2.45	98.67	39.0	2.53
May	101.09	40.6	2.49	100.55	39.9	2.52	94.71	40.3	2.35	100.28	41.1	2.44	97.51	39.8	2.45	100.19	39.6	2.53
June	102.06	40.5	2.52	103.38	40.7	2.54	95.11	40.3	2.36	102.59	41.2	2.49	96.78	39.5	2.45	99.43	39.3	2.53
July	102.91	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
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
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	2.66	102.83	39.1	2.63
October	104.49	40.5	2.58	100.35	39.2	2.56	95.68	40.2	2.38	107.10	42.0	2.55	102.68	39.8	2.58	106.13	39.9	2.66
November	103.97	40.3	2.58	106.04	41.1	2.58	98.57	40.9	2.41	104.83	41.6	2.52	99.72	38.8	2.57	102.94	38.7	2.66
December	104.12	40.2	2.59	106.86	41.1	2.60	99.87	41.1	2.43	107.93	43.0	2.51	102.18	39.3	2.60	105.84	39.2	2.70
Transportation equipment—Continued																		
	Boatbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment ²			Locomotives and parts			Railroad and street cars			Other transportation equipment			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
December	77.22	39.2	1.97	104.67	39.8	2.63	103.48	39.8	2.60	105.07	39.8	2.64	77.46	37.6	2.06	85.17	39.8	2.14
1958: January	76.83	39.2	1.96	101.92	39.2	2.60	100.10	39.1	2.56	102.97	39.3	2.62	81.12	39.0	2.08	85.14	39.6	2.15
February	74.50	38.4	1.94	100.10	38.5	2.60	98.81	38.3	2.58	100.75	38.6	2.61	82.56	39.5	2.09	84.50	39.3	2.15
March	79.39	40.3	1.97	102.96	39.0	2.64	102.96	39.6	2.60	103.21	38.8	2.66	82.58	39.7	2.08	85.50	39.4	2.17
April	78.20	39.9	1.96	100.81	37.9	2.66	102.44	39.4	2.60	99.96	37.3	2.68	82.56	39.5	2.09	85.72	39.5	2.17
May	80.56	41.1	1.96	99.64	37.6	2.65	101.53	38.9	2.61	99.06	37.1	2.67	81.43	38.8	2.10	85.46	39.2	2.18
June	78.98	40.5	1.95	98.21	37.2	2.64	104.41	39.7	2.63	94.78	35.9	2.64	82.39	39.8	2.07	87.16	39.8	2.19
July	76.43	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
August	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
September	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
October	79.20	39.6	2.00	96.75	35.7	2.71	102.27	37.6	2.72	95.12	35.1	2.71	85.24	40.4	2.11	89.28	40.4	2.21
November	78.80	39.6	1.99	104.18	38.3	2.72	107.05	39.5	2.71	102.65	37.6	2.73	79.38	37.8	2.10	90.76	40.7	2.23
December	79.00	39.7	1.99	106.08	39.0	2.72	108.93	39.9	2.73	104.99	38.6	2.72	85.75	39.7	2.16	91.62	40.9	2.24
	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
December	100.28	41.1	2.44	85.57	39.8	2.15	84.77	39.8	2.13	75.81	39.9	1.90	64.30	37.6	1.71	96.96	40.4	2.40
1958: January	100.45	41.0	2.45	84.93	39.5	2.15	82.86	38.9	2.13	75.43	39.7	1.90	69.16	38.0	1.82	96.08	40.2	2.39
February	96.56	39.9	2.42	84.50	39.3	2.15	82.82	38.7	2.14	74.28	39.3	1.89	69.91	38.2	1.83	96.00	40.0	2.40
March	99.05	40.1	2.47	84.89	39.3	2.16	84.32	39.4	2.14	74.87	39.2	1.91	70.10	38.1	1.84	96.40	40.0	2.41
April	102.18	41.2	2.48	84.46	39.1	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
May	100.35	40.3	2.48	84.80	39.9	2.18	84.02	38.9	2.16	75.46	39.3	1.92	70.47	38.3	1.84	96.40	40.0	2.41
June	103.48	40.9	2.53	86.51	39.5	2.19	85.85	39.2	2.19	78.78	40.4	1.95	70.86	38.3	1.85	97.36	40.4	2.41
July	101.40	40.4	2.51	86.24	39.2	2.20	91.43	41.0	2.23	78.00	40.0	1.95	70.68	38.0	1.86	98.17	40.4	2.43
August	104.70	40.9	2.56	86.90	39.5	2.20	91.24	41.1	2.22	79.59	40.3	1.97	69.55	37.8	1.84	97.20	40.0	2.43
September	107.74	41.6	2.59	88.18	39.9	2.21	93											

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																		
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
1958: January	70.87	38.1	1.86	72.52	39.2	1.85	76.41	41.3	1.85	73.63	41.6	1.77	83.64	40.8	2.05	84.46	41.0	2.06
February	72.00	38.5	1.87	71.76	39.0	1.84	72.65	39.7	1.83	70.05	39.8	1.76	79.59	39.4	2.02	80.13	38.9	2.06
March	72.76	38.7	1.88	72.13	39.2	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
April	73.32	39.0	1.88	72.15	39.0	1.85	73.28	39.4	1.86	70.13	39.4	1.78	81.35	39.3	2.07	80.32	38.8	2.07
May	71.63	38.1	1.88	71.94	39.1	1.84	74.26	39.5	1.88	70.71	39.5	1.79	81.95	39.4	2.08	79.87	38.4	2.08
June	71.82	38.2	1.88	73.08	39.5	1.85	74.74	40.4	1.85	72.22	40.8	1.77	81.16	39.4	2.06	80.47	38.5	2.09
July	74.47	39.4	1.89	72.13	39.2	1.84	72.83	39.8	1.83	70.00	40.0	1.75	80.57	39.3	2.05	81.48	38.8	2.10
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
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
October	76.38	40.2	1.90	74.56	40.3	1.85	80.33	42.5	1.89	78.08	42.5	1.79	91.81	42.7	2.15	88.81	41.5	2.14
November	75.81	39.9	1.90	75.14	40.4	1.86	82.70	43.3	1.91	78.01	43.1	1.81	95.27	43.7	2.18	88.58	41.2	2.15
December	76.02	39.8	1.91	75.36	40.3	1.87	81.56	42.7	1.91	78.26	43.0	1.82	90.30	42.0	2.15	92.23	42.7	2.16
Toys and sporting goods ²			Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles			Sporting and athletic goods ²			Pens, pencils, other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastics products			
1956: Average	\$62.56	39.1	\$1.60	\$61.85	38.9	\$1.59	\$63.83	39.4	\$1.62	\$66.58	41.1	\$1.62	\$62.33	39.2	\$1.59	\$75.35	41.4	\$1.82
1957: Average	65.69	39.1	1.68	63.80	38.9	1.64	69.70	39.6	1.76	67.80	40.3	1.67	65.07	39.2	1.66	78.31	41.0	1.91
1958: January	66.47	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
February	66.68	38.1	1.75	65.02	37.8	1.72	68.89	38.7	1.78	67.43	39.9	1.69	63.74	38.4	1.66	76.80	40.0	1.92
March	67.34	38.7	1.74	65.84	38.5	1.71	70.20	39.0	1.80	68.85	39.8	1.73	63.36	38.4	1.65	75.84	39.5	1.92
April	66.09	38.2	1.73	64.05	37.9	1.69	69.48	38.6	1.80	69.03	39.9	1.73	64.73	38.3	1.69	76.04	39.4	1.93
May	66.13	38.9	1.70	64.74	39.0	1.66	69.45	38.8	1.79	69.65	39.8	1.75	64.51	38.4	1.68	76.81	39.8	1.93
June	66.86	39.1	1.71	64.74	39.0	1.66	70.95	39.2	1.81	68.73	39.5	1.74	65.35	38.9	1.68	79.37	40.7	1.95
July	66.25	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
August	66.52	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	1.68	79.77	40.7	1.96
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
October	68.40	40.0	1.71	66.97	40.1	1.67	71.86	39.7	1.81	67.15	39.5	1.70	66.25	39.2	1.69	81.76	41.5	1.97
November	68.16	39.4	1.73	66.30	39.7	1.67	71.39	38.8	1.84	68.28	39.7	1.72	67.99	39.3	1.73	81.54	41.6	1.96
December	67.16	38.6	1.74	63.63	38.1	1.67	72.31	39.3	1.84	68.28	39.7	1.72	66.53	39.6	1.68	82.54	41.9	1.97
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
1958: January	74.86	39.4	1.90	80.18	40.7	1.97	89.32	40.6	2.20	99.12	41.3	2.40	91.98	40.7	2.26	78.96	42.0	1.88
February	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
March	75.85	39.1	1.94	79.80	39.7	2.01	86.30	38.7	2.23	95.33	39.6	2.42	90.12	39.7	2.27	79.42	41.8	1.90
April	75.07	39.1	1.92	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
May	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
June	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
July	75.85	39.3	1.93	81.81	40.7	2.01	90.54	40.6	2.22	100.45	41.0	2.45	94.58	41.3	2.29	83.03	42.8	1.94
August	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
September	75.46	39.1	1.93	81.56	41.4	1.97	89.87	40.3	2.23	100.28	40.6	2.47	94.81	41.4	2.29	83.73	42.5	1.97
October	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
November	76.22	39.7	1.92	81.80	40.9	2.00	93.25	40.9	2.28	105.32	41.3	2.55	94.64	40.1	2.36	82.76	41.8	1.98
December	76.42	39.8	1.92	83.64	41.0	2.04	97.44	42.0	2.32	111.11	42.9	2.59	97.70	41.4	2.36	82.59	41.5	1.99
December	77.02	39.7	1.94	84.26	41.1	2.05	95.22	41.4	2.30	107.52	42.0	2.56	98.18	41.6	2.36	82.98	41.7	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
1958: January	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
February	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
March	79.52	41.2	1.93	83.60	41.8	2.00	63.41	37.3	1.70	50.45	28.5	1.77	66.38	37.9	1.75	88.54	43.4	2.04
April	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
May	80.77	41.0	1.97	84.62	42.1	2.01	64.70	37.4	1.73	56.92	31.8	1.79	69.12	38.4	1.80	87.49	43.1	2.03
June	81.76	41.5	1.97	84.84	42.0	2.02	65.62	38.6	1.70	55.94	30.4	1.84	69.34	39.4	1.76	86.88	42.8	2.03
July	84.58	42.5	1.99	86.48	42.6	2.03	63.58	38.3	1.68	51.10	29.2	1.76	66.22	38.5	1.72	89.73	44.2	2.03
August	85.02	42.3	2.01	89.86	43.2	2.08	64.31	40.7	1.58	58.27	35.1	1.66	67.20	42.8	1.67	90.98	44.6	2.04
September	83.00	41.5	2.00	89.03	42.6	2.09	69.47	42.1	1.65	59.47	29.5	1.87	75.82	44.6	1.70	92.53	44.7	2.07
October	84.45	41.6	2.03	89.89	42.4	2.12	71.06	42.3	1.66	55.17	29.5	1.84	69.64	41.7	1.67	91.94	44.2	2.08
November	81.61	40.6	2.01	87.99	41.9	2.10	66.73	40.2	1.66	53.33	31.7	1.84	69.64	41.7	1.67	91.57	43.4	2.11
December	82.01	40.4	2.03	87.97	41.3	2.13	62.16	37.9	1.64									

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 ¹																		
Bread and other bakery products																		
Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels																		
Sugar ²																		
1956: Average	\$84.73	43.9	\$1.93	\$76.55	43.8	\$1.75	\$73.08	40.6	\$1.80	\$74.89	40.7	\$1.84	\$65.84	39.9	\$1.65	\$79.98	43.0	\$1.86
1957: Average	88.88	44.0	2.02	80.59	43.8	1.84	75.76	40.3	1.88	77.76	40.5	1.92	68.51	39.6	1.73	84.44	43.3	1.95
December	91.26	44.3	2.06	82.84	43.6	1.90	77.39	40.1	1.93	78.99	40.3	1.96	71.13	39.3	1.81	89.89	50.5	1.78
1958: January	92.12	44.5	2.07	84.42	44.2	1.91	76.81	39.8	1.93	78.01	39.8	1.96	72.07	39.6	1.82	86.20	43.1	2.00
February	90.00	43.9	2.05	82.32	43.1	1.91	77.42	39.7	1.95	78.80	39.8	1.98	71.71	39.4	1.82	85.08	41.5	2.05
March	90.64	44.0	2.06	82.27	43.3	1.90	77.21	39.8	1.94	78.60	39.9	1.97	71.31	39.4	1.81	84.65	40.5	2.09
April	89.38	43.6	2.05	84.29	43.9	1.92	77.61	39.8	1.95	79.00	39.9	1.98	71.89	39.5	1.82	88.34	40.9	2.16
May	88.56	43.2	2.05	81.46	43.1	1.89	78.99	40.3	1.96	81.00	40.5	2.00	72.25	39.7	1.82	84.59	39.9	2.12
June	92.98	44.7	2.08	83.40	44.6	1.87	79.98	40.6	1.97	81.81	40.7	2.01	73.16	40.2	1.82	90.07	41.7	2.18
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	2.16
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	41.9	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	42.1	2.21
October	97.61	45.4	2.15	84.36	44.4	1.90	80.00	40.2	1.99	82.22	40.5	2.03	71.97	38.9	1.85	87.02	44.4	1.96
November	97.43	44.9	2.17	85.61	43.9	1.95	79.80	39.9	2.00	82.01	40.2	2.04	72.17	38.8	1.86	93.84	51.0	1.84
December	96.97	45.1	2.15	86.19	44.2	1.95	80.80	40.2	2.01	82.21	40.3	2.04	74.45	39.6	1.88	92.96	50.8	1.83
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
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	87.90	42.2	2.32	84.87	41.2	2.06	66.86	38.8	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	82.52	46.1	1.79	66.80	40.0	1.67	64.48	39.8	1.62	92.40	40.0	2.31	67.57	41.2	1.64
November	102.00	42.5	2.40	94.12	49.8	1.89	66.30	39.7	1.67	63.83	39.4	1.62	92.97	39.9	2.33	67.82	41.1	1.65
December	101.81	42.6	2.39	91.85	48.6	1.89	67.09	39.7	1.69	64.94	39.6	1.64	93.37	39.9	2.34	68.06	41.0	1.66
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
Malt liquors																		
Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors																		
Miscellaneous food products ²																		
Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and starch																		
Manufactured ice																		
Total: Tobacco manufactures																		
1956: Average	\$103.34	39.9	\$2.59	\$81.90	39.0	\$2.10	\$72.92	41.2	\$1.77	\$86.53	41.4	\$2.09	\$69.55	44.3	\$1.57	\$56.02	38.9	\$1.44
1957: Average	107.44	39.5	2.72	84.42	38.2	2.21	76.86	41.4	1.87	91.05	41.2	2.21	73.43	44.5	1.65	58.67	38.6	1.52
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	2.76	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	2.75	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	109.62	38.6	2.84	94.37	40.5	2.33	82.19	41.3	1.99	103.15	42.8	2.41	74.29	43.7	1.70	60.19	39.6	1.52
November	112.22	39.1	2.87	92.97	39.9	2.33	84.42	42.0	2.01	108.34	44.4	2.44	76.29	44.1	1.73	62.72	39.2	1.60
December	112.97	39.5	2.86	90.71	39.1	2.32	84.22	41.9	2.01	110.59	45.7	2.42	74.90	43.8	1.71	65.74	39.6	1.66
Tobacco manufactures—Continued																		
Textile-mill products																		
Cigarettes																		
Cigars																		
Tobacco and snuff																		
Tobacco stemming and redrying																		
Total: Textile-mill products																		
Scouring and combing plants																		
1956: Average	\$70.88	40.5	\$1.75	\$47.63	37.5	\$1.27	\$57.13	37.1	\$1.54	\$47.04	39.2	\$1.20	\$57.42	39.6	\$1.45	\$66.08	41.3	\$1.60
1957: Average	73.60	40.0	1.84	49.63	37.6	1.32	60.75	37.5	1.62	48.13	38.2	1.26	58.35	38.9	1.50	64.32	40.2	1.60
December	75.20	40.0	1.88	51.05	38.1	1.34	62.32	38.0	1.64	51.08	39.6	1.29	58.35	38.9	1.50	63.12	39.7	1.59
1958: January	76.11	40.7	1.87	49.98	37.3	1.34	62.46	37.4	1.67	50.44	39.1	1.29	56.40	37.6	1.50	60.92	38.8	1.57
February	70.49	38.1	1.85	49.71	37.1	1.34	61.62	36.9	1.67	52.27	39.3	1.33	56.70	37.8	1.50	63.60	40.0	1.59
March	70.31	37.8	1.86	49.14	36.4	1.35	61.12	36.6	1.67	51.99	37.4	1.39	56.40	37.6	1.50	61.39	39.1	1.57
April	77.55	40.6	1.91	48.06	35.6	1.35	60.92	36.7	1.66	54.83	36.8	1.49	54.90	36.6	1.50	62.64	39.9	1.57
May	77.97	40.4	1.93	50.73	37.3	1.36	62.87	37.2	1.69	56.78	37.6	1.51	55.95	37.3	1.50	63.20	40.0	1.58
June	80.64	42.0	1.92	51.61	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	1.68	57.45	38.3	1.50	57.90	38.6	1.50	68.10	42.3	1.61
August	79.87	41.6	1.92	52.88	38.6	1.37	64.73	38.3	1.69	49.28	38.2	1.29	59.19	39.2	1.51	67.42	42.4	1.59
September	75.98	40.2	1.89	54.77	39.4	1.39	61.92	37.3	1.66	48.62	41.2	1.18	59.95	39.7	1.51	65.99	41.5	1.59
October	76.57	40.3	1.90	54.49	39.2	1.39	62.66	37.3	1.68	47.36	39.8	1.19	60.95	40.1	1.52	64.88	40.3	1.61
November	80.73	41.4	1.95	55.30	39.5	1.40	63.75	37.5	1.70	44.14	35.6	1.24	61.26	40.3	1.52	65.45	40.4	1.62
December	82.98	41.7	1.99	53.62	38.3	1.40	66.35	38.8	1.71	52.96	38.1	1.39	61.10	40.2	1.52	66.46	41.8	1.59

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
Nondurable goods—Continued																		
Textile-mill products—Continued																		
Yarn and thread mills ²			Yarn mills			Thread mills			Broad-woven fabric mills 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	1.41	56.70	39.1	1.45	55.63	38.9	1.43	58.52	38.5	1.52
1958: January	52.16	37.8	1.38	52.16	37.8	1.38	54.99	39.0	1.41	57.28	39.5	1.45	56.49	39.5	1.43	59.58	39.2	1.52
February	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	1.62
March	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	1.62
April	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	1.62
May	48.51	34.9	1.39	47.96	34.5	1.39	53.72	38.1	1.41	52.85	36.7	1.44	51.18	36.3	1.41	56.47	37.4	1.61
June	49.21	35.4	1.39	48.93	35.2	1.39	49.21	34.9	1.41	53.86	37.4	1.44	52.40	36.9	1.42	57.83	37.8	1.63
July	51.66	36.9	1.40	51.88	36.7	1.40	51.26	36.1	1.42	55.68	38.4	1.45	54.20	37.9	1.43	58.45	38.2	1.63
August	51.94	37.1	1.40	51.66	36.9	1.40	50.69	35.7	1.42	56.41	38.9	1.45	54.53	38.4	1.42	59.28	39.0	1.62
September	53.76	38.4	1.40	54.00	38.3	1.41	52.97	37.3	1.42	57.38	39.3	1.46	55.77	39.0	1.43	59.36	38.8	1.63
October	54.46	38.9	1.40	54.71	38.8	1.41	54.24	38.2	1.42	57.96	39.7	1.46	56.74	39.4	1.44	60.68	39.4	1.64
November	55.13	39.1	1.41	54.85	38.9	1.41	54.72	38.0	1.44	58.98	40.4	1.46	57.89	40.2	1.44	61.14	39.7	1.64
December	56.12	39.8	1.41	56.37	39.7	1.42	56.16	39.0	1.44	59.42	40.7	1.46	59.02	40.7	1.45	61.85	39.9	1.65
	56.26	39.9	1.41	56.52	39.8	1.42	58.00	40.0	1.45	59.39	40.4	1.47	58.44	40.3	1.45	62.93	40.6	1.65
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber—Continued			Woolen and worsted			Narrow fabrics and small wares			Knitting mills ²			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	\$1.62
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	1.65
1958: January	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	1.66
February	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
March	52.88	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
April	50.64	36.1	1.40	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	1.61
May	51.52	36.8	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	1.62
June	53.30	37.8	1.41	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	1.66
July	54.00	38.3	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	1.64
August	55.38	39.0	1.42	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	1.64
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	1.67
October	57.63	40.3	1.43	66.72	41.7	1.60	61.31	39.3	1.56	57.48	39.1	1.47	59.98	39.2	1.53	62.88	39.8	1.68
November	58.34	40.8	1.43	65.60	41.0	1.60	62.49	39.8	1.57	58.16	39.3	1.48	60.74	39.7	1.53	62.17	39.6	1.67
December	57.63	40.3	1.43	65.28	40.8	1.60	63.34	40.6	1.56	57.28	38.7	1.48	60.59	39.6	1.53	61.46	39.4	1.66
Full-fashioned hosiery—Continued			Seamless hosiery						Knit outerwear			Knit underwear						
South			United States			North			South			Knit underwear						
1956: Average	\$59.21	38.2	\$1.55	\$46.21	36.1	\$1.28	\$49.40	38.0	\$1.30	\$45.82	35.8	\$1.28	\$56.15	38.2	\$1.47	\$49.78	38.0	\$1.31
1957: Average	56.73	36.6	1.55	48.55	36.5	1.33	51.14	37.6	1.36	48.28	36.3	1.33	57.30	37.7	1.52	50.69	37.0	1.37
1958: January	58.29	38.1	1.53	49.01	36.3	1.35	48.50	35.4	1.37	49.14	36.4	1.35	55.48	36.5	1.52	50.42	36.8	1.37
February	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
March	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
April	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
May	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
June	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
July	54.51	36.1	1.42	46.40	34.0	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
August	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
September	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
October	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
November	58.89	39.0	1.51	52.47	38.3	1.37	54.88	39.2	1.40	51.95	38.2	1.36	59.91	38.9	1.54	55.98	39.7	1.41
December	60.10	39.8	1.51	53.79	38.7	1.39	54.53	38.4	1.42	53.41	38.7	1.38	60.06	39.0	1.54	56.12	39.8	1.41
	59.95	39.7	1.51	52.26	37.6	1.39	53.44	37.9	1.41	52.26	37.6	1.39	58.29	38.1	1.53	54.74	39.4	1.40
Dyeing and finishing textiles ²			Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings ²			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Hats (except cloth and millinery)			Miscellaneous textile goods ²			
1956: Average	\$65.92	41.2	\$1.60	\$65.51	41.2	\$1.59	\$74.16	41.2	\$1.80	\$73.26	40.7	\$1.80	\$57.38	35.2	\$1.63	\$66.83	40.5	\$1.65
1957: Average	66.99	40.6	1.65	66.58	40.6	1.64	74.70	40.6	1.84	72.25	39.7	1.82	59.04	36.0	1.64	69.03	39.9	1.73
1958: January	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
February	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	1.76
March	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
April	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	66.83	38.6	1.73
May	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
June	65.04	39.9	1.63	65.04	39.9	1.63	73.88	39.3	1.89	69.16	38.0	1.82	57.19	35.3	1.62	66.43	38.4	1.73
July	69.39	41.8	1.66	68.81	41.7	1.65	75.24	39.6	1.90	69.18	37.6	1.84	60.42	36.4	1.66	69.65	39.8	1.75
August	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	36.6	1.65	68.60	39.2	1.75
September	66.58	40.6	1.64	66.34	40.7	1.63	77.90	41.0	1.90	72.86	39.6	1.84	59.67	35.1	1.70	68.95	39.4	1.75
October	67.32	40.8	1.65	67.08	40.9	1.64	80.41	42.1	1.91	77.79	41.6	1.87	58.98	34.9	1.69	72.92	41.2	1.77
November	69.64	41.7	1.67	69.39	41.8	1.66	81.51	42.9	1.90	78.12	42.0	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. 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, oilcloth, 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	\$37.40	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
December	72.91	39.2	1.86	66.57	37.4	1.78	72.80	40.0	1.82	58.52	41.5	1.41	95.70	43.9	2.18	59.36	38.8	1.53
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	64.35	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	76.68	42.6	1.80	62.13	41.7	1.49	98.57	44.4	2.22	62.06	40.3	1.54
October	77.89	40.1	1.93	66.55	37.6	1.77	75.72	42.3	1.79	62.82	41.6	1.51	92.01	42.4	2.17	60.83	39.5	1.54
November	79.95	41.0	1.95	65.88	36.2	1.82	76.08	41.8	1.82	61.95	41.3	1.50	94.55	42.4	2.23	60.21	39.1	1.54
December	79.54	41.0	1.94	64.96	36.7	1.77	77.89	42.1	1.85	62.82	41.6	1.51	100.09	43.9	2.28	61.85	39.9	1.55
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
December	52.80	35.2	1.50	60.54	34.4	1.76	45.31	35.4	1.28	46.57	36.1	1.29	45.89	35.3	1.30	41.65	35.6	1.17
1958: January	53.00	35.1	1.51	60.02	34.1	1.76	45.67	35.4	1.29	45.80	35.5	1.29	48.31	36.6	1.32	40.59	34.4	1.18
February	52.65	35.1	1.50	58.61	33.3	1.76	44.96	35.4	1.27	45.44	35.5	1.28	47.68	36.4	1.31	42.46	36.6	1.16
March	51.70	34.7	1.49	58.43	33.2	1.76	45.18	35.3	1.28	45.44	35.5	1.28	47.78	36.2	1.32	43.78	37.1	1.18
April	51.75	34.5	1.50	56.14	31.9	1.76	44.16	34.5	1.28	44.54	34.8	1.28	46.73	35.4	1.32	42.24	35.8	1.18
May	52.20	34.8	1.50	60.19	34.2	1.76	44.42	34.7	1.28	44.42	34.7	1.28	45.11	34.7	1.30	40.60	34.7	1.17
June	52.50	35.0	1.50	61.59	34.6	1.78	44.70	35.2	1.27	44.07	34.7	1.27	45.63	35.1	1.30	41.76	36.0	1.16
July	53.40	35.6	1.50	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	61.41	34.5	1.78	47.60	36.9	1.29	48.50	37.6	1.29	46.41	35.7	1.30	42.82	36.6	1.17
November	54.42	35.8	1.52	61.60	34.8	1.77	47.21	36.6	1.29	48.89	37.9	1.29	45.28	35.1	1.29	42.95	36.4	1.18
December	54.72	36.0	1.52	62.12	35.7	1.74	47.21	36.6	1.29	47.97	36.9	1.30	47.84	36.8	1.30	42.60	35.8	1.19
Women's outerwear ³			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
December	55.26	33.9	1.63	53.61	33.3	1.61	46.96	36.4	1.29	63.83	32.4	1.97	48.20	35.7	1.35	46.31	35.9	1.29
1958: January	57.27	34.5	1.66	55.24	34.1	1.62	45.89	35.3	1.30	69.09	33.7	2.05	48.28	35.5	1.36	46.28	35.6	1.30
February	57.95	34.7	1.67	55.38	34.4	1.61	44.98	34.6	1.30	69.63	33.8	2.06	48.20	35.7	1.35	46.80	36.0	1.30
March	54.78	33.0	1.66	49.41	30.5	1.62	47.29	36.1	1.31	65.16	32.1	2.03	48.69	35.8	1.36	47.29	36.1	1.31
April	57.45	34.4	1.67	61.25	35.2	1.74	47.52	36.0	1.32	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	34.4	1.66	53.61	32.1	1.67	46.33	35.1	1.32	64.62	32.8	1.97	48.23	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	55.90	32.5	1.72	47.67	35.5	1.34	71.11	33.7	2.11	52.30	37.9	1.38	51.21	38.5	1.33
November	57.29	33.5	1.71	55.40	32.4	1.71	48.51	36.2	1.34	66.71	32.7	2.04	52.40	37.7	1.39	51.57	38.2	1.35
December	59.00	34.5	1.71	56.60	33.1	1.71	48.81	36.7	1.33	70.64	34.8	2.03	50.01	36.5	1.37	48.31	36.6	1.32
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	\$61.62	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	62.63	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
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	33.8	1.73	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	49.83	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	34.7	1.49	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	51.67	37.1	1.39	51.26	36.1	1.42	56.39	37.1	1.52	49.28	38.5	1.35
August	52.85	36.0	1.51	68.62	36.5	1.88	50.74	36.5	1.39	50.74	36.5	1.39	57.45	38.3	1.50	51.46	38.4	1.34
September	54.15	36.1	1.50	69.52	36.4	1.91	50.54	36.1	1.40	52.82	37.2	1.42	59.14	38.4	1.54	51.71	38.3	1.35
October	54.81	36.3	1.51	68.24	36.3	1.88	51.71	37.2	1.39	53.48	37.4	1.43	57.91	38.1	1.52	52.36	38.5	1.36
November	54.75	36.5	1.50	56.90	32.7	1.74	50.05	36.8	1.36	52.97	37.3	1.42	59.06	38.1	1.55	52.61	38.4	1.37
December	54.30	36.2	1.50	64.80	36.2	1.79	49.40	35.8	1.38	54.10	38.1	1.42	58.44	37.7	1.55	52.75	38.5	1.37

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																	
Nondurable goods—Continued																		
Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued						Paper and allied products												
Textile bags			Canvas products			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills			Paperboard containers and boxes ²			Paperboard boxes			
1956: Average.....	\$57.28	39.5	\$1.45	\$55.66	39.2	\$1.42	\$83.03	42.8	\$1.94	\$91.05	44.2	\$2.06	\$76.13	41.6	\$1.83	\$75.89	41.7	\$1.82
1957: Average.....	59.40	39.6	1.50	57.33	39.0	1.47	86.29	42.3	2.04	94.18	43.4	2.17	79.90	41.4	1.93	79.27	41.5	1.91
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	2.00
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	60.05	40.3	1.49	91.38	42.7	2.14	98.75	43.5	2.27	86.50	42.4	2.04	85.85	42.5	2.02
November.....	60.83	39.5	1.54	60.20	40.4	1.49	90.95	42.5	2.14	98.72	43.3	2.28	86.09	42.2	2.04	84.62	42.1	2.01
December.....	60.76	39.2	1.55	60.49	40.6	1.49	91.38	42.5	2.15	99.62	43.5	2.29	85.27	41.8	2.04	84.64	41.9	2.02
Paper and allied products—Continued						Printing, publishing, and allied industries												
Fiber cans, tubes, and drums			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers			Periodicals			Books			
1956: Average.....	\$79.56	40.8	\$1.95	\$72.92	41.2	\$1.77	\$93.90	38.8	\$2.42	\$99.64	36.1	\$2.76	\$96.16	39.9	\$2.41	\$83.84	40.5	\$2.07
1957: Average.....	83.01	40.1	2.07	76.07	40.9	1.86	96.25	38.5	2.50	102.03	35.8	2.85	101.05	40.1	2.52	84.35	39.6	2.13
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	85.06	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	2.56	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.....	92.51	41.3	2.24	80.95	41.3	1.96	99.68	37.9	2.63	105.19	35.3	2.98	105.73	39.6	2.67	87.42	39.2	2.23
November.....	97.16	42.8	2.27	80.75	41.2	1.96	99.30	37.9	2.62	105.44	35.5	2.97	102.70	38.9	2.64	86.46	38.6	2.24
December.....	88.51	40.6	2.18	81.16	41.2	1.97	101.76	38.4	2.65	110.23	36.5	3.02	104.02	39.4	2.64	88.20	39.2	2.25
Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued																Chemicals and allied products		
Commercial printing				Lithographing			Greeting cards			Bookbinding and related industries			Miscellaneous publishing and printing services			Total: Chemicals and allied products		
1956: Average.....	\$83.03	40.1	\$2.32	\$94.40	40.0	\$2.36	\$61.44	38.4	\$1.60	\$72.10	39.4	\$1.83	\$109.09	39.1	\$2.79	\$87.14	41.3	\$2.11
1957: Average.....	95.76	39.9	2.40	96.53	39.4	2.45	64.18	38.2	1.68	73.71	39.0	1.89	110.78	38.6	2.87	91.46	41.2	2.22
December.....	97.30	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	2.25
1958: January.....	95.74	39.4	2.43	94.37	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	97.64	38.4	2.54	68.53	38.5	1.78	73.53	37.9	1.94	110.98	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	100.10	39.1	2.56	65.77	37.8	1.74	76.40	38.2	2.00	112.42	37.6	2.99	95.94	41.0	2.34
November.....	98.39	39.2	2.51	100.61	39.3	2.56	68.60	39.2	1.75	77.93	38.2	2.04	113.78	37.8	3.01	96.82	41.2	2.35
December.....	100.19	39.6	2.53	101.26	39.4	2.57	68.85	38.9	1.77	78.58	38.9	2.02	114.00	38.0	3.00	97.47	41.3	2.36
Industrial inorganic chemicals ²		Alkalies and chlorine			Industrial organic chemicals ²			Plastics, except synthetic rubber			Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers				
1956: Average.....	\$95.35	41.1	\$2.32	\$93.43	40.8	\$2.29	\$92.89	41.1	\$2.26	\$93.66	42.0	\$2.22	\$104.67	41.7	\$2.51	\$78.00	40.0	\$1.95
1957: Average.....	100.04	41.0	2.44	97.68	40.7	2.40	96.93	40.9	2.37	99.90	41.8	2.39	107.98	40.9	2.64	82.21	40.3	2.04
December.....	104.17	41.5	2.51	102.01	41.3	2.47	99.39	40.9	2.43	100.94	41.2	2.45	112.34	41.3	2.72	84.03	40.4	2.08
1958: January.....	102.50	41.0	2.50	99.88	40.6	2.46	98.17	40.4	2.43	99.55	40.8	2.44	109.62	40.6	2.70	82.37	39.6	2.08
February.....	102.66	40.9	2.51	99.38	40.4	2.46	97.44	40.1	2.43	99.80	40.9	2.44	109.21	40.6	2.69	81.33	39.1	2.08
March.....	102.82	40.8	2.52	99.38	40.4	2.46	97.84	40.1	2.44	100.45	41.0	2.44	110.03	40.6	2.71	82.74	39.4	2.10
April.....	102.56	40.7	2.52	101.18	40.8	2.48	98.00	40.0	2.45	99.47	40.6	2.45	108.14	40.2	2.69	82.71	39.2	2.11
May.....	103.38	40.7	2.54	99.70	40.2	2.48	98.98	40.4	2.45	102.18	41.2	2.48	110.03	40.6	2.71	83.79	39.9	2.10
June.....	104.96	41.0	2.56	101.66	40.5	2.51	100.12	40.7	2.46	102.75	41.1	2.50	112.61	41.1	2.74	85.44	40.3	2.12
July.....	104.60	40.7	2.57	103.53	40.6	2.55	100.69	40.6	2.48	102.31	40.6	2.52	111.52	40.7	2.74	86.07	40.6	2.12
August.....	105.41	40.7	2.59	102.17	39.6	2.58	100.85	40.5	2.49	104.08	41.3	2.52	112.75	41.0	2.75	87.08	40.5	2.15
September.....	107.42																	

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	89.38	41.0	2.18	87.33	41.0	2.13
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	90.82	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	107.45	40.7	2.64	89.65	40.2	2.23	87.42	40.1	2.18
May	92.75	39.3	2.36	84.85	40.6	2.09	99.31	40.7	2.44	108.12	40.8	2.65	91.58	40.7	2.25	89.76	40.8	2.20
June	95.65	40.7	2.35	86.11	41.2	2.09	100.21	40.9	2.45	109.06	41.0	2.66	95.57	42.1	2.27	93.91	42.3	2.22
July	95.36	39.9	2.39	86.71	40.9	2.12	100.21	40.9	2.45	109.47	41.0	2.67	95.91	41.7	2.30	93.63	41.8	2.24
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	94.58	41.3	2.29	91.88	41.2	2.23
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	99.53	41.3	2.41	86.24	40.3	2.14	102.18	41.2	2.48	111.10	41.3	2.69	94.02	40.7	2.31	91.58	40.7	2.25
November	99.46	41.1	2.42	87.29	40.6	2.15	102.09	41.0	2.49	110.70	41.0	2.70	95.76	41.1	2.33	92.43	40.9	2.26
December	97.92	40.8	2.40	87.48	40.5	2.16	106.17	42.3	2.51	115.72	42.7	2.71	97.11	41.5	2.34	94.62	41.5	2.28
Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats ¹			Vegetable oils			Animal oils and fats			Miscellaneous chemicals ¹			
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
December	78.58	41.8	1.88	72.49	41.9	1.73	79.17	45.5	1.74	73.15	46.3	1.58	89.82	44.0	2.03	86.46	40.4	2.14
1958: January	79.90	42.5	1.88	73.25	42.1	1.74	80.19	44.8	1.79	74.29	45.3	1.64	90.00	43.9	2.05	85.60	40.0	2.14
February	78.50	41.1	1.91	71.10	41.1	1.73	80.15	43.8	1.83	73.48	44.0	1.67	91.12	43.6	2.09	86.22	40.1	2.15
March	77.83	41.4	1.88	72.58	43.2	1.68	81.10	43.6	1.86	74.63	43.9	1.70	90.29	43.2	2.09	86.18	39.9	2.16
April	81.83	42.4	1.93	73.52	43.5	1.69	81.78	43.5	1.88	77.44	44.0	1.76	88.17	42.8	2.06	86.22	40.1	2.15
May	80.03	41.9	1.91	78.41	44.3	1.77	81.08	42.9	1.89	77.22	42.9	1.80	86.43	43.0	2.01	86.40	40.0	2.16
June	79.93	41.2	1.94	72.51	41.2	1.76	84.29	43.9	1.92	80.29	43.4	1.85	89.24	44.4	2.01	87.45	40.3	2.17
July	81.45	42.2	1.93	73.44	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	43.4	1.74	90.82	44.3	2.05	86.98	39.9	2.18
October	79.90	41.4	1.93	75.23	42.5	1.77	83.44	46.1	1.81	79.51	47.9	1.66	89.87	43.0	2.09	87.64	40.2	2.18
November	80.77	41.0	1.97	75.29	42.3	1.78	83.08	45.9	1.87	77.08	47.0	1.64	93.93	44.1	2.13	89.10	40.5	2.20
December	81.71	41.9	1.95	75.84	41.9	1.81	82.58	44.4	1.86	77.12	45.1	1.71	92.01	43.4	2.12	88.84	40.2	2.21
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
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	72.59	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	98.67	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	75.01	39.9	1.88	100.86	41.0	2.46	110.15	40.2	2.74	113.48	40.1	2.83	98.98	40.4	2.45	97.27	40.7	2.39
November	74.64	39.7	1.88	103.91	41.9	2.48	112.46	40.6	2.77	116.28	40.8	2.85	99.60	40.0	2.49	98.09	40.7	2.41
December	75.24	39.6	1.90	101.76	41.2	2.47	110.80	40.0	2.77	114.00	40.0	2.85	99.35	39.9	2.49	102.90	42.0	2.45
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
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	39.9	2.67	74.87	39.2	1.91	80.94	39.1	2.07	58.19	37.3	1.56	77.42	39.1	1.98	75.43	39.7	1.90
February	93.02	35.1	2.65	74.68	39.1	1.91	80.32	38.8	2.07	57.41	36.8	1.56	77.02	38.9	1.98	71.25	37.7	1.89
March	98.05	37.0	2.65	76.61	39.9	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	58.54	34.1	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	1.80
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	1.91	82.92	39.3	2.11	57.97	37.4	1.55	76.40	38.2	2.00	74.31	38.5	1.93
August	113.96	40.7	2.80	77.18	40.2	1.92	86.24	40.3	2.14	58.19	37.3	1.56	78.19	38.9	2.01	76.82	39.6	1.94
September	113.40	40.5	2.80	76.62	39.7	1.93	89.21	41.3	2.16	57.99	36.7	1.58	79.79	39.5	2.02	78.21	39.5	1.98
October	113.24	40.3	2.81	77.01	39.9	1.93	88.78	41.1	2.16	58.46	37.0	1.58	79.58	39.2	2.03	80.54	41.3	1.95
November	115.75	40.9	2.83	77.22	39.6	1.95	88.54	40.8	2.17	59.63	37.5	1.59	81.19	39.8	2.04	80.16	40.9	1.96
December	122.55	42.7	2.87	78.01	39.8	1.96	92.60	41.9	2.21	61.37	38.6	1.59	83.03	40.5	2.05	79.65	41.7	1.91

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued															Transportation and public utilities					
	Nondurable goods—Continued															Transportation					
	Leather and leather products—Continued															Class I railroads ⁵					
	Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Footwear (except rubber)			Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods			Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods								
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1956: Average	\$53.63	37.5	\$1.43	\$53.57	37.2	\$1.44	\$62.88	39.3	\$1.60	\$51.00	37.5	\$1.36	\$48.47	37.0	\$1.31	\$88.40	41.7	\$2.12			
1957: Average	55.42	37.7	1.47	55.13	37.0	1.49	62.43	38.3	1.63	53.68	37.8	1.42	49.59	36.2	1.37	94.24	41.7	2.26			
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	2.30			
1958: January	56.55	37.7	1.50	56.17	37.2	1.51	56.62	33.5	1.69	54.67	37.7	1.45	49.32	36.0	1.37	99.01	41.6	2.48			
February	55.65	37.1	1.50	54.96	36.4	1.51	59.32	35.1	1.69	55.83	38.5	1.45	50.46	36.3	1.39	101.26	41.5	2.44			
March	53.70	35.8	1.50	53.96	35.5	1.52	60.29	36.1	1.67	56.12	38.7	1.45	50.40	36.0	1.40	96.24	40.1	2.40			
April	52.90	34.8	1.52	49.68	32.9	1.51	62.33	37.1	1.68	52.49	36.2	1.45	50.34	35.7	1.41	98.95	41.4	2.39			
May	54.96	36.4	1.51	51.94	34.4	1.51	63.25	38.1	1.66	52.13	36.2	1.44	49.98	35.7	1.40	100.12	41.2	2.43			
June	57.15	38.1	1.50	54.36	36.0	1.51	63.91	38.5	1.66	53.36	36.8	1.45	50.04	36.0	1.39	101.19	41.3	2.45			
July	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			
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			
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			
October	55.05	36.7	1.50	55.08	36.0	1.53	65.01	39.4	1.65	58.58	40.4	1.45	50.87	36.6	1.39	103.52	42.6	2.43			
November	57.22	37.4	1.53	56.21	36.5	1.54	66.19	39.4	1.68	59.42	40.7	1.46	51.01	36.7	1.39	104.19	40.7	2.56			
December	58.20	38.8	1.50	58.67	38.1	1.54	65.91	39.0	1.69	56.63	39.6	1.43	52.50	37.5	1.40						
Transportation and public utilities—Continued																					
Transportation—Con.			Communication												Other public utilities						
Local railways and buslines			Telephone			Switchboard operating employees ⁶			Line construction employees ⁷			Telegraph ⁸			Total: Gas and electric utilities						
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1956: Average	\$84.48	43.1	\$1.96	\$73.47	39.5	\$1.86	\$60.70	37.7	\$1.61	\$101.36	43.5	\$2.33	\$82.74	42.0	\$1.97	\$91.46	41.2	\$2.22			
1957: Average	88.56	43.2	2.05	76.05	39.0	1.95	62.70	37.1	1.69	102.48	42.7	2.40	87.36	41.8	2.09	95.30	40.9	2.33			
December	89.65	43.1	2.08	77.59	38.6	2.01	62.11	35.9	1.73	105.22	42.6	2.47	85.89	40.9	2.10	98.88	41.2	2.40			
1958: January	88.61	42.6	2.08	76.38	38.0	2.01	61.07	35.3	1.73	102.09	41.5	2.46	85.90	41.1	2.09	97.51	40.8	2.39			
February	88.83	42.5	2.09	76.78	38.2	2.01	63.16	36.3	1.74	101.76	41.2	2.47	86.10	41.0	2.10	98.81	41.0	2.41			
March	89.03	42.6	2.09	76.36	37.8	2.02	61.25	35.2	1.74	102.18	41.2	2.48	86.52	41.2	2.10	97.77	40.4	2.42			
April	90.10	42.7	2.11	76.53	37.7	2.03	61.42	35.3	1.74	101.84	40.9	2.49	87.35	41.4	2.11	99.55	40.8	2.44			
May	90.30	43.0	2.10	77.11	37.8	2.04	63.01	35.6	1.77	101.75	40.7	2.50	89.04	42.0	2.12	98.42	40.5	2.43			
June	91.16	43.0	2.12	78.31	38.2	2.05	63.35	36.2	1.75	104.90	41.3	2.54	91.34	41.9	2.18	100.12	40.7	2.46			
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			
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			
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			
October	90.53	42.5	2.13	81.51	39.0	2.09	67.30	37.6	1.79	107.84	41.8	2.58	93.41	41.7	2.24	102.66	40.9	2.51			
November	91.16	42.6	2.14	82.97	39.7	2.09	69.38	39.2	1.77	109.40	42.2	2.59	92.51	41.3	2.24	103.57	41.1	2.52			
December	90.95	42.3	2.15	81.87	38.8	2.11	65.34	36.5	1.79	109.62	42.0	2.61	93.18	41.6	2.24	103.57	41.1	2.52			
Transportation and public utilities—Continued																					
Other public utilities—Continued									Wholesale and retail trade												
Electric light and power utilities			Gas utilities			Electric light and gas utilities combined			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores						
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1956: Average	\$93.38	41.5	\$2.25	\$86.30	40.9	\$2.11	\$93.11	41.2	\$2.26	\$81.20	40.4	\$2.01	\$60.60	38.6	\$1.57	\$43.40	35.0	\$1.24			
1957: Average	97.06	41.3	2.35	90.13	40.6	2.22	97.10	40.8	2.38	84.42	40.2	2.10	62.48	38.1	1.64	44.85	34.5	1.30			
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			
February	99.14	40.8	2.43	96.05	41.4	2.32	100.86	41.0	2.46	85.57	39.8	2.15	63.50	37.8	1.68	45.69	34.1	1.34			
March	99.80	40.9	2.44	93.15	40.5	2.30	98.85	39.7	2.49	85.79	39.9	2.15	63.13	37.8	1.67	45.75	34.4	1.33			
April	100.45	41.0	2.45	92.46	40.2	2.30	103.48	40.9	2.53	85.14	39.6	2.15	63.50	37.8	1.68	45.83	34.2	1.34			
May	99.72	40.7	2.45	92.23	40.1	2.30	102.97	40.7	2.53	86.40	40.0	2.16	63.88	37.8	1.69	46.31	34.3	1.35			
June	101.68	41.0	2.48	93.67	40.2	2.33	103.63	40.8	2.54	87.42	40.1	2.18	64.94	38.2	1.70	47.68	34.8	1.37			
July	101.68	41.0	2.48	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			
August	102.59	41.2	2.49	94.60	40.6	2.35	103.94	40.6	2.56	87.64	40.2	2.18	66.18	38.7	1.71	47.52	35.2	1.35			
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	48.92	34.5	1.36			
October	103.22	40.8	2.53	97.41	41.1	2.37	106.49	40.8	2.61	87.85	40.3	2.18	64.81	37.9	1.71	46.95	34.3	1.36			
November	103.73	41.0	2.53	98.71	41.3	2.39	107.01	41.0	2.61	88.22	40.1	2.20	64.87	37.7	1.71	45.90	34.0	1.35			
December	103.89	40.9	2.54	98.95	41.4	2.39	107.94	41.2	2.62	88.07	40.4	2.18	64.68	38.5	1.68	48.55	36.5	1.33			
Transportation and public utilities—Continued																					
Department stores and general mail-order houses									Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Other retail trade			
			Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware supply stores															
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1956: Average	\$48.77	35.6	\$1.37	\$63.38	37.5	\$1.69	\$81.28	43.7	\$1.86	\$47.54	34.7	\$1.37	\$69.30	42.0	\$1.65	\$72.68	42.5	\$1.71			
1957: Average	50.26	34.9	1.44	65.50	36.8	1.78	83.22	43.8	1.90	49.13	34.6	1.42	71.23	41.9	1.70	74.69	42.2	1.77			
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	82.94	43.8	1.88	50.81	34.8	1.46	71.72	41.7	1.72	73.93	41.3	1.79			
February	50.52	34.6	1.46	65.87	35.8	1.84	80.54	43.3	1.86	50.26	34.9	1.44	69.47	41.6	1.67	73.03	40.8	1.79			
March	51.10	35.0	1.46	65.87	35.8	1.84	81.28	43.7	1.86	49.19	34.4	1.43	68.89	41.5	1.66	74.34	41.3	1.80			
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			
May	52.15	35.0	1.49	66.42	35.9	1.85	83.66	43.8	1.91												

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	99.43
1958: January	65.15	98.00	81.78	44.69	39.9	1.12	43.85	39.5	1.11	50.80	38.4	1.31	103.67
February	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
March	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
April	65.63	95.65	82.60	44.29	39.9	1.11	43.68	39.0	1.12	49.53	38.1	1.30	97.84
May	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
June	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
July	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
August	65.93	106.21	83.00	45.60	40.0	1.12	45.26	39.7	1.14	51.07	38.4	1.33	97.10
September	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
October	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
November	66.24	115.41	82.97	45.65	40.4	1.13	44.92	39.4	1.14	52.80	39.4	1.34	102.32
December	66.54	121.46	83.45	45.49	39.9	1.14	44.23	38.8	1.14	51.86	38.7	1.34	101.44
1956: December	66.96	120.65	83.97	46.40	40.0	1.16	45.08	39.2	1.15	51.59	38.5	1.34	13.74

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 (ICO Group I).

⁶ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants. In 1957, such employees made up 39 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁷ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. In 1957, such employees made up 29 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁸ Data relate to domestic nonsupervisory employees except messengers.

⁹ Average weekly hours and average hourly earnings data are not available.

¹⁰ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips not included.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics for all series except that for Class I railroads (see footnote 5).

TABLE C-2. Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars¹

Item	1958												1957		Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1957	1956	
<i>Manufacturing</i>																
Gross average weekly earnings:																
Current dollars	88.26	86.58	\$85.17	\$85.39	\$84.35	\$83.50	\$83.10	\$82.04	\$80.81	\$81.45	\$80.64	\$81.66	\$82.74	\$82.39	\$79.99	
1947-49 dollars	71.35	69.88	68.85	69.03	68.19	67.39	67.18	66.38	65.43	66.06	65.83	66.77	68.04	68.54	68.84	
Net spendable average weekly earnings:																
Worker with no dependents:																
Current dollars	72.27	70.93	69.80	69.97	69.14	68.46	68.14	67.29	66.30	66.81	66.17	66.98	67.85	67.57	65.86	
1947-49 dollars	58.42	57.25	56.43	56.56	55.89	55.25	55.08	54.44	53.68	54.18	54.02	54.77	55.80	56.21	56.68	
Worker with 3 dependents:																
Current dollars	79.78	78.41	77.25	77.43	76.58	75.88	75.55	74.68	73.67	74.20	73.54	74.37	75.26	74.97	73.22	
1947-49 dollars	64.49	63.28	62.45	62.59	61.91	61.25	61.08	60.42	59.65	60.18	60.03	60.81	61.89	62.37	63.01	

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

Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, Federal social security and income taxes for which the worker is liable. The amount of tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) a worker with no dependents; (2) a worker with 3 dependents. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income receivers.

The computations of net spendable earnings for both the worker with no dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing without direct regard to marital status, family composition, or other sources of income.

Gross and net spendable average weekly earnings expressed in 1947-49 dollars indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as measured by the Bureau's Consumer Price Index.

² Preliminary.

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

TABLE C-3. Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activities¹

[1947-49=100]

Industry	1959		1958											Annual average	
	Jan. ²	Dec. ³	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1957	1956
Total.....	94.4	96.7	98.5	97.8	99.6	97.3	93.8	93.9	90.9	89.0	89.9	89.7	93.9	105.6	109.9
Mining.....	67.2	69.5	68.4	68.0	68.3	67.4	66.1	68.7	65.1	64.5	67.0	69.3	72.6	81.4	83.8
Contract construction.....	99.5	104.9	123.8	135.3	136.1	137.9	132.1	128.1	122.7	109.1	98.9	85.9	102.4	127.3	135.0
Manufacturing.....	95.4	97.4	96.9	94.5	96.5	93.5	90.2	90.6	88.1	87.8	90.2	91.5	94.1	104.1	108.1
Durable goods.....	100.7	102.5	101.2	96.0	98.6	94.0	92.0	93.7	91.3	91.6	94.4	95.7	99.5	112.9	117.3
Ordnance and accessories.....	333.5	335.1	317.6	297.0	305.0	293.5	295.1	300.9	297.9	303.9	298.2	294.4	302.2	339.4	378.8
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	69.2	74.1	76.3	80.0	79.8	77.4	73.6	76.7	70.3	66.2	65.6	65.4	66.4	76.6	88.1
Furniture and fixtures.....	103.9	105.5	105.3	106.4	105.1	100.7	91.9	92.1	88.7	89.0	92.7	93.7	95.1	103.9	107.7
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	92.6	96.5	98.6	97.9	101.9	99.3	95.6	94.9	91.0	88.9	89.2	89.2	93.0	104.5	109.6
Primary metal industries.....	93.1	92.6	90.0	86.2	86.3	81.9	80.6	81.1	77.1	77.2	81.0	82.7	87.8	105.4	110.6
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	105.5	107.8	107.2	102.5	107.0	101.3	97.3	98.3	94.6	94.8	98.0	99.8	105.1	115.9	116.6
Machinery (except electrical).....	91.5	91.2	87.9	85.6	86.9	83.2	84.3	86.7	87.5	89.9	92.9	93.7	97.1	111.0	116.5
Electrical machinery.....	125.7	125.5	124.7	116.1	120.0	113.6	109.0	110.6	109.1	110.9	114.3	116.7	120.9	134.0	138.5
Transportation equipment.....	122.2	126.1	121.5	99.1	108.7	103.2	105.0	107.7	107.1	108.3	113.5	116.5	122.9	139.6	138.5
Instruments and related products.....	109.2	110.5	109.6	107.9	106.5	102.0	100.2	101.9	101.3	104.0	105.4	106.8	109.5	117.5	121.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	91.9	94.5	99.3	100.9	98.9	93.6	88.0	90.9	88.3	88.6	90.1	89.7	89.4	101.2	105.9
Nondurable goods.....	89.2	91.3	91.7	92.6	94.0	92.8	88.0	87.0	84.3	83.3	85.2	86.6	87.8	93.7	97.0
Food and kindred products.....	76.5	82.3	86.2	91.4	98.1	97.0	89.2	84.7	78.7	75.4	74.7	75.5	77.8	86.4	90.6
Tobacco manufactures.....	77.1	81.0	82.7	92.1	95.8	84.1	68.3	69.1	67.1	66.1	68.4	74.5	81.2	80.8	86.4
Textile-mill products.....	71.7	72.9	73.7	72.9	71.8	70.6	67.5	68.0	65.3	64.5	66.8	68.0	68.1	74.7	80.6
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	100.2	101.4	100.3	100.7	101.2	101.1	94.1	92.4	91.3	90.5	94.0	98.2	96.7	102.0	104.1
Paper and allied products.....	109.5	110.6	111.4	112.0	112.2	110.3	105.5	106.4	104.0	104.5	105.8	105.9	108.2	113.9	116.4
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	108.7	111.9	109.7	110.2	110.0	108.5	106.6	107.6	107.3	108.4	109.5	108.7	109.5	112.4	112.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	100.8	101.1	100.3	100.3	99.2	97.2	95.7	97.2	98.6	100.0	100.0	99.6	101.5	106.2	108.3
Products of petroleum and coal.....	82.4	82.2	83.9	81.6	85.0	84.3	85.5	85.8	84.5	84.1	83.2	83.9	86.2	91.1	93.8
Rubber products.....	104.5	104.8	100.0	99.4	96.2	92.1	86.1	86.3	82.7	83.0	87.8	89.7	96.5	104.8	106.7
Leather and leather products.....	93.7	93.4	89.5	85.9	86.8	88.8	87.2	84.8	78.3	75.3	85.3	88.6	88.8	90.8	93.9

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

² For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers.

³ Preliminary.

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

TABLE C-4. Indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls in industrial and construction activities¹

[1947-49=100]

Activity	1959		1958											Annual average	
	Jan. ²	Dec. ³	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1957	1956
Mining.....	-----	109.1	106.8	105.0	105.5	103.6	101.8	106.2	99.0	98.2	103.6	108.0	112.5	124.3	121.6
Contract construction.....	-----	182.7	212.2	231.4	232.9	232.8	223.1	213.3	205.1	183.2	166.3	145.5	172.8	207.1	207.7
Manufacturing.....	157.6	161.0	158.4	152.5	155.7	150.0	144.8	144.9	140.9	139.6	143.6	144.9	149.9	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-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
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	39.8	2.4	40.1	2.4	41.2	2.2	41.1	3.6	41.0	3.0	41.0	3.3	38.9	1.6	40.8	2.7
November	39.9	2.6	40.3	2.6	41.1	2.3	40.2	3.4	40.8	2.7	40.9	3.3	39.3	1.8	40.8	2.6
December ³	40.3	2.6	40.8	2.7	41.9	2.1	40.5	3.2	41.3	3.0	40.4	2.9	39.8	1.9	41.1	2.8
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
December	40.3	1.9	39.6	1.3	40.2	2.0	39.8	1.8	39.6	2.2	39.0	2.2	40.7	3.0	39.1	1.4
1958: January	39.7	1.6	39.1	1.0	38.8	1.4	39.6	1.5	39.2	1.8	38.3	1.9	40.1	2.9	39.0	1.1
February	39.2	1.5	39.0	1.0	38.6	1.3	39.3	1.2	39.0	1.8	38.1	1.9	39.7	2.6	37.9	.7
March	39.5	1.6	39.1	1.0	39.4	1.3	39.4	1.2	39.2	1.8	38.1	1.9	39.6	2.5	37.1	.8
April	39.3	1.5	39.0	.9	39.3	1.2	39.5	1.1	39.0	1.7	37.7	1.7	39.7	2.5	38.0	1.3
May	39.4	1.5	39.1	1.0	39.7	1.4	39.2	1.1	39.1	1.7	38.1	1.9	40.2	2.8	38.7	1.6
June	39.6	1.6	39.6	1.2	39.8	1.5	39.8	1.4	39.5	1.9	38.7	2.1	40.7	3.1	39.7	1.8
July	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	39.5	1.8	39.9	2.0	40.0	2.5	40.4	1.8	40.3	2.6	39.4	2.5	40.9	3.2	39.6	1.0
November	39.9	2.1	40.6	2.2	40.6	3.3	40.7	2.0	40.4	2.6	39.4	2.5	41.0	3.4	39.2	1.3
December ³	40.6	2.2	40.5	2.2	41.8	3.7	40.9	2.1	40.3	2.8	39.6	2.5	41.1	3.2	39.6	1.9
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
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	40.1	2.8	36.0	1.3	42.7	4.5	37.9	2.7	41.0	2.2	40.7	1.5	40.7	2.8	37.0	1.4
November	40.3	3.0	35.8	1.3	42.5	4.4	37.9	2.5	41.2	2.1	40.6	1.5	40.7	2.8	37.5	1.4
December ³	40.2	2.9	36.0	1.3	42.5	4.3	38.4	2.8	41.3	2.2	40.0	1.3	42.0	3.8	38.6	1.6

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.

TABLE C-7. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected area¹

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
	Alabama									Arizona						Arkansas		
	State			Birmingham			Mobile			State			Phoenix			State		
1956: Average	\$64.15	39.6	\$1.62	\$82.82	40.4	\$2.05	\$76.95	40.5	\$1.90	\$90.09	42.1	\$2.14	\$87.78	41.6	\$2.11	\$56.30	40.5	\$1.39
1957: Average	69.21	39.1	1.77	89.60	40.0	2.24	86.07	40.6	2.12	90.54	40.6	2.23	87.82	40.1	2.19	58.11	39.8	1.46
1957: December	69.84	38.8	1.80	90.00	39.3	2.29	83.28	39.1	2.13	90.94	40.6	2.24	88.00	40.0	2.20	58.41	39.2	1.49
1958: January	67.88	37.5	1.81	90.95	38.7	2.35	80.77	38.1	2.12	91.53	40.5	2.26	90.68	40.3	2.25	57.96	38.9	1.49
February	65.68	36.9	1.78	88.32	38.4	2.30	77.65	36.8	2.11	89.60	40.0	2.24	90.00	40.0	2.25	58.26	39.1	1.49
March	67.30	37.6	1.79	89.70	39.0	2.30	79.80	38.0	2.10	91.08	40.3	2.26	91.48	40.3	2.27	57.13	38.6	1.48
April	66.59	37.2	1.79	90.00	39.3	2.29	79.07	38.2	2.07	89.55	39.8	2.25	90.45	40.2	2.25	57.48	39.1	1.47
May	67.66	37.8	1.79	88.01	38.6	2.28	80.34	39.0	2.06	92.21	40.8	2.26	92.92	40.4	2.30	56.21	38.5	1.46
June	70.41	38.9	1.81	92.29	40.3	2.29	82.26	39.0	2.12	91.88	40.3	2.28	93.20	40.7	2.29	57.77	39.3	1.47
July	70.25	38.6	1.82	93.38	39.4	2.37	81.45	38.6	2.11	93.43	40.1	2.33	94.24	40.1	2.35	58.80	40.0	1.47
August	71.71	39.4	1.82	94.30	40.3	2.34	82.95	39.5	2.10	94.00	40.0	2.35	96.80	40.5	2.39	60.09	40.6	1.48
September	72.25	39.7	1.82	94.71	40.3	2.35	85.20	40.0	2.13	94.64	40.1	2.36	95.84	40.1	2.39	60.35	40.5	1.49
October	71.89	39.5	1.82	93.06	39.6	2.35	85.36	39.7	2.15	96.82	41.2	2.35	96.87	40.7	2.38	60.83	41.1	1.48
November	72.25	39.7	1.82	93.69	39.7	2.36	84.99	39.9	2.13	96.87	40.7	2.38	96.80	40.5	2.39	60.15	40.1	1.50
December	73.38	40.1	1.83	95.52	39.8	2.40	84.10	39.3	2.14	97.64	41.2	2.37	97.41	41.1	2.37	59.80	39.6	1.51
Arkansas—Con.			California															
Little Rock—North Little Rock			State			Fresno			Los Angeles—Long Beach			Sacramento			San Bernardino—Riverside—Ontario			
1956: Average	\$54.94	40.4	\$1.36	\$89.93	40.6	\$2.22	\$77.20	38.8	\$1.99	\$89.90	40.9	\$2.20	\$92.59	41.5	\$2.23	\$87.86	40.4	\$2.18
1957: Average	58.03	40.3	1.44	92.89	40.0	2.32	78.87	37.8	2.09	93.42	40.5	2.31	96.03	40.1	2.40	92.57	39.9	2.32
1957: December	58.98	40.4	1.46	94.07	39.5	2.38	75.21	36.1	2.08	94.77	40.1	2.36	101.57	40.3	2.52	97.01	40.4	2.40
1958: January	58.07	39.5	1.47	92.84	38.8	2.39	73.89	34.9	2.12	93.88	39.6	2.37	104.90	41.9	2.51	94.56	39.4	2.40
February	57.96	39.7	1.46	93.76	39.2	2.39	76.65	36.1	2.13	93.88	39.6	2.37	105.78	42.1	2.51	98.01	40.3	2.43
March	56.65	38.8	1.46	94.03	39.2	2.40	73.83	34.7	2.13	94.36	39.7	2.38	102.06	40.7	2.51	94.41	39.5	2.39
April	58.11	39.8	1.46	93.35	38.9	2.40	75.56	35.4	2.13	93.24	39.2	2.38	103.47	41.9	2.47	95.20	39.5	2.41
May	59.05	39.9	1.48	95.17	39.4	2.42	77.30	36.0	2.15	95.13	39.6	2.40	98.32	40.5	2.43	96.22	40.0	2.41
June	59.94	40.5	1.48	97.18	39.7	2.45	76.81	36.0	2.13	96.89	39.9	2.43	103.16	40.5	2.55	99.91	40.9	2.44
July	58.84	40.3	1.46	97.36	39.8	2.45	80.05	37.8	2.12	97.14	40.0	2.43	106.65	40.9	2.61	100.17	40.7	2.46
August	58.95	40.1	1.47	98.85	40.8	2.42	83.66	39.9	2.10	97.80	40.3	2.43	102.90	41.4	2.49	102.51	41.3	2.48
September	60.12	40.9	1.47	99.25	40.7	2.44	81.65	38.7	2.11	98.41	40.3	2.44	119.39	47.1	2.54	100.61	40.3	2.49
October	61.69	41.4	1.49	98.83	40.3	2.45	84.76	39.4	2.15	98.41	40.3	2.44	104.07	40.6	2.56	104.04	41.7	2.50
November	60.64	40.7	1.49	99.81	40.2	2.48	85.80	38.1	2.25	99.15	40.5	2.45	108.98	41.1	2.65	102.23	41.3	2.48
December	60.15	40.1	1.50	101.49	40.7	2.49	79.16	36.6	2.16	101.50	41.1	2.47	113.01	42.3	2.67	103.92	41.3	2.52
California—Continued												Colorado						
San Diego			San Francisco—Oakland			San Jose			Stockton			State			Denver			
1956: Average	\$92.31	41.6	\$2.22	\$92.12	39.7	\$2.32	\$87.92	41.3	\$2.13	\$83.93	40.3	\$2.08	\$82.21	40.9	\$2.01	\$82.21	40.7	\$2.02
1957: Average	93.75	40.9	2.29	95.67	39.2	2.44	91.31	40.6	2.25	85.92	39.7	2.16	87.10	40.7	2.14	87.10	40.7	2.14
1957: December	95.89	40.4	2.37	96.10	38.3	2.51	92.48	39.0	2.37	88.23	38.9	2.27	88.56	41.0	2.16	89.76	40.8	2.20
1958: January	98.75	41.4	2.39	95.91	38.2	2.51	90.17	37.7	2.39	86.21	37.5	2.30	86.98	39.9	2.18	87.52	39.6	2.21
February	98.09	41.1	2.39	95.55	38.0	2.51	92.79	39.0	2.38	86.21	37.5	2.30	86.02	39.1	2.20	86.85	39.3	2.21
March	101.01	41.8	2.42	96.91	38.2	2.54	92.40	38.5	2.40	87.90	38.2	2.30	87.69	39.5	2.22	87.30	39.5	2.21
April	99.66	41.3	2.42	96.03	37.8	2.54	92.03	38.5	2.39	87.61	38.5	2.28	88.13	39.7	2.22	89.02	40.1	2.22
May	102.29	41.2	2.48	97.47	38.5	2.53	96.05	39.8	2.41	86.24	38.2	2.26	90.63	40.1	2.26	91.48	40.3	2.27
June	107.25	42.0	2.55	99.22	39.0	2.55	98.91	40.5	2.44	88.48	39.0	2.27	91.08	40.3	2.26	91.43	40.1	2.28
July	107.66	41.7	2.58	101.40	39.4	2.58	93.90	40.3	2.33	88.57	38.6	2.30	91.76	40.6	2.26	90.85	40.2	2.26
August	109.54	42.5	2.58	103.37	40.6	2.55	97.06	44.0	2.20	91.39	42.7	2.14	92.70	41.2	2.25	93.52	41.2	2.27
September	107.76	41.7	2.58	101.57	39.6	2.56	96.05	42.8	2.25	96.81	43.7	2.21	93.02	40.8	2.28	94.19	40.6	2.32
October	107.66	41.5	2.59	101.95	39.4	2.59	94.30	39.7	2.37	92.14	41.5	2.22	90.00	40.0	2.25	94.48	40.9	2.31
November	103.73	40.5	2.56	102.64	39.1	2.63	107.00	41.0	2.61	93.72	40.0	2.35	94.16	41.3	2.28	95.53	41.0	2.33
December	105.89	41.2	2.57	103.82	39.2	2.65	103.63	41.1	2.52	93.54	39.9	2.34	94.81	41.4	2.29	95.82	41.3	2.32
Connecticut																		
State			Bridgeport			Hartford			New Britain			New Haven			Stamford			
1956: Average	\$82.57	41.7	\$1.98	\$86.52	42.0	\$2.06	\$88.17	42.8	\$2.06	\$80.75	41.2	\$1.96	\$78.31	41.0	\$1.91	\$85.88	40.7	\$2.11
1957: Average	84.66	40.7	2.08	88.32	40.7	2.17	88.60	41.4	2.14	81.61	40.2	2.03	81.41	40.3	2.02	88.73	40.7	2.18
1957: December	84.40	40.0	2.11	87.81	40.1	2.19	85.28	39.3	2.17	81.30	39.7	2.05	81.37	39.5	2.06	90.54	40.6	2.23
1958: January	83.28	39.1	2.13	85.85	39.2	2.19	85.03	38.3	2.22	78.69	38.2	2.06	80.55	39.1	2.06	90.50	40.4	2.24
February	82.86	38.9	2.13	85.80	39.0	2.20	85.19	38.2	2.23	79.07	38.2	2.07	80.13	38.9	2.06	89.87	40.3	2.23
March	83.25	38.9	2.14	87.24	39.3	2.22	85.63	38.4	2.23	80.22	38.2	2.10	80.75	39.2	2.06	88.70	39.6	2.24
April	83.03	38.8	2.14	87.47	39.4	2.22	86.30	38.7	2.23	79.80	38.0	2.10	79.66	38.3	2.06	90.17	39.9	2.26
May	83.42	38.8	2.15	87.86	39.4	2.23	86.91	38.8	2.24	79.17	37.7	2.10	79.46	38.2	2.08	88.48	39.5	2.24
June	84.50	39.3	2.15	87.86	39.4	2.23	88.26	39.4	2.24	80.85	38.5	2.10	80.29	38.6	2.08	89.78	39.9	2.25
July	84.71	39.4	2.15	90.22	40.1	2.25	88.48	39.5	2.24	80.85	38.5	2.10	81.48	38.8	2.10	90.63	40.1	2.26
August	85.93	39.6	2.17	88.09	39.5	2.23	87.81	39.2	2.24	81.51	39.0	2.09	82.53	39.3	2.10	91.03	40.1	2.27
September	87.23	40.2	2.17	91.08	40.3	2.26	88.88	39.5	2.25	83.16	39.6	2.10	82.74	39.4	2.10	92.43	40.9	2.26

TABLE C-7. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected area¹—Continued

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		
	Connecticut—Con.			Delaware						District of Columbia			Florida							
	Waterbury			State			Wilmington			Washington			State			Jacksonville				
1956: Average	\$82.78	41.6	\$1.99	\$79.37	40.7	\$1.95	\$90.72	40.5	\$2.24	\$83.77	39.7	\$2.11	\$62.47	41.1	\$1.52	\$67.47	40.4	\$1.67		
1957: Average	84.85	40.6	2.09	84.63	40.3	2.10	94.04	40.4	2.35	86.85	39.3	2.21	65.37	40.6	1.61	71.20	40.0	1.78		
1957: December	87.48	40.5	2.16	88.66	40.3	2.20	98.01	40.5	2.42	89.54	39.1	2.29	68.39	41.2	1.66	72.25	39.7	1.82		
1958: January	84.89	39.3	2.16	84.97	38.8	2.19	93.27	38.7	2.41	89.15	39.1	2.28	67.56	40.7	1.66	68.94	38.3	1.80		
February	83.59	38.7	2.16	83.28	38.2	2.18	90.96	37.9	2.40	88.17	38.5	2.29	66.33	40.2	1.65	69.84	38.8	1.80		
March	84.67	39.2	2.16	84.20	38.8	2.17	93.27	38.7	2.41	89.89	39.6	2.27	66.40	40.0	1.66	69.87	38.6	1.81		
April	83.16	38.5	2.16	83.67	39.1	2.14	92.64	38.6	2.40	91.08	40.3	2.26	66.86	39.8	1.68	69.37	37.7	1.84		
May	82.09	38.6	2.15	83.92	39.4	2.13	93.51	38.8	2.41	93.09	40.3	2.31	67.37	40.1	1.68	71.76	39.0	1.84		
June	85.28	39.3	2.17	83.60	40.0	2.09	94.86	39.2	2.42	94.25	40.8	2.31	69.08	40.4	1.71	73.63	39.8	1.85		
July	86.51	39.5	2.19	82.71	39.2	2.11	94.57	38.6	2.45	92.46	40.2	2.30	68.23	39.9	1.71	70.62	38.8	1.82		
August	88.66	40.3	2.20	84.25	40.9	2.06	95.69	38.9	2.46	94.77	40.5	2.34	68.97	40.1	1.72	72.34	39.1	1.85		
September	89.54	40.7	2.20	85.41	40.1	2.13	95.20	38.7	2.46	94.83	40.7	2.33	70.24	40.6	1.73	73.08	39.5	1.85		
October	91.27	41.3	2.21	87.72	40.8	2.15	98.06	39.7	2.47	93.67	40.2	2.33	70.24	40.6	1.73	73.82	39.9	1.85		
November	93.86	41.9	2.24	87.69	39.5	2.22	98.16	38.8	2.53	94.56	39.9	2.37	71.04	41.3	1.72	73.82	39.9	1.85		
December	94.08	42.0	2.24	87.42	39.2	2.23	96.89	38.6	2.51	95.51	40.3	2.37	70.62	41.3	1.71	75.66	40.9	1.85		
Florida—Continued																				
Miami						Tampa-St. Petersburg			State			Atlanta			Savannah			Idaho		
State						State			State			State			State			State		
1956: Average	\$63.18	40.5	\$1.56	\$61.71	40.6	\$1.52	\$57.17	39.7	\$1.44	\$71.38	40.1	\$1.78	\$74.76	42.0	\$1.78	\$84.67	41.3	\$2.05		
1957: Average	65.04	39.9	1.63	65.77	40.6	1.62	59.67	39.0	1.53	74.26	39.5	1.88	79.49	41.4	1.92	84.44	40.4	2.09		
1957: December	66.90	40.3	1.66	69.81	41.8	1.67	60.92	39.3	1.55	78.38	40.4	1.94	79.76	40.9	1.95	82.50	39.1	2.11		
1958: January	66.97	40.1	1.67	66.80	40.0	1.67	59.21	38.2	1.55	74.88	39.0	1.92	78.94	40.9	1.93	87.56	41.3	2.12		
February	65.57	39.5	1.66	64.96	38.9	1.67	58.06	37.7	1.54	73.72	38.8	1.90	79.15	40.8	1.94	78.87	38.1	2.07		
March	64.41	38.8	1.66	65.30	39.1	1.67	57.90	37.6	1.54	73.53	38.7	1.90	76.82	39.6	1.94	85.28	41.4	2.06		
April	65.46	39.2	1.67	64.91	39.1	1.66	57.13	37.1	1.54	73.54	38.5	1.91	77.78	40.3	1.93	83.84	40.7	2.06		
May	65.02	38.7	1.68	65.80	39.4	1.67	56.40	37.6	1.50	68.71	38.6	1.78	79.52	41.2	1.93	83.84	40.5	2.07		
June	65.57	38.8	1.69	68.38	40.7	1.68	59.52	38.4	1.55	77.42	39.7	1.95	82.12	41.9	1.96	91.88	42.7	2.14		
July	66.81	39.3	1.70	66.47	39.1	1.70	60.80	38.9	1.55	79.79	40.5	1.97	80.75	41.2	1.96	86.28	40.7	2.12		
August	66.64	39.2	1.70	67.49	39.7	1.70	61.93	39.7	1.56	81.00	40.3	2.01	84.00	42.0	2.00	90.29	43.2	2.09		
September	68.11	39.6	1.72	69.19	40.7	1.70	62.00	40.0	1.55	78.01	39.6	1.97	84.40	42.2	2.00	89.87	41.8	2.15		
October	69.32	40.3	1.72	68.38	40.7	1.68	61.20	40.0	1.53	76.40	40.0	1.91	82.78	41.6	1.99	90.09	41.9	2.15		
November	70.93	41.0	1.73	68.71	40.9	1.68	63.18	40.5	1.56	82.40	41.2	2.00	84.20	42.1	2.00	85.50	39.4	2.17		
December	70.64	40.6	1.74	68.71	40.9	1.68	64.21	40.9	1.57	84.84	42.0	2.02	86.00	43.0	2.00	89.23	41.5	2.15		
Illinois																				
State						Chicago			Peoria			Rockford			State			Iowa		
State						State			State			State			State			State		
1956: Average	\$86.15	41.0	\$2.10	\$90.04	41.0	\$2.20	\$88.74	40.6	\$2.18	\$92.24	44.1	\$2.09	\$86.66	40.7	\$2.13	\$78.37	40.4	\$1.94		
1957: Average	88.67	40.3	2.20	92.78	40.3	2.30	90.49	39.7	2.28	93.25	42.5	2.19	90.56	40.2	2.25	82.46	40.0	2.06		
1957: December	89.09	39.8	2.24	92.75	39.6	2.34	90.40	38.8	2.33	92.44	41.6	2.22	90.43	39.4	2.30	82.65	39.4	2.10		
1958: January	87.91	39.1	2.25	91.41	38.8	2.36	91.44	39.0	2.34	89.30	40.4	2.21	89.11	38.8	2.30	84.11	39.8	2.12		
February	86.86	38.7	2.24	90.58	38.5	2.35	83.61	35.6	2.35	87.53	39.8	2.20	87.78	38.3	2.29	83.94	39.7	2.12		
March	87.55	38.8	2.26	91.32	38.6	2.37	85.71	36.1	2.37	87.56	39.7	2.21	88.33	38.4	2.30	83.84	39.4	2.13		
April	87.30	38.6	2.26	90.47	38.3	2.36	82.53	38.9	2.39	85.20	38.5	2.21	87.70	38.1	2.30	83.36	39.1	2.13		
May	87.86	38.8	2.26	91.63	38.5	2.38	93.64	39.1	2.39	85.02	38.3	2.22	89.07	38.7	2.30	85.75	39.8	2.15		
June	89.24	39.3	2.27	93.88	39.2	2.39	95.16	39.5	2.41	86.57	38.9	2.23	91.24	39.4	2.32	85.69	39.8	2.15		
July	89.77	39.4	2.28	94.14	39.0	2.41	95.55	39.6	2.41	85.40	38.4	2.22	91.37	39.1	2.34	87.52	40.1	2.18		
August	90.29	39.7	2.27	95.53	39.6	2.41	95.61	39.7	2.43	83.59	37.8	2.21	92.82	39.6	2.34	86.43	40.2	2.15		
September	92.75	40.3	2.30	98.02	40.3	2.43	96.78	39.7	2.44	90.24	40.1	2.25	95.20	40.5	2.35	89.74	40.8	2.20		
October	91.62	39.9	2.30	96.74	39.9	2.42	97.18	39.8	2.44	91.87	40.9	2.25	93.94	39.8	2.36	89.61	40.8	2.20		
November	92.96	40.0	2.32	98.03	40.1	2.44	98.65	39.6	2.49	92.88	40.9	2.27	96.15	39.7	2.42	90.65	40.7	2.23		
December	94.10	40.3	2.33	99.16	40.4	2.45	101.68	40.2	2.53	96.12	41.4	2.32	99.98	41.1	2.43	90.63	40.6	2.23		
Iowa—Continued																				
Des Moines						State			Topeka			Wichita			State			Kentucky		
State						State			State			State			State			State		
1956: Average	\$83.37	39.5	\$2.11	\$84.42	41.8	\$2.02	\$80.12	41.0	\$1.96	\$88.02	41.8	\$2.10	\$74.29	40.2	\$1.85	\$83.14	40.7	\$2.04		
1957: Average	88.39	39.3	2.25	88.29	41.6	2.12	84.75	40.7	2.08	93.02	42.1	2.21	78.25	40.0	1.96	88.20	40.7	2.17		
1957: December	89.30	39.2	2.28	91.20	41.7	2.19	86.59	40.0	2.16	95.55	42.3	2.26	79.08	40.3	1.96	89.97	41.0	2.19		
1958: January	89.75	39.1	2.29	90.04	41.2	2.19	82.46	38.9	2.12	94.25	41.6	2.26	77.51	39.7	1.95	89.07	40.6	2.19		
February	88.09	38.7	2.28	87.96	40.5	2.17	82.08	39.3	2.09	92.57	41.1	2.25	75.64	39.0	1.94	86.24	39.3	2.20		
March	87.45	38.3	2.28	89.17	40.8	2.18	79.65	38.2	2.08	94.52	41.5	2.28	75.98	38.9	1.95	86.74	39.6	2.19		
April	88.15	38.5	2.29	88.28	40.8	2.16	82.77	39.6	2.09	92.35	41.0	2.25	76.29	38.9	1.96	88.67	39.7	2.23		
May	88.33	38.5	2.30	88.54	41.0	2.16	83.93	40.7	2.06	94.10	41.4	2.27	77.71	39.3	1.98	87.88	40.0	2.20		
June	89.53	39.0	2.30	89.18	41.4	2.15	91.04	41.8	2.18	93.69	41.5	2.26	80.60	40.3	2.00	92.50	41.2	2.25		
July	90.60	38.8	2.35	89.61	41.2	2.18	84.03	39.8	2.11	94.76	41.4	2.29	79.00	39.9	1.98	90.50	40.7	2.22		
August	90.00	38.6	2.32	90.42	41.2	2.19	97.66	42.8	2.28	94.39	40.8	2.31	80.19	40.5	1.98	92.14	41.1	2.24		
September	92.35	38.7	2.39																	

TABLE C-7. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected area¹—Continued

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
	Louisiana									Maine								
	State			Baton Rouge			New Orleans			Shreveport			State			Lewiston		
1956: Average	\$74.98	41.2	\$1.82	\$103.79	40.7	\$2.55	\$73.57	40.2	\$1.83	\$76.73	41.7	\$1.84	\$63.43	40.7	\$1.56	\$54.41	37.7	\$1.45
1957: Average	78.74	40.8	1.93	104.52	40.2	2.60	79.60	40.2	1.98	77.98	41.7	1.87	65.99	39.9	1.65	54.79	36.8	1.49
1957: December	81.84	41.5	1.96	110.84	40.9	2.71	79.20	39.8	1.99	77.98	41.7	1.87	65.99	39.9	1.65	54.79	36.8	1.49
1958: January	79.80	39.9	2.00	108.00	40.0	2.70	79.37	39.1	2.03	76.11	40.7	1.87	65.76	40.0	1.64	55.40	37.2	1.49
February	78.58	38.9	2.02	107.05	39.5	2.71	77.57	38.4	2.02	74.69	40.1	1.86	66.12	40.5	1.63	55.38	37.2	1.49
March	80.00	39.8	2.01	107.73	39.9	2.70	78.97	38.9	2.03	75.52	40.6	1.86	65.38	40.0	1.63	54.34	36.2	1.50
April	81.00	40.1	2.02	109.47	40.1	2.73	78.98	39.1	2.02	76.36	40.4	1.89	63.97	39.0	1.64	50.84	33.7	1.51
May	81.19	39.8	2.04	107.73	39.9	2.70	80.34	39.0	2.06	76.40	40.0	1.91	62.98	37.8	1.66	50.82	33.5	1.52
June	82.21	40.3	2.04	107.59	39.7	2.71	80.75	39.2	2.06	78.34	40.8	1.92	64.94	39.6	1.64	55.64	36.8	1.51
July	81.59	39.8	2.05	110.30	40.7	2.71	78.52	38.3	2.05	76.57	40.3	1.90	66.71	40.3	1.66	57.72	38.3	1.51
August	83.64	40.8	2.05	107.98	39.7	2.72	84.65	40.5	2.09	80.06	41.7	1.92	67.17	40.9	1.64	58.05	38.6	1.51
September	82.82	40.8	2.03	110.97	40.5	2.74	83.60	40.0	2.09	79.49	41.4	1.92	66.63	40.2	1.66	56.51	37.2	1.52
October	81.61	40.6	2.01	111.38	40.8	2.73	81.95	39.4	2.08	79.84	41.8	1.91	67.45	40.5	1.67	57.43	37.9	1.52
November	84.55	42.7	1.98	112.74	40.7	2.77	84.63	40.3	2.10	81.25	42.1	1.93	66.82	39.6	1.69	56.00	36.3	1.54
December	83.20	41.6	2.00	112.19	40.5	2.77	82.56	39.5	2.09	81.32	41.7	1.95	69.07	41.3	1.67	60.41	40.0	1.51
	Maine—Continued									Maryland								
	Portland			State			Baltimore			State			Boston			Fall River		
1956: Average	\$68.60	41.5	\$1.65	\$79.15	40.8	\$1.94	\$83.82	41.1	\$2.04	\$72.21	40.1	\$1.80	\$75.41	40.0	\$1.88	\$54.16	37.1	\$1.46
1957: Average	70.08	40.9	1.71	82.03	39.9	2.06	86.47	40.1	2.16	74.28	39.4	1.88	78.99	39.5	2.00	55.18	36.3	1.52
1957: December	69.66	39.9	1.74	84.24	39.9	2.11	88.35	40.0	2.21	75.26	39.2	1.92	81.56	39.4	2.07	55.72	36.9	1.51
1958: January	72.54	40.8	1.78	83.25	39.4	2.12	87.08	39.4	2.21	73.92	38.5	1.92	79.54	38.8	2.05	56.06	36.4	1.54
February	73.32	40.9	1.79	80.54	38.4	2.10	84.18	38.2	2.20	74.30	38.7	1.92	79.54	38.8	2.05	55.90	36.3	1.54
March	71.87	40.2	1.79	82.43	39.0	2.11	86.59	39.3	2.21	73.73	38.4	1.92	79.72	38.7	2.06	54.82	35.6	1.54
April	72.08	39.9	1.81	82.09	38.9	2.11	86.17	39.1	2.21	73.53	38.1	1.93	80.50	38.7	2.08	55.18	35.6	1.55
May	69.21	38.8	1.79	83.56	39.5	2.12	87.98	39.7	2.22	74.30	38.3	1.94	80.70	38.8	2.08	55.30	35.0	1.58
June	67.53	38.3	1.76	84.64	40.0	2.12	89.57	40.3	2.22	76.25	39.1	1.95	82.35	39.4	2.09	54.48	34.7	1.57
July	74.85	42.3	1.77	84.14	39.5	2.13	88.99	39.4	2.26	76.44	39.2	1.95	82.74	39.4	2.10	55.35	35.7	1.55
August	75.28	41.7	1.80	85.86	40.5	2.12	91.76	40.6	2.26	76.05	39.2	1.94	83.16	39.6	2.10	56.47	36.2	1.56
September	72.78	40.4	1.80	85.41	40.1	2.13	91.53	40.5	2.26	77.62	39.6	1.96	84.99	39.9	2.13	56.94	36.5	1.56
October	71.16	39.8	1.79	86.88	40.6	2.14	92.16	40.6	2.27	76.53	39.2	1.96	83.74	39.5	2.12	58.72	36.7	1.60
November	71.62	39.4	1.82	87.85	40.3	2.18	92.92	40.4	2.30	77.62	39.2	1.98	83.46	39.0	2.14	56.03	34.8	1.61
December	73.60	40.3	1.83	89.91	40.5	2.22	95.53	41.0	2.33	79.80	40.1	1.99	86.80	40.0	2.17	57.78	36.8	1.57
	Massachusetts—Continued									Michigan								
	New Bedford			Springfield—Holyoke			Worcester			State			Detroit			Flint		
1956: Average	\$57.71	37.8	\$1.53	\$79.09	41.1	\$1.92	\$82.37	40.9	\$2.01	\$94.98	40.8	\$2.33	\$100.98	41.0	\$2.46	\$98.21	40.8	\$2.41
1957: Average	60.26	38.2	1.58	80.82	40.2	2.01	81.93	39.9	2.06	97.64	40.0	2.44	103.32	40.0	2.58	100.38	39.8	2.52
1957: December	61.60	38.5	1.60	81.00	39.9	2.03	82.29	39.0	2.11	98.17	39.6	2.48	102.27	39.2	2.61	104.90	40.8	2.57
1958: January	59.84	37.4	1.60	79.97	38.2	2.04	77.65	36.8	2.11	94.98	38.5	2.47	99.33	38.1	2.61	97.48	38.5	2.53
February	60.00	37.5	1.60	79.98	39.4	2.03	80.43	38.3	2.10	94.55	38.2	2.48	98.36	37.5	2.62	96.77	38.1	2.54
March	58.19	36.6	1.59	80.58	39.5	2.04	80.05	38.3	2.09	97.92	39.2	2.50	104.60	39.5	2.65	99.02	38.1	2.60
April	57.92	36.2	1.60	79.98	39.4	2.03	79.04	38.0	2.08	97.55	39.1	2.50	105.27	39.8	2.65	101.42	38.8	2.62
May	59.09	36.6	1.58	80.78	39.6	2.04	79.97	37.9	2.11	97.15	39.0	2.49	103.90	39.4	2.64	101.10	38.5	2.63
June	60.64	37.4	1.58	83.22	40.4	2.06	80.85	38.5	2.10	98.66	39.4	2.50	104.42	39.3	2.66	102.27	39.2	2.61
July	60.64	37.4	1.60	83.41	40.1	2.08	83.25	38.5	2.19	97.52	39.1	2.49	102.52	38.7	2.65	103.91	39.3	2.64
August	61.18	38.0	1.61	84.04	40.6	2.07	82.89	39.1	2.12	99.61	39.7	2.51	104.86	39.2	2.68	110.15	40.2	2.74
September	62.53	38.6	1.62	82.81	40.2	2.06	83.98	39.8	2.11	101.63	40.2	2.53	107.09	39.9	2.68	105.30	39.9	2.64
October	60.59	37.4	1.62	83.62	40.2	2.08	84.50	39.3	2.15	98.09	39.3	2.50	105.21	39.2	2.68	105.30	39.9	2.64
November	61.17	37.3	1.64	83.41	40.1	2.08	85.46	39.2	2.18	105.30	40.1	2.63	108.29	38.8	2.79	124.04	44.0	2.82
December	62.27	38.2	1.63	85.88	40.7	2.11	88.26	40.3	2.19	108.50	41.1	2.64	113.24	40.3	2.81	124.30	44.0	2.85
	Michigan—Continued									Minnesota								
	Grand Rapids			Lansing			Muskegon			Saginaw			State			Duluth		
1956: Average	\$86.86	40.8	\$2.13	\$98.31	41.1	\$2.39	\$88.06	40.0	\$2.22	\$88.66	40.3	\$2.20	\$81.01	40.8	\$1.99	\$83.06	38.2	\$2.18
1957: Average	88.70	40.1	2.21	98.51	39.5	2.49	91.68	39.4	2.33	92.05	40.1	2.32	84.03	40.2	2.09	86.52	37.6	2.30
1957: December	90.53	40.2	2.25	101.59	39.7	2.56	94.20	39.3	2.40	94.09	40.2	2.36	85.05	39.9	2.15	83.71	35.8	2.34
1958: January	89.48	40.0	2.24	100.15	39.4	2.54	92.43	39.0	2.37	86.68	36.9	2.35	85.99	39.4	2.18	85.95	36.5	2.36
February	87.63	39.0	2.25	100.61	39.5	2.55	90.35	37.9	2.38	92.54	38.9	2.38	85.08	39.2	2.17	87.62	37.2	2.36
March	90.76	39.6	2.29	103.08	39.6	2.60	93.95	39.0	2.41	92.04	38.4	2.40	84.90	39.0	2.18	86.34	36.3	2.38
April	88.97	38.7	2.30	100.08	38.7	2.59	92.59	38.5	2.42	92.50	38.8	2.38	84.94	39.0	2.18	86.75	36.6	2.37
May	91.27	39.7	2.30	102.58	39.9	2.57	89.45	37.3	2.40	95.56	40.0	2.39	85.49	39.2	2.18	86.67	36.7	2.36
June	91.09	39.9	2.28	101.89	39.4	2.59	90.25	37.7	2.39	97.92	40.0	2.45	85.92	39.4	2.18	88.24	37.3	2.37
July	89.32	39.4	2.27	99.42	38.4	2.59	90.24	37.6	2.40	96.32	39.8	2.42	85.94	40.3	2.13	99.36	39.7	2.50
August	92.73	40.3	2.30	115.98	41.2	2.82	91.91	38.2	2.41	93.25	39.1	2.39	85.29	39.7	2.15	96.01	39.0	2.46
September	93.37	40.7	2.29	105.27	39.8	2.65	95.77	39.3	2.44	100.98	41.2	2.45	86.25	40.4	2.13	93.28	38.4	

TABLE C-7. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected area¹—Continued

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							
	Minnesota—Con.				Mississippi				Missouri															
	Minneapolis-St. Paul				State				Jackson				State				Kansas City				St. Louis			
1956: Average	\$83.41	40.6	\$2.05	\$51.73	40.1	\$1.29	\$59.78	42.1	\$1.42	\$75.50	39.8	\$1.90	\$81.58	40.1	\$2.02	\$83.19	40.2	\$2.07						
1957: Average	86.42	40.2	2.15	55.58	39.7	1.40	63.23	41.6	1.52	78.03	39.3	1.98	85.34	39.6	2.15	86.63	40.0	2.17						
1957: December	87.61	40.0	2.19	57.28	39.5	1.45	67.26	42.3	1.59	80.44	39.5	2.04	89.21	40.0	2.23	88.87	40.0	2.22						
1958: January	87.38	39.5	2.21	55.68	38.4	1.45	62.25	39.4	1.58	77.76	38.5	2.02	86.54	38.8	2.22	86.83	39.2	2.21						
February	86.20	39.2	2.20	55.27	37.6	1.47	63.52	40.2	1.58	77.33	38.3	2.02	86.86	38.8	2.22	86.31	38.9	2.22						
March	86.10	39.0	2.21	59.10	39.4	1.50	64.74	41.5	1.56	77.12	38.1	2.03	86.44	38.6	2.23	86.40	39.0	2.22						
April	85.93	38.9	2.21	58.52	38.5	1.52	65.94	42.0	1.57	76.65	37.7	2.03	86.76	38.6	2.24	86.23	38.7	2.23						
May	86.79	39.0	2.22	59.65	39.5	1.51	66.01	41.0	1.61	77.79	38.1	2.04	87.30	38.7	2.25	87.46	39.0	2.24						
June	87.80	39.4	2.23	59.85	39.9	1.50	70.38	42.4	1.66	79.95	38.8	2.06	90.24	39.7	2.27	89.66	39.4	2.28						
July	88.41	39.6	2.23	59.34	39.3	1.51	66.67	40.9	1.63	80.72	39.1	2.06	90.05	39.4	2.28	90.19	39.7	2.27						
August	89.64	39.9	2.25	61.71	40.6	1.52	69.66	43.0	1.62	81.28	39.4	2.07	90.51	39.6	2.28	90.60	39.8	2.28						
September	90.59	40.1	2.26	62.73	41.0	1.53	69.54	42.4	1.64	81.50	39.0	2.09	92.30	40.1	2.30	90.78	39.5	2.30						
October	90.96	40.1	2.27	62.36	41.3	1.51	69.12	43.2	1.60	81.04	38.9	2.08	93.42	40.4	2.31	92.60	40.4	2.29						
November	91.58	40.1	2.29	61.76	40.9	1.51	68.00	42.5	1.60	84.75	39.7	2.13	94.30	40.6	2.32	94.18	40.3	2.34						
December	92.64	40.3	2.30	61.60	41.0	1.50	69.70	42.5	1.64	85.21	40.0	2.13	97.14	41.5	2.34	94.23	40.4	2.33						
	Montana				Nebraska				Nevada				New Hampshire											
	State				State				Omaha				State				Manchester							
1956: Average	\$91.30	41.3	\$2.21	\$75.19	41.8	\$1.80	\$80.36	42.2	\$1.90	\$92.10	37.9	\$2.43	\$63.24	40.8	\$1.55	\$57.90	38.6	\$1.50						
1957: Average	86.43	39.1	2.21	78.12	41.4	1.89	82.61	41.1	2.01	97.02	38.5	2.52	64.48	40.3	1.60	59.44	38.6	1.54						
1957: December	85.39	38.5	2.22	79.63	41.6	1.91	83.27	40.5	2.05	96.64	37.9	2.59	64.15	39.6	1.62	58.97	37.8	1.56						
1958: January	87.81	38.9	2.26	78.17	40.6	1.93	83.21	40.3	2.07	99.46	38.7	2.57	64.22	39.4	1.63	60.29	38.4	1.57						
February	86.63	38.2	2.27	77.73	40.3	1.93	83.18	40.4	2.06	97.40	38.5	2.53	64.39	39.5	1.63	59.82	38.1	1.57						
March	86.17	38.3	2.25	77.68	40.4	1.92	81.97	40.2	2.04	98.03	38.9	2.52	64.12	39.1	1.64	58.40	37.2	1.57						
April	88.86	39.3	2.26	78.03	40.7	1.92	82.88	40.5	2.05	99.18	39.2	2.53	62.32	38.0	1.64	57.15	36.4	1.57						
May	89.11	39.2	2.28	79.66	41.5	1.92	84.36	40.8	2.07	97.41	38.5	2.53	62.43	38.3	1.63	57.46	36.6	1.57						
June	92.02	40.2	2.29	81.50	42.6	1.91	87.12	41.6	2.09	101.52	38.6	2.63	65.27	39.8	1.64	59.25	37.5	1.58						
July	90.95	39.3	2.31	79.93	41.8	1.91	87.01	41.3	2.11	103.86	38.9	2.67	65.11	39.7	1.64	59.97	38.2	1.57						
August	92.59	40.3	2.30	79.71	41.8	1.91	86.37	41.0	2.11	106.93	40.2	2.66	65.93	40.2	1.64	61.78	39.1	1.58						
September	95.32	40.9	2.33	81.84	42.2	1.94	88.98	41.6	2.14	106.26	39.5	2.69	66.50	40.3	1.65	61.46	38.9	1.58						
October	95.60	42.2	2.27	80.87	41.5	1.95	87.63	41.1	2.13	107.33	39.9	2.69	65.51	39.7	1.65	59.94	37.7	1.59						
November	94.59	41.1	2.30	85.26	42.7	2.00	92.82	42.8	2.17	106.66	39.8	2.68	66.73	40.2	1.66	62.08	38.8	1.60						
December	94.65	40.9	2.32	83.67	42.1	1.99	90.29	42.2	2.14	108.00	40.3	2.68	66.73	40.2	1.66	63.36	39.6	1.60						
	New Jersey												New Mexico											
	State				Newark-Jersey City ²				Paterson ²				Perth Amboy ²				Trenton				State			
1956: Average	\$82.98	40.5	\$2.05	\$84.33	40.6	\$2.08	\$83.31	41.1	\$2.03	\$84.85	40.5	\$2.10	\$81.41	40.3	\$2.02	\$85.70	41.2	\$2.08						
1957: Average	85.23	39.9	2.14	86.46	39.9	2.17	85.37	40.5	2.11	87.26	39.9	2.19	84.18	39.8	2.12	89.98	40.9	2.20						
1957: December	86.01	39.4	2.18	88.38	39.9	2.22	85.53	39.8	2.15	87.44	39.3	2.23	81.24	38.8	2.14	93.62	41.2	2.27						
1958: January	84.80	38.9	2.18	86.80	39.1	2.22	82.66	38.7	2.14	87.57	39.2	2.23	85.65	39.6	2.16	88.04	40.2	2.19						
February	84.47	38.8	2.18	86.40	38.9	2.22	84.61	39.5	2.14	86.41	38.8	2.23	82.25	38.4	2.14	85.72	39.5	2.17						
March	84.96	38.9	2.18	86.63	39.1	2.21	83.85	39.0	2.15	86.68	38.8	2.23	85.42	39.4	2.17	88.62	40.1	2.21						
April	84.42	38.6	2.19	86.65	39.1	2.22	82.81	38.5	2.15	86.80	38.7	2.24	82.58	38.5	2.15	86.11	39.5	2.18						
May	85.15	38.9	2.19	85.91	38.7	2.22	84.34	38.9	2.17	86.76	38.8	2.24	84.51	39.4	2.15	86.40	40.0	2.16						
June	86.46	39.3	2.20	87.74	39.4	2.23	86.41	39.8	2.17	88.64	39.1	2.27	83.93	39.0	2.15	88.80	41.3	2.15						
July	86.50	39.0	2.22	87.74	39.1	2.24	84.57	38.9	2.17	89.31	38.9	2.30	87.18	39.7	2.20	91.57	42.2	2.17						
August	87.78	39.7	2.21	88.65	39.7	2.23	86.63	39.7	2.18	88.58	38.9	2.28	85.93	39.6	2.17	89.42	41.4	2.16						
September	87.94	39.7	2.22	88.98	39.9	2.23	86.17	39.4	2.19	87.93	38.6	2.28	86.86	39.9	2.18	89.13	40.7	2.19						
October	88.80	40.0	2.22	88.98	39.9	2.23	90.03	40.7	2.21	90.95	39.7	2.29	86.85	40.3	2.15	87.96	39.8	2.21						
November	90.84	40.3	2.25	92.45	40.6	2.28	90.98	40.8	2.23	92.76	40.0	2.32	90.56	40.7	2.22	89.24	40.2	2.22						
December	91.63	40.4	2.27	92.86	40.8	2.28	91.49	40.9	2.24	95.06	40.4	2.35	89.50	39.9	2.24	93.21	41.8	2.23						
	New Mexico—Con.				New York																			
	Albuquerque				State				Albany-Schenectady-Troy				Binghamton				Buffalo				Elmira			
1956: Average	\$83.84	41.3	\$2.03	\$78.96	39.6	\$1.99	\$86.95	40.6	\$2.14	\$73.98	39.7	\$1.86	\$93.84	41.1	\$2.28	\$78.43	40.6	\$1.94						
1957: Average	90.67	41.4	2.19	81.67	39.2	2.08	90.91	40.4	2.25	75.96	39.5	1.92	96.70	40.3	2.40	79.99	39.6	2.02						
1957: December	96.88	41.4	2.34	81.96	38.6	2.12	94.78	40.7	2.33	77.81	39.7	1.96	96.95	39.8	2.44	85.07	40.1	2.12						
1958: January	96.28	41.5	2.32	81.81	38.2	2.14	91.48	39.8	2.30	75.39	38.2	1.97	96.14	39.2	2.46	80.80	38.7	2.09						
February	88.84	40.2	2.21	80.83	37.8	2.14	89.62	38.9	2.30	75.53	38.1	1.98	94.96	38.9	2.44	80.88	39.0	2.08						
March	94.16	41.3	2.28	81.12	37.9	2.14	91.09	39.6	2.30	75.65	38.2	1.98	95.04	38.7	2.46	81.68	39.2	2.09						
April	87.86	39.4	2.23	81.07	37.9	2.14	88.95	38.5	2.31	72.89	36.7	1.99	95.45	38.8	2.46	82.96	39.5	2.10						
May	91.39	40.8	2.24	81.94	38.1	2.15	89.95	38.4	2.34	73.84	37.1	1.99	97.26	39.2	2.48	81.32	38.9	2.09						
June	94.66	41.7	2.27	82.91	38.5	2.15	91.79	39.1	2.35	73.10	36.7	1.99	98.21	39.3	2.50	81.08	39.1	2.08						
July	97.38	42.9	2.27	83.19	38.5	2.16	91.06	38.9	2.34	70.75	35.8	1.98	99.07	39.5	2.51	80.51	38.9	2.07						
August	94.39	41.4	2.28	83.45	38.7	2.15	91.16	39.1	2.33	75.74	37.3	2.03	98.41	39.5	2.49	82.20	39.5	2.08						
September	94.30	41.0	2.30	83.94	38.7	2.17	93.85	39.7	2.36	76.92	38.0	2.02	99.32	39.6	2.51	85.29	41.0	2.08						
October	94.76	41.2	2.30	84.63	39.1	2.17	95.02	40.1	2.37	76.43	37.9	2.02	101.14	39.9	2.54	83.49	39.7	2.10						
November	92.10	39.7	2.32	85.54	39.3	2.18	94.63	39.8	2.37	79.02	38.7	2.04	103.73	40.3	2.57	86.45	40.7	2.12						
December	97.67	42.1	2.32	85.85	39.3	2.18	95.77	40.0	2.40	79.29	38.9	2.04	104.02	40.4	2.57	87.42	40.8	2.15						

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-7. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected area 1—Continued

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
	New York—Continued																	
	Nassau and Suffolk Counties 2			New York—North-eastern New Jersey			New York City 2			Rochester			Syracuse			Utica-Rome		
1956: Average	\$90.07	41.7	\$2.16	\$78.79	39.2	\$2.01	\$74.76	38.0	\$1.97	\$85.67	40.8	\$2.10	\$83.61	41.4	\$2.02	\$78.42	41.2	\$1.90
1957: Average	89.16	40.4	2.21	81.09	38.8	2.09	77.16	37.7	2.04	87.64	39.9	2.20	85.25	40.4	2.11	80.22	40.4	1.99
1957: December	86.72	39.1	2.22	81.37	38.2	2.13	76.86	36.9	2.08	88.87	39.5	2.25	85.92	39.9	2.15	81.40	40.0	2.04
1958: January	87.27	39.6	2.20	81.27	37.8	2.15	78.12	36.9	2.12	87.64	38.8	2.26	85.21	39.4	2.16	80.80	39.5	2.05
February	86.22	39.1	2.21	81.27	37.8	2.15	78.06	36.9	2.11	86.40	38.1	2.27	84.53	36.3	2.16	78.75	38.6	2.04
March	87.66	40.0	2.19	81.06	37.7	2.15	77.36	36.7	2.11	87.94	38.7	2.27	85.83	39.5	2.17	80.69	39.5	2.04
April	89.11	40.4	2.21	81.06	37.7	2.15	77.25	36.6	2.11	88.48	38.9	2.28	84.53	38.9	2.17	79.52	39.2	2.03
May	89.98	40.1	2.24	81.49	37.9	2.15	78.28	37.1	2.11	89.25	39.0	2.29	85.26	38.9	2.19	80.44	39.6	2.03
June	92.12	40.6	2.27	82.94	38.4	2.16	78.96	37.4	2.11	90.36	39.3	2.30	86.65	39.4	2.20	81.71	40.1	2.04
July	91.91	40.6	2.27	82.89	38.2	2.17	79.54	37.4	2.13	90.42	39.2	2.30	86.98	39.5	2.20	82.74	40.3	2.05
August	91.65	40.7	2.25	83.55	38.5	2.17	79.62	37.5	2.12	91.32	39.6	2.31	89.29	39.9	2.24	83.97	40.8	2.06
September	92.03	40.3	2.28	83.49	38.3	2.18	79.79	37.3	2.14	92.43	40.0	2.31	89.89	39.9	2.25	83.76	40.5	2.07
October	91.66	40.5	2.26	85.02	39.0	2.18	81.56	38.1	2.14	89.25	39.3	2.27	90.42	40.2	2.25	83.41	40.4	2.07
November	92.28	40.7	2.27	85.67	39.3	2.18	81.08	38.3	2.12	93.42	40.4	2.31	90.01	40.0	2.25	85.34	40.8	2.09
December	91.92	40.0	2.30	86.29	39.4	2.18	81.03	38.3	2.11	94.97	40.6	2.34	92.65	40.4	2.29	84.09	40.2	2.09
	New York—Con.						North Carolina						North Dakota					
	Westchester County 2			State			Charlotte			Greensboro—High Point			State			Fargo		
1956: Average	\$79.92	40.4	\$1.98	\$54.26	39.9	\$1.36	\$58.61	40.7	\$1.44	\$53.24	38.3	\$1.39	\$75.53	43.7	\$1.73	\$80.94	43.3	\$1.87
1957: Average	82.44	39.8	2.07	55.91	39.1	1.43	61.51	40.2	1.53	55.25	38.1	1.45	78.74	42.8	1.84	82.10	42.1	1.95
1957: December	82.14	38.2	2.15	56.16	39.0	1.44	62.22	40.4	1.54	56.92	38.3	1.46	77.58	41.6	1.87	81.06	40.7	1.99
1958: January	76.90	36.8	2.09	53.71	37.3	1.44	61.38	39.6	1.55	52.35	36.1	1.45	78.62	41.5	1.90	81.17	40.6	2.00
February	81.87	38.5	2.13	54.14	37.6	1.44	62.09	39.8	1.56	53.73	36.8	1.46	78.74	41.8	1.89	79.49	39.5	2.01
March	81.17	37.9	2.14	54.81	37.8	1.45	63.02	40.4	1.56	53.58	36.7	1.46	78.83	41.8	1.89	80.89	40.3	2.01
April	81.33	38.3	2.13	53.07	36.6	1.45	62.87	40.3	1.56	49.49	33.9	1.46	80.20	42.0	1.91	82.05	39.8	2.06
May	81.63	38.5	2.12	54.09	37.3	1.45	62.56	40.1	1.56	52.12	35.7	1.46	80.00	42.3	1.89	83.37	40.5	2.06
June	85.73	39.5	2.17	55.25	38.1	1.45	63.43	40.4	1.57	53.29	36.5	1.46	80.82	42.9	1.88	86.35	42.1	2.05
July	85.08	39.1	2.17	56.55	39.0	1.45	64.15	40.6	1.58	56.15	38.2	1.47	80.75	43.3	1.87	81.58	41.4	1.97
August	87.22	40.2	2.17	57.42	39.6	1.45	65.03	40.9	1.59	54.31	37.2	1.46	80.09	42.6	1.88	82.41	41.1	2.01
September	84.13	39.2	2.15	58.03	40.3	1.44	68.10	42.3	1.61	56.06	38.4	1.46	77.79	42.1	1.85	85.02	41.1	2.07
October	84.20	39.8	2.12	58.87	40.6	1.45	66.88	41.8	1.60	55.92	38.3	1.46	82.59	44.3	1.87	81.73	41.9	2.07
November	91.19	41.0	2.22	60.12	40.9	1.47	67.04	41.9	1.60	57.87	39.1	1.48	79.85	41.6	1.92	83.58	39.3	2.13
December	99.33	40.9	2.28	58.76	39.7	1.48	66.17	41.1	1.61	54.61	36.9	1.48	81.57	42.0	1.94	83.14	39.8	2.09
	Ohio																	
	State			Akron			Canton			Cincinnati			Cleveland			Columbus		
1956: Average	\$90.81	41.0	\$2.21	\$91.73	38.9	\$2.36	\$90.81	40.3	\$2.25	\$84.62	41.6	\$2.03	\$95.13	41.7	\$2.28	\$85.03	40.7	\$2.09
1957: Average	93.36	40.2	2.32	97.24	39.4	2.47	91.93	38.7	2.38	86.20	40.4	2.13	96.88	40.8	2.37	89.54	40.7	2.20
1957: December	92.95	39.3	2.37	97.26	38.3	2.54	91.02	37.7	2.41	87.65	40.5	2.16	94.77	39.4	2.41	90.12	40.2	2.24
1958: January	90.44	38.4	2.36	91.31	36.5	2.50	86.70	36.0	2.41	85.01	39.5	2.15	92.37	38.6	2.39	87.48	39.2	2.23
February	88.79	37.8	2.35	86.55	34.9	2.45	85.15	35.5	2.40	84.21	39.1	2.15	90.90	38.0	2.39	85.98	38.4	2.24
March	89.70	38.1	2.35	88.94	35.7	2.49	86.49	36.0	2.40	84.03	39.0	2.15	91.14	38.0	2.40	87.65	39.1	2.24
April	89.36	37.8	2.36	87.32	35.1	2.49	85.74	35.8	2.39	84.41	38.9	2.17	92.05	37.9	2.43	87.27	39.3	2.22
May	90.06	38.1	2.36	89.14	35.7	2.50	84.40	34.9	2.42	85.15	39.0	2.18	92.48	38.2	2.42	87.48	39.2	2.23
June	92.47	38.9	2.38	91.58	36.4	2.52	90.17	37.3	2.42	87.51	39.6	2.21	94.42	38.8	2.43	90.82	39.8	2.28
July	92.72	38.9	2.38	91.93	36.0	2.55	89.44	36.6	2.44	87.56	39.6	2.21	94.46	38.7	2.44	86.23	38.3	2.25
August	93.95	39.1	2.40	95.36	36.6	2.61	91.97	37.4	2.46	88.97	40.0	2.22	94.60	38.5	2.46	90.79	40.2	2.26
September	95.91	39.7	2.42	102.82	39.1	2.63	96.13	38.7	2.48	89.64	40.2	2.23	97.23	39.4	2.47	87.97	38.5	2.28
October	95.16	39.2	2.43	98.30	37.4	2.63	97.95	39.0	2.51	92.99	41.0	2.27	99.58	39.8	2.50	90.25	39.8	2.27
November	98.99	40.0	2.47	104.54	39.4	2.65	100.17	39.3	2.55	92.58	40.6	2.28	102.00	40.3	2.53	92.36	39.7	2.33
December	101.71	40.8	2.49	106.60	39.8	2.68	101.43	39.8	2.55	94.40	41.0	2.30	104.30	40.9	2.55	96.23	40.5	2.38
	Ohio—Continued																	
	Dayton			Toledo			Youngstown			State			Oklahoma City			Tulsa		
1956: Average	\$97.14	41.3	\$2.35	\$92.04	40.1	\$2.30	\$101.19	40.8	\$2.48	\$78.66	41.4	\$1.90	\$74.98	42.6	\$1.76	\$85.07	40.9	\$2.08
1957: Average	99.33	40.2	2.47	95.72	39.7	2.41	104.40	39.6	2.64	80.59	40.7	1.98	78.31	42.1	1.86	88.48	40.4	2.19
1957: December	99.85	39.9	2.50	96.81	39.7	2.44	100.24	37.0	2.71	81.20	40.2	2.02	77.75	41.8	1.86	91.48	40.3	2.27
1958: January	98.63	39.4	2.50	95.95	39.4	2.44	97.13	36.1	2.69	80.19	39.7	2.02	78.81	41.7	1.89	86.75	38.9	2.23
February	96.90	38.7	2.50	93.68	38.6	2.43	95.28	35.5	2.68	79.40	39.5	2.01	74.64	39.7	1.88	85.12	38.0	2.24
March	100.02	39.5	2.53	94.27	38.7	2.44	97.36	36.1	2.70	78.20	39.1	2.00	74.40	40.0	1.86	85.34	38.1	2.24
April	95.68	37.9	2.52	95.40	39.1	2.44	94.09	34.9	2.70	79.59	39.4	2.02	75.89	40.8	1.86	87.30	38.8	2.25
May	99.30	39.4	2.52	97.45	39.8	2.45	95.47	35.4	2.70	82.81	40.2	2.06	77.68	41.1	1.89	93.77	39.9	2.35
June	102.07	40.0	2.55	97.60	39.5	2.47	100.12	36.8	2.72	85.28	41.2	2.07	78.28	41.2	1.90	97.23	41.2	2.36
July	103.07	40.2	2.56	98.16	39.5	2.49	104.38	37.9	2.75	85.06	40.7	2.09	78.06	41.3	1.89	99.12	41.3	2.40
August	101.92	40.0	2.55	100.26	40.1	2.50	105.29	37.5	2.81	83.64	40.6	2.06	80.18	42.2	1.90	95.94	41.0	2.34
September	103.82	40.4	2.57	100.14	40.0	2.50	108.02	37.9	2.85	83.85	40.9	2.05	80.03	41.9	1.91	91.14	39.8	

TABLE C-7. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected area ¹—Continued

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
	Oregon						Pennsylvania								
	State			Portland			State			Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton			Erie		
1956: Average.....	\$89.98	38.9	\$2.31	\$86.07	39.0	\$2.21	\$80.20	40.1	\$2.00	\$78.41	39.4	\$1.99	\$86.51	42.2	\$2.05
1957: Average.....	89.20	38.3	2.33	86.56	38.0	2.25	83.16	39.6	2.10	80.70	38.8	2.08	87.72	40.8	2.15
1957: December.....	91.75	38.6	2.38	88.39	38.0	2.33	82.22	38.6	2.13	79.12	37.5	2.11	86.68	39.4	2.20
1958: January.....	90.06	38.0	2.37	88.41	37.8	2.34	80.94	38.0	2.13	77.12	36.9	2.09	87.52	39.6	2.21
February.....	90.69	38.3	2.37	88.36	37.6	2.35	79.92	37.7	2.12	77.07	36.7	2.10	85.75	38.8	2.20
March.....	90.14	38.1	2.37	89.22	38.0	2.35	80.30	37.7	2.13	77.28	36.8	2.10	86.68	39.4	2.21
April.....	90.47	37.9	2.39	89.17	37.8	2.36	79.66	37.4	2.13	76.29	36.5	2.09	85.53	38.7	2.21
May.....	93.46	38.7	2.42	90.75	38.1	2.38	80.50	37.8	2.13	75.87	36.5	2.08	85.97	38.9	2.21
June.....	92.39	38.9	2.38	91.06	38.6	2.36	81.75	38.2	2.14	76.86	36.6	2.10	87.07	39.4	2.21
July.....	90.51	37.9	2.39	88.77	37.6	2.36	83.38	38.6	2.16	77.75	37.2	2.09	91.76	40.6	2.26
August.....	93.18	39.6	2.35	89.95	37.7	2.39	83.38	38.6	2.16	76.38	36.9	2.07	89.65	40.2	2.23
September.....	95.43	39.4	2.42	91.81	38.4	2.39	84.63	39.0	2.17	76.80	37.1	2.07	91.80	40.8	2.25
October.....	95.18	39.2	2.43	92.31	38.8	2.38	84.80	38.9	2.18	77.75	37.2	2.09	88.43	39.3	2.25
November.....	94.06	38.3	2.46	91.69	37.7	2.43	85.41	39.0	2.19	76.91	36.8	2.09	90.74	39.8	2.28
December.....	95.43	38.7	2.47	93.62	38.4	2.44	86.58	39.0	2.22	78.28	37.1	2.11	91.31	39.7	2.30
Pennsylvania—Continued															
	Harrisburg			Lancaster			Philadelphia			Pittsburgh			Reading		
1956: Average.....	\$72.47	39.6	\$1.83	\$70.35	40.9	\$1.72	\$83.22	40.4	\$2.06	\$95.99	40.5	\$2.37	\$72.94	40.3	\$1.81
1957: Average.....	75.65	39.4	1.92	72.50	40.5	1.79	85.57	39.8	2.15	101.09	39.8	2.54	73.84	39.7	1.86
1957: December.....	71.05	37.2	1.91	72.98	40.1	1.82	86.90	39.5	2.20	99.72	38.5	2.59	71.80	38.6	1.86
1958: January.....	71.63	37.7	1.90	71.68	39.6	1.81	84.97	38.8	2.19	96.23	37.3	2.58	72.57	38.6	1.88
February.....	70.11	36.9	1.90	71.34	39.2	1.82	83.88	38.3	2.19	95.86	37.3	2.57	68.63	36.7	1.87
March.....	69.55	36.8	1.89	72.07	39.6	1.81	83.82	38.1	2.20	96.63	37.6	2.57	67.89	36.5	1.86
April.....	70.30	37.0	1.90	71.34	39.2	1.82	83.82	38.1	2.20	97.27	37.7	2.58	70.69	37.8	1.87
May.....	71.82	37.6	1.91	72.10	39.4	1.83	84.48	38.4	2.20	97.27	37.7	2.58	69.94	37.6	1.86
June.....	73.34	38.4	1.91	72.80	40.0	1.82	86.36	38.9	2.22	98.80	38.0	2.60	71.62	38.3	1.87
July.....	73.54	38.3	1.92	72.80	40.0	1.82	87.42	39.2	2.23	102.43	38.8	2.64	70.68	38.0	1.86
August.....	73.54	38.3	1.92	72.44	39.8	1.82	88.88	39.5	2.25	102.11	38.1	2.68	73.32	39.0	1.88
September.....	72.96	38.2	1.91	74.89	40.7	1.84	89.95	39.8	2.26	104.76	38.8	2.70	74.47	39.4	1.89
October.....	71.06	37.6	1.89	76.63	41.2	1.86	88.43	39.3	2.25	103.57	38.5	2.69	75.25	39.4	1.91
November.....	72.77	38.1	1.91	77.08	41.0	1.88	89.95	39.8	2.26	104.99	38.6	2.72	77.20	40.0	1.93
December.....	73.54	38.3	1.92	76.76	40.4	1.90	91.03	40.1	2.27	107.29	39.3	2.73	76.04	39.4	1.93
Pennsylvania—Continued															
	Scranton			Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton			York			State			Providence		
1956: Average.....	\$60.14	38.8	\$1.55	\$55.58	37.3	\$1.49	\$68.88	41.0	\$1.68	\$66.00	39.7	\$1.66	\$66.17	40.1	\$1.65
1957: Average.....	61.28	38.3	1.60	57.66	37.2	1.55	70.30	40.4	1.74	67.25	39.1	1.72	68.63	39.9	1.72
1957: December.....	60.59	37.4	1.62	55.13	35.8	1.54	72.00	40.0	1.80	68.54	39.1	1.75	69.77	40.1	1.74
1958: January.....	60.91	37.6	1.62	55.96	36.1	1.55	71.56	40.2	1.78	67.74	38.9	1.74	68.60	39.2	1.75
February.....	60.10	37.1	1.62	55.65	35.9	1.55	72.32	40.4	1.79	67.31	38.9	1.73	67.94	39.5	1.72
March.....	62.16	37.0	1.68	58.99	37.1	1.59	71.60	40.0	1.79	67.26	38.7	1.74	67.82	39.2	1.73
April.....	59.10	35.6	1.66	55.81	35.1	1.59	73.08	40.6	1.80	67.21	39.0	1.72	68.03	39.1	1.74
May.....	61.78	37.9	1.63	56.25	35.6	1.58	70.88	39.6	1.79	68.33	39.2	1.74	69.30	39.6	1.75
June.....	62.16	37.9	1.64	56.29	35.4	1.59	72.27	40.6	1.78	70.37	40.4	1.76	70.70	40.4	1.75
July.....	62.65	38.2	1.64	56.99	36.3	1.57	70.88	40.5	1.75	68.97	39.1	1.76	68.85	39.8	1.73
August.....	62.48	38.1	1.64	57.35	36.3	1.58	72.51	41.2	1.76	67.08	37.9	1.77	69.17	39.3	1.76
September.....	61.42	37.0	1.66	57.72	36.3	1.59	71.63	40.7	1.76	70.46	39.8	1.77	70.58	40.1	1.76
October.....	63.03	38.2	1.65	58.08	36.3	1.60	75.12	41.5	1.81	70.17	39.2	1.79	71.02	39.9	1.78
November.....	63.25	38.1	1.66	58.04	36.5	1.59	74.16	41.2	1.80	70.27	38.4	1.83	71.15	40.2	1.77
December.....	63.46	38.0	1.67	57.92	36.2	1.60	74.93	40.5	1.85	71.56	40.2	1.78	72.50	40.5	1.79
Pennsylvania—Continued															
	South Carolina			South Dakota			Tennessee								
	State			Charleston			State			Sioux Falls			State		
1956: Average.....	\$55.61	40.3	\$1.38	\$60.95	40.1	\$1.52	\$76.64	44.8	\$1.71	\$84.59	47.3	\$1.79	\$63.20	40.0	\$1.58
1957: Average.....	56.74	39.4	1.44	64.96	40.1	1.62	80.02	44.0	1.82	87.42	45.5	1.92	66.07	39.8	1.66
1957: December.....	57.31	39.8	1.44	63.85	40.5	1.70	82.52	43.7	1.89	90.71	45.6	1.99	66.42	39.3	1.69
1958: January.....	56.84	39.2	1.45	69.94	40.9	1.71	81.55	43.4	1.88	90.89	45.0	2.02	63.71	37.7	1.69
February.....	55.15	38.3	1.44	65.67	39.5	1.66	77.23	41.2	1.87	84.60	42.4	2.00	64.51	38.4	1.68
March.....	55.54	38.3	1.45	66.50	40.8	1.63	78.52	41.8	1.88	88.43	43.9	2.01	65.96	38.8	1.70
April.....	54.08	37.3	1.45	65.27	39.8	1.64	77.08	41.7	1.85	85.94	42.8	2.01	65.11	38.3	1.70
May.....	54.52	37.6	1.45	67.40	40.6	1.66	80.43	43.5	1.85	89.33	44.7	2.00	65.40	38.7	1.69
June.....	55.82	38.5	1.45	67.30	38.9	1.73	83.34	44.8	1.86	93.41	46.0	2.03	66.25	39.2	1.69
July.....	56.40	38.9	1.45	66.04	37.1	1.78	82.77	45.0	1.84	94.47	47.2	2.00	67.66	39.8	1.70
August.....	57.71	39.8	1.45	72.80	40.9	1.78	82.57	44.7	1.85	92.90	45.8	2.03	68.51	40.3	1.70
September.....	58.25	39.9	1.46	71.92	41.1	1.75	82.16	43.7	1.88	96.94	46.9	2.07	69.32	40.3	1.72
October.....	58.44	40.3	1.45	71.05	40.6	1.75	87.95	44.6	1.97	107.37	48.4	2.22	67.25	39.1	1.72
November.....	59.02	40.7	1.45	71.17	40.9	1.74	91.84	47.7	1.93	106.23	50.4	2.11	66.74	38.8	1.72
December.....	58.25	39.9	1.46	72.04	40.7	1.77	90.92	46.3	1.96	106.22	50.1	2.12	68.03	39.1	1.74

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-7. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected area ¹—Continued

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
	Tennessee—Continued												Texas		
	Chattanooga				Knoxville			Memphis			Nashville		State		
1956: Average	\$65.20	40.0	\$1.63	\$73.66	39.6	\$1.86	\$70.69	41.1	\$1.72	\$65.37	40.6	\$1.61	\$80.32	41.4	\$1.94
1957: Average	68.80	40.0	1.72	78.21	39.3	1.99	73.35	40.3	1.82	67.20	40.0	1.68	84.46	41.2	2.05
1957: December	71.56	40.2	1.78	79.95	39.0	2.05	74.43	39.8	1.87	69.20	40.0	1.73	85.90	41.1	2.09
1958: January	68.71	38.6	1.78	79.49	38.4	2.07	72.56	38.8	1.87	67.77	39.4	1.72	84.45	40.6	2.08
February	66.88	38.0	1.76	79.49	38.4	2.07	66.25	36.6	1.81	67.30	38.9	1.73	83.01	40.1	2.07
March	67.41	38.3	1.76	80.50	38.7	2.08	73.68	39.4	1.87	67.38	38.5	1.75	83.21	40.2	2.07
April	67.08	37.9	1.77	78.69	38.2	2.06	72.91	39.1	1.86	69.03	39.0	1.77	82.39	39.8	2.07
May	64.75	37.0	1.75	79.34	38.7	2.05	72.31	39.3	1.84	69.87	39.7	1.76	84.03	40.4	2.08
June	69.06	38.8	1.78	80.36	39.2	2.05	67.28	37.8	1.78	71.81	40.8	1.76	85.69	41.0	2.09
July	70.70	39.5	1.79	80.77	39.4	2.05	73.23	39.8	1.84	73.16	41.1	1.78	85.27	40.8	2.09
August	71.82	39.9	1.80	80.99	39.7	2.04	73.53	40.4	1.82	73.39	41.7	1.76	85.07	40.9	2.08
September	72.25	39.7	1.82	83.21	40.2	2.07	74.34	40.4	1.84	75.71	41.6	1.82	87.15	41.5	2.10
October	72.58	40.1	1.81	83.39	39.9	2.09	74.92	40.5	1.85	73.85	40.8	1.81	85.49	41.1	2.08
November	72.07	39.6	1.82	82.80	40.0	2.07	71.74	39.2	1.83	71.37	39.0	1.83	86.32	41.3	2.09
December	74.89	40.7	1.84	83.60	40.0	2.09	73.97	40.2	1.84	74.34	40.4	1.84	86.94	41.4	2.10
	Texas—Continued												Utah		
	Dallas			Fort Worth			Houston			San Antonio			State		
1956: Average	\$75.58	41.3	\$1.83	\$89.67	42.1	\$2.13	\$91.53	41.8	\$2.19	\$68.46	40.6	\$1.44	\$83.01	40.1	\$2.07
1957: Average	77.49	41.0	1.89	92.29	41.2	2.24	96.23	41.3	2.33	61.86	40.7	1.52	88.36	39.8	2.22
1957: December	79.13	41.0	1.93	94.60	40.6	2.33	99.53	41.3	2.41	62.99	40.9	1.54	88.62	38.7	2.29
1958: January	77.95	40.6	1.92	92.63	40.1	2.31	98.57	40.9	2.41	62.71	40.2	1.56	90.79	38.8	2.34
February	76.38	40.2	1.90	91.03	38.9	2.34	96.88	40.2	2.41	60.68	38.9	1.56	89.47	38.9	2.30
March	77.38	40.3	1.92	93.13	39.8	2.34	95.99	40.5	2.37	61.07	39.4	1.55	89.54	39.1	2.29
April	76.80	40.0	1.92	92.90	39.7	2.34	95.60	40.0	2.39	60.84	39.0	1.56	88.85	38.8	2.29
May	78.58	40.3	1.95	96.05	40.7	2.36	94.56	39.9	2.37	62.96	39.6	1.59	89.15	39.1	2.28
June	79.15	40.8	1.94	101.50	41.6	2.44	97.44	40.5	2.40	62.79	39.0	1.61	90.22	39.4	2.29
July	77.95	40.6	1.92	102.09	41.5	2.46	96.80	40.5	2.39	63.04	39.4	1.60	88.46	38.8	2.28
August	80.34	41.2	1.95	102.01	41.3	2.47	97.03	40.6	2.39	63.12	39.7	1.59	90.06	39.5	2.28
September	81.73	41.7	1.96	100.94	40.7	2.48	100.77	41.3	2.44	64.55	39.6	1.63	89.89	39.6	2.27
October	80.95	41.3	1.96	100.53	40.7	2.47	98.90	40.7	2.43	63.84	39.9	1.60	89.47	38.9	2.30
November	81.34	41.5	1.96	100.50	40.2	2.50	98.57	40.9	2.41	63.52	40.2	1.58	93.60	40.0	2.34
December	80.92	41.5	1.95	101.56	40.3	2.52	100.36	41.3	2.43	63.28	39.8	1.59	95.27	40.2	2.37
	Utah—Continued			Vermont			Virginia								
	Salt Lake City			State			Burlington			Springfield			State		
1956: Average	\$83.23	41.0	\$2.03	\$67.36	42.1	\$1.60	\$60.79	40.8	\$1.49	\$84.20	43.4	\$1.91	\$61.81	40.4	\$1.53
1957: Average	86.48	40.6	2.13	68.14	40.8	1.67	66.09	40.3	1.64	79.60	40.0	1.9	64.40	40.0	1.61
1957: December	88.22	40.1	2.20	67.44	39.8	1.70	70.77	40.2	1.76	78.72	39.0	2.02	65.01	39.4	1.65
1958: January	85.75	39.7	2.16	67.10	39.5	1.70	69.40	40.2	1.73	76.95	38.3	2.01	64.18	38.9	1.65
February	86.98	39.9	2.18	66.93	39.6	1.69	68.84	39.9	1.73	76.33	38.5	1.98	63.20	38.3	1.65
March	87.16	39.8	2.19	66.72	39.4	1.69	68.32	40.5	1.69	75.71	38.4	1.97	64.02	38.8	1.65
April	86.29	39.4	2.19	66.30	39.2	1.69	67.71	40.2	1.68	75.45	38.2	1.97	63.08	38.0	1.66
May	86.37	39.8	2.17	67.55	39.6	1.71	68.72	40.3	1.70	73.53	37.1	1.98	64.02	38.8	1.65
June	86.72	39.6	2.19	67.98	39.9	1.71	68.64	40.0	1.72	76.47	38.0	2.01	65.60	39.7	1.65
July	86.46	39.3	2.20	68.38	40.3	1.70	72.45	41.0	1.77	75.72	38.4	1.97	65.90	39.7	1.66
August	87.42	40.1	2.18	68.70	40.4	1.70	73.41	41.3	1.78	75.54	37.9	1.99	66.99	40.6	1.65
September	89.32	40.6	2.20	69.73	40.7	1.72	70.67	40.3	1.75	79.01	38.8	2.04	67.40	40.6	1.66
October	87.78	39.9	2.20	69.72	40.8	1.71	72.47	40.8	1.78	75.44	37.4	2.02	67.65	41.0	1.65
November	88.66	40.3	2.20	69.41	40.4	1.72	71.72	40.0	1.79	79.23	39.0	2.03	68.39	41.2	1.66
December	92.77	41.6	2.23	71.69	41.5	1.73	74.01	41.0	1.81	81.97	40.2	2.04	67.94	40.2	1.69
	Virginia—Continued						Washington								
	Norfolk-Portsmouth			Richmond			State			Seattle			Spokane		
1956: Average	\$67.47	40.4	\$1.67	\$68.47	41.0	\$1.67	\$88.77	39.1	\$2.27	\$86.87	38.9	\$2.23	\$91.82	39.9	\$2.30
1957: Average	71.46	40.6	1.76	71.86	40.6	1.77	90.25	38.6	2.34	89.39	38.5	2.32	94.63	38.9	2.43
1957: December	73.93	40.4	1.83	75.44	41.0	1.84	92.67	38.8	2.39	91.94	38.9	2.36	94.79	38.2	2.48
1958: January	71.50	39.5	1.81	73.89	40.6	1.82	91.76	38.6	2.38	90.92	38.5	2.36	95.24	38.5	2.47
February	68.76	38.2	1.80	71.10	39.5	1.80	90.92	38.3	2.38	89.91	38.4	2.34	96.22	38.9	2.47
March	69.21	39.1	1.77	72.83	39.8	1.83	91.62	38.5	2.38	90.95	38.8	2.35	99.75	39.8	2.50
April	70.47	40.5	1.74	73.66	39.6	1.86	90.82	38.1	2.38	89.70	38.3	2.34	100.11	39.7	2.52
May	69.48	38.6	1.80	73.63	39.8	1.85	91.86	38.5	2.39	90.40	38.5	2.35	99.11	39.2	2.53
June	70.13	39.4	1.78	74.56	40.3	1.85	91.91	38.6	2.38	89.58	38.3	2.34	101.63	40.2	2.53
July	71.60	40.0	1.79	74.56	40.3	1.85	92.47	38.5	2.40	93.83	38.6	2.43	98.22	39.5	2.49
August	71.60	40.0	1.79	77.23	41.3	1.87	94.03	38.5	2.44	95.50	38.9	2.46	98.10	38.3	2.56
September	70.92	39.4	1.80	75.70	40.7	1.86	96.82	39.3	2.46	96.13	38.9	2.47	102.69	39.2	2.62
October	77.08	41.0	1.88	74.56	40.3	1.85	98.95	39.8	2.49	99.25	39.6	2.51	106.10	40.3	2.63
November	82.68	42.4	1.95	76.92	40.7	1.89	98.44	39.1	2.52	99.81	39.5	2.53	107.27	40.8	2.63
December	76.05	39.0	1.95	76.57	40.3	1.90	98.71	39.0	2.53	99.97	39.5	2.53	105.62	39.8	2.65

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-7. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected area ¹—Continued

Year and month	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings
	Washington—Con.			West Virginia									Wisconsin		
	Tacoma			State			Charleston			Wheeling—Steubenville			State		
1956: Average	\$84.89	38.3	\$2.22	\$80.18	39.5	\$2.03	\$97.85	40.6	\$2.41	\$87.24	38.6	\$2.26	\$84.25	41.7	\$2.02
1957: Average	87.86	38.2	2.30	83.07	39.0	2.13	102.06	40.5	2.52	90.00	37.5	2.40	86.10	40.9	2.10
1957: December	89.75	38.3	2.34	83.49	38.3	2.18	105.18	40.3	2.61	87.36	36.1	2.42	87.34	40.5	2.15
1958: January	88.09	37.8	2.33	83.28	38.2	2.18	104.78	40.3	2.60	86.62	35.5	2.44	86.03	39.7	2.17
February	88.59	38.0	2.33	82.72	37.6	2.20	102.44	39.4	2.60	87.82	35.7	2.46	85.25	39.5	2.16
March	88.70	38.1	2.33	83.16	37.8	2.20	102.44	39.4	2.60	89.75	35.9	2.50	85.90	39.7	2.16
April	86.87	37.2	2.33	83.32	37.7	2.21	104.80	40.0	2.62	90.53	35.5	2.55	84.93	39.3	2.16
May	89.09	37.4	2.38	83.80	37.9	2.20	104.12	40.2	2.59	88.14	35.4	2.49	87.67	40.1	2.19
June	91.33	38.3	2.38	85.47	38.5	2.22	106.75	40.9	2.61	92.11	35.7	2.58	88.37	40.5	2.18
July	87.40	37.3	2.34	88.30	38.9	2.27	107.94	41.2	2.62	101.30	37.8	2.68	86.86	41.3	2.10
August	91.33	38.6	2.36	88.20	39.2	2.25	105.06	40.1	2.62	101.08	38.0	2.66	86.85	40.6	2.14
September	95.40	39.3	2.43	89.50	39.6	2.26	105.60	40.0	2.64	103.72	38.7	2.68	87.19	40.7	2.14
October	95.20	39.2	2.43	87.69	38.8	2.26	105.65	38.7	2.73	101.46	38.0	2.67	89.13	40.9	2.18
November	94.25	38.9	2.42	90.06	39.5	2.28	109.08	40.4	2.70	103.45	38.6	2.68	90.11	40.6	2.22
December	93.71	38.3	2.45	91.71	39.7	2.31	111.66	40.9	2.73	103.52	38.2	2.71	93.21	41.4	2.25
Wisconsin—Continued															
	Kenosha			La Crosse			Madison			Milwaukee			Racine		
1956: Average	\$82.19	37.8	\$2.17	\$80.80	40.3	\$2.00	\$91.63	41.2	\$2.22	\$92.81	41.4	\$2.24	\$85.77	40.4	\$2.12
1957: Average	88.47	39.0	2.27	86.56	39.8	2.18	93.93	40.4	2.33	94.37	40.4	2.34	88.96	39.9	2.23
1957: December	91.44	39.4	2.32	86.21	38.6	2.24	94.48	39.8	2.37	93.80	39.9	2.35	89.58	39.7	2.25
1958: January	90.59	38.8	2.34	85.68	38.6	2.22	91.26	38.8	2.35	93.27	39.3	2.37	90.59	39.5	2.30
February	90.20	38.5	2.34	89.69	40.1	2.24	90.43	38.5	2.35	92.14	39.0	2.36	91.19	39.5	2.31
March	91.52	38.9	2.36	89.46	39.8	2.25	90.68	38.5	2.36	93.00	39.3	2.37	92.31	40.0	2.31
April	91.26	38.9	2.35	89.94	40.1	2.24	92.55	39.8	2.33	91.56	38.6	2.37	91.84	39.7	2.31
May	107.45	43.0	2.50	88.52	39.5	2.24	91.42	38.9	2.35	95.25	39.7	2.40	92.73	39.5	2.35
June	99.70	40.8	2.44	89.64	40.1	2.24	91.43	39.1	2.34	96.25	39.9	2.41	92.31	39.6	2.33
July	94.71	39.5	2.39	89.32	39.9	2.24	96.31	39.7	2.42	95.38	39.7	2.40	91.48	39.6	2.31
August	95.48	39.8	2.40	90.84	39.8	2.28	92.10	38.9	2.37	95.52	39.8	2.40	90.38	39.3	2.30
September	95.07	39.7	2.39	89.08	39.2	2.27	95.78	39.1	2.45	95.92	39.7	2.42	92.05	39.6	2.32
October	107.20	42.7	2.51	87.07	39.2	2.22	96.47	39.4	2.45	95.95	39.7	2.42	93.64	40.1	2.34
November	99.63	40.4	2.47	88.00	39.4	2.24	100.88	40.4	2.50	96.71	39.6	2.44	93.40	39.8	2.35
December	115.76	43.5	2.66	89.05	39.8	2.24	102.05	40.8	2.50	98.94	40.3	2.46	94.45	40.1	2.36
Wyoming															
	State			Casper											
1956: Average	\$89.73	40.6	\$2.21	\$106.52	40.5	\$2.63									
1957: Average	92.17	39.9	2.31	112.18	40.5	2.77									
1957: December	97.88	41.3	2.37	121.76	41.7	2.92									
1958: January	98.80	40.0	2.47	115.49	40.1	2.88									
February	93.07	38.3	2.43	111.33	39.2	2.84									
March	93.80	38.6	2.43	114.69	40.1	2.86									
April	97.11	39.0	2.49	117.33	40.6	2.89									
May	96.43	39.2	2.46	119.14	40.8	2.92									
June	94.82	38.7	2.45	118.90	41.0	2.90									
July	95.28	39.7	2.40	115.74	39.5	2.93									
August	94.48	40.9	2.31	113.72	39.9	2.85									
September	93.89	41.0	2.29	118.37	40.4	2.93									
October	89.60	39.3	2.28	112.52	39.9	2.82									
November	92.73	39.8	2.33	110.68	38.7	2.86									
December	94.70	40.3	2.35	115.60	40.0	2.89									

¹ Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or to the cooperating State agency. See table A-5 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

² Subarea of New York—Northeastern New Jersey.

D.—Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D-1. Consumer Price Index ¹—United States city average: All items and major groups of items

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All Items	Food	Housing	Apparel	Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services
1947: Average	95.5	95.9	95.0	97.1	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	96.1
1948: Average	102.8	104.1	101.7	103.5	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average	101.8	100.0	103.3	99.4	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average	102.8	101.2	106.1	98.1	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	105.2
1951: Average	111.0	112.6	112.4	106.9	118.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	109.7
1952: Average	113.5	114.6	114.6	105.8	126.2	117.2	111.8	107.0	115.4
1953: Average	114.4	112.8	117.7	104.8	129.7	121.3	112.8	108.0	118.2
1954: Average	114.8	112.6	119.1	104.3	128.0	125.2	113.4	107.0	120.1
1955: Average	114.5	110.9	120.0	103.7	126.4	128.0	115.3	106.6	120.2
1956: Average	116.2	111.7	121.7	105.5	128.7	132.6	120.0	108.1	122.0
1957: Average	120.2	115.4	125.6	106.9	136.0	138.0	124.4	112.2	125.5
1958: Average	123.5	120.3	127.7	107.0	140.5	144.4	128.6	116.7	127.2
1955: January	114.3	110.6	119.6	103.3	127.6	126.5	113.7	106.9	119.9
February	114.3	110.8	119.6	103.4	127.4	126.8	113.5	106.4	119.8
March	114.3	110.8	119.6	103.2	127.3	127.0	113.5	106.6	119.8
April	114.2	111.2	119.5	103.1	125.3	127.3	113.7	106.6	119.8
May	114.2	111.1	119.4	103.3	125.5	127.5	113.9	106.5	119.9
June	114.4	111.3	119.7	103.2	125.8	127.6	114.7	106.2	119.9
July	114.7	112.1	119.9	103.2	125.4	127.9	115.5	106.3	120.3
August	114.5	111.2	120.0	103.4	125.4	128.0	115.8	106.3	120.4
September	114.9	111.6	120.4	104.6	125.3	128.2	116.6	106.7	120.6
October	114.9	110.8	120.8	104.6	126.6	128.7	117.0	106.7	120.6
November	115.0	109.8	120.9	104.7	128.5	129.8	117.5	106.8	120.6
December	114.7	109.5	120.8	104.7	127.3	130.2	117.9	106.8	120.6
1956: January	114.6	109.2	120.6	104.1	126.8	130.7	118.5	107.3	120.8
February	114.6	108.8	120.7	104.6	126.9	130.9	118.9	107.5	120.9
March	114.7	109.0	120.7	104.8	126.7	131.4	119.2	107.7	121.2
April	114.9	109.6	120.8	104.8	126.4	131.6	119.5	108.2	121.4
May	115.4	111.0	120.9	104.8	127.1	131.9	119.6	108.2	121.5
June	116.2	113.2	121.4	104.8	126.8	132.0	119.9	107.6	121.8
July	117.0	114.8	121.8	105.3	127.7	132.7	120.1	107.7	122.2
August	116.8	113.1	122.2	105.5	128.5	133.3	120.3	107.9	122.1
September	117.1	113.1	122.5	106.5	128.6	134.0	120.5	108.4	122.7
October	117.7	113.1	122.8	106.8	132.6	134.1	120.8	108.5	123.0
November	117.8	112.9	123.0	107.0	133.2	134.5	121.4	109.0	123.2
December	118.0	112.9	123.5	107.0	133.1	134.7	121.8	109.3	123.3
1957: January	118.2	112.8	123.8	106.4	133.6	135.3	122.1	109.9	123.8
February	118.7	113.6	124.5	106.1	134.4	135.5	122.6	110.0	124.0
March	118.9	113.2	124.9	106.8	135.1	136.4	122.9	110.5	124.2
April	119.3	113.8	125.2	106.5	135.5	136.9	123.3	111.8	124.2
May	119.6	114.6	125.3	106.5	135.3	137.3	123.4	111.4	124.3
June	120.2	116.2	125.5	106.6	135.3	137.9	124.2	111.8	124.6
July	120.8	117.4	125.5	106.5	135.8	138.4	124.7	112.4	126.6
August	121.0	117.9	125.7	106.6	135.9	138.6	124.9	112.6	126.7
September	121.1	117.0	126.3	107.3	135.9	139.0	125.1	113.3	126.7
October	121.1	116.4	126.6	107.7	135.8	139.7	126.2	113.4	126.8
November	121.6	116.0	126.8	107.9	140.0	140.3	126.7	114.4	126.8
December	121.6	116.1	127.0	107.6	138.9	140.8	127.0	114.6	126.8
1958: January	122.3	118.2	127.1	106.9	138.7	141.7	127.8	116.6	127.0
February	122.5	118.7	127.3	106.8	138.5	141.9	128.0	116.6	127.0
March	123.3	120.8	127.5	106.8	138.7	142.3	128.3	117.0	127.2
April	123.5	121.6	127.7	106.7	138.3	142.7	128.5	117.0	127.2
May	123.6	121.6	127.8	106.7	138.7	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
December	123.7	118.7	128.2	107.5	144.3	147.3	129.0	116.9	127.3
1959: January	123.8	119.0	128.2	106.7	144.1	147.6	129.4	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	1959		1958											Annual average	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1958	1957
Food ²	119.0	118.7	119.4	119.7	120.3	120.7	121.7	121.6	121.6	121.6	120.8	118.7	118.2	120.3	115.4
Food at home.....	117.1	116.8	117.6	118.0	118.7	119.2	120.5	120.4	120.5	120.5	119.6	117.2	116.7	118.8	113.8
Cereals and bakery products.....	133.9	134.0	134.0	133.9	133.5	132.9	132.9	132.9	132.8	132.7	132.7	132.6	132.5	133.1	130.5
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	113.8	113.0	113.5	114.6	115.8	117.7	119.2	118.3	116.6	115.9	114.4	112.0	110.2	115.1	105.2
Dairy products.....	114.1	114.3	114.5	114.5	114.1	113.0	112.4	111.7	111.8	112.5	114.1	114.5	114.6	113.5	111.8
Fruits and vegetables.....	121.7	120.1	121.1	121.0	120.7	124.9	131.9	134.3	137.4	136.6	130.7	124.4	121.9	127.1	118.6
Other foods at home ³	109.9	110.7	112.6	113.2	115.2	112.8	111.8	110.9	111.5	112.4	113.8	111.3	113.1	112.4	112.9
Housing ⁴	128.2	128.2	128.0	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.7	127.8	127.8	127.7	127.5	127.3	127.1	127.7	125.6
Rent.....	138.8	138.7	138.4	138.3	138.2	138.1	137.8	137.7	137.5	137.3	137.1	137.0	136.8	137.7	135.2
Gas and electricity.....	118.2	118.2	118.1	118.1	118.0	117.5	117.0	116.9	116.5	116.0	115.9	115.9	115.7	117.0	113.0
Solid fuels and fuel oil.....	138.9	137.0	135.8	135.6	135.2	133.6	132.3	131.7	131.6	134.2	136.7	137.2	138.4	134.9	137.4
Housefurnishings.....	103.2	103.6	103.5	103.4	103.6	103.3	104.0	104.1	104.0	104.0	103.9	104.9	104.2	103.9	104.6
Household operation.....	133.1	132.8	132.6	132.4	132.2	132.1	131.2	131.1	130.9	130.9	130.7	129.9	129.7	131.4	127.5
Apparel.....	106.7	107.5	107.7	107.3	107.1	106.6	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.8	106.8	106.9	107.0	106.9
Men's and boys'.....	108.0	108.4	108.5	107.9	108.3	108.3	108.5	108.8	108.9	109.1	108.9	109.0	109.0	108.6	109.0
Women's and girls'.....	98.7	100.2	100.6	100.2	99.6	98.5	98.6	98.5	98.4	98.2	98.8	98.6	98.8	99.1	99.2
Footwear.....	130.8	130.4	130.3	130.1	130.1	130.0	129.7	129.8	129.7	129.8	129.5	129.3	129.3	129.8	127.9
Other apparel ⁵	91.7	92.3	92.3	91.8	92.0	91.9	92.0	91.9	92.1	91.9	91.9	92.0	91.9	92.0	92.1
Transportation.....	144.1	144.3	144.5	142.7	141.3	141.0	140.3	138.9	138.7	138.3	138.7	138.5	138.7	140.5	136.0
Private.....	133.1	133.3	133.6	131.8	130.4	130.1	129.3	128.0	128.0	127.6	128.0	127.9	128.4	129.7	125.8
Public.....	191.8	191.8	191.1	190.4	189.8	189.5	189.5	187.7	186.1	186.1	185.9	185.4	182.4	188.0	178.8

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 ⁴
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
1958: Average.....	125.5	121.2	116.3	113.4	110.5	116.9	142.4	143.8
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
December.....	126.5	121.5	116.3	114.4	112.9	117.0	143.5	145.0
1959: January.....	126.4	121.5	116.2	114.0	112.4	116.7	143.9	145.4

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

auto registration, transit fares, railroad fares, professional medical services, hospital services, group hospitalization, barber and beauty shop services, television repairs, motion picture admissions, and from 1953 forward, home purchase, real estate taxes, mortgage interest, property insurance, repainting garage, repainting rooms, reshingling roof, and refinishing floors.

⁵ Formerly all services less shelter for 1953 and later years; for definition of services, see footnote 4.

NOTE: Indexes from 1953 forward have been revised to reflect the distribution of shelter items, formerly included in "all services and shelter" now entitled "all services," among the appropriate commodity and service classifications.

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

TABLE D-4. Consumer Price Index ¹—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods

Commodity	Average ² price, Jan. 1959	Indexes (1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)														
		1958												Annual average		
		1959	Jan.	Dec. ³	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1958
Cereals and bakery products: <i>Unit Cents</i>																
Flour, wheat.....5 lb.	55.0	114.0	113.9	113.6	113.4	113.6	114.0	114.6	114.9	115.4	115.4	115.1	114.7	114.4	114.4	113.4
Biscuit mix ⁴20 oz.	26.8	96.0	96.0	95.9	95.9	95.9	95.7	95.8	95.8	96.0	95.9	96.0	96.0	96.0	95.9	95.8
Corn meal.....lb.	12.9	114.9	115.2	116.1	116.6	116.6	116.3	115.7	115.6	155.5	115.4	115.3	115.2	114.1	115.6	113.3
Rice.....lb.	18.7	98.2	98.1	97.7	97.7	98.0	98.1	97.6	97.5	96.8	96.3	95.9	95.8	95.7	97.1	93.5
Rolled oats.....18 oz.	20.4	138.2	138.4	138.4	138.3	138.0	138.0	138.0	137.9	137.9	137.7	137.7	137.5	137.2	137.9	134.9
Corn flakes.....12 oz.	25.7	161.1	151.0	150.9	150.5	150.2	150.0	149.7	149.7	149.4	149.0	148.5	147.6	146.5	149.4	136.1
Bread.....lb.	19.6	147.0	147.1	147.2	147.1	146.1	144.6	144.5	144.4	144.0	143.8	143.7	143.7	143.7	145.0	141.0
Soda crackers ⁴lb.	29.2	113.7	113.8	113.8	113.8	114.0	113.6	113.8	113.6	113.7	113.6	113.4	113.6	113.3	113.7	112.4
Vanilla cookies.....7 oz.	24.4	126.2	126.3	126.6	126.6	126.6	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.7	126.8	127.7	127.6	128.1	126.9	127.3
Meats, poultry, and fish:																
Meats																
Beef and veal.....	120.2	119.9	120.0	121.4	122.5	124.3	125.4	124.2	122.0	121.5	118.8	116.7	115.1	121.0	108.7	
Round steak.....lb.	106.7	129.3	127.0	126.9	126.4	125.4	125.8	128.5	128.8	128.4	128.4	127.2	122.7	122.1	126.3	113.7
Chuck roast.....lb.	64.3	116.0	114.4	113.1	112.9	112.6	113.0	117.4	118.2	116.9	118.5	115.4	110.2	106.6	114.1	95.0
Rib roast.....lb.	82.5	123.8	121.8	121.6	121.3	122.2	122.4	124.3	124.5	124.5	123.9	121.5	120.4	120.6	122.4	111.0
Hamburger.....lb.	55.6	114.3	112.5	112.0	111.7	110.8	110.9	112.6	112.3	110.9	109.1	105.3	100.7	98.3	108.8	86.6
Veal cutlets.....lb.	139.1	149.7	146.9	146.2	146.0	145.9	145.1	144.7	145.3	144.3	143.1	142.4	140.4	135.9	143.9	127.9
Pork.....	108.7	109.4	110.2	113.7	116.8	120.3	120.7	118.3	115.0	114.7	112.6	111.3	110.1	114.4	107.3	
Pork chops, center cut.....lb.	88.8	121.9	122.5	124.8	126.9	128.6	130.1	132.2	131.8	125.4	125.3	123.0	121.7	120.8	126.2	119.1
Bacon, sliced.....lb.	72.1	98.6	99.6	101.2	107.9	113.7	118.2	116.5	112.4	110.4	109.2	105.8	105.9	103.7	108.7	101.5
Ham, whole.....lb.	67.5	103.3	103.6	101.6	102.0	102.8	106.7	107.1	106.1	104.7	105.5	105.5	102.3	102.1	104.2	97.4
Lamb, leg.....lb.	75.5	109.6	112.3	112.6	112.4	111.9	111.6	113.1	112.6	111.8	113.4	112.4	113.2	110.5	112.3	103.5
Other meats:																
Frankfurters ⁴lb.	65.7	107.9	108.4	107.9	108.4	108.7	110.1	109.6	108.6	106.5	105.2	102.9	100.2	99.0	106.3	93.1
Luncheon meat ⁴ , 12-oz. can.....	53.0	109.5	110.2	109.7	108.7	106.7	105.1	104.2	103.4	101.6	99.7	98.4	98.1	97.7	103.6	93.1
Poultry, frying chickens.....lb.	72.1	69.0	71.7	71.6	74.1	77.6	81.5	81.9	81.7	80.1	83.5	79.7	77.0	77.5	78.4	
Ready-to-cook.....lb.	42.9	121.0	119.9	119.6	119.0	118.2	117.8	117.6	117.1	117.6	117.6	117.1	115.4	113.8	117.6	109.9
Fish:																
Fish, fresh or frozen.....	126.3	123.9	123.1	122.0	121.1	120.1	119.9	119.4	120.4	120.4	119.7	116.6	113.9	120.0	107.6	
Ocean perch fillet, frozen.....lb.	47.6	114.3	112.5	112.0	111.7	110.8	110.9	112.6	112.3	110.9	109.1	105.3	100.7	98.3	108.8	86.6
Haddock, fillet, frozen.....lb.	59.7	114.3	112.5	112.0	111.7	110.8	110.9	112.6	112.3	110.9	109.1	105.3	100.7	98.3	108.8	86.6
Salmon, pink.....16-oz. can.....	61.4	127.8	128.0	128.4	129.0	129.8	131.7	131.5	131.3	131.3	131.2	131.1	131.0	130.8	130.4	130.1
Tuna fish, chunk ⁴6-6½-oz. can.....	33.7	97.5	97.9	98.2	98.0	96.6	96.2	95.9	95.3	95.2	95.3	95.0	94.9	94.4	96.1	93.3
Dairy products:																
Milk, fresh, grocery																
Homogenized, with vitamin D added.....qt.	24.0	120.8	121.3	121.7	121.2	120.7	119.1	118.2	117.0	117.1	118.3	120.5	121.2	121.5	119.8	117.6
Milk, fresh, delivered.....	125.1	125.7	126.1	126.0	125.4	123.9	122.6	121.6	121.7	122.4	125.2	125.8	126.0	124.4	122.1	
Ice cream ⁴qt.																
Ice cream ⁴	25.3	97.9	98.2	98.3	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.3	98.3	98.4	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.3	97.4	
Butter.....lb.	29.5	97.9	98.2	98.3	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.3	98.3	98.4	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.3	97.4	
Butter.....lb.	74.7	94.5	94.1	94.2	94.6	94.4	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.1	93.5	94.8	94.8	93.9	94.0	
Cheese, American process.....lb.	58.2	109.6	109.3	109.2	109.3	109.1	109.2	109.4	109.5	109.5	109.9	110.0	109.8	109.9	109.5	109.3
Milk evaporated.....14½-oz. can.....	15.1	111.4	111.3	111.1	111.3	111.2	111.1	111.2	111.1	110.9	111.1	110.8	110.5	110.1	111.0	107.2
All fruits and vegetables:																
Frozen fruits and vegetables ⁴oz.																
Strawberries ⁴10	26.4	82.2	82.3	81.9	81.1	81.3	81.9	82.0	82.4	82.6	82.5	81.9	80.3	81.9	82.1	
Orange juice concentrate ⁴ , 6 oz.....	27.4	149.1	157.5	157.9	157.5	157.7	156.8	155.2	162.2	143.2	141.5	134.8	129.4	123.4	147.3	99.4
Peas, green ⁴10 oz.	20.1	102.7	102.4	102.2	101.9	101.3	100.6	100.2	99.8	99.5	99.5	99.7	100.4	100.5	100.7	100.9
Beans, green ⁴9 oz.	22.9	105.0	105.3	105.7	105.6	106.6	106.4	106.3	106.4	106.6	106.4	105.2	103.1	102.6	105.5	99.2
Fresh fruits and vegetables																
Apples.....lb.	12.8	113.3	109.3	103.2	127.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	193.3	157.7	133.3	121.8	117.6	114.1	107.6	128.6	140.8
Bananas.....lb.	17.2	106.9	110.8	114.2	113.3	106.1	118.3	103.2	104.2	103.8	98.3	104.8	106.9	104.9	107.4	107.7
Oranges.....doz.	64.3	139.2	151.6	179.2	189.5	189.3	174.2	173.8	165.4	160.9	169.0	147.7	142.2	137.3	165.0	126.2
Lemons ⁹lb.	19.5	105.1	101.8	100.5	99.3	97.6	96.6	97.1	98.9	102.9	101.8	102.6	101.8	104.2	100.4	103.0
Grapefruit ^{10 11}each	12.4	122.7	125.4	138.0	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Peaches ^{10 13}lb.	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Strawberries ^{10 15}pt.	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Grapes, seedless ^{10 13}lb.	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Watermelons ^{10 19}lb.	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Potatoes.....10 lb.	54.3	102.3	97.5	95.3	93.3	98.7	111.7	127.4	128.7	144.1	155.9	138.4	115.7	112.6	118.3	107.9
Sweet potatoes.....lb.	13.9	123.7	118.5	114.0	111.5	122.7	166.6	165.2	159.5	158.4	152.9	147.6	138.3	134.2	140.8	131.0
Onions.....lb.	10.8	126.6	111.1	107.4	105.5	106.4	111.2	119.9	123.0	132.9	159.7	128.7	105.5	101.2	117.7	111.9
Carrots.....lb.	14.7	116.2	111.0	108.4	110.1	114.8	119.7	118.0	113.9	108.4	106.2	119.3	123.7	135.2	115.7	117.1
Lettuce.....head	16.7	116.4	112.0	114.2	126.8	110.9	103.2	111.6	106.4	145.8	135.5	140.7	113.0	118.3	121.1	121.9
Celery ¹¹lb.	15.1	103.8	103.1	98.5	92.2	96.5	97.3	116.4	127.1	147.0	132.4	109.7	108.4	102.2	110.7	104.1
Cabbage.....lb.	10.2	148.9	112.0	99.6	101.8	101.3	101.3	111.0	126.3	152.3	160.9	174.1	165.5	151.7	129.8	125.9
Tomatoes ⁴lb.	35.3	125.6	109.9	99.8	76.4	65.2	69.3	94.2	101.7	157.8	163.8	148.6	145.8	138.7	114.2	105.1
Beans, green.....lb.	29.9	141.1	105.3	104.3	104.2	90.9	80.2	94.3	93.9	125.0	136.3	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	110.5	117.7
Canned fruits and vegetables																
Orange juice ⁴46-oz. can.....	46.7	149.0	147.4	146.6	144.3	139.8	132.8	125.5	121.1	117.5	114.4	111.9	111.1	109.4	126.8	113.2
Peaches.....#2½ can.....	35.6	113.8	112.0	111.4	110.2	109.2	108.2	108.0								

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

Commodity	Average ² price, Jan. 1959	Indexes (1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)														Annual average	
		1958												1957			
		1959	Jan.	Dec. ³	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1958	1957
Other foods at home:																	
Partially prepared foods: <i>Unit</i>	<i>Cents</i>																
Soup, tomato ⁴11-oz. can.....	12.4	99.5	99.2	99.1	99.3	99.3	99.9	100.5	100.3	100.4	100.3	100.1	100.0	99.1	99.8	99.0	
Beans with pork ⁴16-oz. can.....	15.1	106.8	106.9	107.1	107.3	106.7	106.5	106.5	106.4	106.7	106.6	106.3	105.9	104.9	106.5	103.9	
Condiments and sauces:																	
Pickles, sliced ⁴15 oz..... ²⁰	26.7	100.2	99.8	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.9	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.6	100.8	100.4	100.1	100.0	100.0	
Catsup, tomato ⁴14 oz.....	22.6	99.4	99.3	98.8	98.7	97.9	97.2	96.9	96.4	96.1	96.4	96.3	97.4	98.2	97.5	99.2	
Beverages:																	
Coffee..... ⁽²¹⁾	150.2	153.9	157.8	158.4	159.2	164.4	167.3	168.9	169.9	171.6	172.9	175.0	175.2	166.2	187.4		
Tea bags ⁴package of 16.....	24.2	125.0	124.9	124.4	124.7	124.5	124.4	124.5	124.3	124.2	124.2	124.2	124.0	123.8	124.3	122.9	
Cola drink ⁴carton, 36 oz.....	28.3	125.4	125.2	124.4	123.8	123.8	123.1	121.9	121.7	120.7	120.8	120.7	120.3	120.4	122.2	118.1	
Fats and oils:																	
Shortening, hydrogenated		84.9	85.4	85.4	85.5	85.6	85.8	85.8	85.9	86.2	86.2	86.1	85.8	86.3	85.8	86.8	
3-lb. can.....	92.3	87.8	88.4	82.2	88.1	88.2	89.2	89.9	89.9	90.9	91.0	90.5	90.1	91.5	89.7	93.1	
Margarine, colored.....lb.....	28.9	76.0	76.2	76.0	76.1	76.3	76.2	76.5	77.3	77.7	78.0	78.0	77.7	78.1	77.0	78.5	
Lard.....lb.....	22.1	81.7	83.4	84.3	84.7	85.2	84.4	83.3	83.1	82.7	82.6	82.6	82.0	82.6	83.4	83.8	
Salad dressing.....pt.....	37.8	100.6	100.9	100.8	100.8	100.7	100.9	100.7	100.8	101.0	100.6	101.0	100.8	100.7	100.8	99.2	
Peanut butter ⁴lb.....	56.1	114.6	115.4	115.7	115.7	115.9	115.4	113.7	112.5	111.5	111.0	110.9	110.5	110.5	113.2	109.8	
Sugar and sweets:																	
Sugar.....5 lbs.....	56.9	118.4	118.4	118.3	118.4	118.3	118.4	118.1	117.6	116.2	115.9	115.6	115.6	115.8	117.2	114.6	
Corn syrup ⁴24 oz.....	26.3	112.2	112.1	111.9	111.5	111.3	110.9	110.7	110.5	110.2	109.7	108.7	107.9	107.3	116.1	114.5	
Grape jelly ⁴12 oz.....	28.1	117.4	116.6	116.4	116.8	116.4	116.3	116.2	115.9	115.7	115.9	115.9	115.3	115.4	116.1	114.5	
Chocolate bar ⁴1 oz.....	5.2	114.1	114.3	114.2	114.4	114.3	114.2	113.8	113.2	109.6	100.7	100.4	100.5	100.5	110.3	100.4	
Eggs, grade A, large.....doz.....	58.1	83.3	84.4	89.9	91.4	98.5	87.2	82.5	78.9	81.1	84.5	90.6	81.4	87.6	86.5	82.2	
Miscellaneous foods:																	
Gelatin, flavored ⁴3-4 oz.....	9.1	106.4	105.7	104.7	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.6	104.3	104.1	104.0	104.1	103.8	104.4	103.0	

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.³ Prices collected 1 week earlier than the week containing the 15th as usual.⁴ December 1952=100.⁵ Prices published prior to January 1959 were for U.S. Choice grade only. Now include some prices estimated on the basis of U.S. Good grade.⁶ Not available.⁷ 10 months' average.⁸ 11 months' average.⁹ May 1953=100.¹⁰ Priced only in season.¹¹ January 1953=100.¹² 7 months' average.¹³ July 1953=100.¹⁴ 3 months' average.¹⁵ April 1953=100.¹⁶ 2 months' average.¹⁷ 4 months' average.¹⁸ 5 months' average.¹⁹ June 1953=100.²⁰ Specification changed from pickles, sweet to pickles, sliced as of January 1959.²¹ Price of 1-lb. can, 83.7 cents. Price of 1-lb. bag, 64.0 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	1959	1958												Annual average	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1957	1956
United States city average ¹	123.8	123.7	123.9	123.7	123.7	123.7	123.9	123.7	123.6	123.5	123.3	122.5	122.3	120.2	116.2
Atlanta, Ga.....	(3)	124.4	(3)	(3)	124.6	(3)	(3)	124.9	(3)	(3)	124.9	(3)	(3)	121.4	118.1
Baltimore, Md.....	(3)	125.5	(3)	(3)	124.8	(3)	(3)	124.8	(3)	(3)	124.1	(3)	(3)	121.0	116.9
Boston, Mass.....	125.4	(3)	(3)	125.4	(3)	(3)	125.4	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	123.4	121.2	117.1
Chicago, Ill.....	127.1	127.0	127.4	127.3	127.4	126.9	127.6	127.5	127.0	126.8	126.8	126.2	126.1	123.3	119.5
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	(3)	122.4	(3)	(3)	122.5	(3)	(3)	122.7	(3)	(3)	122.3	(3)	(3)	119.6	116.0
Cleveland, Ohio.....	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	125.1	(3)	(3)	125.0	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	122.1	118.0
Detroit, Mich.....	123.3	123.3	123.4	123.3	123.8	123.7	124.3	124.2	124.3	124.4	124.2	123.7	123.7	122.2	118.7
Houston, Tex.....	(3)	(3)	124.2	(3)	(3)	124.0	(3)	(3)	123.7	(3)	(3)	122.3	(3)	121.5	117.8
Kansas City, Mo.....	124.5	(3)	(3)	124.9	(3)	(3)	124.8	(3)	(3)	123.7	(3)	(3)	122.4	121.1	117.5
Los Angeles, Calif.....	126.2	126.2	126.1	125.6	125.6	125.2	125.4	125.1	125.2	125.6	125.0	124.1	123.7	121.2	117.4
Minneapolis, Minn.....	125.3	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	124.9	(3)	(3)	124.1	(3)	(3)	123.2	121.1	117.0
New York, N.Y.....	121.8	121.3	121.7	121.5	121.4	121.1	121.1	121.0	121.1	121.2	121.2	120.3	120.0	117.6	113.9
Philadelphia, Pa.....	123.4	123.5	123.5	123.3	123.4	123.4	123.3	123.0	122.9	122.9	123.1	122.3	122.2	120.8	117.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	124.4	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	124.7	(3)	(3)	123.8	(3)	(3)	122.6	120.2	116.5
Portland, Ore.....	124.2	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	124.7	(3)	(3)	125.0	(3)	(3)	123.3	121.7	118.0
St. Louis, Mo.....	(3)	125.7	(3)	(3)	125.3	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	121.2	117.2
San Francisco, Calif.....	(3)	127.9	(3)	(3)	128.4	(3)	(3)	128.0	(3)	(3)	126.7	(3)	(3)	123.1	118.4
Seranton, Pa.....	(3)	(3)	120.7	(3)	(3)	120.4	(3)	120.7	(3)	(3)	119.1	(3)	(3)	116.9	112.9
Seattle, Wash.....	(3)	(3)	126.0	(3)	(3)	126.3	(3)	126.1	(3)	(3)	125.0	(3)	(3)	123.1	118.1
Washington, D.C.....	(3)	(3)	121.5	(3)	(3)	121.2	(3)	(3)	121.3	(3)	(3)	120.3	(3)	118.3	114.9

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1. Indexes measure time-to-time changes in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.² Average of 46 cities.³ Indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months on a rotating cycle for 15 other cities.

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

TABLE D-6. Consumer Price Index ¹—Food and its subgroups, by city
[1947-49=100]

City	Total food ²			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958
United States city average ³	119.0	118.7	118.2	117.1	116.8	116.7	133.9	134.0	132.5	113.8	113.0	110.2
Atlanta, Ga.....	116.2	115.7	116.2	115.1	114.6	115.3	125.0	125.0	125.9	115.9	115.6	112.9
Baltimore, Md.....	118.8	118.8	118.8	115.9	115.9	115.6	128.7	128.7	127.6	113.0	112.8	108.9
Boston, Mass.....	118.7	118.9	117.1	116.0	116.4	115.2	132.5	132.8	131.1	115.4	114.5	108.9
Chicago, Ill.....	115.7	115.1	115.5	113.2	112.4	113.3	123.3	123.2	125.5	105.6	105.0	102.7
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	120.2	119.4	119.8	117.9	117.0	118.2	133.5	131.8	132.3	112.4	112.7	110.0
Cleveland, Ohio.....	115.1	115.3	115.6	112.9	113.0	113.8	129.2	129.2	129.6	107.3	108.1	105.8
Detroit, Mich.....	118.6	118.5	119.7	116.4	116.2	117.7	125.3	125.3	125.8	109.0	109.7	107.1
Houston, Tex.....	116.4	116.7	116.3	114.8	115.2	114.8	126.0	126.2	126.5	109.5	110.7	107.3
Kansas City, Mo.....	113.4	113.2	113.8	111.0	111.0	111.8	127.5	127.6	127.4	108.8	108.4	108.0
Los Angeles, Calif.....	124.1	123.9	121.0	120.3	120.0	117.7	144.9	145.8	140.0	115.2	111.7	111.3
Minneapolis, Minn.....	118.3	117.8	116.9	115.5	115.0	115.7	134.5	134.4	134.2	108.6	107.9	104.9
New York, N.Y.....	120.7	119.1	118.6	118.6	116.9	116.8	142.4	142.4	137.4	116.2	113.5	110.7
Philadelphia, Pa.....	121.7	121.8	121.2	119.2	119.4	118.9	139.4	139.5	134.0	115.6	113.8	112.2
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	120.6	119.6	119.8	119.4	118.2	118.6	133.2	132.2	130.4	113.7	113.4	109.8
Portland, Ore.....	120.9	121.5	118.9	119.4	119.9	117.5	140.4	140.3	135.7	113.4	117.2	112.2
St. Louis, Mo.....	120.2	119.9	118.9	115.8	115.4	115.1	125.0	124.8	125.5	110.0	110.3	107.2
San Francisco, Calif.....	123.0	122.8	121.2	121.4	121.1	119.4	147.3	147.3	140.9	117.9	116.5	114.7
Scranton, Pa.....	116.4	116.1	116.0	115.6	115.6	115.8	135.6	135.6	134.6	114.6	114.7	110.3
Seattle, Wash.....	121.1	121.2	118.6	119.8	120.1	118.0	146.1	146.8	141.2	114.9	114.7	109.6
Washington, D.C.....	120.1	119.3	119.7	118.0	117.1	117.7	132.2	132.3	130.9	115.2	113.0	110.4

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home ⁴		
	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958
United States city average ³	114.1	114.3	114.6	121.7	120.1	121.9	109.9	110.7	113.1
Atlanta, Ga.....	114.0	113.6	114.4	124.2	120.7	123.6	103.2	103.9	106.9
Baltimore, Md.....	117.2	117.4	117.4	116.8	116.4	119.4	109.3	109.9	112.0
Boston, Mass.....	115.7	118.2	117.9	117.4	117.0	118.4	102.9	104.1	106.6
Chicago, Ill.....	112.8	112.8	113.0	120.2	116.4	121.4	114.9	115.5	117.6
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	116.4	116.2	117.9	124.0	119.7	122.7	114.1	113.9	116.4
Cleveland, Ohio.....	110.4	110.2	110.8	112.3	111.5	115.3	112.7	112.7	116.2
Detroit, Mich.....	111.5	111.7	113.5	129.6	126.6	133.5	110.3	110.3	113.8
Houston, Tex.....	111.7	111.8	113.0	124.7	124.7	121.7	109.2	109.3	112.9
Kansas City, Mo.....	108.1	108.0	111.6	113.6	113.7	113.0	103.6	103.9	105.8
Los Angeles, Calif.....	110.0	110.4	110.2	131.9	133.8	122.3	110.9	111.9	114.5
Minneapolis, Minn.....	104.7	104.8	107.7	125.0	123.8	126.6	116.3	116.3	119.4
New York, N.Y.....	118.2	117.9	116.5	118.5	113.8	120.0	108.5	109.0	111.5
Philadelphia, Pa.....	118.9	121.3	119.8	121.5	123.1	124.6	108.2	108.2	111.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	117.1	116.9	117.1	121.9	116.4	121.4	118.8	118.4	122.9
Portland, Ore.....	117.4	117.5	117.2	120.1	119.6	115.7	110.9	114.3	115.5
St. Louis, Mo.....	105.5	105.5	103.3	127.4	124.6	126.0	117.4	117.5	120.6
San Francisco, Calif.....	116.8	116.8	116.8	129.6	127.9	123.3	109.6	111.2	112.5
Scranton, Pa.....	113.4	113.4	113.7	113.8	112.3	117.4	107.4	106.8	110.2
Seattle, Wash.....	115.4	115.5	118.5	129.0	127.1	122.8	108.1	110.5	111.5
Washington, D.C.....	118.4	117.9	119.5	118.4	115.3	121.5	110.9	112.3	113.4

¹ See footnote 1, table D-1.² See footnote 2, table D-2.³ Average of 46 cities⁴ 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: Average	96.4	100.0	98.2	95.3	100.1	101.0	90.9	101.4	99.0	93.7	98.6	91.3	92.5	95.6	93.9	97.2	100.8
1948: Average	104.4	107.3	106.1	103.4	104.4	102.1	107.1	103.8	102.1	107.2	102.9	103.9	100.9	101.4	101.7	100.5	103.1
1949: Average	99.2	92.8	95.7	101.3	95.5	96.9	101.9	94.8	98.9	99.2	98.5	104.8	106.6	103.1	104.4	102.3	96.1
1950: Average	108.1	97.5	99.8	105.0	98.2	104.6	103.0	96.3	120.5	113.9	100.9	110.3	108.6	105.3	106.9	103.5	96.6
1951: Average	114.8	113.4	111.4	115.9	110.6	120.3	106.7	110.0	148.0	123.9	119.6	122.8	119.0	114.1	113.6	109.4	104.9
1952: Average	111.6	107.0	108.3	113.2	99.8	97.2	106.6	104.5	134.0	120.3	116.5	123.0	121.5	112.0	113.6	111.8	108.3
1953: Average	111.1	97.0	104.6	114.0	97.3	98.5	105.7	105.7	126.0	120.2	116.1	126.9	123.0	114.2	118.2	115.7	97.8
1954: Average	110.3	95.6	105.3	114.5	95.2	94.2	108.1	107.0	126.9	118.0	116.3	128.0	124.6	115.4	120.9	120.6	102.5
1955: Average	110.7	88.4	101.7	117.0	95.3	93.8	107.9	106.6	143.8	123.6	119.3	136.6	128.4	115.9	124.2	121.6	92.0
1956: Average	114.3	88.4	101.7	122.2	95.3	99.3	111.2	107.2	145.8	125.4	127.2	148.4	137.8	119.1	129.6	123.3	91.0
1957: Average	117.6	90.9	105.6	125.6	95.4	99.4	117.2	109.5	145.2	119.0	129.6	151.2	146.1	122.2	134.6	126.1	89.6
1955:																	
January	110.1	92.5	103.8	115.2	95.2	91.9	108.5	107.1	136.8	120.3	116.3	130.1	125.8	115.5	122.0	121.4	97.0
February	110.4	93.1	103.2	115.7	95.2	92.3	108.7	107.1	140.6	121.2	116.6	131.5	126.1	115.4	121.8	121.6	97.1
March	110.0	92.1	101.6	115.6	95.3	92.2	108.5	106.8	138.0	121.4	116.8	131.9	126.1	115.1	121.9	121.6	96.0
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	123.3	121.6	94.6
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	147.8	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	87.0	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	96.6
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	128.8	91.2
November	119.2	92.1	109.5	126.8	93.1	102.3	112.6	110.2	146.6	120.0	131.9	153.0	151.2	122.7	136.7	128.7	93.2
December	119.2	90.6	108.8	127.2	93.3	103.6	1										

TABLE D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities ¹

[1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified]

Commodity group	1959		1958										Annual average		
	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1957	1956
All commodities.....	119.5	119.2	119.2	119.0	119.1	119.1	119.2	119.2	119.5	119.3	119.7	119.0	118.9	117.6	114.3
Farm products.....	91.5	90.6	92.1	92.3	93.1	93.2	95.0	95.6	98.5	97.7	100.5	96.1	93.7	90.9	88.4
Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables.....	102.5	99.2	98.1	101.5	97.9	97.2	106.3	102.0	122.0	129.2	142.5	127.0	120.9	103.6	104.2
Grains.....	76.1	76.1	75.3	76.8	76.1	77.3	79.8	81.3	84.2	85.7	82.2	79.9	79.0	84.1	87.0
Livestock and live poultry.....	90.3	87.6	90.1	88.4	91.5	94.0	96.7	98.8	99.8	94.5	95.8	91.1	86.2	80.2	71.3
Plant and animal fibers.....	99.4	99.6	100.6	100.7	101.1	101.8	101.8	101.9	101.6	101.4	101.7	102.8	103.4	104.0	102.8
Fluid milk.....	95.7	96.2	96.6	96.2	95.8	93.5	92.0	90.2	90.5	91.7	95.7	98.0	98.3	96.0	94.5
Eggs.....	72.5	77.7	86.5	91.1	98.6	81.5	76.1	74.9	75.7	77.1	93.6	74.2	73.9	77.2	81.9
Hay, hayseds, and oil seeds.....	76.4	75.0	74.0	73.3	72.2	75.9	76.2	79.3	79.7	79.9	79.4	79.0	79.2	82.0	82.6
Other farm products.....	134.6	136.4	137.7	138.8	137.3	139.5	139.9	141.4	142.0	142.3	143.4	142.2	143.7	144.6	146.9
Processed foods.....	108.8	108.8	109.5	110.0	111.1	111.3	112.7	113.5	112.9	111.5	110.7	109.9	109.5	105.6	101.7
Cereal and bakery products.....	117.5	117.4	118.0	118.2	117.8	116.9	117.5	118.5	117.9	118.4	117.8	118.1	118.0	116.9	115.2
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	103.3	101.4	102.5	103.5	107.1	108.2	112.1	114.1	112.8	108.5	105.9	102.7	101.7	91.9	81.6
Dairy products and ice cream.....	113.2	113.7	113.6	113.6	113.9	112.4	111.6	111.1	110.8	111.4	113.4	114.2	114.2	111.7	108.6
Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables.....	110.8	113.0	112.9	112.1	111.4	111.8	111.3	110.3	108.2	107.6	106.8	105.7	105.6	103.9	107.9
Sugar and confectionery.....	115.3	117.0	116.3	116.7	116.5	116.0	116.4	116.4	115.5	114.3	113.1	114.2	114.6	113.4	109.8
Packaged beverage materials.....	154.7	157.9	161.2	161.2	161.2	161.2	165.2	168.4	168.4	168.4	168.4	173.3	173.3	183.1	192.7
Animal fats and oils.....	57.9	60.7	68.2	75.4	74.7	80.4	74.1	73.4	72.7	72.3	73.7	70.4	68.5	75.6	69.8
Crude vegetable oils.....	54.1	54.1	57.5	56.1	55.3	56.6	57.0	58.8	63.9	64.1	63.6	66.4	67.7	65.7	68.5
Refined vegetable oils.....	59.8	63.8	63.8	63.4	64.5	67.5	67.5	70.0	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.1	73.4
Vegetable oil end products.....	76.8	76.8	79.4	80.4	81.3	81.6	82.6	83.2	85.2	85.1	85.8	86.3	86.4	86.1	85.3
Other processed foods.....	96.2	97.0	97.4	97.0	96.7	96.5	97.1	96.9	96.9	97.1	96.4	95.2	95.5	95.5	96.8
All commodities other than farm and foods.....	127.5	127.2	126.8	126.4	126.2	126.1	125.6	125.3	125.3	125.5	125.7	125.7	126.1	125.6	122.2
All commodities except farm products.....	124.2	124.0	123.7	123.5	123.5	123.4	123.3	123.1	123.1	123.0	123.0	122.9	123.1	122.1	118.6
Textile products and apparel.....	93.3	93.3	93.1	93.2	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.5	93.7	94.0	94.1	94.6	95.4	95.3
Cotton products.....	88.7	88.6	88.0	87.8	87.9	87.7	87.4	87.6	88.3	88.5	89.0	89.3	90.2	90.7	93.0
Wool products.....	97.4	97.5	97.9	98.4	99.6	100.4	100.5	101.3	100.5	101.6	102.8	103.8	105.1	109.5	103.7
Manmade fiber textile products.....	79.3	79.4	79.3	79.7	79.7	80.0	80.1	80.4	80.3	80.5	81.0	81.2	81.3	82.0	81.4
Silk products.....	104.7	105.1	106.0	107.1	115.8	116.3	116.2	109.9	116.1	116.5	116.1	117.5	119.5	122.1	121.9
Apparel.....	99.3	99.3	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.1	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.4	99.6	99.6
Other textile products.....	76.7	75.9	76.6	76.3	75.3	75.9	74.8	73.6	75.4	75.4	73.8	74.2	74.7	76.4	72.8
Hides, skins, leather, and leather products.....	104.0	103.6	102.3	101.4	100.2	100.5	100.3	100.3	99.9	99.7	99.5	99.6	99.5	99.4	99.3
Hides and skins.....	68.7	66.6	65.1	62.0	59.0	60.4	58.1	57.0	55.4	53.3	51.2	51.2	50.5	55.2	59.2
Leather.....	99.3	99.2	94.7	92.8	91.3	91.5	91.8	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.0	90.6	90.7	90.2	91.2
Footwear.....	123.2	123.1	122.9	122.8	121.9	121.8	121.8	121.8	121.8	121.7	121.9	122.0	121.8	121.1	119.3
Other leather products.....	98.5	98.2	97.4	97.2	96.7	96.8	97.1	97.3	97.3	97.6	97.5	98.5	98.5	98.0	98.6
Fuel, power, and lighting materials.....	113.9	112.9	112.6	113.0	114.1	113.7	111.9	110.7	110.3	111.0	112.4	113.6	116.1	117.2	111.2
Coal.....	125.3	123.7	123.8	123.8	122.7	121.9	121.1	120.3	119.7	119.8	126.2	126.2	126.1	124.4	114.5
Coke.....	163.1	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.....	112.1	107.8	106.0	106.3	104.1	102.0	100.9	97.4	98.3	98.1	101.1	101.5	100.0	(9)	(9)
Electric power.....	100.7	100.7	100.8	100.9	100.8	100.8	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.0	(9)	(9)
Petroleum and products.....	118.2	117.2	116.9	117.5	119.7	119.2	117.1	115.3	114.7	115.8	117.0	118.9	120.0	127.0	118.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	110.2	110.0	110.2	110.2	109.9	110.0	110.4	110.7	110.8	111.0	110.7	110.6	110.8	109.5	107.2
Industrial chemicals.....	124.0	123.7	123.6	123.6	122.7	122.8	123.1	123.5	123.9	124.3	123.7	123.6	123.6	123.6	121.4
Prepared paint.....	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	126.3	120.0
Paint materials.....	102.9	102.8	102.7	102.8	102.9	103.3	103.4	103.4	103.9	104.0	104.4	104.7	104.8	100.5	99.6
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	93.0	93.2	93.2	93.9	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.5	94.3	94.1	94.0	93.6	93.6	93.3	92.1
Fats and oils, inedible.....	59.8	61.5	64.7	62.6	61.7	62.5	62.5	61.9	61.5	62.2	64.2	62.9	63.1	61.4	56.2
Mixed fertilizer.....	109.9	109.8	110.2	109.9	110.1	110.8	111.1	111.2	111.2	111.4	111.3	111.6	111.9	110.0	108.7
Fertilizer materials.....	107.2	105.3	105.2	106.3	104.3	104.4	108.0	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.4	110.7	110.8	108.4
Other chemicals and allied products.....	106.7	106.2	106.6	106.6	106.8	106.4	107.0	107.4	107.2	107.2	106.8	106.9	106.9	105.7	103.2
Rubber and rubber products.....	146.1	146.3	146.6	146.1	145.2	144.4	144.7	144.2	143.8	144.5	144.6	144.6	145.1	145.2	145.8
Crude rubber.....	138.9	137.8	142.6	140.1	135.7	134.3	133.0	129.4	127.7	131.2	131.3	131.2	133.7	141.3	146.7
Tires and tubes.....	151.9	152.8	152.8	152.8	152.8	152.8	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.1	150.9	152.2
Other rubber products.....	143.6	143.8	142.3	142.4	141.8	140.9	142.7	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.3	143.3	143.3	140.9	138.0
Lumber and wood products.....	120.0	119.8	120.0	120.8	120.4	118.6	116.8	116.4	115.9	115.7	115.5	115.8	116.3	119.0	125.4
Lumber.....	120.5	120.1	120.2	120.8	121.0	119.0	116.7	116.8	116.7	115.9	115.9	116.2	116.5	119.7	127.2
Millwork.....	129.9	130.5	130.5	130.5	127.6	126.8	127.3	127.1	127.1	127.6	127.6	127.6	127.7	128.3	129.1
Plywood.....	99.3	99.1	100.1	102.7	102.0	100.2	98.3	94.9	92.2	94.4	92.9	93.6	95.6	96.4	101.7
Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	131.5	131.3	131.9	131.9	131.7	131.0	131.0	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.8	130.8	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
Wastepaper.....	101.0	95.8	111.3	111.3	106.4	87.0	86.1	71.8	71.8	75.3	75.3	83.6	83.6	77.2	112.3
Paper.....	142.1	142.1	142.1	142.0	141.8	141.8	141.8	141.8	141.8	142.9	143.0	143.1	143.2	141.9	137.3
Paperboard.....	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.5	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.1	136.2	136.3	136.3	136.3	134.8
Converted paper and paperboard products.....	127.7	127.8	127.9	127.9	127.8	127.8	127.9	127.9	128.0	127.2	127.2	127.2	127.2	126.1	123.1
Building paper and board.....	143.7	143.7	143.4	143.4	143.4	143.4	143.4	144.1	144.1	144.1	142.5	141.7	141.7	141.5	136.9
Metals and metal products.....	153.0	153.0	153.0	152.2	151.3	150.8	148.8	148.8	148.6	148.6	149.8	150.1	150.0	151.2	

TABLE D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities¹—Continued

[1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified]

Commodity group	1959	1958												Annual average	
	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1957	1956
Machinery and motive products.....	151.8	151.5	151.2	149.9	149.4	149.5	149.5	149.5	149.4	149.4	149.2	149.3	149.4	146.1	137.8
Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	142.9	³ 142.7	141.5	139.2	138.9	137.7	138.4	138.3	138.4	138.5	138.3	138.4	138.4	133.6	127.6
Construction machinery and equipment.....	170.8	³ 170.3	168.0	166.8	166.0	165.6	165.6	165.5	165.5	165.4	165.4	165.6	165.6	160.0	148.6
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	170.8	³ 170.6	170.2	170.0	169.3	169.3	169.7	169.4	169.6	170.7	170.7	170.7	171.2	167.0	156.4
General purpose machinery and equipment.....	163.0	³ 162.3	161.6	160.2	159.3	³ 158.8	159.7	160.0	159.6	159.4	159.2	159.6	160.6	157.6	147.5
Miscellaneous machinery.....	149.2	³ 148.4	147.9	147.6	147.4	147.6	147.5	147.7	147.6	149.0	148.9	148.8	148.8	145.2	137.0
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	152.5	152.4	152.4	³ 152.7	³ 152.7	152.8	152.6	152.6	152.3	151.8	151.3	151.3	151.2	149.0	138.4
Motor vehicles.....	143.1	³ 143.1	³ 142.8	139.7	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.1	139.1	139.1	135.4	129.8
Furniture and other household durables.....	123.2	122.8	122.7	123.0	123.0	123.0	123.2	123.0	123.2	123.4	123.5	123.6	123.8	122.2	119.1
Household furniture.....	124.2	123.9	123.7	123.0	122.8	122.6	122.6	122.5	122.8	122.8	122.8	123.3	123.1	122.5	119.0
Commercial furniture.....	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.1	130.4	141.8
Floor covering.....	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.6	127.1	127.1	128.3	128.9	128.9	129.8	130.1	131.9	133.4	131.1
Household appliances.....	104.5	103.8	103.8	104.2	104.0	104.7	104.8	104.9	104.9	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.4	105.5	105.5
Television, radio receivers, and phonographs.....	93.4	92.5	92.7	94.9	94.9	94.9	95.0	93.7	94.3	94.7	94.7	94.7	95.4	94.4	93.1
Other household durable goods.....	155.5	³ 155.5	155.0	155.0	154.9	154.7	155.1	155.2	155.1	155.1	155.0	155.0	155.0	148.3	140.9
Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	137.3	136.9	136.7	136.7	136.7	135.2	135.3	135.2	135.4	135.4	135.3	136.5	136.4	134.6	129.6
Flat glass.....	135.2	135.2	135.0	135.0	135.0	135.3	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	133.4
Concrete ingredients.....	140.2	139.2	139.1	139.1	139.1	139.1	139.0	138.9	139.0	138.9	138.7	139.0	138.9	136.0	130.6
Concrete products.....	128.6	128.4	128.1	128.1	127.9	128.1	128.4	128.3	128.2	127.9	127.9	127.8	127.6	126.4	123.0
Structural clay products.....	159.2	158.8	158.4	158.2	158.2	155.6	155.6	155.6	155.6	155.5	155.5	155.5	155.5	154.0	148.0
Gypsum products.....	133.1	133.1	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
Prepared asphalt roofing.....	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	103.3	103.3	103.3	106.1	107.2	107.2	124.6	124.6	122.3	111.7
Other nonmetallic minerals.....	131.4	131.4	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.1	131.1	131.1	128.0	123.4
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages.....	128.6	³ 128.6	128.7	128.8	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.1	128.1	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	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	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	139.7	139.7	144.3	144.3	136.0	122.8
Alcoholic beverages.....	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	120.1	120.1	120.1	120.1	120.1	120.1	120.1	120.1	120.1	119.5	115.8
Nonalcoholic beverages.....	148.9	³ 148.9	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.....	100.9	100.9	93.2	91.2	92.5	95.6	97.2	98.7	96.2	97.8	94.3	89.3	88.3	89.6	91.0
Toys, sporting goods, small arms, and ammunition.....	118.4	118.6	118.6	118.6	118.6	119.3	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.5	119.4	117.7	116.1
Manufactured animal feeds.....	86.2	86.4	86.4	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0
Notions and accessories.....	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.4	97.3	95.3
Jewelry, watches, and photographic equipment.....	108.3	107.9	107.9	107.8	107.7	107.7	107.8	107.8	107.3	107.3	107.4	107.3	107.1	107.5	104.9
Other miscellaneous products.....	132.5	³ 132.4	³ 132.2	³ 132.2	132.4	132.4	132.3	132.6	132.4	132.4	131.9	131.7	131.5	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	1959	1958												Annual average	
	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1957	1956
All foods.....	106.3	³ 106.3	107.4	108.3	109.3	108.5	110.2	110.6	111.7	111.2	112.4	109.5	108.6	104.0	100.8
All fish.....	135.4	134.8	128.3	129.6	130.1	129.9	131.2	131.5	128.6	122.9	124.8	126.9	123.7	119.4	114.1
Special metals and metal products.....	150.4	150.4	150.4	148.8	147.9	147.5	146.2	146.3	146.1	146.1	146.9	147.1	147.0	146.9	143.3
Metalworking machinery.....	178.6	³ 178.2	177.8	177.4	178.0	178.1	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.6	165.0
Machinery and equipment.....	156.6	³ 156.3	155.9	155.4	155.1	³ 155.0	155.2	155.2	155.0	155.0	154.8	154.9	155.0	151.9	142.1
Agricultural machinery (including tractors).....	144.4	³ 143.9	142.5	139.9	139.5	138.4	138.9	138.7	138.7	138.8	138.7	138.7	138.7	138.7	127.4
Total tractors.....	152.7	³ 152.5	150.1	148.2	147.0	146.1	147.0	146.8	146.8	147.0	147.3	147.5	147.5	141.3	132.5
Steel-mill products.....	188.4	³ 188.3	188.3	187.6	188.1	187.8	183.0	183.0	183.1	183.1	183.1	183.2	183.2	178.9	163.2
Construction materials ⁴	132.2	³ 132.0	132.0	132.1	132.0	130.6	129.6	129.5	129.2	129.0	129.4	130.1	130.3	130.6	130.6
Soaps.....	110.5	108.6	108.5	108.5	109.8	107.7	107.7	107.7	109.0	109.0	107.1	107.1	107.1	104.5	99.7
Synthetic detergents.....	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	99.0	95.1
Refined petroleum products.....	115.8	114.3	113.9	114.6	117.2	116.6	114.1	111.9	111.1	112.5	113.9	116.1	121.0	125.8	117.5
East Coast petroleum.....	110.0	109.3	108.0	108.0	109.2	108.4	107.7	108.6	108.6	111.0	112.3	114.1	116.7	122.0	114.6
Mid-continent petroleum.....	117.7	116.6	116.1	118.1	117.5	116.4	112.0	112.0	108.7	110.8	110.7	114.3	120.7	124.3	118.3
Gulf Coast petroleum.....	120.3	117.6	116.6	116.3	120.6	120.6	119.7	114.3	114.3	114.3	117.2	117.4	123.5	128.8	118.8
Pacific Coast petroleum.....	109.4	107.5	110.6	110.6	121.3	121.3	118.3	112.2	116.4	117.0	120.4	124.1	127.7	132.3	117.4
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper.....	131.2	³ 130.0	131.6	131.6	131.4	130.7	130.6	130.1	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.6	130.6	129.3	127.0
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes.....	128.9	126.3	126.1	125.6	124.2	123.0	120.8	118.8	117.2	117.4	125.5	125.5	125.5	121.5	115.4
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork.....	118.7	³ 118.3	118.6	119.6	119.6	117.6	115.4	114.9	114.3	114.0	113.7	114.1	114.7	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	1959	1958												Annual average	
	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1957	1956
All commodities.....	119.5	119.2	119.2	119.0	119.1	119.1	119.2	119.2	119.5	119.3	119.7	119.0	118.9	117.6	114.3
Crude materials for further processing.....	98.1	² 97.0	98.4	98.0	98.4	99.1	100.0	100.7	101.7	100.3	101.5	99.5	97.5	97.2	95.9
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	89.7	88.4	89.9	89.3	90.7	92.1	94.3	95.7	97.7	95.4	96.7	93.2	90.3	87.7	84.0
Crude nonfood materials except fuel.....	110.5	110.1	111.2	111.1	109.6	109.3	107.7	107.0	106.0	106.3	107.1	107.9	107.6	112.5	114.2
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for manufacturing.....	109.0	108.6	109.8	109.7	108.1	107.8	106.0	105.2	104.1	104.4	105.3	106.3	105.9	111.5	113.6
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for construction.....	140.2	139.2	139.1	139.1	139.1	139.1	139.0	138.9	139.0	138.9	138.7	139.0	138.9	136.0	130.6
Crude fuel.....	125.9	123.5	123.0	123.1	121.8	120.6	118.8	118.2	117.9	117.9	123.4	123.5	123.0	119.7	113.3
Crude fuel for manufacturing.....	125.5	123.1	122.6	122.7	121.4	120.3	118.5	117.9	117.6	117.7	123.0	123.1	122.6	119.4	113.0
Crude fuel for nonmanufacturing industry.....	126.5	124.1	123.6	123.7	122.3	121.1	119.2	118.5	118.3	118.3	124.1	124.2	123.6	120.1	113.7
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	126.3	126.3	125.7	125.4	125.4	125.3	125.0	124.7	124.9	125.1	125.0	125.0	125.4	125.1	122.1
Intermediate materials and components for manufacturing.....	127.7	127.8	127.8	127.6	127.3	127.2	126.7	126.9	126.8	126.9	127.1	127.3	127.5	126.9	123.7
Intermediate materials for food manufacturing.....	99.2	100.4	101.2	101.4	101.5	101.8	102.6	103.4	103.5	103.2	102.4	102.5	102.4	99.9	98.0
Intermediate materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	104.5	104.5	104.3	104.2	104.1	104.2	104.3	104.5	104.6	105.0	105.2	105.4	105.7	105.7	104.3
Intermediate materials for durable manufacturing.....	156.7	¹ 156.6	156.6	156.2	155.4	155.0	152.9	152.9	152.9	153.5	153.6	153.8	153.8	153.2	148.5
Components for manufacturing.....	150.7	150.7	150.7	150.2	149.8	149.5	149.5	149.4	149.0	148.5	148.8	149.1	149.3	148.3	142.9
Materials and components for construction.....	134.3	¹ 134.2	134.1	134.2	133.7	132.7	132.1	132.1	132.0	131.8	131.9	132.6	133.0	132.9	132.0
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	105.9	105.6	105.4	105.6	107.7	107.6	106.0	105.0	104.6	105.4	106.1	107.7	111.1	113.0	106.7
Processed fuels and lubricants for manufacturing.....	105.3	105.0	104.8	104.9	106.6	106.5	105.1	104.5	104.2	105.0	105.7	107.2	109.9	111.2	105.3
Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanufacturing industry.....	106.9	106.6	106.5	106.9	109.6	109.5	107.6	106.0	105.4	106.2	107.0	108.7	113.1	116.0	109.1
Containers, nonreturnable.....	137.9	138.7	138.0	137.9	137.7	137.7	137.5	137.4	137.5	137.1	137.0	136.3	136.4	134.3	128.5
Supplies.....	118.6	¹ 118.6	114.9	113.5	113.7	114.8	116.1	114.6	116.3	117.3	115.5	113.2	112.7	112.5	111.3
Supplies for manufacturing.....	140.5	¹ 140.5	140.3	140.5	139.3	138.2	139.1	139.4	139.6	140.6	140.4	140.7	140.6	137.6	132.9
Supplies for nonmanufacturing industry.....	107.9	107.9	103.0	101.0	101.8	103.5	105.0	102.9	105.1	103.7	103.7	100.5	99.9	101.1	101.6
Manufactured animal feeds.....	85.2	85.6	72.4	66.9	69.5	74.0	77.7	71.7	76.9	79.8	73.4	65.1	63.5	67.6	72.9
Other supplies.....	121.1	120.9	120.9	121.0	120.7	120.9	121.0	121.2	121.6	121.6	121.5	121.3	121.3	120.7	118.2
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels).....	120.9	120.5	120.6	120.6	120.9	120.6	120.8	120.7	121.0	120.9	121.4	120.6	120.6	118.1	114.0
Consumer finished goods.....	113.1	112.8	113.0	113.3	113.7	113.3	113.7	113.6	113.9	113.7	114.4	113.3	113.3	111.1	108.0
Consumer durable goods.....	107.8	¹ 107.6	108.5	109.6	110.8	110.0	111.5	111.6	112.5	111.9	113.1	110.1	109.2	104.5	101.0
Consumer crude goods.....	95.1	² 95.5	97.8	100.6	100.6	94.1	95.7	93.2	102.4	105.9	117.3	105.8	102.8	95.0	96.2
Consumer processed goods.....	110.6	110.2	110.9	111.5	113.0	113.3	114.8	115.5	114.7	113.3	112.4	111.1	110.6	106.4	102.1
Consumer other nondurable goods.....	112.7	¹ 112.2	112.0	112.2	112.2	112.0	111.4	111.0	110.9	111.1	111.5	111.8	112.5	112.4	109.9
Consumer durable goods.....	126.4	¹ 126.1	126.0	125.0	123.6	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.8	124.9	124.9	125.1	123.3	119.7
Producer finished goods.....	152.3	¹ 152.0	151.6	150.3	150.1	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.1	150.0	150.1	150.1	146.7	138.1
Producer goods for manufacturing industries.....	157.0	¹ 156.7	156.3	155.0	154.8	154.6	154.6	154.7	154.7	154.7	154.6	154.6	154.6	151.2	142.2
Producer goods for nonmanufacturing industries.....	148.3	¹ 148.0	147.5	146.3	146.1	146.2	146.0	146.0	146.0	146.3	146.3	146.3	146.3	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	1959	1958												Annual average	
	Jan. ¹	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1957	1956
All commodities.....	119.5	119.2	119.2	119.0	119.1	119.1	119.2	119.2	119.5	119.3	119.7	119.0	118.9	117.6	114.3
Total durable goods.....	144.7	144.5	144.4	143.7	143.2	142.8	142.1	142.1	141.9	141.9	142.2	142.4	142.5	141.4	136.7
Total nondurable goods.....	105.8	105.4	105.5	105.6	106.1	106.2	106.8	106.8	107.3	107.1	107.5	106.4	106.1	104.7	102.1
Total manufactures.....	125.2	² 125.1	124.8	124.5	124.6	124.6	124.6	124.5	124.5	124.5	124.3	124.1	124.4	123.2	119.5
Durable manufactures.....	145.8	145.6	145.4	144.7	144.3	143.9	143.3	143.3	143.2	143.3	143.4	143.6	143.7	142.0	136.8
Nondurable manufactures.....	109.0	108.8	108.4	108.5	109.1	109.4	109.8	109.7	109.7	109.6	109.2	108.8	109.2	108.4	105.8
Total raw or slightly processed goods.....	100.3	² 99.5	100.6	100.8	101.0	100.6	101.3	101.4	102.6	104.9	102.6	104.9	102.3	100.5	98.9
Durable raw or slightly processed goods.....	113.4	111.7	114.4	113.7	111.5	111.7	106.8	106.1	102.9	103.1	105.9	107.1	104.7	122.3	136.3
Nondurable raw or slightly processed goods.....	99.6	² 98.8	99.8	100.0	100.4	100.0	101.0	101.2	103.2	102.6	104.8	102.0	100.2	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		2,880,000		39,700,000	.46
1945.....	4,760		3,470,000		38,000,000	.47
1946.....	4,985		4,600,000		116,000,000	1.43
1947.....	3,693		2,170,000		34,600,000	.41
1948.....	3,419		1,960,000		34,100,000	.37
1949.....	3,606		3,030,000		50,500,000	.59
1950.....	4,843		2,410,000		38,800,000	.44
1951.....	4,737		2,220,000		22,900,000	.23
1952.....	5,117		3,640,000		59,100,000	.57
1953.....	5,091		2,400,000		28,300,000	.26
1954.....	3,468		1,630,000		22,600,000	.21
1955.....	4,320		2,650,000		28,200,000	.26
1956.....	3,825		1,900,000		33,100,000	.29
1957.....	3,673		1,390,000		16,500,000	.14
1958: 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	160,000	250,000	1,650,000	.18
July ²	350	525	160,000	240,000	1,700,000	.18
August ²	300	475	140,000	250,000	2,000,000	.22
September ²	400	575	400,000	600,000	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
1959: January ²	225	325	75,000	150,000	2,000,000	.23

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)														
	1959		1958										1958	1957	
	Feb. ²	Jan. ³	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Total	Total
Total new construction.....	3,475	3,674	4,024	4,448	4,745	4,751	4,707	4,548	4,347	4,000	3,636	3,342	3,106	48,980	48,115
Private construction.....	2,500	2,618	2,887	3,119	3,184	3,172	3,153	3,082	2,959	2,752	2,551	2,410	2,270	33,947	33,988
Residential buildings (nonfarm).....	1,369	1,448	1,605	1,741	1,764	1,732	1,708	1,645	1,559	1,421	1,289	1,177	1,078	17,884	17,019
New dwelling units.....	1,070	1,150	1,260	1,330	1,340	1,315	1,275	1,205	1,125	1,015	945	890	810	13,405	12,615
Additions and alterations.....	245	243	288	354	370	366	382	388	382	355	296	239	219	3,859	3,903
Nonhousekeeping.....	54	55	57	57	54	51	51	52	52	51	48	48	49	620	501
Nonresidential buildings ⁴	638	660	722	760	750	741	743	754	735	698	677	689	705	8,720	9,556
Industrial.....	167	173	176	178	175	174	179	185	193	204	218	235	252	2,443	3,557
Commercial.....	262	268	305	327	319	315	316	326	315	285	263	262	258	3,561	3,564
Office buildings and ware- houses.....	148	153	163	167	165	167	169	169	169	165	163	161	161	1,936	1,893
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	114	115	142	160	154	148	147	157	146	120	100	101	97	1,575	1,671
Other nonresidential buildings.....	209	219	241	255	256	252	248	243	227	209	196	192	195	2,716	2,435
Religious.....	70	73	78	81	81	80	79	75	70	65	61	61	64	863	868
Educational.....	44	47	50	52	53	53	52	50	46	43	42	41	42	567	525
Hospital and institutional ⁵	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	52	51	51	50	50	50	610	525
Social and recreational.....	34	35	39	42	44	43	42	41	37	32	28	26	25	424	311
Miscellaneous.....	14	16	25	30	27	24	22	25	23	18	15	14	14	252	206
Farm construction.....	101	98	100	114	134	161	173	169	160	146	126	113	104	1,600	1,590
Public utilities.....	380	398	444	487	519	520	512	494	486	470	446	419	372	5,554	5,624
Railroad.....	20	23	19	21	22	27	25	19	25	25	24	23	21	276	406
Telephone and telegraph.....	64	68	66	71	79	75	71	76	77	81	82	80	71	903	1,068
Other public utilities.....	296	307	359	395	418	418	416	399	384	364	340	316	280	4,375	4,150
All other private.....	12	14	16	17	17	18	17	20	19	17	13	12	11	189	199
Public construction.....	975	1,056	1,137	1,329	1,561	1,579	1,554	1,466	1,388	1,248	1,085	932	836	15,033	14,127
Residential buildings ⁶	92	91	88	84	82	73	71	66	65	63	62	60	56	832	506
Nonresidential buildings (other than military facilities).....	322	356	361	379	427	430	428	421	411	386	374	350	312	4,622	4,503
Industrial.....	27	28	28	30	31	31	32	33	34	34	31	29	28	370	473
Educational.....	197	223	227	229	259	259	259	262	257	239	238	222	201	2,877	2,825
Hospital and institutional.....	29	30	32	37	41	40	39	37	34	32	31	29	24	401	350
Administrative and service.....	39	42	41	47	55	58	55	49	46	43	39	36	30	530	439
Other nonresidential buildings.....	30	33	33	36	41	42	43	40	40	38	35	34	29	444	416
Military facilities ⁷	98	105	110	125	140	135	120	105	95	88	80	77	73	1,235	1,322
Highways.....	265	285	350	485	630	645	635	585	545	455	335	235	220	5,350	4,971
Sewer and water systems.....	96	105	109	117	124	130	133	128	123	118	111	105	91	1,388	1,344
Sewer.....	60	66	69	72	76	80	81	77	73	69	65	62	54	837	781
Water.....	36	39	40	45	48	50	52	51	50	49	46	43	37	551	563
Public service enterprises.....	25	28	30	35	45	52	52	47	41	39	33	28	21	450	393
Conservation and development.....	63	71	74	88	96	97	100	98	96	87	79	68	56	1,004	971
All other public.....	14	15	15	16	17	17	15	13	12	12	11	9	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 Preliminary.

³ Revised.

⁴ Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building 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	1958	1957
	Dec.	Nov. ²	Oct. ²	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Total	Total
Total public construction.....	986.8	812.6	954.4	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	13,508.1	11,473.8
Federally owned ³	238.3	111.9	121.0	222.7	223.6	166.8	695.2	474.2	273.9	189.7	121.9	120.2	58.4	2,959.4	2,317.3
Residential buildings.....	2.2	7.8	22.7	86.4	115.1	42.4	101.3	52.4	29.2	33.0	52.0	47.5	3.2	592.0	406.2
Nonresidential buildings.....	87.7	39.3	41.5	28.3	54.6	44.8	239.8	184.9	122.8	79.0	22.2	42.8	28.7	987.7	776.5
Educational.....	8.2	3.2	.8	.6	2.2	1.8	13.8	5.0	6.3	5.8	3.2	.8	.4	51.7	48.4
Hospital and institutional.....	22.4	3.4	.8	.1	1.2	.4	11.2	27.0	12.9	14.7	.3	.8	.2	95.2	78.9
Administrative and service.....	15.9	10.8	10.4	6.9	1.2	14.0	37.8	29.1	24.7	16.2	6.4	10.5	9.9	183.9	148.3
Other nonresidential buildings.....	41.2	21.9	29.5	20.7	50.0	28.6	177.0	123.8	78.9	42.3	12.3	30.7	18.2	656.9	500.9
Airfield buildings.....	11.0	5.9	1.5	.4	11.9	9.0	63.6	37.7	38.1	13.9	1.9	1.8	1.2	196.7	98.9
Troop housing.....	1.3	1.1	4.3	1.8	5.7	3.9	36.2	22.5	8.0	4.0	1.5	(4)	.4	89.3	60.9
Warehouses.....	1.2	1.8	.1	.9	1.8	1.6	10.2	9.2	3.5	4.4	1.0	.8	.7	36.5	35.0
All other.....	27.7	13.1	23.6	17.6	30.6	14.1	67.0	54.4	29.3	20.0	8.9	28.1	16.6	334.4	306.1
Airfields ⁴	28.1	14.7	11.4	2.7	21.4	53.2	150.3	120.3	29.7	18.0	17.5	8.3	1.4	475.6	182.2
Conservation and development.....	51.5	17.0	29.4	23.2	23.3	6.1	133.1	73.9	68.5	28.5	12.7	8.0	14.3	475.2	563.8
Highways.....	2.0	2.0	9.9	8.0	3.4	9.3	25.4	11.8	9.9	3.6	5.4	4.8	3.7	95.5	91.5
Electric power.....	31.0	26.9	1.0	18.2	1.9	6.3	13.9	13.1	3.4	16.6	4.0	1.5	3.7	137.8	140.3
All other federally owned.....	35.8	4.2	5.1	55.9	3.9	4.7	31.4	17.8	10.4	11.0	8.1	7.3	3.4	195.6	156.8
State and locally owned.....	748.5	700.7	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	10,548.7	9,156.5
Residential buildings.....	20.1	26.9	31.7	64.8	35.8	31.9	67.6	70.3	47.2	30.9	30.7	21.8	20.2	479.7	326.7
Nonresidential buildings.....	271.9	246.0	286.7	271.0	325.9	327.0	335.6	355.9	326.5	311.0	279.2	239.5	238.7	3,576.2	3,409.4
Educational.....	178.2	162.0	196.6	197.3	227.1	225.1	212.3	229.2	208.8	213.2	188.3	169.5	163.7	2,407.6	2,450.5
Hospital and institutional.....	20.2	14.4	17.3	19.6	31.4	36.7	55.8	36.4	32.5	37.3	17.9	15.0	19.8	394.5	287.1
Administrative and service.....	45.2	40.8	28.1	25.7	34.8	35.8	40.6	53.4	40.5	31.6	48.4	30.7	18.8	455.6	315.4
Other nonresidential buildings.....	28.3	23.8	44.7	28.4	32.6	29.4	26.9	36.9	44.7	28.9	24.6	24.3	36.4	378.5	356.4
Highways.....	343.6	336.3	387.5	420.2	519.0	526.6	461.0	418.8	365.5	291.4	213.2	207.2	272.1	4,459.3	3,825.1
Sewer and water systems.....	82.1	67.0	74.9	76.6	91.0	116.1	104.7	129.2	95.9	80.4	56.9	75.2	94.5	1,050.0	1,034.2
Sewer.....	56.2	51.8	50.5	49.3	66.9	77.3	74.5	73.1	66.0	48.9	37.9	55.8	65.1	708.2	619.4
Water.....	25.9	15.2	24.4	27.3	24.1	38.8	30.2	56.1	29.9	31.5	19.0	19.4	29.4	341.8	414.8
Public service enterprises.....	13.6	10.9	21.8	89.4	53.9	55.4	114.0	137.4	24.5	24.4	108.2	16.0	19.4	669.5	364.2
Electric power.....	8.8	6.1	6.0	69.4	21.2	18.9	84.2	107.3	12.1	6.1	102.9	7.0	9.4	450.0	200.1
Other.....	4.8	4.8	15.8	20.0	32.7	36.5	29.8	30.1	12.4	18.3	5.3	9.0	10.0	219.5	164.1
Conservation and development.....	10.9	5.8	12.5	12.0	12.2	9.0	17.1	6.4	15.7	8.4	7.5	10.8	11.2	123.3	112.7
All other State and locally owned.....	6.3	7.8	18.3	21.0	16.2	20.3	17.6	15.8	16.3	10.3	5.0	5.8	4.4	160.7	84.2

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 revisions in federally owned components.

³ Includes construction contracts awarded under Lease-Purchase programs which terminated with P.L. 85-844, approved August 28, 1958.

⁴ Less than \$50,000.

⁵ 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	1958	1957
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct. ²	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec. ²	Total	Total ²
All building construction	1,334.0	1,493.7	1,907.7	1,857.3	1,942.0	1,952.6	2,042.6	1,920.1	1,797.1	1,516.8	1,110.1	1,153.0	1,100.8	20,068.8	18,168.8
Private	1,148.9	1,358.3	1,689.6	1,597.2	1,665.6	1,732.9	1,703.1	1,557.7	1,568.3	1,324.5	938.4	995.1	958.4	17,290.2	16,002.7
Public	185.1	135.4	218.0	260.1	276.4	219.8	339.5	362.4	228.8	192.3	171.7	157.9	142.4	2,778.6	2,166.1
New residential building	746.9	912.2	1,128.4	1,118.0	1,053.0	1,083.2	1,056.1	1,024.3	959.1	779.1	536.9	578.4	558.2	10,994.4	9,413.3
Dwelling units (housekeeping only)	732.0	897.2	1,108.0	1,104.7	1,035.6	1,062.8	1,037.4	1,001.9	942.8	760.0	525.0	563.1	536.8	10,789.1	9,229.1
Privately owned	716.6	875.0	1,084.0	1,021.4	982.1	1,039.3	953.6	935.8	916.9	729.5	491.4	548.2	525.3	10,302.6	8,938.9
1-family	599.2	732.9	951.8	898.0	856.4	888.0	838.4	813.3	792.2	622.8	419.0	464.4	451.7	8,885.2	7,923.0
2-family	20.4	25.5	26.1	25.2	25.5	23.7	22.2	25.5	27.5	21.3	15.7	16.9	17.1	275.7	228.8
3- and 4-family	11.6	12.9	13.5	15.1	14.2	14.5	10.3	11.6	10.8	11.0	8.4	8.9	6.5	143.0	111.6
5-or-more family	35.5	103.6	92.6	83.0	86.0	113.2	82.7	85.4	85.4	74.4	48.3	58.0	50.0	998.8	675.5
Publicly owned	15.4	22.2	23.9	83.4	53.5	23.5	83.8	66.1	25.8	30.5	33.6	14.9	11.5	486.5	290.2
Nonhousekeeping buildings	14.9	15.0	20.4	13.3	17.5	20.4	18.7	22.4	16.3	19.1	11.9	15.2	21.5	205.3	184.2
New nonresidential buildings	462.4	454.7	603.2	572.2	719.9	672.9	795.1	727.6	656.9	586.2	452.3	435.6	436.2	7,158.7	6,851.2
Commercial buildings	162.3	153.7	219.2	171.9	249.2	236.2	201.4	263.0	269.9	228.6	149.8	140.6	151.4	2,447.4	2,224.6
Amusement buildings	11.3	12.3	12.8	14.3	16.1	30.8	21.9	17.6	17.8	13.3	14.7	10.2	11.6	192.9	139.8
Commercial garages	1.7	1.5	4.5	3.7	5.6	8.9	6.8	4.1	6.6	5.0	3.4	4.2	2.1	56.0	57.5
Gasoline and service stations	8.9	8.8	11.4	10.8	10.4	11.0	11.0	11.2	11.6	11.3	8.8	10.2	9.9	125.5	159.2
Office buildings	69.9	62.3	106.5	63.8	117.3	92.6	64.0	139.9	116.7	119.9	64.8	56.0	67.4	1,074.7	976.1
Stores and other mercantile buildings	70.5	68.9	83.9	79.4	99.8	92.9	97.6	90.3	117.2	79.0	58.1	60.0	60.3	998.2	892.0
Community buildings	181.6	185.5	224.1	248.5	261.1	268.6	235.0	276.6	219.5	236.6	171.9	168.7	165.8	2,679.0	2,487.5
Educational buildings	99.7	109.0	149.3	169.8	171.0	189.4	144.0	149.9	119.2	159.6	118.4	108.9	111.1	1,639.3	1,497.2
Institutional buildings	50.0	40.5	33.0	37.5	49.9	78.1	47.5	81.0	51.0	40.8	26.2	33.7	27.3	569.2	525.0
Religious buildings	31.8	36.0	41.7	41.3	40.1	51.2	43.5	45.6	49.2	36.2	27.4	26.1	27.3	470.3	465.4
Garages, private residential	6.0	13.1	21.4	21.9	19.4	19.4	19.2	19.1	18.2	10.3	4.8	5.9	6.3	178.7	200.5
Industrial buildings	47.9	55.4	71.7	66.1	70.8	61.5	204.1	53.6	61.9	57.5	44.9	62.8	63.8	864.6	1,092.3
Public utilities buildings	27.2	21.7	34.1	33.6	64.0	24.2	30.4	55.5	36.9	21.2	47.4	28.4	22.1	424.6	424.3
All other nonresidential buildings	37.4	25.2	32.7	30.2	55.4	62.9	105.1	59.9	50.6	32.0	33.5	29.2	26.7	564.5	422.0
Additions and alterations	124.6	126.9	176.1	167.1	169.0	196.5	191.4	168.2	181.1	151.5	120.8	139.0	106.4	1,915.6	1,904.3

¹ Data relate to building construction authorized by local building permits in all localities (over 7,000) having building-permit systems—rural nonfarm as well as urban. Figures on the amount of construction contracts awarded for Federal projects and for public housing (Federal, State, and local) in permit-issuing places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered by builders on building-permit applications) for privately owned projects; construction undertaken by State and local governments is reported by local officials. Because permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of construction and because of lapsed permits and the lag between permit

issuance or contract-awarded dates and start of construction, these data do not represent the volume of building construction started.

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

² Revised.

³ Includes a retroactive building permit issued during the month for a steel plant, valued at \$120 million, which was actually begun early in 1957.

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

TABLE F-4. Building-permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region¹

Class of construction and geographic region	Valuation (in millions of dollars)														
	1958												1957	1958	1957
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct. ²	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec. ²	Total	Total ²
All building construction ³	1,334.0	1,493.7	1,907.7	1,857.3	1,942.0	1,952.6	2,042.6	1,920.1	1,797.1	1,516.8	1,110.1	1,153.0	1,100.8	20,068.8	18,168.8
Northeast	268.9	324.8	358.4	385.3	397.1	364.2	387.1	380.4	360.4	270.5	189.4	215.7	219.4	3,908.9	3,886.1
North Central	306.3	438.7	575.9	542.2	519.3	568.0	643.2	531.5	539.0	395.4	224.2	231.2	319.1	5,530.2	5,283.5
South	365.0	382.0	516.2	473.8	532.6	499.3	508.3	518.2	457.1	418.9	370.3	375.7	291.6	5,418.7	4,627.0
West	393.7	348.3	457.2	456.0	493.1	521.1	504.0	489.9	440.6	431.9	326.2	330.4	270.7	5,210.9	4,372.3
New dwelling units (housekeeping only)	732.0	897.2	1,108.0	1,104.7	1,035.6	1,062.8	1,037.4	1,001.9	942.8	760.0	525.0	563.1	536.8	10,789.1	9,229.1
Northeast	131.2	191.4	199.2	231.8	195.4	198.1	203.2	220.8	189.2	131.2	59.7	79.7	102.1	2,035.6	1,864.8
North Central	167.5	261.7	336.8	318.0	278.2	304.9	279.9	273.7	278.4	205.1	102.7	109.1	131.8	2,911.4	2,645.9
South	202.7	218.7	283.1	282.7	267.5	275.8	281.3	245.7	248.5	218.7	198.2	195.6	156.8	2,919.1	2,370.0
West	240.6	225.5	288.9	272.3	294.4	284.0	273.1	261.7	226.6	205.0	164.4	178.7	146.1	2,923.0	2,348.4
New nonresidential buildings	462.4	454.7	603.2	572.2	719.9	672.9	795.1	727.6	656.9	586.2	452.3	435.6	436.2	7,158.7	6,851.2
Northeast	109.5	101.0	118.8	115.9	156.6	121.5	137.1	123.7	132.1	109.8	107.7	107.5	89.8	1,443.3	1,556.8
North Central	120.3	142.4	184.4	173.5	196.4	208.9	311.4	210.9	211.0	148.2	91.9	89.3	156.7	2,095.2	2,103.8
South	123.1	123.0	181.5	141.2	212.8	162.0	174.4	216.5	151.5	154.9	130.1	131.3	94.3	1,902.8	1,668.3
West	109.6	88.2	118.4	141.6	164.1	180.6	172.2	176.5	162.3	173.2	122.7	107.5	95.4	1,717.5	1,522.4
Additions and alterations	124.6	126.9	176.1	167.1	169.0	196.5	191.4	168.2	181.1	151.5	120.8	139.0	106.4	1,915.6	1,904.3
Northeast	25.4	28.9	36.7	35.5	41.3	42.5	44.2	34.9	35.9	28.2	20.8	24.7	23.5	398.9	424.8
North Central	26.8	31.4	50.6	48.3	41.7	48.6	48.2	45.4	46.5	40.0	28.3	32.2	25.5	491.2	499.9
South	34.3	35.9	48.2	45.0	45.3	53.7	48.9	45.7	51.2	41.8	37.8	43.3	40.4	531.2	520.7
West	38.0	30.7	40.6	38.2	40.8	51.6	50.1	42.2	47.6	41.4	33.9	38.8	27.1	494.1	458.9

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
	Nov.	Oct. ²	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec. ²	Nov.	Total ²	Total
All States.....	1,493.7	1,907.7	1,857.3	1,942.0	1,952.6	2,042.6	1,920.1	1,797.1	1,516.8	1,110.1	1,153.0	1,100.8	1,235.3	18,168.8	18,787.8
Metropolitan areas ²	1,175.0	1,493.7	1,446.4	1,533.2	1,533.0	1,581.6	1,483.0	1,388.9	1,196.6	881.2	918.2	863.7	962.4	14,130.7	14,688.9
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	318.7	414.0	410.9	408.8	419.6	461.0	437.1	408.2	320.2	228.9	234.8	237.1	272.9	4,038.1	4,098.9
Alabama.....	16.3	21.1	18.8	23.9	22.8	25.3	20.8	18.2	21.1	16.6	15.3	15.6	15.6	190.6	173.3
Arizona.....	18.3	26.0	23.0	39.9	23.6	25.5	33.1	20.5	23.6	19.9	13.2	13.0	15.1	224.6	189.7
Arkansas.....	4.1	7.5	7.5	6.6	7.0	9.8	5.3	7.9	6.3	4.6	4.3	5.4	4.4	72.7	57.4
California.....	240.2	301.2	298.7	313.8	373.2	340.4	308.1	275.0	317.4	208.6	247.2	195.3	210.5	3,055.5	3,163.3
Colorado.....	24.0	26.3	25.5	27.4	27.9	34.8	37.9	25.6	15.1	24.3	15.8	16.0	17.6	261.9	282.0
Connecticut.....	27.6	32.6	35.4	33.1	32.0	30.8	30.6	30.9	20.2	17.7	18.7	18.4	27.9	390.6	375.1
Delaware.....	5.9	8.3	7.6	13.1	8.4	6.2	6.7	6.1	3.6	6.9	7.0	2.3	4.5	68.9	66.0
District of Columbia.....	21.3	10.5	10.3	42.9	12.6	13.8	66.5	8.3	6.4	9.3	12.9	3.1	13.7	133.8	66.8
Florida.....	65.0	93.0	81.6	76.7	85.9	78.3	84.1	83.3	69.6	83.5	70.9	77.0	73.4	948.0	834.8
Georgia.....	28.4	24.3	26.4	23.7	24.4	25.8	27.8	36.6	27.3	19.6	28.3	17.1	15.3	252.4	250.1
Idaho.....	5.0	4.0	3.9	4.5	4.6	3.5	4.5	5.9	3.9	1.6	1.3	1.8	2.5	38.2	39.6
Illinois.....	114.8	122.9	115.0	106.5	130.0	233.0	136.2	112.9	110.2	53.8	55.8	93.8	73.6	1,240.6	1,334.3
Indiana.....	28.8	40.6	43.3	33.3	33.2	33.1	33.4	33.7	30.4	21.3	22.5	20.0	19.3	419.5	432.0
Iowa.....	15.2	26.3	20.5	36.9	21.6	19.3	18.5	16.8	17.4	3.9	6.5	7.9	12.5	160.5	181.9
Kansas.....	12.5	15.8	14.3	13.5	12.7	11.3	12.6	14.6	10.6	10.0	11.5	10.9	7.1	134.8	151.9
Kentucky.....	12.8	17.3	19.2	17.8	15.6	19.8	12.2	13.5	15.5	6.3	13.5	5.0	10.5	169.1	168.2
Louisiana.....	21.7	29.4	35.1	34.6	26.6	29.3	29.6	21.0	31.2	17.3	32.3	19.6	16.8	250.5	273.1
Maine.....	3.1	2.3	3.4	4.2	3.3	4.4	2.9	4.1	.9	.3	.7	.8	1.3	29.2	33.9
Maryland.....	32.0	46.0	49.1	67.4	41.2	48.3	39.4	35.7	35.4	28.0	27.2	25.2	33.8	448.7	430.4
Massachusetts.....	34.1	42.1	41.0	34.8	48.3	68.8	47.4	50.3	31.5	14.0	24.0	24.2	26.6	440.5	470.4
Michigan.....	66.3	95.7	88.3	88.1	104.8	90.6	83.3	78.9	64.5	27.7	38.8	43.9	73.5	933.4	1,090.8
Minnesota.....	29.3	55.6	54.4	40.8	45.6	39.8	51.5	60.4	22.1	14.1	10.1	18.1	27.0	390.7	376.1
Mississippi.....	3.9	6.7	3.1	4.8	3.2	6.6	3.9	7.3	2.9	7.5	2.2	3.0	4.5	54.2	53.5
Missouri.....	50.7	35.2	39.4	32.3	40.7	40.4	31.1	31.9	23.1	18.7	18.8	29.0	15.5	302.0	306.7
Montana.....	3.9	4.0	3.8	5.6	4.0	2.9	4.5	4.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.9	35.1	42.7
Nebraska.....	8.6	10.1	15.1	12.4	9.0	7.1	11.8	17.1	5.4	2.5	3.1	6.3	3.1	78.5	82.0
Nevada.....	4.7	4.4	4.1	5.4	4.3	5.9	5.7	8.3	3.8	4.7	2.0	3.1	7.8	60.2	45.5
New Hampshire.....	2.1	2.8	2.7	2.5	3.2	4.3	2.7	2.5	3.4	2.0	.6	4.6	2.0	30.1	37.8
New Jersey.....	63.9	77.0	73.3	62.8	75.0	65.6	80.0	76.7	62.6	27.1	51.4	42.9	49.9	727.4	811.8
New Mexico.....	7.8	15.1	11.6	15.0	12.9	11.4	12.1	6.8	8.5	7.5	11.0	6.3	8.9	88.4	77.2
New York.....	134.5	126.8	160.7	181.2	129.3	128.3	145.7	122.1	99.4	91.3	80.1	90.1	108.8	1,453.4	1,476.0
North Carolina.....	20.1	17.1	20.1	19.6	17.4	20.9	26.3	22.7	17.6	18.0	16.1	10.5	13.4	194.3	221.6
North Dakota.....	2.9	5.3	6.4	5.3	4.6	7.9	4.6	5.6	1.6	.4	.3	.6	1.5	37.2	40.5
Ohio.....	77.3	122.6	97.5	108.2	116.3	115.8	98.2	118.8	78.7	51.5	44.9	60.5	57.2	1,093.7	1,205.5
Oklahoma.....	11.0	16.6	14.5	14.1	18.3	16.8	13.2	14.4	22.6	15.9	10.3	7.4	9.3	121.3	143.2
Oregon.....	10.0	19.3	16.7	17.0	16.0	22.7	18.4	36.2	12.9	9.7	8.5	7.6	7.2	138.9	182.0
Pennsylvania.....	54.1	67.2	62.3	73.3	66.2	74.8	65.7	68.6	47.7	35.2	37.1	36.1	51.1	749.3	781.4
Rhode Island.....	4.7	6.9	5.2	4.3	6.2	7.4	4.6	4.5	3.7	1.6	2.9	2.1	4.3	48.8	59.6
South Carolina.....	4.9	6.5	6.9	5.6	6.0	7.5	9.3	6.6	5.4	4.8	5.1	3.7	2.7	63.4	75.8
South Dakota.....	3.6	4.2	4.3	3.3	3.5	2.4	3.6	4.1	3.4	.6	.8	1.8	2.4	36.4	37.4
Tennessee.....	11.9	19.3	21.8	17.9	23.9	20.0	24.5	25.8	15.1	22.7	13.6	8.8	12.4	179.3	213.8
Texas.....	88.3	99.4	106.1	112.3	128.0	108.1	103.7	102.4	97.6	77.4	83.9	64.0	68.0	1,013.4	916.9
Utah.....	7.1	11.3	10.3	15.7	15.9	16.3	16.7	20.8	14.2	12.4	6.4	6.9	5.9	113.5	145.3
Vermont.....	.7	.6	1.3	.9	.5	2.7	.7	.6	1.1	.2	.2	.2	.9	15.6	10.1
Virginia.....	30.2	36.0	40.2	44.3	47.3	58.1	38.5	36.2	34.8	26.5	28.4	18.5	23.4	385.2	457.5
Washington.....	25.6	43.1	55.9	45.4	36.6	37.5	45.8	34.8	28.3	34.3	22.5	17.9	24.3	335.3	390.6
West Virginia.....	4.1	7.1	5.3	7.1	7.3	13.6	6.4	11.1	6.4	5.5	4.3	4.4	3.0	80.8	64.4
Wisconsin.....	28.5	41.7	43.8	38.7	46.2	42.4	46.7	44.1	28.2	19.8	19.1	26.5	32.9	457.8	442.0
Wyoming.....	1.8	2.4	2.6	3.5	2.3	3.1	3.1	2.0	2.6	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	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	803,600	300,300	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	10,488,003	10,181,185	306,818
1954	1,220,400	1,201,700	18,700	896,900	323,500	243,100	325,800	359,700	291,800	12,478,237	12,309,200	169,037
1955	1,328,900	1,309,500	19,400	975,800	353,100	273,100	356,000	389,000	310,800	14,544,647	14,345,829	198,818
1956	1,118,100	1,093,900	24,200	779,800	338,300	228,800	303,100	334,200	252,000	13,077,027	12,814,776	262,251
1957	1,041,900	992,800	49,100	699,700	342,200	195,500	258,400	346,300	241,700	12,693,995	12,126,800	567,195
1958 ²	1,201,700	1,134,500	67,200	825,200	376,500	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	14,404,407	13,590,788	813,619
1954: First quarter	236,800	232,200	4,600	174,300	62,500	47,400	52,700	77,600	59,100	2,240,448	2,199,446	41,002
Second quarter	332,700	326,500	6,200	244,000	88,700	67,300	98,400	90,900	76,100	3,454,571	3,398,898	55,673
Third quarter	346,000	339,300	6,700	252,800	93,200	72,500	97,800	99,900	75,800	3,590,866	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	3,152,385	10,467
1955: First quarter	291,300	288,000	3,300	221,800	69,500	53,100	63,400	95,900	78,900	3,076,198	3,043,959	32,239
Second quarter	404,100	397,000	7,100	294,800	109,300	89,100	116,600	109,700	88,700	4,416,285	4,349,159	67,126
Third quarter	362,300	357,800	4,500	263,400	98,900	75,400	108,000	99,400	79,500	4,025,441	3,981,182	44,259
Fourth quarter	271,200	266,700	4,500	195,800	75,400	55,500	68,000	84,000	63,700	3,026,723	2,971,529	55,194
1956: First quarter	252,100	244,600	7,500	183,800	68,300	45,700	58,200	83,200	65,000	2,846,008	2,761,446	84,562
January	75,100	73,700	1,400	54,300	20,800	12,400	15,700	27,200	19,800	814,448	800,665	13,783
February	78,400	77,000	1,400	57,600	20,800	14,400	16,400	26,800	20,800	887,138	871,700	15,438
March	98,600	93,900	4,700	71,900	26,700	18,900	26,100	29,200	24,400	1,144,422	1,089,081	55,341
Second quarter	332,500	325,300	7,200	228,300	104,200	72,300	98,100	93,200	68,900	3,923,607	3,844,192	79,415
April	111,400	109,900	1,500	76,200	35,200	23,400	33,600	31,100	23,300	1,309,176	1,293,488	15,687
May	113,700	110,800	2,900	77,600	36,100	24,700	33,300	32,800	22,900	1,346,687	1,312,890	33,697
June	107,400	104,600	2,800	74,500	32,900	24,200	31,200	29,300	22,700	1,267,845	1,237,814	30,031
Third quarter	298,900	292,900	6,000	202,900	96,000	61,800	87,200	86,500	63,400	3,632,193	3,471,787	60,406
July	101,100	99,000	2,100	69,700	31,400	21,800	29,900	27,700	21,700	1,201,139	1,179,266	21,873
August	103,900	103,200	700	70,900	33,000	20,800	29,200	30,700	23,200	1,227,269	1,222,281	4,988
September	93,900	90,700	3,200	62,300	31,600	19,200	28,100	28,100	18,500	1,103,755	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	2,737,151	37,868
October	93,600	91,200	2,400	64,900	28,700	20,100	26,200	27,500	19,800	1,103,963	1,078,342	25,821
November	77,400	77,000	400	54,800	22,600	16,500	19,200	22,700	19,000	930,614	925,991	4,651
December	63,600	62,900	700	45,100	18,500	12,400	14,200	21,100	15,900	740,642	733,218	7,896
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	47,817
February	65,800	63,100	2,700	46,600	19,200	9,700	14,000	24,600	17,500	784,019	751,813	32,206
March	87,000	79,300	7,700	58,500	28,500	14,800	22,100	28,400	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	78,300	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	1,129,574	1,112,072	17,502
Fourth quarter	288,600	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	62,500	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	2,646,848	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	65,100	61,000	4,100	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	357,800	334,100	23,700	249,400	109,400	65,800	91,600	117,900	82,500	4,297,469	3,998,531	298,938
July	112,800	108,600	4,200	80,600	32,200	19,600	28,600	36,200	28,400	1,362,590	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	121,000	110,900	10,100	85,000	36,000	24,000	32,300	39,300	25,400	1,468,298	1,340,532	127,766
Fourth quarter	308,000	302,400	5,600	215,000	93,000	53,000	69,000	87,000	63,000	3,673,387	3,604,951	68,436
October	115,000	112,900	2,100	79,100	35,900	19,900	31,800	36,300	27,000	1,405,196	1,378,326	26,870
November	102,000	100,000	2,000	72,300	29,700	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,200,016	1,175,000	25,016
December	91,000	89,500	1,500	63,600	27,400	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,068,175	1,051,625	16,550
1959: First quarter	86,000	83,300	2,700	60,800	25,200	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,007,875	978,775	29,100

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.

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