# Monthly Labor Review

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The CPI in Business Recovery Periods

The Founding of the ILO

Work Stoppages During 1958

Contract Benefits for Accident and Sickness

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



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# Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, Editor-in-Chief MARY S. BEDELL, Executive Editor

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# The Labor Month in Review

NEGOTIATIONS between the United Steelworkers and the basic steel industry approached the June 30 contract expiration deadline with no public indication that a settlement was in the making. There were also other knotty bargaining situations mid-June. In the rubber industry, a 58-day strike by the United Rubber Workers at Firestone was settled on June 12. Agreements had earlier been reached by the union with U.S. Rubber (after a 3 weeks' strike), Goodrich (after an 8 weeks' strike), and Goodyear (without a strike). Nonwage matters, including pension and insurance improvements, were at issue in all situations.

Nonprofessional employees of six New York City hospitals (those of a seventh joined several weeks later), in a rare action for such workers. struck for union recognition on May 8, despite court orders forbidding a walkout. They are represented by Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, which has contracts with some of the city's other voluntary hospitals. Makeshift help kept the nonprofit institutions running while a special mediating panel attempted to resolve the dispute. A special session of the State legislature has been suggested to deal with the matter. On June 5, six of the city's propietary hospitals (which do not have the exemption from State and Federal labor relations laws provided for the nonprofit institutions) averted a strike by recognizing the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union. Two nursing homes are also involved in this segment of the dispute. A further complication of the situation followed a threat by the State, County, and Municipal Employees to strike in eighth nonprofit hospital.

About 100,000 shirt and cotton garment workers vill receive a 7.5-cents-an-hour wage increase in August 31 (their first since 1956) as a result of legotiations between employer groups in the injustry and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. I seventh paid holiday and other fringe benefit improvements were also granted under a reopener in the contracts which expire on June 1, 1961.

In various settlements throughout the country, thousands of construction workers received generally substantial wage increases during May and early June. Many of them stipulated annual rises in pay over a 3-year period. Some of the agreements followed strikes, and during the first week of June there still were strikes of substantial numbers of building trades workers in Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, and Pennsylvania.

Several strikes, of significance chiefly because of their length, were settled late in May. A 13 weeks' stoppage by the American Newspaper Guild against the St. Louis Globe-Democrat ended with resumption of publication on June 1. A new pension plan and revision of job security policies were included in the new contract. But the paper was closed again when stereotypers halted work on June 9. On May 26, an 18 weeks' strike of the Papermakers and Paperworkers against the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co. was terminated when the company agreed not to dismiss 26 workers accused of picket line violence and the union abandoned demands dealing with seniority and a grievance procedure. The more than 6 months' strike of the Street and Electric Railway Employes, representing bus drivers of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Co., ended with a wage increase.

Eleven nonoperating railroad unions early in June presented demands for longer vacations and two more paid holidays for the 550,000 employees they represent. Wage demands—already submitted by the operating crafts—will follow. Contracts expire on October 31.

On May 19, President Eisenhower signed a bill increasing retirement and unemployment benefits for all rail workers. Pensions will be increased by 10 percent and maximum job insurance by 20 percent under the new measure, which became effective June 1 and will require substantial increases in payroll taxes.

Much of the Mid-May session of the AFL-CIO Executive Council was devoted to an attempted resolution of jurisdictional disputes. In one significant case, the council ordered the International Union of Electrical Workers to withdraw from a representation election in which it was contesting with the Sheet Metal Workers, which had a contract at Belock Instrument Corp. in New York.

The IUE, in refusing to accept the directive, claimed the contract its rival held at the plant was "collusive." The council had rejected this view.

In another case, the council held over until a future meeting a recommendation from a sub-committee that it was permissible for the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Department to organize production workers.

Two other matters were also deferred. One was the ethical practices case of Maurice Hutcheson, president of the Carpenters, until disposition of an Indiana indictment against him; the other was the application of the International Longshoremen's Association for readmission.

If there was evidence of serious conflict within the merged labor movement, there were also numerous indications of amicable cooperation. The Auto Workers and the Machinists will meet August 5 to plot a common collective bargaining course in the aircraft, missile, and related electronics fields. At the end of May the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association absorbed the Brotherhood of Marine Engineers; both were AFL-CIO organizations. Similarly, the two AFL-CIO unions of insurance workers united under the name of the Insurance Workers International Union. The new-found amity between Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, and Paul Hall, head of the Seafarers, was strengthened when Curran addressed the Seafarers' convention and stressed the need for ultimate merger of the two unions.

May was a month for many conventions. Action taken and facts revealed at some of them included: Ladies' Garment Workers. Raised dues by 50 cents a month to \$3 and voted a \$5 million strike fund. David Dubinsky, who was reelected to a new term as president, relinquished his additional post as secretary-treasurer in favor of Louis Stulberg. Plasterers. Warned of a shortage of skilled workers in the trade; adopted a policy of mandatory apprenticeship training by locals; union headquarters will move from Cleveland to Washington. Railway Clerks. Increased dues to a minimum of \$4 a month, called for program of severance pay for technologically displaced employees, and placed an upper age limit of 70 on officers. Jewelry

Workers. Petitioned the AFL-CIO to place the organization under monitorship to complete an internal cleanup campaign. Utility Workers. Urged enactment of a Federal code to protect workers in the nuclear power industries against radiation. Hatters. Proposed a needle trades department for the AFL-CIO.

James R. Hoffa, Teamster President, speaking on May 19 at a district convention of the International Longshoremen's Association, delivered what was widely interpreted as a threat of a nationwide strike if certain "restrictive" labor legislation were passed. Hoffa was scheduled for another session before the McClellan Committee on June 15. Three Teamster officials, including John O'Rourke, an international vice president, on May 28 were indicted by a grand jury in New York State on counts of extortion and coercion connected with the juke box industry. On June 10, a U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals supported a district Federal Court order to the Teamsters to effect specific reforms ordered by court-appointed monitors, including a good-faith trial of certain officers accused of misconduct.

THREE trade union leaders died during May. Robert Byron, 79, president of the Sheet Metal Workers for the past 20 years, had planned to retire on July 1. Max Zaritsky, 74, president of the Hatters between 1936 and 1950, had been one of the founding members of the original Committee for Industrial Organization prior to its break with the AFL. Thomas E. Dunwody, 71, had been president of the Pressman's union since 1952.

Joseph A. Bierne, president of the Communications Workers of America, and chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee, told a session of the Federation Conference on Community Services meeting in Chicago that the AFL-CIO would push this year for a single coordinated health fund campaign, and urged management organizations to cooperate toward this objective.

Building trades unions in the Minneapolis—St Paul area have contributed more than 50,000 hour of free labor toward the construction of summe camp facilities for underprivileged children. Bus nessmen of the community have matched the labor with donations of materials and furnishings.

## Recollections on the Founding of the ILO

Editor's Note.—This year marks the 40th anniversary of the International Labor Organization and is the 25th since the United States affiliated with it. Dr. James T. Shotwell, author of the following article, participated in the founding of the ILO and, probably more than any other individual, provided the drive and dedication necessary to bring it into being. The Monthly Labor Review, as a tribute to the organization, is happy to print Dr. Shotwell's reminiscences, with their reminder of the basic purpose of the ILO and the circumstances surrounding its birth. Dr. Shotwell is President-Emeritus of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

THE CREATION of the International Labor Organization at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 opened a new page of history. To the surprise of everyone, "International Labor Legislation" was one of the items in the cryptic agenda of the Conference at its first general session on January 18, 1919. The item caused general bewilderment. The first blueprints of the ILO were drawn in the British Ministry of Labor, but even the Right Hon. Arthur Balfour, former British Prime Minister, in presenting the proposal was vague about it. It sounded good—and harmless. The American press wanted to know what it meant and I briefed the AP for a despatch explaining that there had been two or three government conferences on labor matters and that the British proposed to create a permanent body, composed of representatives of labor and management as well as of governments, alongside the League of Nations for the purpose of developing a world code of labor standards.

The result was that the constitution of the International Labor Organization became Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, and a strange paradox it was that the International Labor Organization, and not the League of Nations, was the first world organization to begin functioning after the First World War. The first International Labor Conference was convened in Washington on October 29, 1919; the treaty did not some into effect until the following January and he Assembly and Council of the League of Na-

tions held its first meeting in London on January 10, 1920.

#### The First International Labor Conference

The reason for haste in calling the Labor Conference was that revolutionary movements had broken out during the Peace Conference in Vienna, Budapest, and Berlin, while in the background the ominous figure of Bolshevist Russia, although denied a share in the making of the peace treaties, was causing apprehension in governments throughout Western Europe. The fact that Georges Clemenceau concentrated 30,000 troops in Paris on May Day, 1919, to prevent an uprising by discontented and revolutionary elements in French labor was sufficient indication of the political force which it was feared that labor might exercise unless given recognition in the peace settlement. The threat implied in this situation led the Commission on International Labor Legislation of the Peace Conference to demand, as early as March 1919, the insertion in the peace treaty of a call for the first meeting of the International Labor Organization for the following October. At that time it was expected that the Treaty of Versailles would be formally in effect in the autumn, but even when those hopes were dissipated by the United States, the leaders of labor in Europe insisted that no change should be made in the plans for calling the first ILO

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This was finally inserted in Article 424 of the peace treaty.

Conference, and the British and French Governments felt obliged to yield to this insistence.

The situation so far as the American Government was concerned was extremely awkward, for President Woodrow Wilson had issued the invitation on his own account while in Paris in April 1919, and the Congress delayed in ratifying it 2 and refused to appropriate enough money to meet the expenses of the Conference. As the League of Nations was not yet in existence, no financial assistance could come from that quarter, and the provisions in the treaty for apportioning the expenses of the first Conference among the members were still to be ratified. To prevent a complete fiasco, the British Government advanced £3,000 through Sir Eric Drummond, the Secretary-General Designate of the League of Nations—an action of far-sighted statesmanship, as the event was to prove, but one which neither then nor later received adequate recognition.

Organization of the Conference. The financial difficulty, however, was much more easily solved than the organizing of the Conference itself, for no such body had ever met before in all the history of diplomacy. Here was an international organization composed of representatives of labor and management as well as of governments, dealing with a subject which had always been considered purely domestic politics.

To those who have not taken part in international conferences, and to many who have, the framing of the rules of procedure may seem to be a mere shaping of technicalities, but the history of the United Nations has shown only too clearly how a recalcitrant government can use the rules of procedure to get its way against the will of the majority.

The work of the London conference of the Organizing Committee for the International Labor Conference, which began in May 1919, has been fully described in The Origins of the International Labor Organization,<sup>3</sup> which I edited for publication, but little is said there about the preparation of rules of procedure for the ILO Conference. This was the work of a subcommittee consisting of Arthur Fontaine, Director of Labor in the French Ministry of Labor and Social Insurance, and myself. M. Fontaine was unable to act, however, and my French colleague was Monsieur Pône, subsequently Chief of the

Cabinet of the Director of the International Labor Office, who helped in the assembling of the French material.

In the framing of the rules I drew heavily upon the rules of the British Parliament and of the French Chamber of Deputies. But, as I pointed out in the report of the committee, "it should be recognized that the procedure followed in any one country or group of countries could not be inserted in the Standing Orders [of the International Labor Conference]," and that such problems as the powers of the chairman and the methods of moving and voting resolutions, which are matters of vital importance to the conduct of any gathering, would have to be solved in the light of a situation for which there were no precedents.

These rules of procedure were, as Harold B. Butler, for many years the Director of the International Labor Office, has said, "the first set of international standing orders ever framed, resting on a compromise between a large number of national practices. Although they have since been amended from time to time, they have on the whole stood the test of practical application, and have rendered great service to the Organization by providing it with a body of rules to which the members of the Conference have gradually become thoroughly accustomed. The resulting expedition is the dispatch of business and the avoidance of confusion in regard to procedure have saved the Conference many hours of time and much loss of patience." 4

This pioneering work in the framing of rules for the ILO was slight enough in itself compared with the elaborate mechanism which the United Nations has had to create to regulate its proceed ings, but, slight as it was, it was the starting poin for the rules of procedure for the League of Nations, which in turn were drawn upon by th organizers of the United Nations. Sir Eri Drummond, the first Secretary-General of th League of Nations, sent one of his chief lieuter ants to the Washington Conference to study it

4 Ibid., Vol. I, p. 315.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>A law enacted in 1913 specifically prohibited the Preside from calling an international conference of any nature exce with the specific consent and approval of the Congress. To resolution authorizing the Washington Conference was not pass until August 1919.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Vol. I, History; Vol. II, Documents (New York, Columb University Press, 1934).

procedure, and his report had a definite bearing upon the methods followed by the League.

As a matter of fact, our problem in 1919 resembled that of the United Nations more than that of the League of Nations, for we were confronted with the choice of building a whole series of organizations dealing with the different industries—textile, mining, transport, shipping, etc.-or creating a central body to which all of these would be subordinate. The union leaders naturally were in favor of working through the separate bodies and the American labor leaders were reluctant to be drawn into political action, although they were all agreed that final action should be through the Governing Body and the Conference itself. In addition, experienced government functionaries, like M. Fontaine and Sir Malcolm Delevingne of the British Home Office, interested in getting programs adopted in a workmanlike way and with little patience over the waste of time in much of the parliamentary procedure, argued that the special commissions should deal with the business in hand and that the Conference should meet only to ratify. They were somewhat appalled at the idea of an international body of this size, made up of such diverse membership, dealing with the difficult and intricate questions of labor conditions and social welfare in several different languages, and so were inclined to minimize the work of the general sessions of the Conference.

For my part, I felt that the best hope for acceptance of the International Labor Organization by the American public, as well as labor, which was becoming weary or suspicious of investigating commissions and executive action, was to give it the publicity afforded by an opensession, deliberative, legislating body. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and head of the labor section of the United States delegation to the Peace Conference, and his colleagues came to agree with this point of view, for they readily saw that labor leaders could not afford to participate in anything resembling secret diplomacy and that the alternative, although it might be wasteful of time, was the only way to succeed. Therefore, I was happy to be able to head off the motion in the organizing committee which would have resulted in subordinating the general sessions of the Conference to commissions which, from the mere fact of their

specialization, would almost certainly act without regard to the wider economic, social, and political implications of their proposals. The fact that the Standing Orders of the International Labor Conference, substantially as presented by my subcommittee, have governed the Conference's procedure throughout its history is their best justification.

Agenda of the Conference. These questions of procedure, which seem so important in retrospect, received much less attention in our organizing committee than the subjects with which the Washington Conference would have to deal. tunately there was no debate as to the choice of the program, for that was set forth as follows in an annex to the article of the treaty of peace which called the Conference (Article 424.1): (1) Application of the principle of the 8-hour day or the 48-hour week; (2) prevention of or provision against unemployment; (3) the conditions of employment of women; (4) employment of children; and (5) extension and application of international conventions prohibiting nightwork for women industrial workers and banning the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

But when our organizing committee set about reducing these topics to definite terms, difficulties at once arose in what seemed like the most obvious of statements. How, for example, was one to apply "the principle of the 48-hour week" to countries where there were industries working on a 40-hour week without lessening the safeguards of labor, which would be contrary to the terms of the treaty? On the other hand, in countries where some industries had a 56- or 60-hour week, a sudden change at the behest of an international body might cause a major dislocation in the national economy. While the problems of differences in conditions of labor among the Western powers were not too difficult, those occasioned by contrast with the Orient were almost insuperable.

#### United States Attitude Toward ILO

Although he had invited the International Labor Conference to hold its first meeting in Washington, as previously noted, President Wilson never showed much interest in the creation of the ILO. I had gathered the distinct impres-

sion in Paris that he and Col. Edward M. House viewed Mr. Gompers and the other labor leaders more from the standpoint of their political influence in the United States than from that of the purposes of the ILO, to which they paid little attention. On the voyage home I made several futile efforts to present the whole situation to the President, having in mind the fact that the attacks upon the ILO as a part of the Treaty of Versailles had already begun in Washington. Not until the last day of the voyage did I have my interview with the President, and I owed it to the intervention of Thomas Lamont, partner in the J. Pierpont Morgan banking firm, who was one of the wisest and most far-sighted of President Wilson's advisers as well as one of the most socialminded of the American delegation.

Mr. Wilson listened carefully to a fairly long outline of the work with which I had been associated in the Peace Conference, but I do not recall his having intervened in support of Mr. Gompers' fight for acceptance of the ILO except in the case of a single telegram which was sent from Paris. In my talk with him I found him keen and interested, but it was evident that he had never given the labor program in the peace treaty any serious consideration before, at least not on a par with the other parts of the treaty. This has always puzzled me in my judgment of Wilson. It would seem that the author of The New Freedom 5 was too sincerely devoted to the ideals of laissez faire to be much drawn toward the plan for an international labor organization, the main purpose of which was to better social conditions by law.

This point of view had also been held by most of the labor leaders who had come to Paris with Mr. Gompers, and indeed was the subconscious basis of Mr. Gompers' own thinking. The labor movement in the United States, under the leadership of Mr. Gompers and the American Federation of Labor, had made it a point to "stay out of politics," but at Paris, when faced with the alternative of socialistic or communistic revolution in Europe, they had accepted the principles of the International Labor Organization, although keeping close watch not to go too far toward trying to rectify abuses by legislation instead of by the direct action of labor unions.

Moreover, many of the American labor leaders were still strongly isolationist. This was especially the case with Andrew Furuseth, head of the American Seamen's Union and the chief architect of the LaFollette Seamen's Act, which had extended the 8-hour day to American ships. Furuseth was firmly of the opinion that the International Labor Organization was a subtly disguised plan of the British shipowners to deprive the seamen of the gains which they had made in protecting their rights. A fight over the treaty came up at the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in June 1919 and Mr. Gompers was barely able to hold a majority against Furuseth's opposition.

If the attitude of Mr. Gompers and other labor leaders toward the ILO seemed to lack wholehearted support, it could hardly be expected that public opinion, concentrated as it was on the great struggle between President Wilson and his opponents in the Senate, would pay much attention to it either. Practically all labor legislation in the United States was considered to be under the jurisdiction of the States, and the States could have no relations with foreign governments. Thus, the initial British proposal on the ILO, which called for the framing of treaties (conventions) to build up a world code of improved labor standards, was clearly going much too far for a federal State like the United States. To meet this problem, the Labor Commission of the Peace Conference, which drafted the ILO constitution, had accepted an amendment of the British plan, which it had fallen to me to negotiate:

In the case of a federal State, the power of which to enter into conventions on labor matters is subject to limitations, it shall be in the discretion of that Government to treat a draft convention to which such limitations apply as a recommendation only, and the provisions of this Article with respect to recommendations shall apply in such case.

As there was some hesitancy, even in the American labor delegation, for fear the transfer of problems from a national to an international body might result in delays or reactionary measures, I drafted an additional paragraph, which the Commission also adopted:

In no case shall any Member be asked or required, as a result of the adoption of any recommendation or draft convention by the [International Labor] Conference, to lessen the protection afforded by its existing legislation to the workers concerned.

<sup>5</sup> New York, Doubleday, Page & Co. 1913.

Public opinion of the United States was nevertheless obviously working toward the recognition of national labor legislation. But Mr. Gompers and his associates could not depend on any such interpretation of American political tendencies with respect to an international agreement. They had to take the situation as it actually was, with all the historic limitations on the Federal Government's power in the field of social legislation.

The weakness of United States support for the ILO section of the treaty led opponents of the treaty to attack the ILO even more vigorously than the Covenant of the League. The organization which the treaty intended as a means for reform by legal methods instead of by revolution was presented to the American people as anything from anarchy to Bolshevism. The word "international" was bandied about as if the ILO were a part of the Third International of Moscow instead of being the very opposite.

The situation had by no means cleared when I arrived in Washington in July 1919 to facilitate the work of the Organizing Committee. I was unable to get an appointment with the Secretary of Labor, William B. Wilson, who was designated to represent the President in making arrangements for the Conference. But I found an audience among those who had been watching the scene in Paris and the subsequent developments in the United States with grave anxiety. One of the finest and most outspoken of these was Grace Abbott, then head of the Children's Bureau, whose influence extended throughout the Department of Labor. She arranged for meetings at which I could tell the story of the negotiations in Paris, on which there was almost complete ignorance in Washington. This fact was partly due to the overshadowing political battle against the President's diplomacy, but it was largely caused by his having kept the Department of Labor at arm's length while Mr. Gompers held the limelight in Paris as the leader of the labor section of the American delegation.

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In any event, a congressional stipulation that no United States delegates be appointed to the Conference until the treaty had been ratified prevented this country from participating officially in the Washington Conference. In fact, the United States did not join the ILO until 1934.

#### The Role of Japan

The blundering in Washington was in striking contrast with the action of the Government of Japan. During the Paris Conference, it was clear that the Japanese negotiators on the Labor Commission were often embarrassed by having to admit a lower level of living in Japan at the very time when, in the League of Nations Commission, they were insisting on racial equality. The embarrassment took the form of reticence rather than of any strong word of protest about being placed in an awkward position, and the Japanese negotiators won the respect of everyone by their obviously sincere effort to find a way to cooperate. They were evidently acting under strict orders from home, however, and on more than one occasion they avoided replying to questions by pleading a breakdown in the cable communications with Tokyo. For example, the Japanese delegates on the Labor Commission told us for several days that they were unable to report their government's position with respect to adoption of the 48-hour week, which was one of the general principles for regulating labor conditions embodied in the constitution. Japan, as the most industrialized of the Asiatic powers and an ally of the Entente in the war, needed to have some concession if it were to take part in the Washington Conference and become a working member of the ILO. Finally, when we inserted in the text the clause recognizing that due consideration should be given to those countries in which climatic conditions, the imperfect development of industrial organization, and other special circumstances made immediate application of the principles difficult, our Japanese colleagues reported that Japan would accept membership in the ILO.

The granting of this concession to Japan turned out to be one of the most important events in subsequent months. At the Paris Peace Conference, Baron Makino of Japan had given it as his measured view that the betterment of labor conditions would be a dominant problem for the fu-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> For example, although a law banning interstate commerce in articles made with child labor was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in June 1918, the next Congress at once passed a new child labor law which both Houses accepted simultaneously; this time, it proposed to go even further and boldly enforce the law by its power of taxation. The new law was held unconstitutional on May 15, 1922, and the Congress passed a child labor amendment to the Constitution on June 2, 1924, which only 28 of the necessary 36 States have thus far ratified.

ture in the Orient, for it would affect not only industrialization at home, but emigration abroad. The bearing of this upon Japanese-American relations was obvious although little attention was paid to it at the time. Japan, however, took the matter very seriously, and when the Conference met in Washington, the disappointment of the Japanese at the hostile attitude of Congress and of American opinion was an important element in their attitude with reference to the American policy generally. Hostility to Japan was then at its height, because under the peace treaty it retained its hold on the Chinese ports which it had taken from Germany in the war, and President Wilson was bitterly accused of selling out China to Japan on that account. The importance of having the strongest Asiatic power on the side of the International Labor Organization was not appreciated in Washington, although the London Times gave it editorial support.

Japan was the one government that took the Washington Conference most seriously. The Japanese delegation was the largest of all. More important was the fact that in the years that followed, while Japan was developing its dangerous imperialistic policies in Asia, the evils attendant upon an extremely rapid industrialization were countered by the influence of the ILO in such enlightened measures as those which ended child labor in the mills. That influence was directly felt through such social reformers as Dr. Iwao Ayusawa, formerly an ILO staff member.

#### **ILO** Achievements

This passing reference to the influence of the ILO in Japan is only a reminder of the far reach of the one enduring instrument of international cooperation created by the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. The ILO now has to its credit the achievement not merely of survival through World War II but of a vast cooperative effort at human betterment, the register of an ever-strengthening social conscience the world over.

During the 40 years of its existence, the ILO has adopted 111 international labor conventions covering a great variety of labor problems. These include forced labor; discrimination in employment; the safety and health of workers, not only those in industries at home but also seamen and sailors on the high seas; the employ-

ment of women; collective bargaining; unemployment; the 8-hour day; social security; and freedom of association. So carefully are its draft conventions considered in Conference, after being painstakingly worked out by the highly qualified staff of the International Labor Office, that more than 90 of them have become effective and binding upon the countries which ratified them. measure of this achievement can best be appreciated against the background of history, for when the ILO was founded there were only three international labor conventions, one dealing with conditions of nightwork in bakeries and the two mentioned previously which were on the agenda of the first conference. Although the United States has ratified only seven, six of which have to do with maritime problems, this record does not mean that our country has lagged behind other nations in the betterment of industrial conditions; it is primarily due to the difference in procedure which leaves legislation on many social problems in the hands of the States. Throughout the years, the United States has built up an impressive record in labor legislation— Federal as well as State.

Since 1946, when the ILO joined the United Nations as a Special Agency, its work in the development of international labor standards has emphasized a broad technical assistance program, which today provides labor experts in many fields, who have been sent to nearly 60 countries of Asia, the Middle East, Latin America, Europe, and Africa. In this way, the ILO has been helping underdeveloped nations to help themselves, and this without any political implications.

At present, the ILO is embarking on many approaches to the problems of world labor in helping to build worker-employer relations and to better human relations in industry. It is placing more and more emphasis on the improvement of labor-management relations, workers' education, and management development programs. The ILO is keeping abreast of problems plaguing the world's industries, including the effects of automation and other technological developments, such as the industrial uses of atomic energy and the protection of workers against radiation.

With a membership of 80 nations, the ILO stands today as an expression of a world growingly aware of the problems of the daily life of peoples everywhere.

# A Review of **Work Stoppages** During 1958

ANN JAMES HERLIHY\*

THE NUMBER OF WORKERS involved in strikes and lockouts and total man-days of idleness were substantially higher in 1958 than in 1957, but relatively low compared to postwar levels (chart).1 A total of 3,694 stoppages 2 involving 2,060,000 workers and 23,900,000 man-days of idleness were recorded in 1958 (table 1). Idleness caused by stoppages amounted to 0.22 percent of the estimated working time of all workers in nonagricultural establishments, excluding government.

#### Size and Duration of Stoppages

The 1958 increase in workers involved in stoppages, as against 1957,3 can be attributed to an increase in large stoppages. The 332 stoppages in 1958 that affected 1,000 workers or more (table 2), an increase of 53 stoppages over 1957, involved about 700,000 more workers. Stoppages idling 1,000 or more workers accounted for three-fourths of the workers and man-days of idleness in all 1958 stoppages.

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<sup>1</sup> A forthcoming bulletin will provide a more complete analysis and additional data on stoppages during 1958.

<sup>2</sup> All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving six or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in these statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "mandays idle" include 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.

3 For detailed data on 1957, see Analysis of Work Stoppages During 1957 (in Monthly Labor Review, May 1958, pp. 485-491), and BLS Bull. 1234 (1958).

Twenty-one major stoppages (involving 10,000 or more workers) resulted in idleness totaling almost 11 million man-days, or about 45 percent of the total idleness recorded in 1958. On the other hand, more than half the stoppages involved fewer than 100 workers each, and accounted for only about 5 percent of total workers involved and man-days of idleness.

Although there was a slight increase in the average duration of stoppages ending in 1958, the difference between 1957 and 1958 idleness is accounted for less by this reason than by the increase in workers involved. The average work stoppage ending in 1958 lasted 19.7 calendar days. as compared with 19.2 in 1957 and 18.9 in 1956. Slightly more than two-fifths of the stoppages lasted less than a week-most of them only 1 to 3 days—accounting for 35 percent of the workers idle but only 8 percent of the total man-days of idleness (table 3). Only 5 of the year's 21 major stoppages were in this group; the other 14 ending in 1958 lasted from 13 to 54 days.

Stoppages lasting a month or more, a fifth of the total, caused more than half of all idleness. More than a third of the idleness in this category was attributable to nine major stoppages.

TABLE 1. WORK STOPPAGES IN THE UNITED STATES 1945-58 1

	Work	stoppages	Workersin	nvolved 2	Man-day	s idle duri	ng year
Year	Num- ber	Average duration (calendar days) <sup>3</sup>	Number (thou- sands)	Percent of total em- ployed	Number (thou- sands)	Percent of esti- mated total working time	Per worker in- volved
1945	4, 750	9.9	3, 470	12.2	38,000	0.47	11.0
1946	4, 985 3, 693	24. 2 25. 6	4, 600 2, 170	14. 5 6. 5	116,000 34,600	1.43	25. 2 15. 9
1948	3, 419	21.8	1,960	5. 5	34, 100	.37	17.4
1949	3, 606	22. 5	3,030	9.0	50, 500	. 59	16. 7
1950	4,843	19.2	2, 410	6.9	38, 800	. 44	16. 1
1951	4,737	17.4	2, 220	5. 5	22,900	. 23	10.3
1952	5, 117	19.6	3, 540	8.8	59, 100	. 57	16.7
1953	5,091	20.3	2,400	5.6	28, 300	. 26	11.8
1954	3, 468	22.5	1,530	3.7	22,600	. 21	14. 7
1955	4, 320	18.5	2,650	6.2	28, 200	. 26	10.7
1956	3, 825	18.9 19.2	1,900	4.3	33, 100	. 29	17.4
1957 1958	3, 673 3, 694	19. 2	1, 390 2, 060	4.8	16, 500 23, 900	.14	11. 4 11. 6

<sup>1</sup> The number of stoppages and workers relate to those beginning in the year; average duration, to those ending in the year. Man-days of idleness include all stoppages in effect during the year. Estimated working time is computed by multiplying the average number of employed workers by the number of days worked by most employees. This number excludes Saturdays when customarily not worked, Sundays, and established holidays. For other definitions, see text footnote 2.

Available information for earlier periods appears in Handbook of Labor Statistics, BLS Bull. 1016, table E-2. For a discussion of the procedures involved in the collection and compilation of work stoppage statistics, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series (BLS Bull. 1168), pp. 106-112.

pp. 106-112.

2 Workers are counted more than once if they were involved in more than 1 stoppage during the year.

3 Figures are simple averages; each stoppage is given equal weight regardless

Table 2. Work Stoppages, by Size of Stoppage, 1958

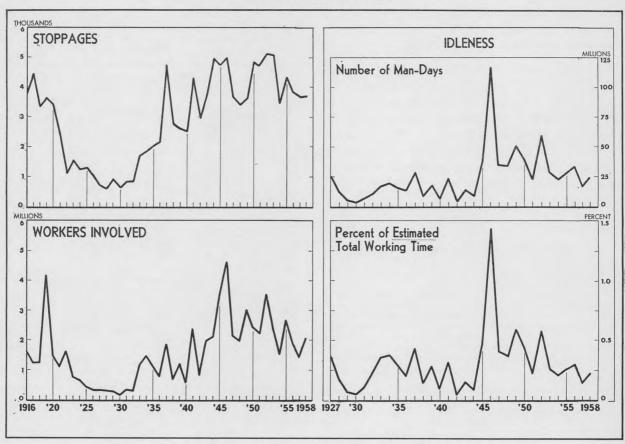
	Stop	pages b	eginning in	1958	Man-day	s idle	
Size of stoppage (number of workers		Per-	Work		during 1958 (all stoppages)		
involved)	Num- ber	cent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	
All sizes	3, 694	100.0	2, 060, 000	100.0	23, 900, 000	100.0	
6 and under 20	646 1,406 705 371 234 279 32 21	17. 5 38. 1 19. 1 10. 0 6. 3 7. 6 . 9	7, 790 68, 200 111, 000 127, 000 160, 000 548, 000 216, 000 823, 000	0. 4 3. 3 5. 4 6. 2 7. 8 26. 6 10. 5 40. 0	119,000 1,100,000 1,570,000 1,530,000 1,720,000 5,280,000 2,020,000 10,600,000	0. 5 4. 6 6. 6 6. 4 7. 2 22. 1 8. 4 44. 2	

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

Among these was one of the year's largest stoppages—an industrywide dispute involving 105,000 dress workers, members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. While wide-

spread idleness in the dress industry lasted less than 10 days in early March, the duration of the stoppage was extended by intermittent idleness of about 10,000 workers in New York and Pennsylvania, both before and after the industrywide walkout. A stoppage involving the United Automobile Workers and two plants of the Caterpillar Tractor Co. was of 51 days' duration; the Eastern Airlines dispute with the Flight Engineers' International Association and the International Association of Machinists was settled in 38 days: and truckers in 11 Western States were idle for 37 days. Also in the group of long stoppages were four involving construction workers in disputes over contract matters—a 37-day stoppage in Oregon and southwest Washington in July and August, a 48-day stoppage in the Cleveland area in May and June, a 50-day stoppage in the Houston and Galveston, Tex., area in early fall, and a 54-day construction stoppage in New York State in midsummer.

#### Trends in Work Stoppages



Although the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. and the Glass and Ceramic Workers reached agreement in less than a month, the strike at the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., starting in October and continuing into 1959,4 became the longest major stoppage which began in 1958. The second longest major work stoppage also continued into 1959; 32,000 workers struck at various plants of the International Harvester Co. (United Automobile Workers) for a period of 71 days. The largest stoppage of the year, involving 275,000 workers of the General Motors Corp., lasted for 26 days (which included the disputes over local plant matters).

#### Major Issues

Stoppages resulting from disputes in which adjustments in wages, hours, and supplementary benefits were the major issues accounted for twothirds of the workers and three-fourths of total man-days of idleness in 1958 (table 4). Most of the year's major stoppages were attributed to disputed issues in this category.

Disputes over other working conditions, such as job security, shop conditions and policies, and workload, accounted for almost 25 percent of the year's stoppages, slightly more than 25 percent of the workers, and about 15 percent of the idleness. Numerous stoppages on seniority is-

<sup>4</sup> A new agreement was ratified on February 16, 1959.

TABLE 3. DURATION OF WORK STOPPAGES ENDING IN 1958 1

	Stop	pages	Work		Man-days idle		
Duration (calendar days)	Num- ber	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	
All periods	3, 632	100.0	1, 990, 000	100.0	21, 400, 000	100.0	
1 day	418	11.5	129,000	6.5	129,000	0.6	
2 and less than 4 days	579	15. 9	271,000	13.6	551,000	2, 6	
4 and less than 7 days	548	15.1	304,000	15. 2	1,040,000	4.9	
7 and less than 15 days. 15 and less than 30	779	21. 4	340,000	17. 1	2, 040, 000	9. 5	
days 30 and less than 60	593	16.3	477,000	24.0	5, 690, 000	26. 6	
days 60 and less than 90	446	12.3	407,000	20.4	8, 210, 000	38. 3	
days	136	3.7	33, 100	1.7	1,410,000	6. 6	
90 days and over	133	3. 7	32,000	1.6	2, 350, 000	11.0	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The totals in this table differ from those in the other tables because these relate to stoppages ending during the year, including any 1957 idleness in these strikes

TABLE 4. MAJOR ISSUES INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES,

	Stopp	ages b	eginning i	n 1958	Man-day	e idle
Major issues		Per-	Works		during 19 stoppag	58 (all
	Num- ber	cent of total	Num- ber	Per- cent of total	Num- ber	Per- cent of total
All issues	3, 694	100.0	2, 060, 000	100.0	23, 900, 000	100.0
Wages, hours, and supplementary benefits  Wage increase  Wage decrease.  Wage increase, hour decrease.	1, 875 1, 204 27	50. 8 32. 6 . 7		67. 2 47. 5 . 3		76. 7 49. 5
Wage increase, pension, and/or health and wel- fare benefits Pension and/or health	290	7. 9		9. 6		15. 5
and welfare benefits Other 1 Union organization, wages,	21 291	7.9		7. 9	188, 000 2, 330, 000	9.7
hours, and supplementary benefits Recognition, wages,	221	6.0	33, 300	1.6	1, 260, 000	5. 3
and/or hours  Strengthening bargaining position, wages,	153	4. 1	8, 170	. 4	284, 000	1. 2
and/or hours Union security, wages,	25	.7	18, 400	. 9	782, 000	3. 3
and/or hours Discrimination, wages,	43	1. 2	6, 790	. 3		.8
and/or hours Union organization Recognition Strengthening bargain	362 252	9. 8 6. 8	39, 600 13, 300	1.9		$\begin{array}{c} (3) \\ 2.7 \\ 1.2 \end{array}$
ing position Union security Discrimination Other	24 69 8 9	1.9 2 .2	11, 800 11, 400 290 2, 790	.6 .6 (8)	228, 000 98, 500 14, 300 11, 800	1. 0 . 4 . 1
Other working conditions Job security Shop conditions and	876 434	23. 7 11. 7	558, 000 254, 000	27. 1 12. 3	3, 430, 000 1, 990, 000	14. 4
Workload Other	358 81 3	9. 7 2. 2 . 1	258, 000 43, 200 2, 840	12. 5 2. 1 . 1	1, 120, 000 295, 000 27, 300	4.7 1.2
Interunion or intraunion matters Sympathy Union rivalry 4 Jurisdiction 5 Union administration 6	321 59 24 232 3	8.7 1.6 .6 6.3	42, 100 16, 200 1, 470 22, 400 1, 540	2.0 .8 .1 1.1	105, 000	(3)
Other Not reported	3 39	1.1	440	(3)	890	(3)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Issues such as retroactivity, holidays, vacations, job classification, piece rates, incentive standards, or other related matters unaccompanied by proposals to effect general changes in wage rates are included in this category. Slightly less than a third of the stoppages in this group occurred over piece rates or incentive standards.

2 Idleness in 1958 resulting from stoppage that began in 1957.

3 Less than 0.05 percent.

4 Includes disputes between unions of different affiliation.

5 Includes disputes between unions of the same affiliation.

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

sues in connection with job retention affecting individual plants in the automobile industry are included in this category. Four of the year's major stoppages were concerned with matters in this group—the stoppage of construction workers in the Buffalo area, the dispute between the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers and the General Electric Co. in Louisville, Ky., the Steelworkers union and the Inland Steel Co. dispute,

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

<sup>6</sup> Includes disputes within a union over the administration of union affairs

and the controversy between the Flight Engineers' International Association with Eastern Airlines, Inc., in November and December.

Union organization issues were dominant in a tenth of the strikes in 1958, but since smaller companies were typically involved, they accounted for only about 2 percent of the workers and 3 percent of the idleness. Matters of union security or bargaining position, in combination with wage

TABLE 5. WORK STOPPAGES BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 1958

		ges begin- in 1958	Man-da during (all stop	1958
Industry group	Num- ber	Workers involved	Num- ber	Percent of esti- mated total working time
All industries 1	3, 694	2, 060, 000	23, 900, 000	2 0. 22
Manufacturing 1	1, 955	1, 490, 000	15, 400, 000	0.39
Primary metal industries Fabricated metal products (except	167	102, 000	711, 000	0. 25
ordnance, machinery, and trans- portation equipment) Ordnance and accessories Electrical machinery, equipment,	256 12	147, 000 12, 800		. 46
and supplies Machinery, except electrical Transportation equipment Lumber and wood products, except	93 223 210	102, 000 152, 000 551, 000	2, 760, 000	
furniture and fixtures Stone, clay, and glass products	69 74 117 51	13, 800 44, 900	254, 000 1, 200, 000	. 28
Textile mill products	126	152, 000		. 37
Leather and leather products Food and kindred products Tobacco manufactures	41 176 4 60	60, 600	661,000	(3)
Paper and allied products Printing, publishing, and allied industries Chemicals and allied products	46 100	22, 300	324,000	. 18
Petroleum refining and related in- dustries	16			. 23
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products Professional, scientific, and control- ling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and	58	23, 800	147, 000	. 24
clocksMiscellaneous manufacturing in-	27	14, 300	233, 000	. 29
dustries	58	8, 330	141, 000	. 12
Nonmanufacturing 1	1, 739	574, 000	8, 520, 000	2:15
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. Mining Contract construction	168 844	38, 600	302,000	0.16
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services. Wholesale and retail trade	358	57, 000 600	942,000	(4)
Services Government	102			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Stoppages extending into 2 or more industry groups have been counted n each industry group affected; workers involved and man-days idle were allocated to the respective groups.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes government and agriculture.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.005 percent.

<sup>4</sup> Not available.

and supplementary benefit issues, were responsible for an additional 6 percent of the stoppages, 2 percent of the workers, and 5 percent of the total idleness.

Strikes involving interunion or intraunion matters, such as work jurisdiction, union rivalry, and sympathy strikes, were responsible for 2 percent of the workers and 1 percent of total idleness in 1958 stoppages.

TABLE 6. WORK STOPPAGES BY STATE, 1958

	Stoppages in 1		Man-days 1958 (all s	idle during toppages)
State	Number	Workers	Number	Percent of estimated total working time
United States	1 3, 694	2, 060, 000	23, 900, 000	0.22
Alabama Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware	72 15 26 221 23 53 17	12, 100 2, 400 4, 470 73, 100 8, 770 17, 300 13, 200	130,000 48,400 57,000 1,130,000 267,000 209,000 92,400	0. 09 . 09 . 08 . 12 . 29 . 10 . 28
District of Columbia Florida	13 91 38 8 230 108 69	1, 950 31, 400 25, 900 1, 220 103, 000 129, 000 21, 600	28, 800 444, 000 306, 000 22, 200 1, 720, 000 884, 000 229, 000	. 05 . 18 . 15 . 08 . 23 . 30 . 17
Kansas Kentucky. Louisiana. Maine. Maryland. Massachusetts Michigan	33 63 68 15 36 164 275	12, 000 28, 700 23, 600 2, 270 9, 410 49, 000 437, 000	106, 000 417, 000 295, 000 28, 200 127, 000 504, 000 3, 400, 000	. 10 . 32 . 18 . 05 . 07 . 13 . 72
Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire	76 15 109 23 16 14 23	18, 800 4, 830 38, 300 2, 600 7, 300 1, 630 5, 970	218,000 42,400 676,000 44,100 197,000 19,200 61,800	. 11 . 06 . 24 . 13 . 28 . 11
New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma	260 27 473 28 11 359 33	96, 900 8, 620 264, 000 5, 110 1, 230 234, 000 5, 700	939, 000 121, 000 2, 430, 000 79, 000 10, 300 3, 160, 000 96, 300	. 22 . 29 . 18 . 03 . 04 . 48 . 09
Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee. Texas	51 394 19 16 8 57 70	41, 500 150, 000 3, 700 3, 050 350 21, 200 32, 500	743, 000 1, 810, 000 46, 100 18, 500 5, 620 248, 000 917, 000	. 77 . 22 . 08 . 02 . 02 . 02 . 14 . 17
Utah	24 8 47 58 125 78 7	10, 700 370 12, 500 31, 600 26, 000 25, 600 350	90, 000 6, 700 166, 000 680, 000 241, 000 364, 000 10, 600	. 20 . 03 . 08 . 43 . 23 . 15

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Stoppages extending across State lines have been counted in each State affected; workers involved and man-days idle were allocated among the

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

#### **Industries Affected**

About 4.3 million man-days, or nearly a fifth of the year's total strike idleness, were recorded for transportation equipment manufacturers, which had the highest rate of worktime lost (table 5). Strike idleness in this industry group was greater than at any time in the past 12 years except in 1950 when 8 million man-days were recorded.

More than 1 million man-days of strike idleness each were recorded for five other manufacturing industries—fabricated metal products, electrical machinery, machinery (except electrical), stone, clay, and glass products, and apparel. In each of these five manufacturing industries, at least one major work stoppage contributed to the idleness total. Three groups—fabricated metal products, machinery (except electrical), and transportation equipment—accounted for more than 200 stoppages each.

The construction industry exceeded all others in man-days of idleness caused by strike activity. The level of strike idleness registered in this industry in 1958 was exceeded only in 1952 and 1953. About two-fifths of the idleness was attributable to five stoppages involving approximately 100,000 workers.

Although fewer workers were involved in stoppages in the transportation, communication, and public utility group, compared with 1957, the man-days of idleness increased. Five stoppages were largely responsible for the increase—three in the airlines industry, the western trucking strike, and a prolonged strike of almost a thousand bus workers in the Midwestern and Western States.

The number of stoppages and workers involved in stoppages in mining industries dropped to the lowest levels in many years. However, the mandays of idleness, while remaining at a low level, increased by about 25 percent over 1957.

#### Idleness by State

Idleness rose in 1958 in 37 States. States having considerable employment in the manufacture of automobiles and farm equipment (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio) registered significant increases over 1957 (table 6). Major stoppages involving construction workers contributed to the sharp increase in man-days of idleness in Oregon and Texas.

The Eastern Airlines dispute and a construction strike contributed to the increased idleness in Florida. Several less industrialized States, for example, Arizona and New Mexico, had greatly increased idleness as the result of major interstate strikes.

#### Union Conventions, July 16 to August 15, 1959

Date	Organization	Place
July 21	Stove Mounters International Union of North America.	Kankakee, Ill.
August 10	International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink & Distillery Workers of America.	San Antonio, Tex.
August 10	International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America.	Los Angeles, Calif.
August 11	National Rural Letter Carriers' Association (Ind.)	Washington, D.C.
August 15 August 15	International Mailers Union (Ind.)International Typographical Union	Dayton, Ohio Philadelphia, Pa.

# Behavior of the CPI in Periods of Business Recovery

EWAN CLAGUE\*

During 1957 and early 1958, considerable public attention was centered on the apparent anomaly of rising prices in the midst of business recession. This paradox was frequently pointed out in the press as well as occasionally being analyzed in the professional journals.<sup>1</sup>

With business recovery from the 1957–58 recession under way, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) has been quite stable for a full year. Yet many people are now looking forward with apprehension to an early rise in the index, in the expectation that continued business recovery will soon result in the strengthening of prices generally.

#### Behavior of the Consumer Price Index

In this connection, a review of the behavior of the index in the six periods of business recovery since the beginning of the CPI is enlightening. The panels of chart 1 show the price index compared with the index of industrial production of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for a period of 24 months following the trough of each business cycle, as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research. The uniform period of 24 months was selected arbitrarily; it is not designed to measure the time to the next business cycle peak. The production index is seasonally adjusted in order to emphasize its cyclical characteristics during the recovery period. In addition to the CPI as a whole, the chart shows separately the subordinate indexes for food and for all items less food.

In the 1920–21 cycle, the production index rose over 60 percent in the 2 years from July 1921, while the Consumer Price Index was actually lower than it had been at the bottom of the recession. In fact, it was not until 4 years later, in the summer of 1925, that the index surpassed its 1921 level. In the next cycle, after the March 1933 trough, the production index fluctuated sharply and widely, probably because of the varying activities of the National Recovery Administration, but 2 years later, it was nearly 60 percent above the low point. During that recovery period, the price index rose about 8 percent, which was almost wholly due to a more than 30-percent rise in the food index. Farm prices were extremely low in 1933, and so they rebounded sharply under the stimulus of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In the 1937-38 business cycle, the production index gained about 50 percent in the 24 months following the June 1938 trough, while once again the CPI was slightly lower at the end of the period than it was at the beginning of the recovery. Both the food and nonfood groups declined.

The three business recessions following World War II did not go as deep or last as long as the three previously mentioned. Hence, the rise in the production index after the turning point was substantially less. Nevertheless, the same general pattern can be seen in the next three panels on the chart.

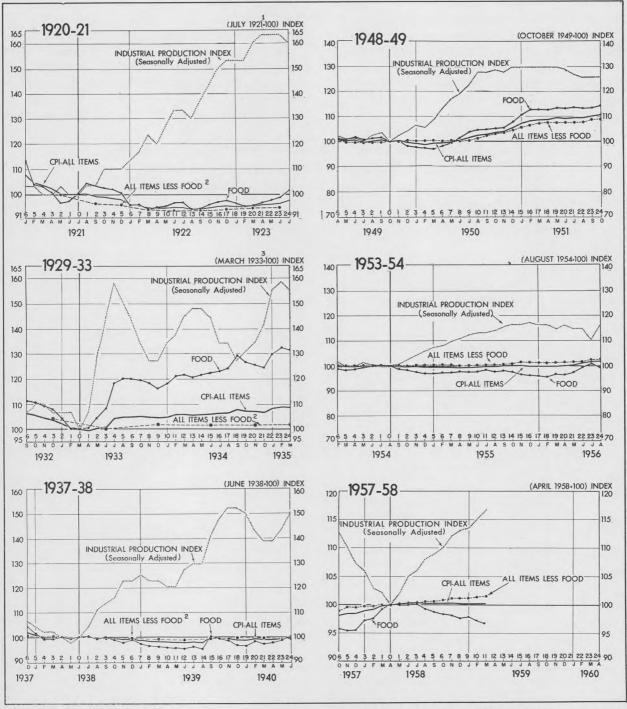
Following October 1949, the low point in the 1948–49 recession, the production index rose rapidly—about 30 percent within 10 months—and then leveled out. The Consumer Price Index lagged for about 8 months and then began to climb sharply. But this was due to the outbreak in Korea, which brought considerable hoarding, accompanied by the prospect of price controls. The food index, which had fallen about 5 percent during the business downturn, remained stable until Korea, and then rose about 12 percent within a year. However, the CPI as a whole was only about 11 percent higher at the end of 2 years, and it remained at about that level for nearly 4 more years.

In the 2 years following August 1954, the production index rose about 15 percent, while the CPI rose by less than 2 percent. The CPI did not decline in the recession and it did not rise much during the recovery.

<sup>\*</sup>Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See The Consumer Price Index in the Business Cycle (in Monthly Labor Review, June 1958, pp. 616-620).

Chart 1. Behavior of Consumer Price Index and Industrial Production Index in Six Business Cycles



For All Items Less Food, May 1921=100.

NOTE: The base period in each panel is the business cycle trough as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

SOURCE: Industrial Production Index, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System; Consumer Price Index, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Data for selected months. <sup>3</sup> For All Items Less Food, June 1933=100.

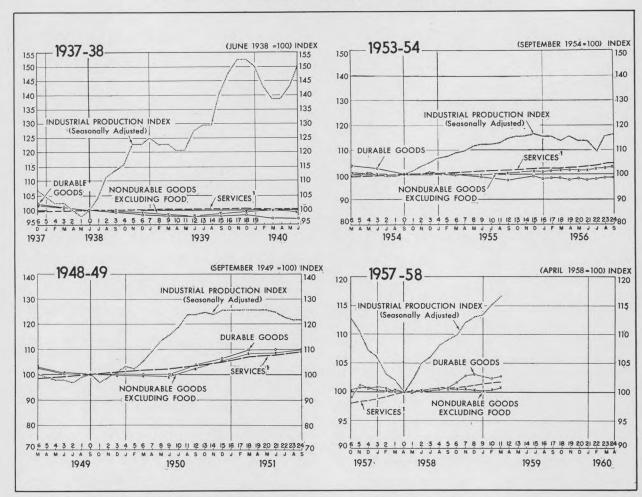
During the 1958–59 recovery period, the production index has risen roughly 15 percent in the 11 months since the April 1958 low point, while the Consumer Price Index leveled out in the spring of 1958 and has been stable since that time.

A feature of the CPI which can be examined in recent recessions, but for which information is not available prior to 1935, is the breakdown of the index for all items less food into three component parts: durable goods, nondurable goods, and all services, including rent. (See chart 2.)

During the 24 months following June 1938, the durable goods index dropped 3.4 percent and was a major factor in causing the slight decline in the index as a whole. Nondurable goods excluding food declined only 0.8 percent. The services remained practically unchanged, rising 0.1 percent.

In the 1949–51 and 1954–56 business recovery periods, the services rose slowly but steadily, while both durable and nondurable goods fluctuated to some extent. In the earlier period, the goods indexes remained stable for the first three quarters

Chart 2. Behavior of Selected Consumer Price Index Components and Industrial Production Index in Six Business Cycles



¹Includes 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.

NOTE: The base period in each panel is the business cycle trough as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research or the month nearest the trough for which CPI component data (computed on a quarterly basis) were available.

SOURCE: Industrial Production Index, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System; Nondurable Goods Excluding Food, Durable Goods, Services (components of the Consumer Price Index), Bureau of Labor Statistics.

and then rose about 10 percent before controls were imposed in the first quarter of 1951. Services, however, rose steadily from the bottom of the recession and reached a level nearly 10 percent higher by the end of 2 years. In 1954-56, the goods indexes changed very little, durables declining about 1 percent and nondurables rising about 3 percent. But the services continued their slow, steady climb, increasing nearly 5 percent by the end of the period. This same general pattern has existed so far in the recovery of 1958-59.

#### Conclusions

What, then, are the general conclusions from these facts? First, the Consumer Price Index as a whole tends to lag during the early stages of business recovery. Production can climb substantially, and reemployment can follow (though at a lower rate of increase), but prices at retail do not respond immediately. In fact, prices tend to remain stable until recovery has passed into pros-

perity.

The subgroups in the index behave quite differently from each other. Families suffering from unemployment or reduced incomes tend to cut down on heavy capital purchases, while they keep up their spending on food, rent, utilities, and other nondeferrable purchases. So commodities, especially durables, may actually decline in price during the early stages of business recovery. Services, however, remain firm or even rise in price. In 1938-40, the services index held firm for 2 years; but in recent recessions, that index has climbed slowly but steadily throughout the recession and the subsequent recovery. The same pattern is being followed in 1958-59—the outlook is for a continuing rise in the services.

Of all groups in the index, foods are the most responsive to changing economic conditions; but they respond more to the agricultural cycle than to the industrial cycle—and these two cycles do not exactly correspond in timing. In the 1948-49

recession, food prices were declining when the business downturn began and they finally reached bottom in February 1950, which was also the low point for the CPI as a whole.

By 1954, the farm cycle was lagging a little; the decline in food prices occurred after the business recovery began, and continued throughout 1955 and into the spring of 1956. In fact, declining food prices were a major factor in the remarkable stability of the CPI from the year 1952 to

early 1956.

When the next business downturn began in the autumn of 1957, the farm cycle was lagging still more behind business. Food prices rose sharply in the spring of 1956, fluctuated seasonally during 1957, and then rose to a new alltime peak in the spring of 1958. The rise was due partly to exceptionally bad crop weather in some sections of the country, but also to the unfavorable cornhog price ratio in 1955-56, resulting in reduced herds of meat animals. But now in 1959, a downturn in farm prices is under way. Farmers have been building up their herds, and larger marketings of meat animals will follow eventually. A typical but moderate seasonal rise in fruit and vegetable prices should occur in the late spring and early summer of 1959, but this temporary strengthening will be followed by seasonal price declines beginning about midsummer. At that same time, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, there is the likelihood of some decline in meat prices. So, cheaper foods may hold the CPI down during the latter part of this year.

Finally, the lag in the CPI during business recovery ceases with the advent of prosperity. When production reaches new peaks, when industry is operating near capacity, and when reemployment has reduced unemployment to prosperity levels, then the pressure on prices grows and the CPI begins to rise more sharply, as in 1956-57. When full prosperity is reached some time in the future, the CPI is likely to move to higher

levels.

### **Summaries of Studies and Reports**

#### Accident and Sickness Benefits Under Collective Bargaining, 1958

Accident and sickness coverage in health and insurance plans—also referred to as cash disability benefits—provides payments to workers to compensate partially for the loss of wage income during absences caused by accidents and illnesses. Such plans generally apply to accidents or illnesses arising off the job, which workmen's compensation does not cover. An increasing number of plans have, since their inception, extended coverage to occupational accidents and illnesses, thereby supplementing benefits which the injured worker receives through workmen's compensation.

This insurance against loss of wage income generally covers a fixed term of absence, e.g., 26 weeks, which may apply to a particular disability incurred by the worker or may express the maximum protection available during a year. In either case, a long siege of illness extending beyond the specified insured period will exhaust a worker's protection. Normally, however, this protection is renewed for another disability on the worker's return to the job or at the start of his next benefit year. Unlike other benefits provided under health and insurance plans, which may be extended to dependents and to retired workers, accident and sickness benefits, related to wage loss, are available only to active workers.

With few exceptions, disabled workers are required to be under a physician's care in order to collect benefits, and, in many cases, the disability has to be attested to in writing by the physician. Total disability, or confinement to the home or in a hospital, is seldom a requirement for receiving benefits. In most plans, accident and sickness benefits are provided through group insurance policies. An alternative method is self-insurance, that is, contributions are made to a fund from which benefits are paid.

A study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor, from which this article was excerpted,¹ covered the key features of accident and sickness benefits, as provided in selected collectively bargained programs in effect in the fall of 1958, including eligibility requirements, waiting periods for accident and for sickness benefits, amounts of weekly benefits paid, duration of benefit payments, supplementation of workmen's compensation, benefits payable in maternity cases, financing arrangements, and related aspects. A similar study based on plans in effect in late 1955 ² provides a basis for evaluating the changes that have taken place over the past 3 years.

#### Scope of Study

The 300 health and insurance plans studied were in effect in the fall of 1958. They were selected to provide a broadly representative view of the type of protection provided under major plans, i.e., those covering 1,000 or more workers. The 300 selected plans, which ranged in coverage to a half million workers, provided protection to a total of 4.9 million workers, or about 40 percent of the estimated number of workers under all health and insurance plans under collective bargaining agreements. Of these 300 plans, 271 had been included in the Bureau's previous study.

Virtually every major manufacturing and non-manufacturing industry was represented in the sample studied. Almost 3 out of 4 plans (219), covering two-thirds of the workers, were in manufacturing industries. Almost a third of the plans (93), covering more than 40 percent of the workers, were negotiated by multiemployer groups.

Of the 300 health and insurance plans studied, 232, covering 3,567,000 workers, included accident and sickness benefits. Almost 7 out of 8 plans in

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For detailed findings of this study, see Health and Insurance Plans Under Collective Bargaining: Accident and Sickness Benefits, Fall 1958 (BLS Bull. 1250).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Analysis of Health and Insurance Plans Under Collective Bargaining, Late 1955 (BLS Bull. 1221, 1957).

manufacturing industries, and half of the nonmanufacturing programs studied, contained this feature.3

Under all but two of the plans with accident and sickness benefits, workers were covered during absences caused by disabilities not related to the job. Sixty-five plans supplemented workmen's compensation benefits by covering occupational disabilities. About 90 percent of these 65 plans covered workers in manufacturing industries.

The employer paid the full cost of accident and sickness benefits in 6 out of 10 plans. Under almost all of the remaining plans, workers shared the cost of this coverage by contributing directly toward the cost of this benefit or of the health

and insurance program as a whole. Approximately the same proportion of workers were covered by employer-financed and jointly financed benefits. A majority of plans involving single employers required the worker to pay part of the cost of this coverage. With few exceptions, benefits under multiemployer plans were financed entirely by the employers participating in the plan. Since late 1955, no significant change has occurred in the method of financing accident and sickness benefits in the plans studied.

#### Eligibility Requirements 4

Accident and sickness benefits, for other than maternity cases, became available to newly hired workers after a period of service which was usually long enough to separate the temporary and regular employees but not so long as to constitute a service requirement of the paid vacation type. Four out of five plans required employment of less than 4 months. Only five plans held off coverage for 11 or 12 months. In 57 plans, the new worker was covered within a month after reporting to work, in some cases on the first day.

Table 1. Distribution of Plans Providing Flat Amounts of Nonoccupational Accident and Sickness Benefits, BY AMOUNT PROVIDED AND DURATION OF BENEFIT PERIOD, FALL 1958 1

								Maximu	ım dura	ation of l	penefits	-				
	All	plans				Per di	sability						I	Per year		
Amount of weekly nonoccupational benefits			13 v	weeks	20 v	veeks	26 v	weeks	52 1	weeks	13 1	weeks	20	weeks	26	weeks
	Num- ber	Work- ers (thou- sands)	Plans	Work- ers (thou- sands)	Plans	Work- ers (thou- sands)	Plans	Work- ers (thou- sands)	Plans	Work- ers (thou- sands)	Plans	Work- ers (thou- sands)	Plans	Work- ers (thou- sands)	Plans	Work- ers (thou- sands)
All plans providing a flat amount.	2 123	1,354	44	405	4	71	65	524	2	11	3 2	281	1	16	2	2
Under \$15	3 3 4 9	92 20 23 21	3 3 4	92 20 23 4												
\$25. \$25.01 and under \$30	12 4 19	101 320 96 19	11	97	1	35	1 1 10	4 4 56	1	9	2	281	1	16	1	
\$35.01 and under \$35 \$35\$35.01 and under \$40	12 2	154 3	2 5 2	4 77 3	1	3	5	73	1	9					1	
\$40 \$40.01 and under \$45	22	241 4 65	2	44	2	33	20	198 4 25								
\$45 \$45.01 and under \$50 \$50	10 12 10	101 67	1	2			7 12 7	101 60	1	2						
550.01 and under \$55 555 665	1 1	18 1 9		9			1	1							1	18

Based on a study of 300 health and insurance plans under collective bargaining, covering approximately 5 million workers; of these, 230 plans, covering 3,553,000 workers, provided nonoccupational accident and sickness bargets.

<sup>3</sup> In many cases, plans excluding this benefit provided paid sick leave, or workers were covered by State temporary disability laws.

<sup>4</sup> As discussed in this section, eligibility requirements refer only to the period of employment required before a worker is eligible to participate in the plan. The specified waiting period for accident and sickness benefits, and the period a worker must be insured in order to be eligible for accident and sickness benefits for maternity cases, are discussed separately. In addition to specifying an employment requirement, a few plans also required a period of union membership. This period rarely exceeded the employment requirement.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Excludes 1 plan, covering 6,000 workers, that provided a lower benefit the first week than that provided during the remainder of the benefit period. Includes 1 plan, covering 17,000 workers, that provided benefits for an un-

limited period; 2 plans, covering 4,300 workers, that provided benefits for 39 weeks per disability; and 9 plans, covering 164,800 workers, that provided a lower benefit for women.

3 These 2 plans provided separately for 13 weeks per year for accidents and 13 weeks per year for sickness.

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

Presumably for accounting purposes, about one out of five plans covered the worker at the beginning of the month following the completion of the eligibility period.

#### Nonoccupational Benefits

The three key elements of accident and sickness plans which determine the amount of financial protection the worker receives in the event of disability arising off the job are (1) the amount of weekly payment provided, (2) the waiting period, i.e., the number of initial days of absence for which he does not receive payments, and (3) the maximum duration of benefit payments.

With few exceptions among the plans studied, the weekly benefit payable was either a flat (uniform) amount or a variable amount determined by an earnings scale or the individual worker's earnings. More than half of the plans (124) specified a uniform amount for all covered workers. However, a larger proportion of workers were covered by the 99 plans graduating the amount according to earnings. Some of the plans in this study that had provided a flat amount in late 1955 based benefits on earnings in 1958.

Under nine uniform plans covering 56,000 workers, a ceiling was placed on the amount payable in relation to earnings. In six cases, the stipulated amount was payable only if it was not greater than 66% percent of the worker's earnings. Two plans set the limit at 70 percent and one at 75 percent.

Plans which graduated the accident and sickness benefits according to earnings either paid a percentage of the worker's weekly wage (32 plans) or a fixed amount assigned to the wage classification in which the worker's weekly earnings fell (67 plans). Fifteen of the plans paying a stipulated percent of the worker's wage designated 50 percent of weekly earnings as the weekly amount allowable.

Amount of Benefit.<sup>5</sup> The weekly benefit provided under the 123 flat plans ranged from less than \$15 to \$65, with the median plan paying \$35 (table 1). Approximately half of the workers covered by flat plans received less than \$35 a week in benefits. Almost 12 percent of the workers (under 12 plans) received less than \$25 a week, and 7 percent (under 13 plans) received \$50

or more. On the whole, method of financing does not appear to be a major factor in accounting for differences among plans in the level of benefits.

About 3 out of 10 flat plans paid weekly benefits of \$45 or more in late 1958, compared with about 1 out of 16 in late 1955 (chart). The proportion of plans paying less than \$35 a week decreased from almost 3 out of 5 in 1955 to slightly more than 2 out of 5 in 1958.

Under graduated plans relating benefit levels to earnings levels, the weekly benefit provided workers earning \$4,000 yearly ranged from \$15, or 20 percent of the weekly wage (before deductions), to \$56, or more than 70 percent of the weekly wage (table 2). The median plan paid \$40 a week, or slightly more than half the weekly wage. The levels provided by contributory plans were, on the average, higher than those provided under plans financed entirely by the employer.

Almost half of the plans paid more than \$40 a week to the \$4,000-a-year worker in 1958, as compared with slightly more than a fourth in 1955. The upward trend in benefit levels since 1955, as reflected in the accompanying chart, was caused by changes in plan provisions affecting the \$4,000-a-year level,<sup>7</sup> and does not take into account the likelihood that the \$4,000-a-year worker

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> In order to tabulate the amount of benefits provided by graduated plans, it is necessary to choose a specific earnings level and to calculate the amount of benefit payable to a worker at that level. For this study, a \$4,000-a-year level (weekly equivalent \$76.92) was selected. The weekly payments shown in this report for \$4,000-a-year workers under graduated plans, it is important to note, would not be applicable to another earnings level.

Under flat or uniform plans, the relationship of benefit levels to a weekly wage of \$76.92 or to any other arbitrarily selected earnings level can, of course, be readily computed. However, the benefit amount under many flat plans is geared to the expected level of earnings of workers covered by the plan. If this level varies substantially from the one arbitrarily selected, the relationship mentioned above would be unrealistic. For example, if workers covered by a flat plan are expected to earn \$120 a week, the level of accident and sickness benefits provided by the plan would tend to reflect this expectancy. Relating this level of benefits to a weekly wage of \$76.92 would exaggerate the proportion of earnings provided by the plan.

For these reasons, this study must deal separately with benefit levels of flat and graduated plans, without combining them to present a picture of all 230 plans providing nonoccupational accident and sickness benefits. In addition, data for flat and graduated plans have been tabulated separately in order to relate waiting periods to the basis for determining amount of benefit as well as duration of payments to the amounts of benefits.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Since benefit levels for only the \$4,000-a-year worker were computed for graduated plans, the numbers of workers shown in table 2 at various benefit levels do not indicate the numbers receiving the benefit (as in the case of flat plans), but the total number of workers covered by the plans.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>Whether other wage categories were affected to a greater or lesser extent than the \$4,000 level was not investigated in this study.

in late 1955 would be in a higher bracket in 1958, as a result of wage increases alone, and would therefore be entitled to a higher benefit without any change in plan provisions.

Waiting Period and Duration. In 7 out of 10 plans, workers were entitled to immediate benefits for absences caused by accidents happening off the job (table 3). In the case of sickness, prevailing practice was much more restrictive. Only three plans covered workers for the first 3 days of absence. Eight out of ten plans started benefits on the eighth day of absence and one of seven started payments on the fourth day. Under some of these plans, however, accident and sickness benefits became available immediately upon being hospitalized.8

Retroactive payments following the completion of a waiting period or an extended period of ill-

8 The extent to which nonoccupational benefits were supplemented by separate paid sick leave plans covering the first few days of absence was not determined in this study.

9 Some plans provided retroactive payments for both accident and sickness disability and are therefore listed twice in the ness were provided by 11 plans. (See footnotes 4-8, table 3.9)

All but one of the plans studied limited accident and sickness benefits payments to a fixed period. More than 9 out of 10 plans with a nonoccupational benefit provided a maximum number of weekly benefit payments for each disability (table 4). Under these plans, the number of weekly payments a worker previously collected from the plan had no bearing on the number available to him for future disabilities if the disabilities were due to unrelated causes and were separated by a return to work, usually for a specified period. In 15 plans, workers were limited to a certain number of benefit weeks in a year.

The duration of the accident and sickness benefits under the plans studied was uniform for all covered workers except for certain modifications based on age. Over half of the plans with a nonoccupational benefit made benefit payments for up to 26 weeks per disability. The next most frequent maximum duration specified was 13 weeks per disability (61 plans). Seven plans covered workers for a full year of disability.

Table 2. Distribution of Plans Providing Graduated Amounts of Nonoccupational Accident and Sickness Benefits, by Amount Provided Workers Earning \$4,000 Yearly and Duration of Benefit Period, Fall

								Maximu	ım dura	ation of l	penefits	-				
	All plans		Per disability								Per year					
Amount of weekly nonoccupa- tional benefits for \$4,000-a-year worker <sup>2</sup>			13 v	veeks	20 v	weeks	26 v	veeks	52 v	weeks	13 v	weeks	20 1	weeks	26	weeks
	Num- ber	Work- ers (thou- sands)	Plans	Work- ers (thou- sands)	Plans	Work- ers (thou- sands)	Plans	Work- ers (thou- sands)	Plans	Work- ers (thou- sands)	Plans	Work- ers (thou- sands)	Plans	Work- ers (thou- sands)	Plans	Work- ers (thou- sands)
All plans graduating the amount according to earnings alone	3 97	1, 938	15	87	4	40	4 64	1, 599	4	92	5 3	59	6 3	21	3	27
\$15\$25.01 and under \$30\$30 \$30\$30.01 and under \$35	1 1 5	5 3 56 32	1 1 1	5 3 8			3	10 32			1	39				
\$35.01 and under \$40 \$40.01 and under \$45	9 15 15 13	44 336 105 439	3 3 5	13 11 43	4	40	4 3 10 12	12 244 62			2	20	3	21	2	19
\$45 \$45.01 and under \$50 \$50	13 10 5	571 257 56					13 6 5	426 571 164 56	3	85					1	8
\$50.01 and under \$55 \$55.01 and under \$60	5	25 10	1	5			3 1	13 10	1	7						

¹ For coverage, see footnote 1, table 1, and text footnote 6.
² Weekly equivalent—\$76.92.
³ Excludes 2 plans, covering 26,000 workers, under which the weekly mount provided during the first part of the benefit period was higher than hat provided during the latter part of the benefit period. Includes 1 plan, overing 13,000 workers, that provided benefits for 15 weeks per disability; nd 2 plans, covering 8,300 workers, that provided a lower benefit for women.
⁴ Includes 1 plan, covering 19,300 workers, that provided benefits for 26 yeeks per disability but limited the number of benefit payments per year 0.36.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Includes 1 plan, covering 18,000 workers, that provided benefits separately for 13 weeks per year for accidents and 13 weeks per year for sickness.

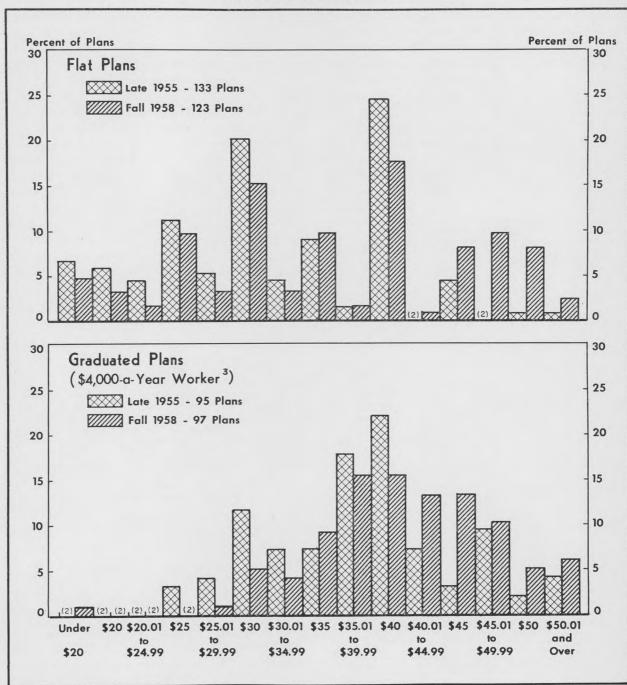
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Includes 1 plan, covering 2,500 workers, that provided benefits separately for 20 weeks per year for accidents and 20 weeks per year for sickness.

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

The relationships between benefit levels and maximum duration of benefits, as shown in tables 1 and 2, reveal a marked tendency for longer durations to accompany higher benefit levels.

Reduction of Benefits for Older Workers. In four out of five plans, the same benefits were available to all eligible workers regardless of age. In 47 plans, however, benefit terms were modified

Weekly Nonoccupational Accident and Sickness Benefits in Selected Health and Insurance Plans
Late 1955 and Fall 19581



 $<sup>^{1}\,\</sup>mathrm{Based}$  on studies of 300 health and insurance plans under collective bargaining.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> None. <sup>3</sup> Weekly equivalent—\$76.92.

TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF PLANS PROVIDING NON-OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS BENEFITS, BY WAITING PERIOD AND BASIS FOR DETERMINING AMOUNT OF BENEFIT, FALL 1958 1

			Ba	sis for d mount	etermi of bene	ning fit	
Type of benefit and waiting period	All	plans	Flat a	amount	Amount graduated according to earnings		
	Num- ber	Work- ers (thou- sands)	Plans	Work- ers (thou- sands)	Plans	Work- ers (thou- sands)	
All plans providing nonoccupational accident and sickness benefits	2 230	3, 553	124	1, 360	99	1, 964	
ACCIDENT  Benefit begins— Immediately After 3 days After 6 days After 7 days or when hos-	160 <sup>3</sup> 14 <sup>4</sup> 4 <sup>5</sup> 39	2, 400 132 302 356	98 3 2 16	865 45 281 125	59 11 2 21	1, 376 88 21 197	
pitalized Upon being hospitalized Other	5 2 6	265 38 61	1 1 3	6 3 36	4 2	259 24	
SICKNESS Benefit begins—							
Immediately After 3 days After 3 days or when hos-	31	9 402	2 12	7 153	19	250	
pitalized	6 160	34 1, 795	1 94	760	2 62	33 845	
pitalizedAfter 13 daysUpon being hospitalized	7 21 8 4 2	912 302 38	9 2 1	119 281 3	12 2	793 21	
Other	6	61	3	36	2	24	

Note: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal

for workers reaching a stipulated age. In no case were workers under 60 years of age affected.

With two exceptions, the basis of payment was modified for workers upon the attainment of the specified age. In most of these plans, a change from a "per disability" to a "per year" basis took effect when the worker reached age 60. Both the accident and sickness benefits were affected in

about 2 out of 3 of the 47 plans; in the other plans, only the sickness benefit was involved. In addition to changing the basis of payment at age 60, one plan reduced the benefit amount for workers upon the attainment of age 65. Benefit payments were discontinued under 2 of the 47 plans; under 1 of these plans, workers were not eligible for benefits after age 65, and under the other, after age 70.

#### Occupational Benefits

An increasing number of health and insurance plans now provide accident and sickness benefits for occupational disabilities, a practice designed to eliminate differentials between benefits payable under a private plan for nonoccupational disabilities and the workmen's compensation benefit for occupational disabilities payable according to State law. More than a fourth of the plans with an accident and sickness benefit (65) provided coverage for on-the-job disabilities.<sup>10</sup> All except two plans also covered nonoccupational disabilities. In late 1955, only 52 of the plans studied covered occupational disabilities.

Generally, the benefit payable for occupational disabilities was the difference between the workmen's compensation benefit and the amount provided for nonoccupational cases. For example, under a plan providing a \$40 weekly benefit for nonoccupational disabilities, an injured worker eligible for a \$25 workmen's compensation benefit would receive \$15 from the private plan.

With few exceptions, the waiting period and the duration for occupational benefits were the same as for nonoccupational benefits. Two plans covering 57,000 workers provided a longer waiting period for occupational accident benefits than for nonoccupational accident benefits; another plan covering 3,000 workers specified a longer waiting period for both occupational accident and sickness benefits than for nonoccupational benefits. The duration of occupational benefits differed from the duration of nonoccupational benefits in only two plans covering 21,000 workers.

#### **Maternity Benefits**

Partial compensation for income losses resulting from disabilities caused by pregnancy was provided women workers in almost three-fourths

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on a study of 300 health and insurance plans under collective bargaining covering approximately 5 million workers.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 7 plans, covering 228,200 workers, that based the amount of benefit on factors such as marital status or amount of State disability insurance.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 1 plan, covering 4,000 workers, providing a waiting period of 3 days or when hospitalized, whichever occurs first.

<sup>4</sup> These plans provided for retroactivity of benefits to first day of disability.

<sup>5</sup> Includes 1 plan covering 11 500 workers providing for retroactivity of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> These plans provided for retroactivity of benefits to first day of disability.
<sup>5</sup> Includes 1 plan, covering 11,500 workers, providing for retroactivity of benefit payments if disability lasted for a specified period; 1 plan, covering 17,000 workers, providing benefits for hospitalized cases only and providing retroactivity of benefit payments to first day of hospitalization; and 2 other plans, covering 8,000 workers, providing for retroactivity of benefits to first day of disability.

<sup>6</sup> Includes 2 plans, covering 13,600 workers, providing for retroactivity to first day if disability lasted for a specified period; 1 plan, covering 17,000 workers, providing benefits for hospitalized cases only and providing retroactivity of benefit payments to first day of hospitalization; and 1 other plan, covering 6,000 workers, providing for retroactivity to first day if hospitalized during disability period.

<sup>8</sup> These plans provided for retroactivity of benefits to eighth day of disability.

<sup>10</sup> Six of these plans covered only occupational accident disabilities.

(168) of the plans with weekly accident and sickness benefits. Under most of these plans (162), weekly benefits were payable; the remainder provided a general lump-sum allowance in lieu of weekly accident and sickness benefits and other plan benefits.

In addition to the eligibility requirements previously discussed, newly insured women workers under 121 of the 168 plans had to satisfy further qualification requirements for maternity benefits. Forty-seven plans made pregnancy disability benefits available immediately. Benefits were payable under 76 plans for disabilities caused by pregnancy which began after women workers became insured. Coverage for a predetermined period, generally 9 months, was required by the remaining 45 plans before benefits became payable.

The weekly maternity benefit payment provided in 160 of the plans was the same as the amount specified for nonoccupational disabilities. plans paid a lower weekly amount for maternity than for nonmaternity disabilities. In one of these, the benefit was \$5 less than that provided for nonmaternity cases and in the other, \$6 less.

A uniform or flat weekly benefit, ranging from \$9 to \$55 a week, was allowed for pregnancy disabilities in 87 plans (table 5). Most frequently

TABLE 4. MAXIMUM DURATION OF NONOCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS BENEFITS, FALL 1958 1

Maximum duration	Plans	Workers (thou- sands)
All plans providing nonoccupational accident and sickness benefits	230	3, 553
Per disability 13 weeks. 20 weeks.	213 61 8 131	3, 097 638 111 2, 142
39 weeks	3 7 2 3	138
Per year	15 3 5 4 4 5	430 340 37 55
Other	2	2

DISTRIBUTION OF ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS PLANS PROVIDING FLAT AND GRADUATED AMOUNTS OF WEEKLY BENEFITS FOR MATERNITY CASES, BY AMOUNT PROVIDED, FALL 1958 1

Amount of weekly maternity benefit	Flat	plans	Graduated plans (\$3,000-a-year worker 3)		
	Number	Workers 2 (thousands)	Number	Workers 2 (thou- sands)	
All plans	87	689	74	1, 517	
Under \$15	2	43	1	5	
\$15	2	18			
\$20	2	16			
\$20.01 and under \$25	1	4	2	4	
\$25	8	57	2	8	
\$25.01 and under \$30	1	35	12	98	
\$30	22	179	7	38	
\$30.01 and under \$35	4	39	6	78	
\$35	7	45	18	157	
\$35.01 and under \$40	2	3	9	77	
\$40	12	112	4	61	
\$40.01 and under \$45	1	4	10	435	
\$45	6	18	2	444	
\$45.01 and under \$50	12	101	1	120	
\$50	4	14			
\$55	1	1			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on a study of 300 health and insurance plans under collective bargaining covering approximately 5 million workers; of these, 162 plans, covering 2,351,000 workers, provided weekly accident and sickness benefits for maternity cases. I plan not accounted for in this table, covering 145,000 workers, provided a benefit based on service.

2 Number of workers covered by plans may not reflect an indication of use

of benefit since proportion of women covered varied substantially among

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

it was \$30 (22 plans). The median flat plan provided \$35 a week.

Plans graduating the weekly benefit according to earnings alone paid women workers earning \$3,000 yearly 11 (an arbitrarily selected earnings level) an amount ranging from \$10 to \$48 if the disability was caused by pregnancy. Under 18 plans, \$35 a week, or 60 percent of the gross weekly wage, was paid. This was also the amount paid by the median plan.

All except 1 of the 162 plans provided weekly benefits for disabilities due to pregnancy for a shorter duration than for other types of disabilities. With four exceptions, these benefits were paid for a maximum period of 6 weeks.

Six plans provided a lump-sum maternity allowance as partial compensation for loss of income and for hospital and medical expenses incurred. Three of these plans gave women workers \$150; the other amounts were \$75, \$100, and \$200.

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Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Weekly equivalent—\$57.70.

 $<sup>^1</sup>$  For coverage, see footnotes 1 and 2, table 3.  $^2$  Includes 1 plan, covering 17,000 workers, that provided benefits for an unlimited period per disability.  $^3$  Includes 3 plans, covering 299,000 workers, that provided separately for 13

weeks per year for accidents and 13 weeks per year for sickness.

4 Includes 1 plan, covering 2,500 workers, that provided separately for 20 weeks per year for accidents and 20 weeks per year for sickness.

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

plans.
<sup>3</sup> Weekly equivalent—\$57.70.

#### **Earnings in Synthetic Fibers** Manufacturing, October 1958

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS in synthetic fibers manufacturing averaged \$1.96 an hour in October 1958, exclusive of premium pay for overtime and for work on holidays, weekends, and late shifts. According to a field survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, straight-time hourly earnings of the nearly 46,500 production workers in the industry were found to range from \$1 to as much as \$3 an hour. Nearly 60 percent earned between \$1.50 and \$2.

Men accounted for three-fourths of the industry's production-worker employment and averaged \$2.02 an hour, compared with \$1.79 for women, who were usually employed in the finishing (or textile) departments.

Earnings in the South,<sup>2</sup> which accounted for 85 percent of the industry's employment, averaged \$1.99 an hour—3 cents above the industry average.

Workers in establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing cellulosic fibers averaged \$1.89 an hour, compared with \$2.12 for workers in establishments producing noncellulosic fibers. Wage level differences between the two industry branches were most pronounced for the skilled maintenance workers.

In both branches of the industry, workers in the skilled maintenance jobs were the highest paid of the occupations studied separately. operators and spinners were among the highest paid of the processing workers studied separately; workers in the finishing operations tended to be the lowest paid.

The study also provides information on certain establishment practices including hours of work; paid vacations; paid holidays; and health, insurance, and pension plans.

#### **Industry Characteristics**

Synthetic fibers now rank second to cotton in terms of total fiber consumption in the United States. Frequently referred to as manmade<sup>3</sup> fibers, they fall into two main classifications: The cellulosics (rayon and acetate), and the noncellulosics which include nylon, acrylic fibers (Orlon), polyester fibers (Dacron), and others. In 1957, manmade fibers accounted for 28 percent of total U.S. fiber consumption by weight (compared with 66 percent for cotton). The development of this industry has taken place entirely within the past 50 years.

The first manmade fiber plant in the United States was established in 1910 at Marcus Hook, Pa., to produce rayon yarn by the viscose process. Acetate, the second of the manmade fibers, was first manufactured commercially in the United States in 1924. By 1943, rayon and acetate accounted for 10 percent of all textile fibers consumed in the United States. Nylon, the first true synthetic fiber, was introduced on a commercial scale in 1940. Other noncellulosic fibers (acrylics and polyesters) were soon added to the expanding industry. Although the production of cellulosic fibers (rayon and acetate) in 1957 was approximately 10 percent above the average for the years 1947–49, production of noncellulosic fibers in 1957 was more than 7½ times that of the base period.5 The production of cellulosic fibers has remained slightly above the billion pounds figure for several years, whereas noncellulosic production has steadily increased to the half billion pounds reported for 1957.

In principle, production methods or processes of the various manmade fibers have much in common. Described broadly, three basic processes are involved: (1) the chemical preparation of the spinning solution, (2) the transformation of the spinning solution into solidified filaments, and (3) the finishing (or textile) operations which place the product in the form in which it is sold.

3 Since rayon and acetate are dependent on cellulose, a natural fibrous substance, they sometimes are not considered a true

synthetic fiber.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Wage Structure: Synthetic Fibers, October 1958, BLS Report 143 (1959), for further details.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> For purposes of this study, the South is defined to include: Alabama, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

The Cotton Situation, July 1958 (Washington, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1958), p. 32. Manmade fibers' share of consumption is increased if comparative yields of fabrics from a specific weight of fiber ("covering power" or "utility poundage") are taken into account. For example, it has been estimated that a pound of cotton will average 31/2 square yards of fabric, whereas as much as 7 square yards of fabric can be obtained from a pound of nylon.

TABLE 1. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SYNTHETIC FIBERS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS BY AVERAGE STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS 1 AND INDUSTRY BRANCH, UNITED STATES, OCTOBER 1958

		ynthetic ablishme		All workers in—		
Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup>	All work- ers	Men	Wom- en	Cellulo- sic fibers establish- ments	Noncellu- losic fibers establish- ments	
\$1.00 and under \$1.10	0. 1 (2) .1 .4 1. 7 6. 5 8. 3 19. 0 15. 9 9. 3 10. 5 5 5. 2 2. 6 1. 4 2. 5 1. 9 3	(2) (2) 0. 1 2 . 5 3. 1 8. 6 18. 5 13. 1 9. 3 10. 3 11. 9 6. 5 4. 4 3. 5 1. 9 3. 3 2. 6 6. 3	0.1 .2 .1 1.0 5.3 16.2 7.2 20.4 24.1 9.3 11.1 2.6 6.6 .4 .1 (2) (2) (2)	0. 1 .1 .1 .6 .6 .1. 2 .24. 9 14. 3 .11. 1 .7. 8 .8 .9. 1 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (3) (6) (6) (7) (7) (7) (7) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of workersAverage hourly earnings 1_	46, 471 \$1, 96	34, 585 \$2. 02	11, 886 \$1. 79	32, 570 \$1, 89	13, 901 \$2, 12	

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays,

and late shifts.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

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

In actual practice, however, the mechanics of these operations may be quite different, accounting in large part for variations in the occupational and wage structures of the individual establishments. The preparation of the spinning solution for the noncellulosics is accomplished largely through mechanical means, whereas a greater amount of manual handling is required for the cellulosics. Chemical department workers in noncellulosic establishments account for only about 8 percent of the total work force, whereas in establishments producing cellulosic fibers, they account for 13 percent of the workers.

Conversion of the spinning solution into solid filaments is accomplished by one of two means. Under the wet-process method, the spinning solution is forced through the tiny holes of a spinneret into an acid bath which coagulates the fine streams of solution; the dry-process method uses warm air instead of acid to solidify the filaments. When the wet-process method is used, the filaments must be washed free from the acid and then

dried; the dry-process method makes these steps unnecessary. Rayon (viscose) uses the wetprocess method; acetate and most noncellulosic fibers use the dry process.

The finishing or textile operations depend upon the form in which the product is to be sold. Continuous filament yarn is twisted and wound on bobbins for shipment; tow, on the other hand, is a ropelike strand of untwisted filaments which is packaged in the bulk and does not require winding. Staple (tow cut to specified lengths) is handled in much the same manner as tow with the exception of such added operations as crimping and cutting.

In October 1958, there were 35 establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of synthetic fibers. These establishments employed almost 46,500 production workers (table 1). Twenty-five establishments, employing slightly more than 32,500 production workers, were primarily engaged in the production of cellulosic (rayon or acetate) fibers; the other 10 were manufacturers of noncellulosic fibers. Individual establishments generally specialized in one type of fiber; however, a few establishments produced both types. Four firms operated more than half of the plants and employed approximately threefourths of the workers in October 1958. Establishments were located in 15 States east of the Mississippi, with the largest concentration in Virginia and Tennessee. All of the noncellulosic fibers establishments were located in the South.

At the time of the study, men accounted for 77 percent of the production workers in the cellulosic branch and 68 percent in the noncellulosic branch. Employment of women in both branches was largely confined to the finishing (or textile) departments and to inspection and testing jobs.

Both branches of the industry employ a comparatively large proportion of workers in maintenance jobs. Many of these workers are skilled tradesmen. Workers in the chemical preparation and spinning departments generally have higher skills than are required of workers in the finishing departments.

Because of the continuous nature of synthetic fiber manufacturing operations, a large proportion of the plant workers are employed on shift work. The great majority of these workers were employed on rotating shifts, working successively on the day, evening, and night shifts.

Nine-tenths of the workers in the industry were hourly rated. In about half of the plants, single rates were established for a given classification, whereas in the remainder, rate ranges were employed. Incentive wage systems, found in about half of the establishments, applied only to workers in the finishing departments.

In October 1958, establishments employing three-fourths of the production workers in the industry had collective bargaining agreements covering a majority of their workers. The major union in the industry was the Textile Workers Union of America.

#### Average Hourly Earnings

Production and related workers in synthetic fibers manufacturing establishments averaged \$1.96 an hour in October 1958, exclusive of premium pay for overtime and for work on holidays, weekends, and late shifts. Men accounted for three-fourths of the production-worker employment and averaged \$2.02 an hour (table 1). Women production workers, most widely employed in finishing (or textile) operations, averaged \$1.79 an hour. Earnings in the South, which accounted for 85 percent of the industry's production-worker employment, averaged \$1.99 an hour, 3 cents more than the industry average.

Workers in establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of cellulosic fibers averaged \$1.89 an hour, compared with \$2.12 for those in noncellulosic fibers establishments. Wage differences between the two branches of the industry were considerably more pronounced for men than for women. Thus, men in noncellulosic fibers establishments averaged \$2.24 an hour—30 cents more than men in cellulosic fibers establishments—whereas the average of \$1.86 for women in noncellulosic fibers establishments was only 12 cents an hour higher than that recorded for women in cellulosic fibers establishments.

Individual earnings in the industry ranged from \$1 an hour to as much as \$3, with earnings of the middle 80 percent of the workers ranging between \$1.60 and \$2.40 an hour. Approximately 2 percent of the workers earned less than \$1.50 an hour, 59 percent earned between \$1.50 and \$2, and 31 percent earned between \$2 and \$2.50 an hour.

Contributing to this dispersion of earnings were such factors as differences in establishment pay levels and the wide range of skill requirements. As indicated previously, only about 10 percent of the workers were employed under incentive wage systems.

Individual earnings of men in the industry were more widely dispersed than those of women, whose employment was generally confined to the lower paying finishing jobs (e.g., creel tenders, drawtwist operators, tow operators, winders). Earnings of nearly 45 percent of the women were between \$1.70 and \$1.90 an hour.

#### Occupational Earnings

Wages for occupational classifications accounting for approximately three-fifths of the production and related workers in each branch of the industry were studied separately (table 2). In the cellulosic fibers branch, average earnings ranged from between \$2.20 and \$2.28 an hour for men in skilled maintenance jobs such as carpenters, electricians, machinists, millwrights, and pipefitters to \$1.53 for watchmen (not shown in the table). Men employed as laboratory assistants averaged \$2.14 an hour and guards averaged \$2.05. Men dry-process spinners, the highest paid processing job studied, averaged \$1.98. wet-process spinners, tow operators, and jetmen averaged \$1.91, and chemical operators \$1.90. Averages for men in other processing jobs studied were closely grouped about the \$1.85 level. The highest paid women's occupation studied separately was laboratory assistant, \$1.87; women yarn winders averaged \$1.80, with averages for warper operator and throwers only slightly less. Women employed as janitors, jetwomen, and physical test operators averaged from \$1.54 to \$1.68 an hour in establishments producing cellulosic fibers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> For ease of reading, the limits of the class (earnings) intervals are designated in this fashion instead of using the more precise terminology of "\$1.60 and under \$2.40."

Table 2. Number and Straight-Time Average Hourly Earnings 1 of Workers in Selected Production Occupations in Cellulosic and Noncellulosic Fibers Manufacturing Establishments, United States, October 1958

		sic fibers chments	Noncellulosic fibers establishments		
Department, occupation, and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	
MAINTENANCE					
Carpenters, men	184	\$2. 22	71	\$2.76	
Electricians, men	425 731	2. 26 1. 78	255	2. 73	
Helpers, trades, men Machinists, men	371	2. 20	98	2. 76	
Millwrights, men		2. 28		2.10	
Pipefitters, men	452	2. 26	159	2.74	
PROCESSING					
Chemical operators, men	3, 321	1.90	940	2. 38	
Creel tenders	844	1.71	218	1.90	
Men	162	1.83			
Women	682	1.68			
Drawtwist operators Women			3, 115 2, 203	1.96	
Jetmen	207	1.82	68		
Men		1.91	38	2. 09	
Spinners, dry-process, men	1,019	1.98	1,086		
Spinners, wet-process, men	3,008	1.91			
Throwers (twisters)	2,059	1.79			
Men	563	1.84			
Women	1, 496	1.77			
Tow operators, men	206	1. 91	305		
Warper operators, women Washer operators, men	561 566	1. 78 1. 85	205		
Winders, yarn, women	2, 163	1.80			
INSPECTION AND TESTING	2, 100	1.00			
	988				
Laboratory assistants		2.08	504	2, 2	
Men.	394	2.14	437	2. 2	
WomenPhysical test operators	110 340	1.87	413	2.00	
Men		2.09	410	2.00	
Women	291	1. 68	330	1. 9.	
OTHER					
Guards, men	188	2, 05	104	2. 3	
Janitors, men	768	1. 66	266	1.6	
Stock clerks, men	200	1. 91	91	2. 2	
Truckers, power, forklift, men		1.77	68	1.8	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

In establishments manufacturing noncellulosic fibers, averages for workers in the skilled maintenance jobs studied (carpenters, electricians, machinists, and pipefitters) were near the \$2.75 an hour level. Men employed as guards and chemical operators averaged \$2.35 an hour and dryprocess spinners averaged \$2.21. Operators of forklift trucks averaged \$1.88 an hour, compared with janitors who averaged \$1.65. Almost half of the women production workers in the noncellulosic branch of the industry were employed as drawtwist operators and averaged \$1.90 an hour. Other numerically important women's jobs

studied and their averages were: warper operators, \$1.93, and physical test operators, \$1.95.

Although average hourly earnings for men janitors were virtually the same in both branches of the industry (\$1.66 compared with \$1.65), some workers in the higher skilled jobs earned as much as 56 cents an hour more in noncellulosic fibers establishments than their counterparts in the other branch. Thus, electricians averaged 36 percent more than janitors in the cellulosic fibers branch, but 65 percent more in the noncellulosic fibers branch. Earnings of chemical operators were 14 percent above those of janitors in the cellulosic fibers branch and 42 percent higher in the other branch.

Earnings of individual workers varied greatly within the same job in both branches. In many instances, hourly earnings of the highest paid workers exceeded those of the lowest paid in the same job by \$1 or more. Thus, some workers in a comparatively low-paid job (as measured by the average for all workers) earned more than some workers in jobs for which higher averages were recorded.

The earnings dispersion for individual jobs reflects, in large measure, differences in establishment pay levels. For example, in the noncellulosic branch, plant averages for men chemical operators ranged from \$1.70 to \$2.40 an hour, and for women yarn winders, from \$1.50 to \$2.30 an hour.

#### Selected Establishment Practices

Data were also obtained on minimum wage rates (not mentioned in this summary); work schedules; and selected supplementary benefits, including paid holidays, paid vacations, retirement plans, life insurance, sickness and accident insurance, and hospitalization and surgical benefits.

Scheduled Weekly Hours and Shift Practices. Virtually all day-shift workers in the industry (both plant and office) were scheduled to work 40 hours a week in October 1958. Nearly three-fifths of the production workers were assigned to rotating shifts under arrangements whereby individuals periodically worked day, evening, and

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

night schedules. Shift differentials for these workers varied considerably by individual establishment and according to their schedule of work. Workers assigned to the day schedule of rotating shifts most frequently were provided a paid lunch period (usually 30 minutes) not given to workers assigned to the fixed day shift. When assigned to evening and night schedules, these workers on rotating shifts also usually received a cents-perhour or percentage differential above the day rate. Workers assigned to oscillating and fixed extra shifts together accounted for only 5 percent of the total employment.7

Paid Holidays. Paid holidays were provided all of the plant and office workers in the industry (table 3). Approximately half of the plant workers received 6 days annually, with the remainder receiving either 7 or 8 days. All except one establishment had identical holiday provisions for plant and office workers.8 Four holidays (Christmas, July 4, Labor Day, and Thanksgiving) were provided by each of the 31 establishments studied; New Year's Day was provided by 27; Memorial Day by 26; Good Friday by 14; Washington's Birthday by 6; and Easter Monday by 5.

Paid Vacations. Paid vacations for qualified workers were provided by all establishments. Vacation payments for office workers were virtually always determined on the basis of the employee's regular salary for a specified length of time (i.e., 1 week, 2 weeks, etc.). This method was also the most common for production workers, although in many instances, vacation payments for these workers were based on a stipulated percentage of the employees' annual earnings.

7 Workers assigned to rotating shifts successively worked on the day, evening, and night schedules and, in most establishments, changed shifts every week. Those on oscillating shifts were of two groups: those alternating between day and evening schedules, and those alternating between evening and night Workers on fixed shifts regularly worked either eveing or night schedules.

<sup>8</sup> The slight advantage indicated for office workers in table 3 reflects differences in the relative employment of plant and office workers in the individual establishments, rather than any difference in practice for plant and office workers within establishments.

Production workers with less than a year's service usually were not provided paid vacations; however, all those with a year's service received vacation payments equaling at least 1 week's regular pay and frequently more. Two-fifths of the production workers in the industry received 2 weeks' vacation pay after 2 years of service.

TABLE 3. PERCENT OF PRODUCTION AND OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN SYNTHETIC FIBERS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS WITH FORMAL PROVISIONS FOR SELECTED SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS, UNITED STATES AND SOUTH,2 OCTOBER 1958

Selected benefits	Production workers		Office workers	
	United States	South 2	United States	South 2
Paid vacations: 3 4				
After 1 year of service	100	100	100	100
1 week	36	35	5	5
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	38	34	1	1
2 weeks	26	31	94	94
After 5 years of service	100	100	100	100
2 weeks	62	66	99	99
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	38	34	1	1
After 15 years of service	100	100	100	100
2 and under 3 weeks 3 weeks	93	6 93	3 97	3 97
After 25 years of service	100	100	100	100
2 and under 3 weeks	7	6	3	3
3 weeks	55	49	46	40
4 weeks	37	44	52	57
Paid holidays: 4 5	100	100	100	100
6 days	52	51	46	41
7 days	22	19	21	22
8 days	25	30	33	37
Health insurance, severance, and pension plans: 6				
Life insurance	100	100	100	100
Accidental death and dismember-	100	100	100	100
ment insurance	66	66	60	59
Sickness and accident insurance or				
sick leave 7	93	92	100	100
Sickness and accident insurance	81	78	55	58
Sick leave (full pay, no waiting				
period)			88	90
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting				
period)	37	44	6	6
Hospitalization insurance	99	99	99	99
Surgical insurance	99	99	99	99 36
Medical insurance	30 20	34 24	33 26	29
Catastrophe insurance Retirement pension plan	89	96	98	99
Retirement severance pay	7	2	90	99

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

<sup>2</sup> See text footnote 2 for States making up the South as defined for the purposes of this study.

<sup>2</sup> See text footnote 2 for States making up the South as defined for the purposes of this study.
<sup>3</sup> Vacation payments such as percentage of annual earnings and flat-sum amounts were converted to an equivalent time basis. Periods of service were arbitrarily chosen and do not necessarily reflect the individual provisions for progressions. For example, the changes indicated at 15 years may include changes in provisions occurring between 10 and 15 years.
<sup>4</sup> Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.
<sup>5</sup> Tabulations limited to full-day holidays.
<sup>6</sup> Includes only those plans for which at least a part of the cost was borne by the employer, and excludes legally required plans such as workmen's compensation and social security.
<sup>7</sup> Unduplicated total of workers receiving sick leave or sickness and accident insurance shown separately.

insurance shown separately

ed for FRASER /fraser.stlouisfed.org al Reserve Bank of St. Louis More than nine-tenths of the production workers were employed in establishments providing 3 weeks' vacation pay after 15 years of service.

Vacation provisions for office workers were more liberal than those for plant workers. Almost 95 percent of the office workers qualified for 2 weeks' vacation pay after 1 year of service and more than half were entitled to 3 weeks' after 10 years of service. Establishments employing over a third of the production workers and slightly over a half of the office workers had provisions for a 4-week vacation after 25 years of service.

Health and Insurance Plans. Life, hospitalization, and surgical insurance for which employers paid at least part of the cost were available to virtually all of the production and office workers in the industry. Sickness and accident insurance was also applicable to four-fifths of the production workers and to somewhat more than half of the office workers. Medical insurance and catastrophe (extended medical) insurance plans were also reported for a fair proportion of workers. Hospitalization, surgical, and catastrophe insurance plans were usually jointly financed, whereas medical insurance plans were usually financed entirely by the employer. Employerfinanced hospitalization, surgical, and catastrophe insurance plans frequently extended benefits to the employees' dependents; however, employerfinanced medical insurance plans rarely provided benefits to dependents.

Pension and Severance Plans. Retirement pension benefits (other than those available under Federal Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance) applied to virtually all of the office workers and to nine-tenths of the production workers. In addition, 7 percent of the production workers were employed by establishments providing lump-sum payments, rather than a pension, at retirement.

Provisions for severance pay for workers released because of technological changes were reported by plants employing nearly two-thirds of the production workers and half of the office workers.

—L. EARL LEWIS
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

# **Union Wage Scales in the Printing Industry, July 1, 1958**

Union PAY SCALES of printing-trades workers in cities of 100,000 or more population advanced an average of 9.8 cents an hour, or 3.4 percent, between July 1, 1957, and July 1, 1958, according to the 52d annual survey of union scales in the printing industry by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.<sup>1</sup>

Negotiated scale increases became effective during the 12-month period for 90 percent of the workers included in the study. The advance in hourly rates ranged from 8 to 12 cents for nearly half of the printing tradesmen; from 6 to 8 cents for a tenth, and for an eighth each from 12 to 14 cents and 14 cents and over.<sup>2</sup>

Union hourly wage rates on July 1, 1958, averaged \$3.01 for all of the printing trades studied.<sup>3</sup> Almost half of the workers included in the study had union scales ranging from \$3 to \$3.50 an hour,

The information presented in this article is based on union scales in effect on July 1, 1958, and covering approximately 115,000 printing-trades workers in 53 cities with populations of 100,000 or more. Data were obtained from local union officials primarily by mail questionnaire, but in some instances, by personal visit of BLS representatives.

The current survey was designed to reflect union wage scales in the printing industry in all cities of 100,000 or more population. All cities with 500,000 or more population were included, as were most cities in the 250,000–500,000 population group. The cities in the 100,000–250,000 group selected for study were distributed widely throughout the United States. Data for some of the cities included in the study in the two smaller size groups were weighted to compensate for cities which were not surveyed. In order to provide appropriate representation in the combination of data, each geographic region and population group was considered separately when city weights were assigned.

Mimeographed listings of union scales are available for each city included in the study. Forthcoming BLS Bull, 1247 will contain more detailed information.

<sup>2</sup>For ease of reading, in this and subsequent discussions of tabulations, the limits of the class intervals such as 8 and under 12 cents or 3 and under 5 percent are expressed as 8 to 12 cents or 3 to 5 percent.

<sup>3</sup> Average hourly scales, designed to show current levels, are based on all scales reported in effect on July 1, 1958. Individual scales were weighted by the number of union members having each rate. These averages are not designed for precise year-to-year comparisons because of fluctuations in membership and in job classifications studied. Average cents-per-hour and percent changes from July 1, 1957, to July 1, 1958, are based on comparable quotations for the various occupational classifications in both periods weighted by the membership reported for the current survey. The index series, designed for trend purposes, is similarly constructed.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Union scales are defined as the minimum wage scales or maximum schedules of hours agreed upon through collective bargaining between trade unions and employers. Rates in excess of the negotiated minimum for particular classifications—paid for special qualifications or other reasons—are not included.

and approximately a sixth had rates of \$3.50 or more.

The straight-time workweek for printing tradesmen declined slightly during the year and averaged 36.8 hours on July 1, 1958. Negotiated health and insurance programs were in effect for two-thirds of the printing-trades workers. Provisions for pension plans were contained in contracts covering a third of the workers in the study.

#### Scale Changes and Trend, 1957-58

Many contracts in effect on July 1, 1958, were negotiated for 2 years—a few for longer periods. Contracts of more than a year's duration frequently provided for wage reopenings or contained provisions for periodic increases. Even though individual contracts provided for increases at various specified dates, only those scales that actually became effective between July 1, 1957, and July 1, 1958, were included in the current study. Thus, the scale revisions presented herein do not reflect the total wage scale changes negotiated in individual contracts during the survey year.

Higher pay scales, effective between July 1, 1957, and July 1, 1958, as provided in labor-management contracts, resulted in a rise of 3.4 percent in the average hourly scale of union printing-trades workers. This advance, which approximated the 3.6-percent increase in the year ending July 1, 1957, and exceeded the gain registered in each of the 3 preceding 12-month periods, raised the Bureau's index of union hourly scales for these workers to 43.6 percent above the January 1948-July 1949 level (table 1). Reflected in the advance were gains of 3.4 percent in book and job shops and of 3.2 percent in newspaper establishments. The index levels for these industry branches rose to 144.7 and 140.8, respectively. In terms of cents per hour, scales advanced an average of 9.8 cents for all printing trades combined, 9.5 cents in commercial (book and job) shops, and 10.4 cents in newspaper establishments (table 2).

Average scale increases were substantially uniform among the various trades in both commercial and newspaper printing. They varied from 9.0 to 12.4 cents an hour for 10 of the 12 book

On a regional basis,<sup>4</sup> the variation in average hourly scale advances was narrower for newspaper work than for commercial work. For newspapers, the greatest gain (12.3 cents an hour or 3.8 percent) was in the Pacific region and the lowest (7.3 cents or 2.4 percent) was in the Southwest. In book and job shops, the rise varied from 7.6 to 9.8 cents in all regions except the Mountain and Pacific regions. Average scales rose 3.5 and 16.2 cents, respectively, in these regions. Percentagewise, regional increases varied from 1.3 to 5.7 percent.

Hourly pay scales were increased during the year ending July 1, 1958, for 88 percent of the union workers in book and job shops and 93 percent of those engaged in newspaper printing. At least 3 of every 4 workers in each of the trades in both types of printing were affected by rate increases; in 14 of the trade classifications, more than 9 of every 10 workers had their scales adjusted upward.

Raises ranged from 6 to 14 cents an hour for seven-tenths of the printing tradesmen. In book and job shops, 14 percent of the workers had hourly scale advances of 6 to 8 cents; 21 percent, 8 to 10 cents; 22 percent, 10 to 12 cents; and 13 percent, 12 to 14 cents. For newspaper workers, the comparable percentages were 6, 16, 44, and 12, respectively. Increases of 14 or more cents an hour affected an eighth of the printing-trades workers in commercial shops and a tenth of those in newspaper establishments. The increases represented gains of 3 to 5 percent for 7 of every 10 workers in newspaper establishments and for 6 of every 10 in commercial shops. Advances of 5 percent or more affected a tenth of those on newspaper work and a fifth of those in book and job shops.

#### Rate Variations by Type of Work

Commercial print shops produce many different items in varying quantities; newspaper establishments, on the other hand, are geared to mass production of a single, recurring item at regular intervals. For this reason, the composition of the

and job trades studied; for the other 2 trades, bindery women and stereotypers, the gains were 5.6 and 13.4 cents, respectively. Among the 8 newspaper trades surveyed, the rise in average hourly scales ranged from 9.6 to 11.7 cents.

<sup>\*</sup>For definition of regions, see footnote 1, table 3.

<sup>506747-59-3</sup> 

Table 1. Indexes of Union Wage Scales and Weekly Hours in the Printing Trades, Selected Years, 1907-58

[January 2, 1948-July 1, 1949=100]

		Index	Index of wage scales			Index of weekly hours			
	Date	All print-ing	Book and job	News- paper	All printing	Book and job	News- paper		
1907: 1911: 1916: 1918: 1919: 1920: 1921: 1922: 1926: 1931: 1932: 1933: 1936: 1941: 1942:	May 15	(1) 19. 9 21. 4 24. 0 29. 4 37. 7 41. 3 46. 8 50. 5 47. 5 51. 5 56. 8 59. 3	15. 0 19. 3 20. 8 23. 9 29. 4 38. 4 42. 2 42. 4 47. 4 51. 1 50. 6 47. 8 51. 6 56. 59. 1	19. 4 22. 4 23. 7 25. 5 30. 8 37. 6 40. 9 41. 3 46. 1 50. 1 50. 0 46. 8 51. 0 56. 9	(1) 133. 2 132. 9 132. 9 132. 9 129. 0 121. 2 120. 8 119. 6 119. 2 115. 2 114. 3 106. 2 104. 6 104. 6	144. 8 136. 5 136. 4 136. 4 136. 3 131. 2 120. 7 119. 2 118. 4 118. 6 112. 5 107. 0 105. 8	123. 5 122. 3 121. 5 121. 5 121. 7 121. 6 121. 6 121. 6 120. 6 117. 5 116. 9 104. 5		
1943: 1944: 1945: 1946: 1948: 1950: 1951: 1952: 1953: 1954: 1955: 1956: 1957: 1958:	July 1	61. 1 62. 6 63. 5 74. 3 94. 3 105. 7 107. 9 112. 4 118. 8 123. 5 127. 1 130. 7 134. 1 138. 9 143. 6	60. 7 62. 3 63. 1 74. 2 94. 3 105. 7 108. 2 112. 1 119. 3 124. 0 127. 6 131. 4 134. 9 139. 9 144. 7	61. 9 63. 3 64. 1 74. 5 94. 3 105. 7 107. 4 112. 7 117. 6 122. 3 125. 9 128. 9 132. 1 136. 4 140. 8	104. 6 104. 6 104. 6 102. 0 100. 1 99. 9 99. 8 99. 7 99. 5 99. 5 99. 4 99. 2 99. 1 98. 8 98. 5	106. 1 106. 1 106. 1 102. 4 100. 1 99. 9 99. 8 99. 5 99. 2 99. 2 99. 2 99. 1 98. 7 98. 3 98. 0	101. 7 101. 7 101. 7 101. 3 100. 3 99. 7 99. 5 99. 4 99. 3 99. 2 99. 1 98. 8 98. 6		

<sup>1</sup> Combined data for year 1907 not available.

labor force differs materially in the two types of printing establishments. A substantial proportion of the labor force in commercial shops is comprised of bindery women, mailers, and press assistants and feeders who typically perform routine and less skilled tasks; in newspaper printing, however, journeymen are required in larger proportions to meet daily demands. These different work-force requirements are reflected in the average rates.

Union hourly scales on July 1, 1958, averaged \$2.85 in book and job shops and \$3.30 in newspaper establishments. Newspaper nightwork scales averaged \$3.41, compared with \$3.19 for daywork. Because relatively few workers are normally employed on night-shift work in book and job shops, information for such workers was excluded from the survey.

Individual scales varied widely in labor-management contracts covering printing-trades workers. Negotiated hourly rates for book and job shop work ranged from \$1.29 for bindery women in New Orleans to \$4.37 for certain color presswork in St. Louis. Contract provisions specifying hourly rates of \$3 to \$3.50 were applicable to

slightly more than two-fifths of the printing tradesmen in book and job shops. Scales of \$3.50 or more were reported for a tenth of these workers and of \$2.50 to \$3 for a fourth. Negotiated rates of less than \$2.50 an hour were indicated for less than a fourth of the commercial workers. This number included all of the bindery women, a third of the press assistants and feeders, and a slightly larger proportion of mailers. Among bindery women, 46 percent had contract scales varying from \$1.50 to \$1.70, and 42 percent had rates of \$1.70 to \$2 an hour. Scales varied from \$3.50 to \$3.80 for two-fifths of the electrotypers, a third of the stereotypers, and a fifth of the photoengravers. Two-fifths of the workers in the last-named trade had scales of \$3.80 or more an hour and none had rates of less than \$2.80.

In newspaper establishments, hourly rates varied from \$2.05 for day-shift mailers in New Orleans to \$4.651/2 for night-shift stereotypers on German and Polish language newspapers in Chicago. Hourly rates of \$3 to \$3.50 were negotiated for 66 percent of the day-shift workers and for 54 percent of those on the night shift. Scales of less than \$3 were applicable to 22 percent of the dayworkers and 8 percent of the nightworkers, and of \$3.50 or more to 12 and 38 percent of the workers on day- and night-shift work, respectively. Some workers in all but one of the newspaper printing crafts had scales of at least \$3.50 an hour. More than 80 percent of the photoengravers and pressmen-in-charge on the night shift had such scales, as did 48 and 37 percent of the workers in these crafts, respectively, on the day shift. None of the workers in these two trades had contract scales of less than \$2.90 an hour.

Among the 12 book and job shop trades studied, average hourly scales, except for bindery women (\$1.70), varied from \$2.56 for press assistants and feeders to \$3.70 for photoengravers. Six other trades also had scales averaging in excess of \$3 an hour. In newspaper establishments, the highest average (\$3.63) was recorded by photoengravers and pressmen-in-charge and the lowest (\$2.99) by mailers. The averages for the other newspaper trades closely approximated each other and ranged from \$3.30 to \$3.35 an hour.

No consistent pattern of rate differentials was evident among the important trades common to both types of printing. Daywork scales for hand compositors averaged 6 cents an hour higher in newspaper establishments than in commercial shops. Photoengravers and stereotypers on book and job work, however, averaged 17 and 28 cents an hour, respectively, higher than similar tradesmen on daywork in newspapers.

Hourly scales for nightwork on newspapers were on an average 22 cents, or 7 percent, above those for daywork. Among individual trades, the differential favoring night-shift workers varied from 16 cents for machine tenders to 31 cents for journeymen pressmen. In percentage terms, the differentials varied from 5 to 10 percent.

#### City and Regional Variations

Hourly pay scales were increased between July 1, 1957, and July 1, 1958, for some printing-trades workers in each of the 53 cities studied. In Charlotte, N.C., Salt Lake City, and Spokane, however, scale revisions were reported only for newspaper work. Some trades in book and job shop work in these cities were negotiating new scales at the time of survey. The increase in average hourly scales for book and job printing varied from 9 to 11 cents in 16 cities and from 7 to 9 cents in 14 cities. The advance ranged from 2 to 7 cents in 9 cities and from 11 to 19 cents in a similar number of cities. Average hourly scale increases in newspaper establishments varied from 9 to 11 cents in 17 cities, from 11 to 13 cents in 18 others, and from 3 to 9 cents in 14 cities. The increases represented gains of 2 to 5 percent for book and job printing in 7 of every 10 cities and a similar percentage for newspaper printing in 9 of every 10 cities.5

On a regional basis, union hourly scales of all trades combined averaged highest (\$3.17) on the Pacific Coast and lowest (\$2.81) in the Southwest

(table 3). The Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes regions also had scales averaging in excess of \$3 an hour. Average scales in book and job shops varied from \$3.03 an hour on the Pacific Coast to \$2.46 in the Southwest. In newspaper work, the lowest (\$2.98) and highest (\$3.39) averages were in the Southeast and Middle Atlantic regions, respectively.

#### Standard Workweek

The straight-time workweek for printing-trades workers in cities of 100,000 or more population decreased slightly over the year ending July 1, 1958. The movement toward a shorter workweek was evidenced by the increase in the number of workers for whom a 36½-hour weekly schedule was negotiated—from 27.5 percent on July 1, 1957, to 33.9 percent on July 1, 1958. Standard weekly schedules averaged 36.8 hours on July 1,

Table 2. Average Union Hourly Wage Rates in the Printing Trades, July 1, 1958, and Increase in Rates, July 1, 1957, to July 1, 1958

Trade	Average rate per hour,	Amount of increase, July 1, 1957, to July 1, 1958					
	July 1, 1958	Percent	Cents per hour				
All printing trades	\$3.01	3.4	9.8				
Book and job. Bindery women Bookbinders Compositors, hand Electrotypers. Machine operators. Machine tenders (machinists) Mailers. Photoengravers. Press assistants and feeders. Pressmen, cylinder Pressmen, platen Stereotypers. Newspaper. Daywork. Nightwork. Compositors, hand Daywork. Nightwork Machine operators. Daywork Nightwork Machine tenders (machinists) Daywork Nightwork Machine tenders (machinists) Daywork Nightwork Machine tenders (machinists) Daywork Nightwork Mallers. Daywork Nightwork Photoengravers. Daywork Nightwork Pressmen (journeymen) Daywork Nightwork Pressmen (journeymen) Daywork Nightwork Pressmen-in-charge Daywork Nightwork Stereotypers. Daywork Nightwork Stereotypers Daywork Nightwork	1. 70 2. 93 3. 147 3. 42 3. 16 3. 17 2. 57 3. 70 2. 56 3. 15 2. 83 3. 45 3. 30 3. 19 3. 41 3. 32 3. 42 2. 99 2. 85 3. 10 3. 63 3. 63 3. 50 3. 63 3. 50 3. 80 3. 30 3. 17	3.4 3.4 3.6 3.6 3.0 3.9 3.5 3.7 4.0 3.2 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.1	9.5 5.6 10.3 9.1 12.0 9.0 9.3 9.8 12.4 9.2 11.1 10.9 13.4 10.4 10.1 10.6 10.0 9.7 10.3 10.9 9.8 10.2 10.9 10.				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> The city and regional averages presented in this article were designed to show current levels of rates; they do not measure differences in union scales among areas. Scales for individual crafts, of course, varied from city to city. The city and regional averages, however, were influenced not only by differences in rates among cities and regions but also by differences in the proportion of organized workers in the various crafts. Thus, a particular craft or classification may not be organized in some areas or may be organized less intensively in some areas than in others; and, also, certain types of work were found in some areas but not in others, or to a greater extent in some areas than in others. These differences were reflected in the weighting of individual rates by the number of union members at each rate. Hence, even though rates for all individual crafts in two areas may be identical, the averages for all crafts combined in each area may differ.

Table 3. Average Union Hourly Wage Rates in the Printing Trades, by Region, July 1, 1958

Region	All print- ing	Book and job	News- paper
United States	\$3.01	\$2.85	\$3.30
New England	\$2.93	\$2.74	\$3.21
Middle AtlanticBorder States	3. 07	2. 90	3, 39
	2. 83	2. 57	3, 24
SoutheastGreat Lakes	2.85	2. 63	2. 98
	3.04	2. 90	3. 35
Middle West	2.84	2. 61	3. 29
	2.81	2. 46	3. 06
Mountain	3. 00	2. 71	3. 19
Pacific	3. 17	3. 03	3. 37

¹ The regions referred to in this study include: New England—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; Border States—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; Southeast—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; Great Lakes—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; Middle West—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; Southwest—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; Mountain—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; Pacific—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

1958, compared with 36.9 hours on July 1, 1957. Negotiated workweeks for day-shift workers averaged 36.9 hours in commercial shops and 37 hours in newspaper plants. Night-shift workers on newspapers had an average weekly schedule of 36.1 hours.

A standard workweek of 371/2 hours was prevalent, although less widespread than a vear earlier. This schedule was specified in labor-management contracts applicable to nearly half of the printing-trades workers in both types of printing establishments. Straight-time workweeks of 361/4 hours prevailed for nearly three-eighths of the book and job shop workers and for three-tenths of those in newspaper establishments, and of 35 hours for approximately an eighth of the workers in each type of shop. Weekly schedules of fewer than 35 hours were virtually nonexistent in book and job shops but in effect for about 6 percent of the newspaper workers. Contractual workweeks of more than 371/2 hours prevailed for 5 percent of the printing tradesmen on commercial work and for practically none of those on newspaper work.

Labor-management contracts covering workers in newspaper plants usually specified shorter

weekly work schedules for nightwork than for daywork. Schedules of 35 hours or less were applicable to 30 percent of the night-shift workers and 9 percent of the day-shift workers; of 361/4 hours, for 36 and 24 percent of the night- and day-shift workers, respectively. Weekly work schedules of 371/2 hours were stipulated for 33 percent of the nightworkers and for 64 percent of the dayworkers.

#### Insurance and Pension Plans

Negotiated health, insurance, and pension programs in the printing industry have increased in recent years, although less rapidly than in some other industries.<sup>6</sup> The rate of development has undoubtedly been influenced by programs operated by a number of printing-trades unions for many years, which provide members with one or more types of benefits (old-age, death, sickness, and disability).

A substantially greater proportion of the organized printing-trades workers were included in negotiated health and insurance plans than in pension programs. On July 1, 1958, labor-management contracts providing for health and insurance plans affected two-thirds of the union printingtrades workers, while those containing pension provisions were applicable to a third. The proportion of workers covered by each of these plans increased slightly during the year. Health and insurance programs were more prevalent for workers in commercial shops than in newspaper plants—75 and 55 percent, respectively. Pension plan provisions, however, were in effect for 32 percent of the book and job shop workers and 40 percent of those on newspapers.

The vast majority of the workers (92 percent) provided health and insurance protection were covered by programs financed entirely by employers. Such plans were applicable to 94 and 86 percent of the protected workers in commercial and newspaper plants, respectively. Employer-financed pension plans prevailed for approximately 85 percent of the printing-trades workers covered by negotiated agreements providing for such plans in both book and job shops and newspaper establishments.

-John F. Laciskey

Division of Wages and Industrial Relation

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>The prevalence of negotiated health, insurance, and pension programs in the printing industry was first studied by the Bureau as of July 1, 1954. Information for these plans was restricted to those financed entirely or in part by the employer. Plans financed by workers through union dues or assessments were excluded. No attempt was made to secure information on the kind and extent of benefits provided or on the cost of plans providing such benefits.

## **Employment of June 1957 Women College Graduates**

College women who graduated in June 1957 and entered the labor market in the latter half of 1957 found job opportunities fully as favorable as those open to their counterparts in 1955 and 1956, according to a survey made by the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor in cooperation with the National Vocational Guidance Association.<sup>1</sup> Annual starting salaries in 1957 averaged \$3,739—as compared with \$3,446 for June 1956 women graduates and \$3,141 for June 1955 women graduates.

Full-time employment continued to be the predominant activity of college women about 6 months after graduation. The percentage of employed graduates able to obtain first jobs related to their college major increased from 84 percent in the 1955 class to 86 percent in the 1957 class, and the percentage in professional positions rose from 80 to 83 percent. Teaching, still the foremost profession of college-educated women, was reported by three-fifths of the employed women graduates in 1957 as in the 2 previous years. Nurses were the second largest occupational group among the 1957 graduates—exceeding secretaries and stenographers, who had ranked second among the 1955 and 1956 graduates. The higher number of nurses with a baccalaureate degree stems from the intensified efforts to prepare more nurses for positions of leadership.

#### Survey Coverage

The mail questionnaire survey of women colege graduates from the 1957 class resembled the 955 and 1956 surveys in that it covered only women who received baccalaureate degrees durng the month of June from women's or coeducational colleges and universities. A sample group of graduates was questioned in each year oncerning the following: age, marital status, colege major, plans for further study, employment tatus, relationship of occupation to education, primary job-locating source, earnings, and the alue of a college education. While the three urveys are expected to interest those concerned

with the development and utilization of the Nation's trained womanpower, their primary purpose has been to help women students decide how best to use their capabilities.

The 5,978 women graduates who participated in the 1957 survey represented about 88,000 graduates throughout the country.<sup>2</sup> (As the rate of survey response was 73 percent, this evaluation assumed that nonrespondents to the questionnaire were engaged in activities similar to those of respondents.) The number for June 1957 was slightly higher than the 87,000 women graduates in June 1956 and the 81,000 in June 1955.

#### Description of Graduates

The typical woman graduate in 1957, as in 1955 and 1956, was 22 years old. However, in the 1957 and 1956 classes, 14 percent of the graduates were 25 years of age or older, compared with 12 percent in the 1955 class. The trend toward earlier marriage is reflected in the three surveys. Percentages of graduates that were married 6 months after graduation rose from 34 percent in 1955 to 37 percent in 1956 and 38 percent in 1957. Working wives increased from 69 percent of the married graduates of the 1956 class to 73 percent of the 1957 class. Among the married women with young children, however, the percentage of working wives was the same (36 percent) for both classes.

The extent to which the recent women graduates were engaged primarily in employment or school activities was quite similar in all three surveys. The major change was the increase in those who were employed and attending school concurrently, as shown in the tabulation on the following page.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> First Jobs of College Women: Report on Women Graduates, Class of 1957, Women's Bureau Bull. 268 (1959). Similar surveys of women college graduates from the classes of 1955 and 1956 were published by the Women's Bureau; for summaries of these surveys, see Monthly Labor Review, September 1956 (pp. 1057–1061) and July 1958 (pp. 752–756).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The sample was selected on a random basis from graduates of representative schools, chosen by size, type, and region. The exclusion of women who were graduated from men's colleges and of women who received their degree in months other than June accounts for the fact that the size of this group is smaller than the 118,000 women college graduates reported by the U.S. Office of Education for the school year 1956–57.

	Perce	ent of grad	duates
	1957	1956	1955
Total	100	100	100
Employed only	69	70	71
Employed and attending school	13	11	9
Attending school only	8	8	8
Seeking work	3	3	4
Not seeking work	7	8	8

Half of the June 1957 women graduates earned a bachelor of science degree, 45 percent a bachelor of arts, and 5 percent other baccalaureate degrees. Their undergraduate majors had a strong resemblance to those of their immediate predecessors. Education—reported by 33 percent of the 1957 graduates 3—continued to rank first. Other numerically important majors were the humanities and arts (19 percent), the social sciences (15 percent), home economics (8 percent), and business and commerce (5 percent). Percentages of women majoring in the physical sciences, the biological sciences, and mathematics did not increase from the low levels of the 2 previous years.

Over one-fifth of the 1957 women college graduates were continuing their education in the fall of 1957. The percentage of full-time students was the same—9 percent—in all three survey classes, but part-time students increased from 8 percent of the 1955 class to 12 percent in 1957.

Education continued to be the leading field of graduate study for women graduates, according to the 1957 study. In the winter of 1957-58, it was the graduate major of over one-fifth of the full-time students and two-fifths of the part-time students. Other numerically significant majors of the full-time students included the specialized health fields (excluding nursing), home economics. and social work. Part-time students not majoring in education were distributed fairly evenly among many fields of study. Almost three-fifths of the full-time students were candidates for a master's degree and a few (4 percent) for a doctorate. Most of the others were studying for a certificate in health services or teaching.

#### First Jobs

The first jobs obtained by the June 1957 graduates resembled those reported by the 1956 and 1955 graduates. However, the percentage obtain-

TABLE 1. NUMBERS EMPLOYED AND ANNUAL STARTING SALARIES OF WOMEN COLLEGE GRADUATES, BY OCCUPATION, CLASSES OF 1957, 1956, AND 1955

Occupational classification	Number of	employed grad	luates 1	Average annual salary 2				
Occupational Cascalance	1957	1956	1955	1957	1956	1955		
Graduates represented	71, 441	70, 043	64, 752	\$3,739	\$3, 446	\$3, 141		
Advertising and editorial assistants  Assistant buyers, store trainees Bookkeepers, accounting clerks Chemists Clerical workers, miscellaneous Dietitians Editors, copywriters, reporters Home economists Lithrary assistants Mathematicians, statisticians 5 Nurses Personnel assistants Professional workers, miscellaneous Recreation workers Religions workers Religions workers Salesclerks, retail workers Salesclerks, retail workers Secretaries, stenographers Social and welfare workers Teachers Teachers Technicians, biological Therapists Typists Other occupations	854 470 652 586 2, 428 970 578 880 406 703 4, 915 476 2, 559 679 549 646 617 4, 753 1, 320 42, 028 1, 977 887 566 932	633 624 817 397 3, 389 696 740 758 436 454 3, 504 551 2, 607 480 699 493 628 4, 391 1, 541 41, 133 2, 123 861 899 1, 189	(*) 914 (*) 470 4,120 (*) 650 887 (*) 479 2,585 (*) 2,911 (*) (*) (*) (*) (*) (*) 679 4,908 6,2,005 39,651 1,929 (*) 1,147 1,417	\$3, 278 3, 381 3, 407 4, 847 3, 247 3, 576 3, 397 4, 040 3, 097 4, 675 3, 875 3, 676 3, 862 3, 665 3, 167 3, 971 2, 860 3, 295 3, 792 3, 799 3, 854 3, 947 3, 104 3, 214	\$3, 210 3, 056 3, 017 4, 453 3, 179 3, 351 3, 120 3, 803 2, 960 4, 382 4, 647 3, 497 3, 732 3, 571 2, 960 3, 819 2, 504 4, 148 3, 440 3, 492 3, 492 3, 733 2, 912 3, 007	(3) \$2,791 (3) 3,900 2,852 (4) 3,020 3,341 (3) 3,763 3,438 (3) 3,212 (6) (7) 2,42(2,896 4,3,214 3,197 3,038 (7) 2,704		

<sup>1</sup> Covers both full- and part-time workers and includes a few who did not report their salary.

2 Covers only full-time workers.

3 Included in "clerical workers, miscellaneous."

4 Included with "home economists."

7 Included in "professional workers, miscellaneous."

<sup>3</sup> Refers only to graduates who reported education as their major; does not include about 29 percent of the graduates who had a subject-matter major and were also qualified to teach.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Includes a few natural scientists. <sup>6</sup> Combination job covered "recreation, religious, social, and welfare

Table 2. Distribution of June 1957 Women College Graduates with Specified Undergraduate Majors, by Occupation, Winter 1957-58

						Percer	nt distrik	oution b	y under	graduat	e major	in —			
Occupational classification	Emplogradus		Bio-	Busi-	Edu- cation	on tory	ory eco-	Hum	anities			Physi-			
Graduates represented	Num- ber	Per- cent	logical sciences	ness and com- merce				Eng- lish	Other than Eng- lish <sup>2</sup>	Mathe- matics		cal sci- ences	Psy- chol- ogy	Social sci- ences <sup>3</sup>	Sociol- ogy and social work
Graduates represented Percent	68, 268	100	1, 983 100	3, 941 100	24, 251 100	2, 139 100	5, 504 100	5, 166 100	6, 643 100	1, 001 100	4, 426 100	1, 062 100	1, 958 100	2, 446 100	2, 628
Advertising and editorial assistants Bookkeepers, accounting clerks Chemists	790 639 574	1 1 1	1 5	1 9		3	1 1	4	3 1			43	2	1 1	1
Clerical workers, miscellaneous Dietitians Home economists	3, 800 942 871	6 1	2	15	1	14	3 17 15	12	10	7	1	1	15	11	18
Mathematicians, statisticians	703 4, 816	7	2 4	1	1	2	<u>i</u>			42	98	4	4	3	
Professional workers, miscellaneous Recreation workers Research workers	3, 439 657 646	5 1	3 2 3	4	1	4	2	6	11 1	6		18	8 3 3	9 2 2	
Secretaries, stenographersSocial and welfare workers	4, 570 1, 298	7 2	2	39	2	4 6 2	2	10	9			1	8 11	18	2'
Teachers Technicians, biological Therapists	39, 744 1, 943 853	58 3	26 48	19	94	65	51	60	49	42	1	15 15	43	40	2
Other occupations	1, 983	3	1	9	1	1	7	4	6			1	3	4	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes employed graduates who reported both occupation and undergraduate major.

<sup>2</sup> Includes art, foreign languages, music, and speech and dramatic art.

<sup>8</sup> Excludes history, psychology, and sociology and social work.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data or insufficient data to warrant presentation. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

ing professional positions increased while those doing clerical work and miscellaneous work declined, as follows:

	Percent	of employed grad	luates
	1957	1956	1955
Professional work	83	81	80
Clerical work	14	16	16
Miscellaneous work	3	3	4

The same five occupations were reported by at least three-fourths of the employed women in 1957 as in 1955 and 1956. (See table 1.) These occupations and the percentages of 1957 graduates they covered were: teachers, 59 percent; nurses, 7 percent; secretaries and stenographers, 7 percent; biological technicians, 3 percent; and social and welfare workers, 2 percent. The remaining graduates (22 percent) were performing a wide variety of work, including such rather unusual jobs for women as stock and bond portfolio analyst, seismograph computer, pharmacist, radio repairman in the Armed Forces, and probation officer.

Almost four-fifths of the employed graduates from the class of June 1957 reported that the job they held when surveyed in the winter of 1957–58

was their first after college. Of this group, 18 percent obtained their "present" job either before graduation or in June 1957 and another 23 percent, in July or August. Fifty-two percent of the employed graduates, probably mostly teachers, started to work in September; and most of the others, in October or November.

When asked to tell where they had first heard about their job, more than two-fifths of the employed women graduates of the 1957 class answered "direct application on own" and almost one-fifth, "family or friend." School placement bureaus gave helpful job leads to almost one-fourth, including significant numbers of assistant buyers and retail store trainees, mathematicians and statisticians, chemists, research workers, and teachers. Those aided most by their college professors were the dietitians and therapists. Private and public employment offices were a more important source for various types of clerical jobs than for professional positions.

Most of the June 1957 women graduates, like their predecessors, were able to obtain jobs in the same fields as their undergraduate major. Among the large group (three-fifths) of the 1957 graduates with a teaching certificate, 75 percent were employed as teachers in the winter of 1957–58. Additional graduates might be teaching in the near future, as 4 percent of the certificate holders were attending school and 3 percent were seeking work. Presumably 18 percent were not at present interested in teaching: 11 percent had non-teaching jobs and 7 percent were not in the labor market.

A close relationship between college education and subsequent employment also existed for other groups. Among employed graduates, for example, 98 percent of the nursing majors became nurses; 58 percent of the physical science majors became chemists or biological technicians; 48 percent of the biological science majors became biological technicians; and 42 percent of the mathematics majors became mathematicians or statisticians. (See table 2.)

#### First-Year Salaries

The June 1957 women graduates who were employed full time in the winter of 1957-58 were paid at the rate of \$3,739 per year, or about \$300 more than the annual starting salary averaged by the 1956 graduates and about \$600 more than that of the 1955 graduates. Annual starting salaries of teachers, the predominant occupational group, rose \$602 between 1955 and 1957. Large salary increases were also recorded in other occupations with shortages of qualified workers: chemists (\$947), mathematicians and statisticians (\$912), biological technicians (\$816), and home economists (\$699). Jobs for which the starting salaries of recent women graduates increased relatively little over the 3 years were those of editors, copywriters, and reporters (\$377), secretaries and stenographers (\$400), and typists (\$400).

As in the two earlier surveys, women graduates with the highest starting salaries were as follows: women chemists (\$4,847) and women mathematicians and statisticians (\$4,675). Other groups of June 1957 graduates with relatively high salaries were the home economists (\$4,040), research workers (\$3,971), and therapists (\$3,947). (See table 1.)

In terms of their undergraduate majors, the June 1957 graduates with the best paying jobs were in the following fields: the physical sciences (\$4,509), mathematics (\$4,244), specialized health fields other than nursing (\$4,106), and nursing (\$3,820). The average starting salary of education majors (\$3,796) was below these but compared favorably with others.

#### Comments and Conclusion

In response to the question, "What are your plans for future employment?" the majority of June 1957 graduates said they expected to leave the labor market when marriage or family responsibilities required: 6 percent when they married, 18 percent a short while after marriage, and 40 percent when they had children. Another 16 percent expected to work indefinitely or when necessary but had no interest in a career. Only 18 percent said they were planning to have a career. Types of positions most popular with the career-minded graduates were: teaching (42 percent), education excluding teaching (13 percent), health fields excluding nursing (8 percent), entertainment or art (6 percent), nursing (6 percent), social work (4 percent), and journalism (3 percent).

One of the findings from the three surveys is of special significance to manpower analysts and planners. In several occupational fields with shortages of qualified workers and relatively high starting salaries—the physical sciences, the biological sciences, and mathematics—there was no evidence that more women were motivated to obtain suitable training. Since women who have entered these professions have not only demonstrated their competence but are gaining recognition, greater awareness of the attractive employment opportunities in these fields may be needed to help young women channel their abilities and interest toward both fulfillment of their individual goals and maximum service to society.

—Jean A. Wells Women's Bureau

## **Paid Vacation Provisions** in Canadian Laws

Vacations with pay are provided to workers in 8 of the 10 provinces of Canada under provincial laws adopted over the past 15 years. These laws apply to intra-province enterprises. Vacation benefits are available, likewise, to workers in interprovince enterprises, under national legislation passed in 1958.<sup>1</sup>

The national law provides for a 1-week vacation with pay after 1 year of service, and a 2-week vacation with pay after 2 years of service. The enterprises affected by the law are those engaged in transportation by air, rail, pipeline, inter-province highway, or ship, including longshoring and stevedoring; communications; banking; the operation of grain elevators and flour and feed mills; and uranium mining.

In some of the industries mentioned, employeremployee contracts entered into prior to October 1, 1958, the effective date of the new law, contain vacation provisions which are less liberal than those of the law. In these cases, the vacation clauses of the contracts will apply until the contracts expire. Thereafter, however, vacation privileges must conform to, or be better than, those stipulated in the 1958 law.

The number of employees in industries covered by the national law is estimated at 500,000. The National Government's act of 1958 does not exclude any employees, but it authorizes the Governor General to exempt any categories. He has not, however, exempted any thus far.

#### Laws in the Provinces

Of the 10 provinces, all except Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island have legislation in force in this field, providing for 1-week or 2-week paid vacations. (See table.) The latest of the eight provinces to join the group is Nova Scotia, which enacted its law in 1958, effective as of January 1, 1959. Two other provinces passed laws in 1958 on the subject of paid vacations. In addition to the changes shown in the table for New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, the latter province adopted an amendment whereby the worker may, by agreement with his employer, postpone his va-

cation and accumulate his vacation rights, 1 week each year, for a period not exceeding 4 years.

The amount of the legal vacation pay, in most of the provinces, is  $\frac{1}{50}$  of the annual earnings for a 1-week vacation and  $\frac{1}{25}$  for a 2-week vacation.

In addition to the national legislation covering inter-province enterprises and the provincial legislation covering intra-province enterprises, a paid vacation law is in effect in the Yukon Territory, which has a population of only about 10,000. Its Territorial Council in 1950 passed an ordinance requiring a 2-week vacation.

Statistics compiled at the beginning of 1958, before the national statute came into force, showed that the percentages of workers throughout Canada who enjoyed paid vacations of 2 weeks or more, either by law or under collective bargaining contracts, were as follows:

	Office workers	Nonoffice workers
2 weeks, after—		
1 year or less	91. 2	17. 8
2 years	5. 2	12. 6
3 years	. 9	29. 5
5 years	1. 1	31. 5
Other periods	. 3	3. 4
3 weeks, after—		
Less than 15 years	17. 2	8. 2
15 years	52. 2	50. 4
20 years	3. 9	4. 9
Other periods	3. 1	4. 1
4 weeks, after—		
25 years	12. 2	10. 0
Other periods	3. 9	2. 4
Source: Working and Living Conditions in Canadian Department of Labor, April 1958), p.		ed. (Ottawa,

#### Requirements for Eligibility

The national and provincial laws on paid vacations contain carefully formulated conditions governing entitlement to a vacation. For example, the national act, providing for a vacation of 1 week after 1 "completed year of employment" and 2 weeks after 2 completed years, states that a completed year of employment means continuous employment with one employer for 12 consecutive months. It further provides that the extent of absence permitted to a worker without his for-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>This article draws upon summary data published in the following sources: Canadian Labor Gazette (Ottawa), October 31, 1958, pp. 1159-1162; Industry and Labor (Geneva), February 1, 1959, p. 105; and Working and Living Conditions in Canada, 7th ed. (Ottawa, Canadian Department of Labor, April 1958).

#### SUMMARY OF PROVINCIAL CANADIAN LAWS ON PAID VACATIONS

Year of basic law	Province	Minimum annual vacation <sup>1</sup>	Longer minimum vacation after added service	Coverage
1944	Ontario	1 week		All except farm, domestic, and professional workers; persons engaged in horticulture; funeral directors and embalmers; and salesmen.
1944	Saskatchewan	2 weeks after 1 year	3 weeks after 5 years (1958 legislation).	All except farm workers,
1946	Alberta	1 week after 1 year	2 weeks after 2 years.	All except farm and domestic workers, and salesmen.
1946	British Columbia	1 week (changed to 2 weeks by a law of 1957).		All except farm, domestic, and professional workers, and persons engaged in horticulture.
1946	Quebec	1 week 2		All except farm and domestic workers; salesmen; employees of municipal and school corporations; apartment-house janitors; caretakers provided with free lodging; pieceworkers who work at home; and part-time employees working 3 hours a day or less.
1947	Manitoba	1 week	2 weeks after 3 years (1951 legislation).	All except farm workers.
1954	New Brunswick	1 week		Mine and construction workers. Added: Those who process fish, fruit, or vegetables (1958 legislation).
1958	Nova Scotia	1 week		All except farm, lumber, and domestic workers, and fishermen.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> A minimum period of service is generally required, as indicated in the case of Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan.

feiting the right to a vacation is to be governed by official regulations.

In Nova Scotia, the employee must have been at work 90 percent of the regular working hours during the year; in Manitoba, the figure is 95 percent; and in Alberta, British Columbia, and New Brunswick, the individual must have been at work 225 days during the year. The vacation laws of British Columbia, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia provide that an employee who has worked less than the prescribed portion of the year shall receive, in lieu of a paid vacation, pro rata pay for the amount of work performed.

Under the national act and those passed in Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, and Saskatchewan, if a holiday occurs during the vacation period, the employee is entitled to an additional day with pay. The term "holiday," as used in these provisions, is variously defined. For example, the Alberta law defines it simply as a statutory holiday on which the employer's place of business remains closed. In British Columbia, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan, the day must be a statutory holiday to which the employee would be entitled if it fell on a day on which he was scheduled to work.

The national act and the laws enacted in Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Quebec, and

Saskatchewan provide that where an employer sells his business to another employer, the employment of the workers is to be considered continuous for the purpose of computing earned annual vacations. The laws of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Ontario are silent on this point.

Within limits laid down by the provincial laws, the employer may determine the time when each of his employees may take the annual vacation. The limits provide, for example, that the vacation must be given within 4 months after the working year ends (in New Brunswick); within 10 months after the worker becomes entitled to the vacation (British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Ontario, and Saskatchewan); or within 12 months after May 1 (Quebec).

A special system of "vacation stamps" is in effect for seasonal and temporary workers (especially those on construction) in several provinces. Under the system, an employer gives the worker a number of stamps equivalent in value to 2 percent of the worker's earnings during his period of employment. The worker may cash his stamps at a bank within a year after he began work for the employer who gave him the stamps.

—WILLIAM GERBER Division of Foreign Labor Conditions

 $<sup>^2</sup>$  The law in Quebec authorizes the provincial Department of Labor to establish the minimum vacation period. The Department of Labor has set the period at 1 week.

# Significant Decisions in Labor Cases\*

#### Labor Relations

Peaceful Picketing Damages Prohibited. The U.S. Supreme Court held <sup>1</sup> that the Labor Management Relations Act precludes a State court from granting damages for peaceful picketing where the National Labor Relations Board has declined to exercise jurisdiction.

An employer was peacefully picketed after refusing to enter into a collective bargaining agreement until one of the unions involved had been designated as the bargaining agent by the employees. When the employer instituted representation proceedings before the NLRB, the Board declined jurisdiction, presumably because the amount of interstate commerce involved did not meet its jurisdictional standards. In a suit for an injunction and damages, brought by the employer, the unions alleged that the purpose of their activities was to educate the workers and persuade them to become members. However, finding that the sole purpose of the unions' activities was to compel execution of the proposed contracts, a State superior court enjoined the unions from picketing and using other means to force an agreement until one of the unions had been properly designated as an agent, and awarded \$1,000 damages for losses sustained. The judgment of the superior court was sustained by the California Supreme Court, which held that since the NLRB had declined to exercise its jurisdiction, the State courts had power over the dispute.

The U.S. Supreme Court vacated and remanded the judgment of the California Supreme Court,<sup>2</sup> holding that the State court did not have jurisdiction to enjoin the picketing, as refusal of the NLRB to assert jurisdiction does not leave with the States power over activities they otherwise would be preempted from regulating, and stating that the question whether the LMRA precludes

State courts from granting an award for damages arising out of the conduct in question could not be decided without a clear ruling by the State court on the basis for the damage award. On remand, the damage award was sustained by the State court on a finding that the activities constituted a wrong based on unfair labor practice under State law.

In reversing the damage award, the U.S. Supreme Court pointed out that Congress has entrusted the administration of the labor policy for the Nation to a centralized administrative agency armed with its own procedures and remedies. Inasmuch as the picketing in question is arguably protected or prohibited by sections 7 or 8 of the LMRA, adjudication of its status must be left to the NLRB. Failure of the NLRB to act, the Court held, does not give State courts power to interfere with conduct potentially covered by the LMRA either by granting equitable relief or awarding damages which, in this context, can thwart Federal policy as effectively as an injunctive decree. Although the States have been permitted to grant damages for violent conduct, the Court stated, this determination was based on State interest in domestic peace, which is not at issue here.

The concurring justices agreed with the majority decision on the ground that the unions' activity in this instance could fairly be considered protected under the LMRA and that State action is thereby precluded until the NLRB has made a contrary determination respecting such activities. However, the justices asserted, when it is clear that conduct is unprotected, a State court judgment should be sustained even though such conduct might be deemed to be federally prohibited. If activities are prohibited, primary

<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> San Diego Building Trades Council v. Garmon (U.S. Sup. Ct., Apr. 20, 1959).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> San Diego Building Trades Council v. Garmon, 353 U.S. 26 (1957). See also Guss v. Utah Labor Relations Board, 353 U.S. 1 (1957) and Amalgamated Meat Cutters v. Fairlawn Meats, Inc., 353 U.S. 20 (1957). See also Monthly Labor Review, May 1957, pp. 603-604, for a summary of these cases.

decision by the Board is necessary only when State damage awards are inconsistent with Federal prohibitions, and when activities are neither protected nor prohibited, State jurisdiction is beyond challenge. Otherwise, the justices averred, State power to redress wrongful acts in the labor field would be reduced to the vanishing point.

Nonreferral of Workers as Secondary Boycott. The National Labor Relations Board held <sup>3</sup> that a union which refuses to refer workers for work on materials produced by a rival union is engaging in an unlawful secondary boycott under the LMRA, when the union is a party to an exclusive union hiring agreement.

The union and the employer, a construction contractor engaged in erecting power units for a utility company, were parties to an agreement providing that the employer's initial requests for workers would be made to the union local having jurisdiction over the project and that the local would furnish the necessary workers. The employer was entitled to go outside the local's jurisdiction for workers only when the local was unable to meet its needs. In addition, the agreement stipulated that the union reserved the right to refuse to handle prefabricated piping over 21/2 inches in diameter upon which its members had not worked. When the utility company purchased a prepackaged turbine generator containing prefabricated piping with diameters in excess of 21/2 inches which was assembled by members of another union, the union refused to refer workers to install it.

In the ensuing unfair labor practice action, the trial examiner held that the refusal was not a violation of section 8(b)(4)(A) of the LMRA, as within the purview of that section it is unlawful for a union to induce or encourage the employees of any employer to engage in a strike or a concerted refusal to work on any goods for certain prescribed objects and, in this instance, the workers who were induced or encouraged were not employees, since no employment relationship existed between the contractor and members of the union who were not referred.

In reversing the decision of the trial examiner, the Board pointed out that the term "employee" is defined in section 2 (3) of the act as any employee, not "limited to the employees of a particular employer . . . . " Thus a determination of whether certain workers are employees depends on considerations of the peculiar character of the intended relationship, and is not controlled exclusively by any immediate employer-employee status. "Where, as here, an employer agrees by contract to look to a union as the exclusive source of supply of workers; where only union members are hired by the employer as a result of referrals by the union; and where the contract obligates the employer to contribute to fringe benefit plans in which the union members generally share," the statutory status of "employee" arises, the Board asserted, as the established arrangement has sufficient certainty and continuity to warrant a finding that the workers are employees. However, with reference to other contractors who filed similar complaints, the Board held that there was no unlawful boycott in the union's refusal to refer workers to employers who were not covered by a hiring agreement.

The Board further concluded that the union had engaged in an unlawful strike in furtherance of its boycott objectives when it failed to refer workers, since the employer's operations were interrupted as surely as if the union had called men off the job when they were already at work.

Limitation on Federal Preemption. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania held <sup>4</sup> that the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board has jurisdiction over labor relations proceedings when the business of the employer involved has only a small effect on interstate commerce, as the de minimis doctrine applies.

The employer, in this instance, was engaged in furnishing local window cleaning services. Five persons were employed to do the work, and the total business for the year prior to the proceedings amounted to \$40,000, of which about \$12,000 represented services performed for enterprises engaged in interstate commerce. Orders issued by the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board in representation and unfair labor practice proceedings involving this employer were set aside by the lower court, which held that the State board had no jurisdiction.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Plumbers and Pipefitters union and Detroit Edison Co., 123 NLRB No. 37 (Mar. 16, 1959).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board v. Friedberg (Pa. Sup. Ct., Mar. 16, 1959).

In reversing the decision of the lower court, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court conceded that, under recent decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court, State labor relations boards unquestionably do not have jurisdiction over a labor dispute when the activity of the employer affects, or may affect, interstate commerce. The field is preempted by the Federal Government, which invested the National Labor Relations Board with exclusive jurisdiction that exists even when the Board refuses to assert such jurisdiction because of its selfimposed standards. However, the court averred, the U.S. Supreme Court has held that this jurisdiction is not without some limitations and has indicated that there are certain instances in which the de minimis doctrine would apply. In this case, the effect of the business of the employer on interstate commerce is so small and trivial that if it is not characterized as de minimis, the court asserted, that doctrine has no meaning. The effect that uncleaned windows will have on commerce, pending settlement of a dispute, is at most negligible, the court pointed out, and another window cleaning service could be engaged if a labor dispute involving the employer were to result in picketing.

Strike Threat Injunction. A U.S. court of appeals held <sup>5</sup> that a union representing railroad employees may be enjoined from threatening a strike to enforce a contract demand that positions existing on a certain date be abolished only by agreement between the railroad and the union, since the demand is not within the scope of mandatory bargaining under the Railway Labor Act, <sup>6</sup> and the controversy is not a labor dispute within the injunction prohibitions of the Norris-LaGuardia Act. <sup>7</sup>

In this case, a railroad was planning to consolidate some of its stations which were no longer fully used as a result of the innovations of modern transportation and had filed petitions with the public utilities commissions of several States for the authority to effectuate this plan. When the union requested that the collective bargain-

Having received the requisite authority from public utilities commissions in two States, the railroad began its modernization program in these areas. At this time, a strike call was issued by the union, and the railroad filed for an injunction. Denying permanent injunctive relief, the district court held that the proposed contract change was a bargainable issue under the Railway Labor Act as it related to "rates of pay, rules, and working conditions."

In reversing this judgment, the court of appeals asserted that the proposed contract change was "an attempt to usurp legitimate managerial prerogative in the exercise of business judgment with respect to the most economical and efficient conduct of its operations," rather than a demand affecting "rates of pay, rules, and working conditions." Therefore, the proposal was not within the scope of mandatory bargaining under the Railway Labor Act. Moreover, the court maintained, there was no "labor dispute" within the purview of the Norris-LaGuardia Act, wherein the term "labor dispute" is defined as a "controversy concerning terms or conditions of employment." Thus, the provisions of the Norris-LaGuardia Act prohibiting Federal courts from issuing injunctions in cases involving "labor disputes" were not applicable, and the union action was enjoined as an interference with interstate commerce which would result in irreparable injury to the public and the railroad.

#### **Unemployment Compensation**

Abandonment of Functional Integration Test. The Michigan Supreme Court held s that when workers were laid off at three Michigan plants because parts vital to their operation were not available owing to a strike in an Ohio plant owned by the same manufacturer, the workers were entitled to receive unemployment compensation, as the functional integration of the plants in Michi-

ing agreement be amended to provide that no position in existence on a certain date would be abolished or discontinued except by agreement between the railroad and the union, the railroad refused to consider this proposal, but indicated a willingness to discuss means of cushioning the economic impact of abolishing positions. Subsequent attempts at mediation, however, were unsuccessful.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Chicago & North Western Ry. Co. v. Railroad Telegraphers (C.A. 7, Mar. 13, 1959).

<sup>6 45</sup> U.S.C. § 151 et seq. (1952).

<sup>7 29</sup> U.S.C. § 101 et seq. (1952).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Park v. Michigan Employment Security Commission (Mich. Sup. Ct., Jan. 12, 1959).

gan and Ohio did not make them a single "establishment" within the disqualification provision in the Michigan employment security act.

The employees laid off at the Michigan plants sought unemployment compensation, alleging that the plant in Ohio where the labor dispute existed was not part of the same establishment within the meaning of the provision in the Michigan employment security act disqualifying claimants whose unemployment results from a work stoppage because of a labor dispute in the establishment in which he is employed.9 The employer, on the other hand, contended that close functional integration made the plants all part of one automotive establishment, and that the Ohio strike was used as a lever to pry concessions from the company with respect to the master agreement covering all plants. The lower court denied compensation on a holding that the term "establishment" encompassed the company's plants in both States.

In reversing the decision of the lower court, the Michigan Supreme Court held the finding that the plants constituted a single establishment was erroneous. Overruling a prior determination that functional integration is the basic test of the extent of an establishment,10 the court stated that this factor must be considered along with other facts when determining whether a particular unit is a separate establishment from the Compensation of employment.11 standpoint should be awarded in this instance, the court asserted, as it was in a Minnesota case 12 based on similar facts, i.e., the plants were in two different States, two separate locals were involved, their only connection being that they were members of the same international union, and the units under consideration were not integrated with regard to matters of hire, discharge, and seniority.

#### Wages and Hours

Exemption Inapplicable to Finance Company. The U.S. Supreme Court held <sup>13</sup> that a finance company is not within the exemption for retail or service establishments in section 13(a)(2) of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The employer, in this case, was engaged in the business of making personal loans up to \$300 and

in purchasing conditional sales contracts from dealers in furniture and appliances. The Secretary of Labor sued to enjoin the employer from violating the overtime and recordkeeping provisions of the FLSA. The employer contended that his employees were exempt from these provisions under section 13(a)(2) of the act, which provides that such requirements shall not apply to employees of a retail or service establishment when more than 50 percent of the establishment's sales of goods or services is intrastate. Retail or service establishment is defined in that section as "... an establishment 75 percentum of whose annual dollar volume of sales of goods or services (or of both) is not for resale and is recognized as retail sales or services in the particular industry. . . ." The employer argued that inasmuch as 50 percent of his business was intrastate, that none of it involved resale transactions, and that his activities were recognized in the finance industry as being the retail end of that industry, the business was within the scope of the section. A district court ruling that the employer was not exempt was reversed by a Federal court of appeals.

The U.S. Supreme Court, in reversing the court of appeals, considered only the question whether the employer should be considered as a retail or service establishment engaged in making sales of goods or services. Business entities in the finance industry were not within the scope of the exemption prior to the 1949 amendment to that section, the Court pointed out, and the legislative history shows that the amendment was intended to change an administrative ruling, not in issue here, and not to broaden the field of enterprises to which the exemption would apply. The Court noted that the sponsors of the amendatory legislation had repeatedly stated that the amendment would not exempt credit companies because "there is no concept of retail selling or servicing" in that industry.

<sup>9</sup> Mich. Stat. Ann. 1953 Cum. Supp. § 17.531(1)(b).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Chrysler Corporation v. Smith, 297 Mich. 438, 298 N.W. 87 (1941).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> See Adamski v. B.U.C. and Champion Spark Plug Co. (Ohio Ct. of App., Feb. 9, 1959), wherein compensation was denied when a comprehensive test was applied to a second set of facts.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Nordling v. Ford Motor Co., 231 Minn. 68, 42 N.W. 2d 576 (1950)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Mitchell v. Kentucky Finance Co. (U.S. Sup. Ct., Apr. 20, 1959.)

# **Chronology of Recent Labor Events**

#### April 1, 1959

A 2-year contract, retroactive to February 1, was signed by the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union and R. H. Macy & Co. for about 8,000 employees in the New York City area, providing for weekly wage increases of \$3 this year and \$2 on February 1, 1960, higher weekly starting minimums, and other improvements. (See also p. 677 of this issue.)

THE NLRB ruled that a union that did not seek recognition but merely sought to protect its bargaining position with an employer's competitors with which it had contracts, did not violate the Labor Management Relations Act by conducting a boycott campaign, including picketing, against a broadcasting station after it had lost its bargaining rights at the station. The case was Local 1264, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and WKRG—TV, Inc.

#### April 7

The United Automobile Workers discharged Peter Zvara, of Toledo, an assistant to a UAW international vice president and in charge of a department representing employees of a large die casting corporation, after he admitted receiving commissions from a New York engineering consultant firm which was occasionally involved in collective bargaining matters in plants under contract with the union. Mr. Zvara had recently refused to testify before a New York County grand jury investigating alleged bribery of union representatives.

A NO-STRIKE CLAUSE binding a union, its members, and "any employees" in a bargaining unit is a proper bargaining subject, the NLRB ruled, and an employer may insist on such a clause. The union objected to the clause on the ground that the State "right-to-work" law would preclude union control of nonmembers' actions, but the Board held that "on its face," the clause did not make the union liable for actions it had not authorized. The case was Lloyd A. Fry Roofing Co. and United Papermakers and Paperworkers.

#### April 8

AN AFL-CIO sponsored conference on unemployment held at Washington, D.C., was attended by approximately 7,000 union delegates from 15 areas. Among the resolutions adopted at the meeting were those calling for measures to "get America back to work" and to prevent the recurring "danger of mass unemployment." (See also p. 678 of this issue.)

#### April 9

THE NLRB ruled that an employer had not violated the Labor Management Relations Act by refusing, during the life of a contract, to comply with a union request for a list of written rules for contract administration purposes since the union during negotiations had waived its right to such rules for that purpose. The case was Berkline Corp. and Local 2888, United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

THE PRESIDENTS of the Seafarers' International Union and the National Maritime Union proposed at a New York City meeting of officials of 14 seafaring, waterfront, and associated unions, including Teamster President James R. Hoffa, to set up a committee "to develop coordinated cooperation on whatever problems . . . face the participating unions." The immediate objective of the move was to rally support for the campaign against "flag-of-convenience" shipping (see Chron. item for Jan. 23, 1959, MLR, Mar. 1959).

#### April 12

MEMBERS of the Textile Workers Union ratified a 3-year agreement with Berkshire Hathaway, Inc., calling for wage increases averaging 10 cents an hour for about 6,500 workers in seven Massachusetts and Rhode Island mills. The minimum hourly wage rate was raised 8.5 cents an hour (to \$1.25). (See also p. 675 of this issue.)

#### April 14

The Federal court of appeals in Philadelphia ruled, in *Mitchell* v. *Roma*, that the Secretary of Labor was not required to answer an employer's interrogatories regarding the identity of employees who had furnished the Government with written information on matters involved in a suit for injunction against the employer under the Fair Labor Standards Act. Said the court, "The privilege for communications by informers to the government is well established and its soundness cannot be questioned."

#### April 15

THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK approved the Labor Management Improper Activities Act which imposes fiduciary responsibility on union officials and agents, requires unions and employer organizations to report annually on their financial affairs to the New York Industrial Commissioner, and requires employers of 10 or more employees to report on any expenditures made to interfere with employee union organization activities.

#### April 16

The United Rubber Workers reached a tentative agreement with the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., calling for improvements in pensions, supplemental unemployment benefits, hospital and surgical insurance, and various other fringe benefits for about 23,000 employees in 11 cities. Wages were not an issue. The pension-insurance provisions were to be effective through April 30, 1964; the others until April 1961. Workers at 3 other major companies went on strike before the Goodyear agreement was reached, and at the end of April they were still out. (See also p. 675 of this issue.)

An 18-day strike of 5,000 Ladies' Garment Workers against 121 blouse contractors in Pennsylvania ended in an agreement with the Slate Belt Apparel Contractors Association, patterned after the union's settlement in March with employers in three other States (see Chron. item for Mar. 11, 1959, MLR, May 1959). The settlement followed a court order directing the union to negotiate despite its objection (based on long-standing ILGWU practice) to dealing with a former union official who was the negotiator for the association.

THE NLRB ruled that an employer had unlawfully refused to bargain when he insisted, as a condition to entering into a contract, that a certified local union post a performance bond of \$100,000 or the international union also sign the agreement. The case was Cosco Products Co. and Shopmen's Local 741, International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.

#### April 18

THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS reached agreement with the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Corp., ending an 11-week strike of 14,000 workers at 8 plants. The settlement included annual improvement-factor increases of 6 cents an hour or 2.5 percent, whichever is higher, with the first raise retroactive to September 1, 1958. (See also p. 676 of this issue.)

#### April 19

Members of two Textile Workers Union locals in Henderson, N.C., ratified a contract designed to end a violence-ridden 5-month strike at four plants of the Harriet and Henderson cotton mills over the company's insistence on dropping an arbitration clause from the union contract. The pact reportedly provided that arbitration would apply to disputes over disciplinary matters and only by mutual consent to other disputes. However, violence recurred when the union charged the company with failure to carry out an alleged promise to immediately reemploy substantial numbers of strikers. (See also p. 675 of this issue.)

#### April 20

THE U.S. SUPREME COURT held that the Labor Management Relations Act precluded a State court from awarding damages for peaceful picketing even though it violated a State law and the NLRB had refused to take jurisdiction of the dispute. In a ruling in the same case, San Diego Building Trades Council v. Garmon (see Chron. item for Mar. 25, 1957, MLR, May 1957), the Court had found the State court powerless to enjoin the picketing, since it did not threaten "domestic peace."

#### April 21

Announcement was made in New York City that the International Transportworkers Federation's executive council, meeting in London the previous week, had voted to readmit the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) to membership, apparently in consideration of the union's support of the federation's fight against "flag-of-convenience" shipping (see Chron. item for Jan. 23, 1959, MLR, Mar. 1959). The ILA had allowed its ITF membership to lapse prior to its expulsion in 1953 from the American Federation of Labor on charges of corruption (see Chron. item for Sept. 22, 1953, MLR, Nov. 1953).

#### April 22

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER created an emergency board under the Railway Labor Act to investigate a dispute between the Transport Workers Union and the Pan American World Airways, Inc., over wages and working conditions for flight attendants.

#### April 24

Kentucky National Guardsmen were sent to curb strike violence in the coal fields in three southeastern counties where 7,000 miners walked out in a wage dispute between "truck mine" operators and the United Mine Workers (Ind.) on March 9. (See also p. 677 of this issue.)

On April 30, with shooting and dynamiting continuing, a temporary restraining order requested by the NLRB was issued by a Federal district court against the UMW to halt the violence.

#### April 29

THE NLRB ruled that employer members of a multiemployer bargaining unit, who had locked out their employees when one of their fellow members was struck, unlawfully discriminated against their employees when they later resorted to a partial lockout by offering only enough work each week to prevent them from drawing unemployment compensation. The case was *Great Falls Employers' Council, Inc.* and *Local 57*, *Retail Clerks International Association*.

# Developments in Industrial Relations\*

#### Collective Bargaining and Wage Developments

Rubber. On April 16, the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. and the United Rubber Workers reached tentative agreement on contracts covering about 23,000 workers and providing changes in pensions, insurance, supplemental unemployment benefits, and other contract provisions; wages were not an issue. As April ended, however, strikes that had begun at United States Rubber, Goodrich, and Firestone before the agreement was reached with Goodyear were still in effect.

Negotiations over the Goodyear pension and insurance agreement were conducted under a reopening clause of a 5-year agreement reached in 1955, and the agreement was extended through April 30, 1964. Under this agreement, pension benefits (excluding social security) for employees were raised from a minimum of \$1.80 to a flat \$2.40 a month for each year of service prior to January 1, 1959, and to \$2.50 for 1959 and future years. Minimum benefit levels for employees retired since 1949 were raised to \$2.25 for each year of service. In both cases, the previous 30-year limitation on service used in computing pensions was removed. Disability benefits were raised to twice the new normal retirement benefits, early retirement provisions were revised, and vesting rights were established. In the area of welfare changes, the agreement increased certain hospital and surgical benefits.

In addition to the agreement on pensions and insurance, the parties agreed to a liberalized supplemental unemployment benefit plan which raised the weekly maximum benefit for a worker with no dependents to \$30 (from \$25), and extended the duration of benefits from 26 to 39 weeks in States where this extension has been legalized for State unemployment compensation. A 2-year working agreement, which included re-

visions in holiday pay procedures and liberalization of both vacation requirements for those who are laid off or leave the company and of funeral leave, was also signed.

Textiles. Wage increases in the textile industry have been spreading to northern plants since widespread pay advances in southern mills were first announced in February.2 Over the weekend of April 11-12, the Textile Workers Union announced it had signed a 3-year contract with Berkshire Hathaway, Inc., providing a 7-percent wage increase, averaging about 10 cents an hour. for approximately 6,500 workers in seven mills in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. According to the union, skilled workers received increases of up to 13 cents an hour. The plant minimum was raised to \$1.25 an hour, from \$1.165. Settlement terms—which included wage reopening provisions in the second and third contract years—were expected to become the pattern for northern cotton and rayon textile workers. Subsequently, other firms with which the TWUA holds contracts, including the Pepperell Manufacturing Co. and Bates Manufacturing Co., signed agreements providing 7-percent increases. The latest general northern cotton industry pay increase was in the spring of 1956; some changes in fringe benefits were made in 1957. In the woolen industry, a 10-cent-an-hour across-the-board increase was included in an agreement reached on April 10 by the union and Wyandotte Worsted Co., covering 1,500 workers in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

At the Harriet and Henderson cotton mills in Henderson, N.C., a new contract was ratified on April 19, temporarily ending a strike over new contract terms by about 1,000 workers represented by TWUA that had begun in November 1958. The strike had received nationwide attention as the result of violence occurring after the companies resumed limited operations in February. Following contract ratification, the strike and violence resumed when the union charged the company with failing to carry out an alleged promise

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>On May 1, tentative agreement was reached at the United States Rubber Co. that was reportedly generally similar to the Goodyear settlement.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, April 1959, p. 428.

to give jobs on the second and third shifts to a majority of the striking workers.

Farm Equipment. In mid-April, an agreement to end a strike in effect since early February was reached by the Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Co. and the United Automobile Workers for about 14.000 employees in 8 plants. The new contracts (one of the strike issues had been union demands for a single "master" contract covering all plants) continued the wage-improvement factor, with the first increase of 21/2 percent (minimum, 6 cents an hour) retroactive to September 1, 1958. The next two improvement increases are scheduled for September 14, 1959, and October 3, 1960. The contracts are due to expire November 1, 1961. Other changes included incorporation into base rates of 15 cents of the 24-cent cost-of-living allowance, and increased pension, disability, and hospitaliza-Supplemental unemployment tion payments. benefits were liberalized and revisions were made in the method of funding the benefits provided under the plan.

Other Manufacturing. Agreement to end a strike involving members of the United Brick and Clay Workers employed by 25 clay sewer pipe plants in Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania was reached in early April. The 3-year agreement, affecting about 3,800 workers, was the first of this length ever negotiated with this group of manufacturers; it provided an 8-cent-an-hour pay increase, effective April 5, for hourly workers and a 2.66-percent increase for those paid on an incentive basis. Additional 6-cent raises for hourly workers and 2.66-percent increases for pieceworkers were scheduled for each of the next 2 contract years.

Stockholders' approval of a liberalized pension plan for employees of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. was announced on April 13. Under the revised plan, pensions will be calculated on an employee's highest 10-year earnings instead of on earnings during his final 10 years of employment. Employees furloughed under certain conditions after 15 years' service were given an option between a deferred normal pension and an immediate but lower pension; a survivorship provision for employees' beneficiaries was also added.

A liberalized retirement plan, including increased pension payments, was also approved at

the annual stockholders meeting of the International Business Machines Corp. on April 28. The changes were not fully reported. However, retirement benefits for employees with 35 years' service who had average annual earnings of \$5,000 were increased from \$225 to \$256 a month including social security benefits. Benefits for employees with 10 years' service were raised from \$110 to \$156 a month including social security. In addition, the company reduced eligibility for early retirement to age 55 after 15 years' service, instead of age 60 after 20 years, and made improvements in the major medical and hospitalization plans. About 61,000 employees were affected.

One of the first settlements in the pulp and paper industry this year was between the Sealright-Oswego Falls Corp. and the Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, covering about 1,800 workers in Fulton, N.Y. The 2-year agreement provided a 7-cent general increase effective in the first contract year, an additional 5 cents in the second year, an advance in shift differentials, and 3 weeks' vacation after 10 instead of 15 years' service. Also included was an improved pension plan and a 7th paid holiday. A 2-year contract, which appeared to be generally similar, was also reached for workers at the company's Kansas City, Kans., plant.

A general pay increase of 4 cents an hour, retroactive to February 16, for about 3,250 employees of the Kroehler Manufacturing Co., represented by the Upholsterers' International Union, was agreed to in early April. The settlement, covering workers in 10 furniture plants in California, Illinois, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, and Texas, also provided inequity adjustments of up to 10 cents an hour, 3 weeks' vacation after 15 instead of 20 years' service, and a reduction in the employees' share of the cost of group insurance.

Early in April, in an exchange of correspondence between the United Steelworkers and major steel producers, the companies proposed a wage freeze for 1 year beyond the June 30 expiration dates of the current contracts; the union promptly rejected this proposal and called upon the industry to freeze steel prices as a contribution to "economic stability." Both parties agreed to start negotiations May 5 instead of May 18 as originally scheduled.

Construction. Conclusion of several settlements in the construction industry reflected the usual spring upturn in collective bargaining in this industry. In Chicago, an agreement with the Mason Contractors Association and the Bricklayers provided a 25-cent-an-hour raise for about 6,000 workers, effective June 1, 1959—the first increase for these workers since June 1, 1957. Journeyman scales were to go to \$4.075. A 10-cent-an-hour wage increase was scheduled for about 30,000 carpenters in the same area on June 1 under terms of a 2-year contract signed in 1958.

Wage increases totaling 50 cents an hour over 3 years were included in a new contract between the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., and the Carpenters union for about 3,500 workers in the eastern part of the State of Washington. Scales will rise to \$3.63 an hour by February 15, 1961. About 4,000 workers, also represented by the Carpenters and employed by members of the Contractors Association of Western Pennsylvania, received pay increases ranging from 17 to 23 cents an hour effective March 16, 1959. Employer contributions to the pension fund were also raised 5 cents an hour.

Other Nonmanufacturing. At issue in a coal strike-which had started in early March in Harlan County, Ky., and subsequently spread to other counties in eastern Kentucky, and to Tennessee, and West Virginia—was the United Mine Workers' (Ind.) demand that terms of the bituminous coal agreement signed last December 3 be extended to independent "truck mine" operators and ramp operators. The union was seeking the \$2-a-day increase to raise daily pay to \$24.25 and enforcement of the "protective wage clause" placing restrictions on coal mined in nonunion pits. Operators had protested that the increases would bankrupt them and had asked for an extension of the wage terms of the 1956 agreement and for some compromise on other new contract provisions. About 7,000 union members were idled in the dispute.

In the Los Angeles area, in late March, members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union ratified an agree-

ment to extend for 2 years a contract with the Restaurant-Hotel Employer Council of Southern California, Inc., covering about 23,000 workers. A general wage increase, amounting to 7 percent, is scheduled for March 16, 1960. A further increase will go into effect March 16, 1961, if the Consumer Price Index rises at least 4 percent between January 15, 1959, and January 15, 1961. Beginning April 1, 1959, employer contributions to the industry's joint health, welfare, retirement, and relief funds were increased from 10 to 14 cents an hour. Vacation benefits were liberalized, including the addition of a third week's vacation after 10 years' service, and provision was made for a paid holiday—to be taken on Christmas, New Year's Eve, or New Year's Day.

A 2-year contract settlement, retroactive to February 1, 1959, was reached by R. H. Macy & Co. and the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union on April 1 for about 8,000 employees in the New York City area. Terms included a \$3-weekly pay increase this year, an additional \$2 on February 1, 1960, and higher weekly starting minimums. The company also agreed to set aside \$50,000 for correction of wage inequities. Pensions were changed to provide \$35 a month retirement after 25 instead of 35 years' service, eligibility for severance pay was reduced to 5 instead of 10 years' employment for those resigning because of ill health, and weekly sickness benefits were raised from \$48 to \$50.

Also in New York City, considerable attention focused on efforts of the same union, together with the Teamsters union and the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employes, to organize nonprofessional employees of 81 private, nonprofit hospitals. At six hospitals in which an RWDSU local claimed a membership of 3,450 out of 4,500 workers, a strike deadline, set for April 22 to enforce recognition demands, was postponed for at least 2 weeks when hospital representatives agreed on April 21 to consider a proposal by New York Mayor Robert Wagner that all issues be put before a factfinding board.4 A statement issued by the Greater New York Hospital Association declared that the voluntary hospitals lacked the money to meet union demands and charged that strike action would be irresponsible "since the basic stakes are not income distribution but human life." The union, while threatening a strike for the right to negotiate con-

<sup>3</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, January 1959, pp. 62-63.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> On May 8, however, a work stoppage occurred after the hospitals rejected the proposal and in spite of restraining orders issued by the State supreme court.

tracts, had announced it would agree to a nostrike clause in such contracts, with all unresolved issues to be submitted to arbitration. Private, nonprofit hospitals are not subject to the Labor Management Relations Act.

#### Union Developments

The unemployment conference sponsored by the AFL-CIO<sup>5</sup> and held in Washington, D.C., on April 8 was attended by approximately 7,000 delegates who heard Federation President George Meany, Vice President Walter P. Reuther, and other labor leaders assail Federal policy on unemployment as a "do nothing" attitude. Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell told the gathering that "neither the Administration nor Congress has done all I would like to see it do, but we live in a world of compromise"; he expressed confidence in the Nation's basic economic soundness and predicted that by October 1959, unemployment would be down to 3 million or less (from the 4.36 million mid-March figure).

Resolutions adopted by the delegates called for the Federal Government to initiate a back-to-work program previously recommended by the AFL-CIO and urged that the President "call into immediate session a conclave of leaders of industry, labor, agriculture, and government . . . to map a program that will keep America at work and abolish the suffering caused by recurring mass unemployment." They rejected as false a philosophy "that some unemployment and suffering is a necessary byproduct of a free economy."

Automation and its effects on the West Coast longshore industry was the focus of attention at the 13th biennial convention of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (Ind.) held in Seattle, Wash., April 6-10, 1959. To offset mechanization, delegates approved a program designed to share the savings achieved by the use of bulk containers, with resultant speedup of loading and unloading and reduction in manpower requirements. The union's proposal—to be presented to employers during negotiations to replace the contract expiring in June called for establishing a standard of output based upon past performance against which to measure output resulting from more efficient cargo handling methods. For each man-hour of labor thus saved, the employer would pay the union the computed straight-time wage. The union at the end of each year would pay out this cash to affected dockworkers in a manner yet to be worked out. The union argued that employers would still save money since they would be paying basic hourly wages only and would avoid overtime <sup>6</sup> and fringe benefit costs. In other convention actions, ILWU leaders also proposed a 35-hour workweek, more liberal disability pensions, and action "to reduce the burden of taxes, both Federal and State." The union's four international officers were also nominated for reelection without opposition, subject to local balloting.

Prior to the convention, ILWU officials had met with Teamster representatives to discuss jurisdictional issues and set up a joint committee to work out common problems on the waterfront. According to Einar Mohn, chairman of the Western Conference of Teamsters, the committee's purpose was "to discuss the changing methods of handling cargo . . . and to find out some way to solve the jurisdictional conflicts that may arise. . . ."

While settlement of jurisdictional issues between the ILWU and the Teamsters appeared to be likely, the Marine Staff Officers, Office and Allied Personnel Union, an affiliate of the Seafarers' International Union, announced plans to compete with the Longshoremen in organizing West Coast shipping company office workers. Leonard McNichol, a West Coast representative for the SIU, said that since the ILWU was not affiliated with the AFL-CIO, his union was "in a position to organize anything that Harry Bridges now controls." A major effort was reportedly being made to wrest the dockworkers in San Francisco from ILWU Local 10.

Charges of corruption and allegations of alliances with gangster elements in the juke-box industry were leveled against officials of Teamster locals in Detroit in testimony presented before the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. Juke-box operators and other witnesses reported violence and payoffs in connection with alleged hoodlum infiltration into union and management ranks of the industry. William E. Bufalino, president of Teamster Local 985 in Detroit, when

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, April 1959, p. 427.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Under the present contract, overtime is paid after 6 hours in an 8-hour day.

questioned about his reported involvement, denied he had ever been "either directly or indirectly connected with any unlawful activities." At the conclusion of these hearings, Senator John L. McClellan, chairman of the committee, said evidence showed clearly that Local 985 was "in alliance with racketeers" and its members had been victims of a "dastardly fraud." Mr. Bufalino subsequently filed with the Senate "a petition for redress of grievances" protesting he had not had sufficient opportunity to answer derogatory testimony.

Representatives of two independent oil refinery unions—the Central States Petroleum Union and the Independent Petroleum Workers of America—in mid-March agreed to merge. The merger was subject to membership ratification and to action at a convention scheduled for the near future. The Independent Petroleum Workers of America, representing about 5,000 workers at the Whiting, Ind., refinery of Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, was formerly a part of the 10,000 member CSPU, but withdrew from it following its 1953 convention.

In the realm of union education, a local of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers inaugurated a mandatory course on world affairs for all its paid officials and business agents. The course was initiated by President Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of New York City area Local 3, to give local leaders "a feel of the world." The course emphasizes historical developments with reference to such issues as imperialism, colonialism, population trends, tariffs, and ideological conflicts. Periodic examinations will be given and term papers will be required. The local already had a scholarship program for children of members, and a program for business agents to study, first hand, unions in other countries.

#### Other Developments

President Eisenhower on March 31 approved a bill extending until July 1, 1959, the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958, originally due to expire April 1, 1959. The measure provides extended benefits for unemployed workers who had filed their first claim for such benefits

before April 1 (April 7 in some States) but had not exhausted their rights on that date; in no event can the extended benefits be paid after July 1, 1959. The 3-month extension of the Federal loan program to States requesting supplementary payments for qualifying unemployed workers was estimated to affect 405,000 workers and to cost about \$78 million.

The National Labor Relations Board modified its policy against picketing by a minority union 8 in early April, when it held that a union did not violate the Taft-Hartley Act by picketing an employer after it was decertified, to protect its bargaining position with other employers. The employer filed charges that the union's object was to force recognition and that an economic hardship had been imposed, in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act. The trial examiner's findingswhich were confirmed by the NLRB—upheld the union's contention that it was not seeking recognition, and although economic hardship to the employer and indirectly to its employees was a foreseeable consequence, it did "not necessarily follow that this was the respondent's objective or motive."

The NLRB general counsel announced on April 15 that the agency's New Orleans office had been ordered to adjudicate a dispute between a "foreign flag" ship (American-owned but registered in Liberia) and the Seafarers' International Union in order to obtain a decision from the Board on whether it has jurisdiction over cases of this nature. The union had filed unfair labor practice charges alleging that some of the ship's all-foreign crew-about half of whom had reportedly been organized by the SIU-had been discharged in Havana, Cuba, because of their union affiliation. The case differed slightly from an earlier one in which the NLRB ordered a representation election aboard a former American-registered ship flying the Panamanian flag. The ship in the current dispute had never sailed under the American flag.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>See 1958 Congressional Action to Improve UI Benefits, Monthly Labor Review, November 1958, pp. 1236-1242.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> See Local 639, International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Curtis Bros., Inc., Monthly Labor Review, January 1958, pp. 62-63, and International Brotherhood of Teamsters v. NLRB, Monthly Labor Review, February 1959, p. 174.

# **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

Sourcebook on Labor. By Neil W. Chamberlain. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1958. 1,104 pp. \$9.75.

Dr. Chamberlain has ranged far and wide in his monumental task of searching out and organizing material which he considered representative of varying points of view on problems of labor-management relations and on the role of workers in the economy. In a blend of documentary and semidocumentary material, the Sourcebook contains not only court and National Labor Relations Board decisions, the text of various labor laws, union constitutions, and collective bargaining agreements, but also excerpts from speeches and from personal letters, newspaper and magazine articles, and union and management paid advertisements. Prepared for use with the author's book Labor, published earlier in 1958, the Sourcebook follows the organizational pattern of the previous volume, with the first 13 chapters supplying background material for the discussion and analysis of the people and institutions involved, and the later chapters dealing with the impact of organized labor on various phases of the economy. Each chapter opens with a statement on the subject covered; this is followed by illustrations of partisan points of view and a list of topics for discussion and analysis. Scattered through each chapter are brief comments pointing up the problems discussed.

The chapter on the background of the labor movement, tracing the changes which have oc-

curred since the earliest attempts at organization in the attitudes of workers, management, and the public toward unions, should serve as a useful introduction to the study of labor-management relations. Especially timely is the section on collective bargaining, which follows in detail the steel negotiations of 1956 and the strike which occurred at that time, and which also includes the full text of the agreement between the United Steelworkers and Bethlehem Steel. Scattered here and there throughout the book are single items of special interest, such as a sketch of Harold J. Gibbons, executive vice president of the Teamsters. This was published in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat before the Teamsters came under fire by the Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field.

While Dr. Chamberlain states that the book "is designed to stand on its own feet," it would be no easy task for either teacher or student to make full use of the book's vast collection without the guidance provided in the previous text. Indeed even with the text, the very size and scope of the Sourcebook may militate against its usefulness to students except as a reference work. For teachers, however, it should prove valuable as a great timesaver since it brings together sources never before gathered into one publication.

The Sourcebook was compiled, Dr. Chamberlain says, with two purposes in mind. First, to make widely scattered, often fugitive, material readily accessible. This purpose has been fully accomplished although as the author himself points out, there may be some who believe that he could have selected more wisely. The second purpose was to foster in the student the ability to examine critically the issues involved in labormanagement relations and to reach his own conclusions on the problems considered. Certainly the biased points of view are exposed. How the student responds will depend in large part on the student himself. The literature on labor is greatly enriched by the addition of the Sourcebook.

> —Marjorie C. Egloff Office of Publications Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Politics of German Codetermination. By Herbert J. Spiro. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1958. 180 pp. \$4.

Codetermination began in 1947 in Germany in the steel industry as a result of an administrative decree of the British occupying forces. It has continued and expanded since the West German Republic was established in 1949. The first of the German laws, the special codetermination law of 1951, made coal subject to the existing rules governing the steel industry. It was passed by the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats under pressure from the unions. In 1952, a general law applied a somewhat less sweeping set of standards to most of German industry. The union federation had pressed for a more extensive law. Further modifications were made in the system in its extension, in 1955, to many government-owned operations, and in 1956 the system also was applied to holding companies in steel and

The author, a political scientist, begins his analysis with the forces and ideologies that lay behind these political decisions, but is more concerned with the ways in which codetermination has actually worked and the impact of such arrangements on the political, social, and economic life of Germany.

In general, codetermination introduces representatives of the workers at three levels of the policymaking and administrative functions of German industry. Representatives elected by the workers are placed on the supervisory board (what we would call the Board of Directors). One worker designee participates as labor manager on the small managing board (three or four executives responsible for the operating decisions of the firm). A works council, elected by the employees, represents them in dealing with management on a wide variety of personnel and welfare matters.

The worker representatives on the supervisory boards receive information on the major policy developments in the firm and, to a limited degree, participate in the formulation of these general policies. The labor manager, as one of the chief executives of the company, has direct responsibility for its personnel and social affairs. The degree to which he participates in the other major

administrative policy decisions varies considerably, but frequently his role in these is limited to the exchange of information and some advisory comments.

Each works council is directly elected by proportional representation of all the employees in the establishment. Separate ballots are counted for the wage and for the salaried employees. Slates of candidates are presented to the worker voters by the trade unions and the political parties. Union representatives attend the meetings of the works councils. In practice, their role is to consider and to deal with the "labor manager" on all plant problems affecting the employees including social welfare activities. It is usual for them to work out with the labor manager the local amplification and application of the national industry collective agreements negotiated by the unions and to act on grievances.

Codetermination has had much less elaborate effect on the management of German industry than the word suggests. The author suggests that workers have had a minor advisory role on many major policy decisions of management, but an extensive participation in the determination of policies directly affecting employees and the actual administration of many aspects of such policies either by works councils themselves or, much more extensively, by the labor manager. There has been little change, the author concludes, in the type of decisions that are made by the company executives, but a significant redistribution of the responsibility for such decisions, with the indirect inclusion of workers through their representatives. The consequence has been that decisions are made only after a fuller consideration of a wider number of alternatives and, particularly as relates to personnel and social affairs, such decisions are more efficiently administered.

The most extensive effect of the system of codetermination, the author finds, is "political." Although many of its original proponents had urged it on the assumption that it would reduce the role of the government in the economic life of the country, he concludes that codetermination is now an established issue in the continuing political life of the Nation. It has served as a focus for the unions in their definition of political issues. In this connection it has provided an important rallying point for keeping both the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats within a single trade union federation. By the same token, it has provided an issue on which these two political parties can agree on general objectives, although they may differ on specific aspects of the program. The author concludes that it has tended to redefine issues in terms of "labor relations" rather than in terms of the "class struggle." He concludes, also, that it has considerably widened the worker role in both the economic and the political life of the Nation.

-W. Ellison Chalmers

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Work in the Lives of Married Women: Proceedings of a Conference on Womanpower, October 20–25, 1957, Columbia University. New York, National Manpower Council, 1958. xxii, 220 pp. \$4.75, Columbia University Press, New York.

This volume is the seventh publication of the National Manpower Council since it was established at Columbia University in 1951. Earlier publications of the council treated such aspects of the manpower crisis as student deferment, scientific and professional manpower, and improving work skills. Womanpower and the implications of it was made the topic of a conference on Work in the Lives of Married Women, which the council held in October 1957. Seventy-seven participants, drawn from 34 communities in different parts of the United States and representing a wide variety of fields and interests, contributed papers, addresses, and opinions to the conference.

This volume consists of addresses by leading authorities on the principal issues discussed at the conference: (1) education, training, and guidance of women for reentry into the labor force; (2) the utilization of womanpower, especially the older workers; (3) income earned by married women; and (4) working mothers and the development of children. There is an excellent frame of reference for the conference in papers by Erwin D. Canham and James P. Mitchell.

The scope of the problem is evident from the fact that women make up almost one-third of the working population of the Nation, and that one-half of these women are over 40 years of age.

"Six out of every ten working women are married, and two out of five mothers whose children are of school age are in the labor force."

The findings of the conference as a whole reveal a pervading spirit of caution against generalizing and recognition of the need for much additional research before final conclusions can be reached.

More specifically, this reviewer is most impressed with the following findings discussed in the final chapter: (1) New patterns of work outside the home for wives and mothers have resulted, in general, in desirable economic and social consequences; (2) little is known as yet about the consequences of the so-called revolution in women's employment, and hence there is great need for extensive research and for efficient synthesizing of existing data; (3) generalizations are dangerous and should be avoided, particularly since no one problem can as yet be identified as the problem of the working mother or wife; (4) the problems of womanpower are so numerous and their scope and significance so often obscure that there is no simple or single policy applicable to all of them; (5) high levels of employment and demands for labor point to a continuation of recent trends in women's employment; and (6) man and woman, being imperfect creatures, will fashion a social organization which itself is imperfect, and much in the individual lives of these imperfect individuals will not fit neatly into an improvised ideal scheme.

This short volume is a significant addition to the literature in the field of labor. It fearlessly raises questions, the answers to which will manifestly condition our historical attitudes, our economy, and indeed the very fabric of our society.

> —CATHERYN SECKLER-HUDSON School of Government and Public Administration The American University

#### Arbitration and Mediation

A Guide to State Mediation Laws and Agencies. By Norene M. Diamond. Washington, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1958. 63 pp. (Bull. 176, revised.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Controlling Costs in Labor Arbitration. (In Arbitration Journal, New York, Vol. 14, No. 1, 1959, pp. 1–2, 26–29. \$1.50.)

Management Prerogatives and Plant Rule Violations. By Lawrence Stessin. (In Arbitration Journal, New York, Vol. 14, No. 1, 1959, pp. 3-13. \$1.50.)

#### Family Budgets and Consumer Purchases

- Quantity and Cost Budgets for Two Income Levels: Family of a Salaried Junior Professional and Executive, Family of a Wage Earner—Prices for the San Francisco Bay Area, September 1958. Berkeley, University of California, Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics, 1959. 86 pp. \$1.75.
- Anketa o Porodičnim Budžetima Četvoročlanih Radničkih i Službeničkih Porodica, 1957. Belgrade, Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, Federal Statistical Office, 1958. 20 pp. (Statistical Bull. 124.) Key in French.
- On the Predictive Value of Consumer Intentions and Attitudes. By James Tobin. (In Review of Economics and Statistics, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., February 1959, pp. 1-11. \$2.)
- Consumer Purchasing and Income Patterns. By Louis J. Paradiso and Mabel A. Smith. (In Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, March 1959, pp. 18–28. 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)
- Some International Comparisons of Consumers' Durable Goods. By F. Knox. (In Bulletin of the Oxford University Institute of Statistics, Oxford, England, February 1959, pp. 31–38. 10s. 6d.)
- Rent in the USSR. By Timothy Sosnovy. (In The American Slavic and East European Review, Columbia University Press, New York, April 1959, pp. 174–181. \$1.50.)

#### Industrial Health and Safety

- Industrial Health—Meeting the Challenge. By A. Meiklejohn. (In British Journal of Industrial Medicine, London, January 1959, pp. 1-10. 17s. 6d.)
- Organization of Occupational Health Services in Places of Employment. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1959. 57 pp. (Report IV(2) prepared for International Labor Conference, 43d session, 1959.) 40 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.
- Protection of Workers Against Radiations. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1959. 131 pp. (Report VI(2) prepared for International Labor Conference, 43d session, 1959.) \$1. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.
- International Directory of Institutions Engaged in Study, Research and Other Activities in the Field of Occu-

- pational Safety and Health, Volumes I and II. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1958. 395 pp. and 369 pp., respectively. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.
- Proceedings of the National Conference on Industrial Safety, Canberra, September 26-27, 1958. Canberra, Commonwealth of Australia, Department of Labor and National Service, 1958. 129 pp. 10s., Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra.

#### Labor Law

- Comments on Recent Important Workmen's Compensation Cases. By Robert M. Bonin. (In NACCA Law Journal, National Association of Claimants' Compensation Attorneys Bar Association, Boston, November 1958, pp. 186–257.)
- Legal Status of the Building and Construction Trade Unions in the Hiring Process. By Louis Sherman. (In Georgetown Law Journal, Washington, winter 1958, pp. 203-223. \$1.25.) Also reprinted.
- The Construction Worker Under Federal Wage Laws. By Joseph M. Stone and John R. Brunozzi. Washington, Livingston Press, 1959. 129 pp. \$4.
- "Hot Cargo" and the Taft-Hartley Act. By Jerome D. Fenton. (In Rocky Mountain Law Review, University of Colorado, Boulder, February 1959, pp. 153-164.)
- List of Labor Laws in Force in Puerto Rico by Number and Title. San Juan, Puerto Rican Department of Labor, Office of Industrial, Public, and Labor Relations, 1958. 14 pp. Rev.
- Twenty-third Annual Report of the National Labor Relations Board for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1958. Washington, National Labor Relations Board, 1959. 55 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.
- Legislación sobre Seguridad e Higiene del Trabajo, 1953-58. Madrid, Ministerio de Trabajo, Dirección General de Trabajo, 1958. 327 pp.

#### Labor-Management Relations

- Union Organization on Company Property—A Discussion of Property Rights. By Dexter L. Hanley, S.J. (In Georgetown Law Journal, Washington, winter 1958, pp. 266–324. \$1.25.)
- Public Intervention in Labor Disputes. By Norman I.
  Gelman. Washington (1156 19th Street NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1959. 18 pp. (Vol. I, 1959, No. 7.) \$2.
- Dictionary of Labor-Management Relations—Part VI [Letters G and H]. By Harold S. Roberts. Honolulu, University of Hawaii, Industrial Relations Center, 1958. 42 pp.

#### Labor Organizations

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This table is included in the March, June, September, and December issues of the Review.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The labor turnover tables (B-1 and B-2) have been dropped from the Review pending a general revision of the Current Labor Statistics section because, beginning with January 1959 data, the categories for which labor turnover rates are published differ from those previously published. Current data are available monthly in Employment and Earnings or may be obtained upon request.

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<sup>3</sup> 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]

					Estim	ated nu	mber of	persons	s 14 year	s of age	and ov	er 1			
Employment status		19	959			1958									average
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.3	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1958	19573
							To	tal, bot	h sexes						
Total labor force	71, 210	70, 768	70, 062	70, 027	70, 701	71, 112	71, 743	71, 375	72, 703	73, 104	73, 049	71, 603	70, 681	71, 284	70, 746
Oivilian labor force Unemployment. Unemployed 4 weeks or less. Unemployed 5-10 weeks Unemployed 11-14 weeks Unemployed 15-26 weeks. Unemployed over 26 weeks. Employment. Nonagricultural. Worked 35 hours or more. Worked 15-34 hours. With a job but not at work Agricultural. Worked 35 hours or more. Worked 35 hours or more. Worked 55-44 hours. Worked 15-34 hours.	3, 627 1, 382 565 283 675 723 65, 012 59, 163 47, 287 6, 615 3, 420 1, 839	68, 189 4, 362 1, 365 823 629 767 63, 828 58, 625 46, 292 6, 915 3, 496 1, 920 5, 203 3, 226 1, 273 523 181	67, 471 4, 749 1, 600 1, 176 509 727 62, 722 58, 030 44, 968 7, 745 3, 424 1, 894 4, 692 2, 677 1, 217 479 318	67, 430 4, 724 1, 861 1, 044 444 557 818 62, 706 58, 013 46, 044 6, 880 1, 801 4, 693 2, 772 1, 132 504 285	68, 081 4, 108 1, 706 771 328 520 63, 973 59, 102 47, 076 6, 960 3, 313 1, 753 4, 871 1, 266 522 238	3, 833 1, 632 695 272 499 735 64, 653	3, 805 1, 522 667 225 581 811 65, 306	68, 740 4, 111 1, 569 644 436 573 86, 488 64, 629 58, 438 46, 719 2, 751 2, 751 2, 586 6, 191 4, 203 1, 348 436 1, 348	70, 067 4, 699 1, 716 933 399 678 972 65, 367 58, 746 44, 440 6, 099 2, 522 5, 684 6, 621 4, 668 1, 339 405 209	70, 473 5, 294 2, 069 1, 198 357 798 872 65, 179 58, 461 42, 289 6, 336 2, 749 7, 087 6, 718 4, 442 1, 564 485 228	70, 418 5, 437 2, 569 875 372 931 64, 981 58, 081 45, 352 6, 668 2, 863 3, 198 6, 900 4, 861 1, 533 399 107	68, 965 4, 904 1, 778 930 444 1, 146 605 64, 061 57, 789 45, 619 7, 147 3, 224 1, 799 6, 272 4, 452 1, 370 348 103	68, 027 5, 120 1, 725 933 577 1, 301 562, 907 57, 349 44, 166 7, 840 3, 190 2, 153 5, 558 3, 561 1, 390 444 162	68, 647 4, 681 1, 833 959 438 785 667 63, 966 58, 122 44, 873 7, 324 3, 047 2, 876 5, 844 3, 827 1, 361 457 199	67, 946 2, 936 1, 485 650 240 321 239 65, 011 58, 789 46, 238 6, 953 2, 777 2, 821 6, 222 4, 197 1, 413 196
								Male	es						
Total labor force	48, 653	48, 360	48, 073	47, 981	48, 190	48, 418	48, 756	48, 759	50, 017	50, 359	50, 005	48, 858	48, 396	48, 802	48, 649
Total labor force Unemployment Employment Nonagricultural Worked 35 hours or more Worked 1-14 hours With a job but not at work 4 Agricultural Worked 15-34 hours Worked 1-14 hours With a job but not at work 4 Agricultural Worked 15-34 hours Worked 1-14 hours Worked 1-14 hours Worked 1-14 hours With a job but not at work 4	2, 317 43, 798 38, 898 33, 049 3, 157 1, 551 1, 139 4, 900 3, 545 868 333		45, 514 3, 359 42, 156 37, 991 31, 433 3, 882 1, 456 1, 220 4, 165 2, 509 928 425 303	45, 417 3, 282 42, 135 37, 981 32, 005 3, 434 1, 399 1, 143 4, 154 2, 582 854 448 270	45, 601 2, 902 42, 699 38, 464 32, 423 3, 418 1, 414 1, 210 4, 235 2, 644 933 443 216	45, 822 2, 504 43, 318 38, 614 30, 966 5, 160 1, 294 1, 195 4, 704 3, 362 866 308 168	46, 155 2, 454 43, 701 38, 693 32, 547 3, 505 1, 261 1, 378 5, 008 3, 961 660 281 106	46, 155 2, 615 43, 539 38, 623 32, 714 3, 119 1, 122 1, 669 4, 916 3, 691 787 313 126	47, 412 3, 081 44, 331 39, 040 31, 608 3, 065 1, 154 3, 214 5, 291 4, 058 742 307 184	47,759 3,513 44,247 38,901 30,078 3,362 1,312 4,149 5,346 3,906 912 330 198	47, 406 3, 521 43, 884 38, 588 32, 141 3, 418 1, 246 1, 782 5, 296 4, 214 733 261 89	46, 252 3, 266 42, 986 37, 962 31, 862 3, 555 1, 395 1, 151 5, 024 3, 930 753 247 93	45, 774 3, 492 42, 282 37, 578 30, 867 4, 027 1, 395 1, 289 4, 704 3, 281 947 329 147	46, 197 3, 155 43, 042 38, 240 31, 390 3, 736 1, 329 1, 784 4, 802 3, 413 857 353 179	45, 882 1, 893 43, 989 38, 952 32, 546 3, 461 1, 197 1, 748 5, 037 3, 716 842 309
								Fema	les						
Total labor force	22, 557	22 408	21, 989	22, 046	22, 510	22, 695	22, 987	22, 617	22, 686	22, 745	23, 043	22, 745	22, 286	22, 482	22, 097
Civilian labor force Unemployment Employment Nonagricultural Worked 35 hours or more Worked 15-34 hours Worked 1-14 hours With a job but not at work 4 Agricultural Worked 35 hours or more Worked 15-34 hours Worked 15-34 hours Worked 15-34 hours Worked 15-34 hours	1,310 21,214 20,265 14,239 3,458 1,869 949 949 314 519 92	22, 376 1, 391 20, 985 20, 287 13, 985 3, 586 1, 992 725 698 225 367 95	1, 391 20, 566 20, 039 13, 534 3, 863 1, 968 673 527 168 290 54	22, 013 1, 442 20, 571 20, 032 14, 039 3, 446 1, 889 658 539 190 278 56 15	544 635 201 333 80	22, 663 1, 329 21, 334 20, 343 13, 147 4, 755 1, 852 589 991 388 503 82 19	22, 956 1, 351 21, 605 20, 209 13, 975 3, 717 1, 801 716 1, 396 729 552 95 21	22, 586 1, 496 21, 090 19, 815 14, 006 3, 263 1, 629 918 1, 275 561 123 18	610 597 98	22, 714 1, 781 20, 933 19, 560 12, 211 2, 974 1, 437 2, 939 1, 373 536 652 156 29	23, 012 1, 915 21, 096 19, 493 13, 210 3, 250 1, 617 1, 416 1, 603 647 801 138 18	1, 638 21, 075 19, 826 13, 757 3, 592 1, 829 648 1, 249 522 617		22, 451 1, 526 20, 924 19, 882 13, 483 3, 589 1, 718 1, 093 1, 042 414 504	22, 064 1, 043 21, 021 19, 837 13, 692 3, 491 1, 580 1, 073 1, 184 482 571 107

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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

February 1957 (Current Population Reports, Labor Force, Series P-57,

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 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, 2000).

Survey week contained legal holiday.

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.

Table A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry <sup>1</sup> [In thousands]

Industry		19	59						1958						nual
muse y	Apr.2	Mar. 2	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1957	1956
Total employees	51, 338	50, 851	50, 315	50, 310	51, 935	51, 432	51, 136	51, 237	50, 576	50, 178	50, 413	49, 949	49, 726	52, 162	51, 76
Mining Metal Iron Copper Lead and zinc	95 6	686 92. 9 32. 3 29. 0 12. 4	693 93. 5 31. 1 30. 5 12. 5	93. 6 30. 9 30. 2	713 93. 4 30. 3 30. 2 12. 7	93. 7 31. 2 29. 6	708 90. 6 31. 9 27. 5 11. 1	90. 7 31. 8 28. 4	88. 8 29. 9 27. 7	30. 4 27. 1	717 92. 9 30. 4 28. 2 13. 3	28.7 28.2	716 91. 2 27. 6 28. 1 13. 9	111. 2 38. 9 32. 6	80° 108. 8 35. 1 33. 3 17. 4
Anthracite	176.8	16. 4 179. 8	18. 1 188. 2	19. 5 192. 4	19. 6 192, 2					19. 4 179. 6	19. 2 190. 1		19. 6 199. 0	28. 4 230. 0	29. 228.
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas pro- duction		292. 8 179. 3	292. 2 180. 2		300. 7 182. 7		296. 6 184. 0				303. 2 190. 4	297.8	298. 8 188. 7	326. 2	324,
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	109.3	104. 2	101.4	102. 6	107. 3						111.8		107. 6		
Contract construction  Nonbuilding construction  Highway and street construction Other nonbuilding construction Building construction General contractors Special-trade contractors Plumbing and heating Painting and decorating Electrical work Other special-trade contractors		468 192. 5 275. 5 1, 941 670. 4 1, 271. 0 292. 1 154. 1 162. 2 662. 6	419	437	506	605	652	672	670	656	647	611	520	2,808 586	2,925
Manufacturing Durable goods Nondurable goods	15, 991 9, 285 6, 706	15, 961 9, 210 6, 751	9,060	15,674 8,990 6,684	8, 989	15, 795 8, 982 6, 813	15, 536 8, 663 6, 873	15, 755 8, 814 6, 941	15, 462 8, 571 6, 891	15, 161 8, 496 6, 665	8, 564	15,023 8,480 6,543	8, 564	9, 821	16, 90 9, 835 7, 068
Durable goods									,		,	3,020		0,002	,,000
Ordnance and accessories	137.9	138.0	137. 2	137. 3	136. 1	133. 9	129. 2	130.4	128. 5	127. 2	125. 4	123. 5	122.8	129.3	131.
Lumber and wood products (except furniture) Logging camps and contractors Sawmills and planing mills. Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated		615. 6 80. 3 304. 4	601. 8 75. 1 300. 1	612. 4 81. 4 302. 7	630. 3 89. 4 309. 8	96.2	100.3	99.0	94.7	637. 0 92. 8 320. 0	643. 3 100. 2 318. 4	81.1	585. 1 71. 6 296. 7	654. 6 87. 1 331. 6	735. 108. 378.
structural wood products Wooden containers Miscellaneous wood products		131. 3 44. 1 55. 5	128, 5 43, 8 54, 3	44.3	132. 8 44. 8 53. 5	44.9	45.7	45. 2	43.6		127. 0 45. 6 52. 1		120. 4 44. 1 52. 3	128. 7 49. 7 57. 5	135. 54. 58.
Furniture and fixtures Household furniture. Office, public-building, and professional furniture Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fix-	377.1	376. 9 275. 0 44. 9	376. 7 275. 3		369. 8 267. 5	271.1	271.7	266. 4	258. 4	248. 6	246. 5	244.7	343. 9 245. 9	265. 9	380. 267.
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fix- tures		33. 1	44. 4 33. 7	44. 6 34. 1	44. 8 34. 2		44. 8 34. 5			41. 2 33. 7	42. 3 34. 3		43. 1	48. 0 37. 9	48.
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	an anna	23, 9	23. 3	23. 3	23. 3		23. 3				23. 3		21. 0		37. 26.
Stone, clay, and glass products. Flat glass Glass and glassware, pressed or blown. Glass products made of purchased glass. Cement, hydraulic. Structural clay products. Pottery and related products. Concrete, gypsum, and plaster prod-		530. 5 33. 1 96. 8 18. 2 40. 7 71. 0 45. 7	509. 7 24. 1 95. 2 17. 6 38. 5 68. 9 45. 2	17. 4 39. 4 70. 1	519. 0 23. 3 96. 0 17. 3 41. 7 74. 2 45. 1	22. 4 96. 4 17. 3 42. 3 75. 1	42. 8 76. 0	31. 9 98. 9 16. 7 43. 1 75. 9	30. 3 96. 9 16. 0 42. 6 76. 1	28. 3 97. 3 15. 6 42. 6 75. 2	513. 4 27. 7 95. 9 15. 4 43. 2	501. 8 26. 3 93. 6 15. 1 42. 7 71. 2	498. 5 27. 3 92. 8 15. 3 41. 2 70. 0 44. 0	552. 5 34. 7 98. 8 17. 9 42. 0 80. 4	563. 3 35. 1 95. 8 17. 8 43 6 86. 6 54. 1
Cut-stone and stone products Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral			17.8	17. 9		18. 5	19.0	19.0	18. 3	18. 7	18. 4				
Diast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	1, 256. 3		200	1, 165. 5	1000	1, 139. 7	20.0	1, 103. 3	1, 073. 2					1, 309. 7	94.
mills		617. 6 220. 5	215.0	210. 8	208. 2	203. 5	188. 3	194.1	185. 8	189. 0	189. 6	189. 7	509. 8 193. 9		630. 243.
ferrous metals.  Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.  Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-		54. 7 12. 1	54. 9 12. 0	54. 9 11. 9	55. 1 11. 8	54. 3 11. 8		11.4			53. 9 10. 9		57. 1 11. 3	68. 1 13. 2	67. 14.
ferrous metals Nonferrous foundries Miscellaneous primary metal industries		112. 7 63. 5 149. 9	110. 2 62. 9 148. 2	62. 4	62. 1 144. 0	61. 5		58. 9	56.0	53. 2	102. 9 54. 5 134. 8	53. 9	103. 6 55. 1 134. 8	71. 4	77.

Table A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry <sup>1</sup>—Continued [In thousands]

				[In	thousa	nds									
		195	9						1958						nual
Industry	Apr.2	Mar.2	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	Мау	Apr.	1957	1956
Manufacturing—Continued															
Durable goods—Continued															
Fabricated metal products (except ord- nance, machinery, and transporta- tion equipment).  The cans and other tinware.	1, 078. 7	1, 064. 7 57. 2	1, 049. 2 56. 8	1, 052. 8 55. 6	1, 057. 6 55. 3	1, 061. 2 58. 3	1, 028. 2 59. 3	1, 056. 5 62. 3	1, 022. 3 63. 2	998, 1 61, 2	1, 004. 4 59. 9	987. 2 57. 6	56.3		58. 8
Outlery, handtools, and hardware Heating apparatus (except electric)		135. 8 115. 6	135. 2 113. 1	136. 1 109. 0	136, 2	134. 4	113. 9	112.5	110.1	121. 4 106. 3 303. 8	124. 8 107. 0 301. 6	121. 6 105. 8 296. 9	123. 2 108. 4 298. 0	110.0	121. (
Metal stamping, coating, and engrav-		285. 9 230. 1 48. 4	224. 1	288. 0 227. 1 48. 0	226. 4	223. 3	207. 8	217. 1	202. 2	199. 0 41. 7	202. 0 42. 5	198. 8 41. 4	201. 3 42. 6	245. 3	238.7
Lighting fixtures Fabricated wire products Miscellaneous fabricated metal products		57. 1	56. 7	56. 8 132. 2	55. 8	56. 0	55. 2	53.0	51.4	50.0	50. 1 116. 5	49. 4	49. 7 119. 4	59.0	61. 8
TE 11 (a-cont electrical)	1 585 9					1000000	1, 461. 6	1, 466. 4	1, 436. 9	1, 449. 8	1, 471. 9	1, 485. 5	1, 523. 4		1, 730, 1
Engines and turbines  Agricultural machinery and tractors  Construction and mining machinery  Metalworking machinery		100. 4 158. 1 128. 0 228. 3	153. 2 125. 6	132. 7 123. 7	123. 9 120. 2	123. 1	139. 5 115. 7	138. 2 116. 9	134. 7 118. 5	136. 1 119. 0	90. 0 136. 0 118. 7 218. 1	136.8	143. 9 124. 6	96. 4 148. 4 153. 1	84. 1 150. 0 153. 1
metalworking machinery  General industrial machinery  Office and store machines and devices		160. 8 214. 9 130. 4	213.4	213.8	213.0	212. 2	211.0	212.6		154. 3 212. 5 123. 6	156. 8 217. 8 124. 2	219.0	162. 0 223. 4 121. 8	254. 8	187. 8 256. 7 126. 1
Service-industry and household ma-		184. 4		177. 7 261. 9				048 0	000 0	163. 8 239. 7	165. 7 244. 6	DAA O	171. 1 252. 4	189. 9 289. 0	000 0
Electrical machinery  Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial appa-	1, 189. 8					1, 164. 9	1, 119. 5	1, 133. 1	1, 104. 6	1, 078. 5	1, 079. 9	1, 077. 6 365. 0	1, 092. 3 372. 0	1, 223. 3	1, 202. 1
ratus. Electrical appliances. Insulated wire and cable. Electrical equipment for vehicles. Electric lamps. Communication equipment. Miscellaneous electrical products.		28. 0 70. 2	35. 4 28. 0 70. 2 26. 1	35. 4 28. 2 65. 7 26. 1	35. 9 28. 0 65. 2 26. 0	37. 0 27. 6 67. 8 25. 8	35. 3 26. 9 50. 5 25. 6	34. 6 26. 2 63. 8 25. 2	33. 1 24. 6 58. 4 25. 1 554. 6	31. 9 23. 2 57. 8 24. 6 536. 6	532. 3	33. 5 23. 7 57. 7 26. 2 526. 7	34. 8 24. 3 60. 7 26. 8 528. 3	40. 9 27. 2 75. 2 30. 2 579. 8	49. 8 26. 4 73. 9 28. 8 557. 8
Miscellaneous electrical products		47.4	48.0						45. 1	44. 2	45. 4	44.8	45, 4	49.8	49. 6
Miscellaneous electrical products	1, 697. 4	1, 699. 2 741. 9 753. 5 452. 1 148. 2 15. 2	1, 679. 4 721. 3 757. 2 455. 8 148. 8 15. 1	1, 688. 7 732. 1 756. 8 456. 7 148. 4 15. 1	1, 681. 4 716. 8 767. 4 462. 0 152. 0 15. 8	1, 670. 4 702. 7 767. 3 462. 6 152. 1 15. 7	1, 461. 8 506. 4 763. 1 459. 7 152. 6 16. 2	1, 572. 2 613. 0 763. 7 460. 9 153. 9 17. 0	1, 500. 3 548. 9 755. 2 458. 9 150. 9 17. 2	1, 528. 6 579. 2 751. 2 455. 9 151. 3 18. 0	1, 547. 8 592. 9 751. 2 454. 2 151. 7 18. 8	1, 546. 4 596. 4 742. 8 445. 5 151. 6 19. 3	1, 570. 0 605. 5 754. 2 456. 6 152. 3 19. 8	1, 878. 1 786. 3 861. 7 522. 3 179. 1 20. 5	1, 823, 4 809, 8 809, 3 494, 4 167, 1 16, 9
Other aircraft parts and equipment— Ship and boat building and repairing— Shipbuilding and repairing— Boatbuilding and repairing— Railroad equipment— Other transportation equipment		138. 0 146. 4 124. 6 21. 8 47. 7 9. 7	137. 5 143. 3 122. 1 21. 2 48. 3 9. 3	136. 6 144. 8 124. 7 20. 1 46. 3 8. 7	137. 6 142. 3 122. 4 19. 9 45. 8 9. 1	136. 9 146. 0 127. 1 18. 9 44. 5 9. 9	134. 6 142. 2 124. 7 17. 5 39. 9 10. 2	131. 9 140. 9 124. 6 16. 3 44. 5 10. 1	128. 2 141. 1 125. 3 15. 8 45. 3 9. 8	126. 0 142. 1 124. 7 17. 4 47. 3 8. 8	126. 5 146. 9 127. 6 19. 3 47. 8 9. 0	126. 4 146. 7 125. 5 21. 2 52. 2 8. 3	123. 5 144. 8 123. 7 21. 1 57. 1 8. 4	139. 8 148. 8 126. 9 21. 9 71. 6 9. 7	130. 0 130. 0 109. 8 20. 2 64. 3 9. 9
Instruments and related products Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments		328. 7 61. 2		320. 7 59. 5							308. 6 56. 9	100	and a	Page 15	335. 6 64. 9
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments Optical instruments and lenses		90. 3 15. 2	88. 5	86. 0 15. 0	85. 6	85. 5	84. 7	83. 6	81. 1	81. 4 13. 6	82. 2 13. 7	82. 2 13. 5	83. 5 13. 4		
Surgical, medical, and dental instru- ments Ophthalmic goods Photographic apparatus		42. 4 25. 0 63. 9	24.6	42. 3 24. 3 64. 1	24.0	23.8	23. 6	22.0	23. 1	23.0	41. 3 23. 6 64. 8	23.6	23. 9	25. 2	25.7
Watches and clocks	466 1	165 8	30. 5 457. 8	29. 5 447. 0	29. 9 459. 3	29.8 478.0	29. 9 484. 6	478. 6	463.7	444.0	26. 1 452. 8		449.5	490.0	501.
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware. Musical instruments and parts. Toys and sporting goods. Pens, pencils, other office supplies. Costume jewelry, buttons, notions. Fabricated plastics products. Other manufacturing industries.		44.7 17.7 74.6 29.8 59.7 89.9	17. 6 70. 8 29. 1 60. 0 88. 2	17. 3 65. 0 29. 0 59. 8 86. 6	17. 3 71. 6 29. 4 59. 0 87. 9	17. 4 85. 2 1 29. 9 60. 9 87. 1	17. 1 92. 9 29. 9 61. 8 87. 4	16. 7 92. 9 29. 6 61. 0 85. 9	15. 9 89. 7 29. 8 59. 6 82. 8	14. 7 84. 2 28. 7 54. 6 80. 6	15. 7 84. 9 31. 5 56. 0 80. 0	15. 7 81. 3 31. 9 53. 9 79. 1	16. 1 79. 3 32. 1 55. 0 80. 9	18. 2 90. 6 32. 0 61. 4 91. 5	18. 94. 31. 64. 87.
Other manufacturing industries  Nondurable goods		149. 4										1			
Food and kindred products  Meat products Dairy products Canning and preserving Grain-mill products Bakery products Sugar Confectionery and related products Beverages Miscellaneous food products	1, 396. 1	1, 383. 1 300. 5 93. 3 166. 8 112. 9 279. 9 25. 6	92. 1 161. 7 113. 3 280. 5	91. 6 161. 3 113. 3 280. 3	93. 8 181. 1 3 112. 2 8 282. 3	93. 9 1 211. 6 2 113. 3 283. 9 46. 0	96. 8 271. 7 115. 7 285. 9 42. 8	3 101. 3 7 347. 0 7 117. 0 9 285. 4 5 28. 9	3 105. 7 3 342. 0 117. 0 4 286. 0 26. 8	107. 4 254. 5 116. 0 287. 3 27. 1	107. 2 210. 1 115. 3 287. 4 26 7	103. 4 174. 3 112. 2	99, 1 169, 9 111, 3 281, 9 25, 7	104. 9 220. 8 114. 3 287. 2 31. 3	108. 233. 118. 288. 31.
Onfectionery and related products Beverages Miscellaneous food products See footnotes at end of table.		70. 3 199. 4 134. 4	73. 0 196. 1	74. 3 196. 3	79. 0 2 202. 8	82. 0 5 208. 8	81. 9	80.3	75. 5 216. 6	68.6	216.8	205. 3	198.1	209. 8	213.

Table A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry <sup>1</sup>—Continued [In thousands]

Industry		19	59						1958						nual rage
	Apr.2	Mar.2	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1957	1956
Manufacturing—Continued															
Nondurable goods—Continued															
Tobacco manufactures	78.9	81.8	86.4	88.9	93. 3	95. 5	104. 1	106.8	96. 3	79. 4	80. 1	79.7	80.0	94.1	98.1
Cigara		37. 4 27. 2	37.3 27.4		37. 0 28. 7	37. 2 29. 1	36. 6 29. 1	36.9	36. 9 28. 6	36. 3	36. 5 28. 7	36.0		34. 6	34. 2
Tobacco and snuff Tobacco stemming and redrying		6. 5 10. 7	6. 4 15. 3	6.4	6. 5	6.5	6, 5	6.5	6. 5	6.4	6.5	6. 5	6.4	6.6	7. 0
			950. 7				31.9		24. 3			8. 6	9.1	20.3	
Scouring and combing plants	309.0	5.3	5.3	5.4	953. 1 5. 5	958. 4 5. 3	954. 7 5. 3	5.3		5. 5		5.0	928. 0 5. 0	5, 5	1, 057. 6 6. 6
Yarn and thread mills Broad-woven fabric mills		109. 2 398. 7	108. 2 398. 0		109. 8 399. 8	110. 1 400. 2	109.3 399.0			104. 4 392. 9			106. 9 398. 8		
Narrow labrics and small wares		29. 2 212. 9	29. 1 209. 3	28. 7 205. 6	28. 8 210. 1	28. 5 215. 6	28. 4 217. 1		27. 6	26.8	26. 9	26. 4 203. 3	26. 7 199. 9	29.1	29.8
Dyeing and finishing textiles.		87. 6 48. 0	86. 9 47. 5	86.0	86. 4	86. 2	85.3	84.8	84. 9	82.9	83. 8	83. 9	84.9	88. 4	91.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles.  Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.  Hats (except cloth and millinery).		10.1	10.2	10.0	46. 3 9. 9	45. 9 10. 2	45. 3 9. 8	9.9	10.4	41. 7 9. 9		42. 4 10. 3	44. 5 9. 7	10.6	
Miscellaneous textile goods		56. 9	56. 2	56. 9	56. 5	56. 4	55, 2	54, 2	52.9	51.7	52. 0	51.3	51.6	60. 5	62. 2
Apparel and other finished textile prod- ucts	1, 176. 6	1, 214. 3	1, 207. 3	1, 180, 4	1, 183. 8	1, 183, 2	1, 181, 2	1, 184, 3	1, 172, 1	1, 120, 7	1. 122. 5	1.113 4	1.115.5	1 100 8	1 911 9
Men's and boys' suits and coats Men's and boys' furnishings and work		110.1	109.7	109.1	109. 0	106. 2	106. 4	109.7	107. 2	103. 1	107. 4	105. 7	101. 5	117. 6	123. 1
clothing Women's outerwear		327. 4 360. 2	322.3 359.6	315.3	316. 4	315.9	317. 4	317.7	314. 5	307.3	310. 4	304. 2	302.7	316. 5	317. 4
women's, children's undergarments		118.1	117.2		346. 8 116. 8	345. 2 118. 7	339. 9 117. 5	115.1	112.6		319. 2 109. 9	328. 8 110. 0	332.8 114.0	352.1 119.6	354. 2 120. 9
Millinery Children's outerwear		22.8 74.9	23. 5 77. 8	20. 6 76. 1	18. 5 73. 5	16. 8 73. 4	19. 9 74. 8	21. 1 74. 8	20. 4 76. 0	16. 7 75. 4	13. 8 75. 4	12. 1 70. 3	14.9 67.9	18.7 74.0	18.9
Fur goods Miscellaneous apparel and accessories		9. 0 58. 8	8. 7 58. 0	9. 4 56. 1	10. 5 58. 1	12. 0 59. 9	12. 0 60. 3	11.9	10.7	11. 2 53. 1	11.1	10. 3 53. 9	8. 8 53. 9	10.4	11.3
Other fabricated textile products		133.0	130. 5		134. 2	135. 1	133. 0	131.0		119.3	55. 6 119. 7	118. 1	119.0	59. 2 130. 5	
Paper and allied products	553. 3	552. 3	549.6	548.8	551.0	553.7	553. 8	554. 5	550. 2	537. 8	542. 0	539. 3	541.7	566. 3	567.7
Pulp, paper and paperboard mills Paperboard containers and boxes		270. 7 150. 4	270. 1 149. 7	270. 2 150. 2	270. 2 152. 5	271. 4 154. 3	270. 7 154. 1	271. 7 153. 2	272. 3 149. 9	265. 3 146. 0	267. 9 147. 2	266. 8 146. 2	268. 1 145. 8	277. 4 155. 3	278.0
Other paper and allied products		131. 2	129.8		128. 3	128. 0	129, 0	129.6	128. 0	126. 5	126. 9	126. 3	127.8	133.6	
Printing, publishing and allied industries_ Newspapers	858. 5	857. 8 318. 1	853. 2 317. 1	851.3 316.4	857. 4 318. 1	856.8	858.3	854.8	847. 8	844. 2	847. 2	845. 5	850. 9	857. 9	850. 5
Periodicals		62.0	61.8	61.9	61. 7	318. 8 62. 6	318. 2 63. 0	316. 1 62. 4	315. 7 60. 0	315. 8 59. 5	316. 9 60. 1	316. 1 60. 8	314. 9 61. 5	315. 0 61. 7	311. 9 64. 4
Books		56. 5 222. 3	56. 4 220. 3	56. 2 220. 5	56. 1 221. 7	55. 6 219. 9	55. 3 221. 5	55. 4 220. 7	54. 8 218. 1	54. 3 218. 0	54. 0 219. 5	54. 3 219. 1	54. 7 221. 5	55. 5 223. 9	53, 6 221, 2
Greeting cards		65. 8 19. 5	65.3 19.7	65. 1 19. 6	66. 8 20. 5	66. 4 21. 9	66. 2 22. 4	65. 6 21. 7	65. 2 21. 1	65. 0 20. 5	65. 2 20. 5	65. 4 18. 8	65. 4 18. 3	66.7	64.3
Bookbinding and related industries Miscellaneous publishing and printing		45. 2	44.6	44. 2	44. 4	44. 0	44. 2	45. 4	45. 4	44. 2	44. 4	43. 9	44. 4	19. 5 46. 1	19. 6 46. 0
services.		68.4	68.0	67.4	68. 1	67.6	67. 5	67.5	67. 5	66. 9	66. 6	67.1	70.2	69. 5	69, 5
Chemicals and allied products	844.6	838. 2	827.9	823. 5	823. 7	823.7	825. 1	821.4	816.0	805. 9	809. 0	816. 8	826. 6	844. 8	833, 2
Industrial inorganic chemicals Industrial organic chemicals		101. 1 317. 7	100. 7 314. 9	100. 5 313. 6	99. 9 312. 8	100. 5 312. 2	100. 0 311. 3	100.7 311.1	101. 0 310. 4	100. 8 305. 9	101. 7 305. 8	102. 1 306. 1	103. 7 309. 0	108. 2 323. 6	108.6 318.1
Drugs and medicines Soap, cleaning and polishing prepara-		104.1	103.6	103.4	103. 0	102.7	102. 7	103. 2	103. 9	103. 7	102. 9	102.6	102. 9	100.0	96.7
tionsPaints, pigments, and fillers		50. 4 74. 1	50.3	50. 2 73. 5	50. 3	50. 5	50. 9	51.1	50.0	49. 2	48. 5	47.9	47.8	50.0	50.1
Gum and wood chemicals		7.6	73. 7	7.5	73. 7 7. 6	73. 7 7. 6	73. 8 7. 8	74.0	74. 4	73. 4	72. 3 7. 7	71. 2 8. 0	71.6	75. 4 8. 5	75. 6 8. 4
Fertilizers Vegetable and animal oils and fats		42. 2 39. 2	36. 7 39. 9	35. 2 40. 5	33. 2 41. 7	32. 0 42. 8	34. 1 42. 8	32. 9 38. 9	30. 9 36. 0	30. 2 35. 3	33. 7 36. 1	42. 7 35. 8	46. 3 36. 5	35. 8 40. 5	36.0 40.9
Miscellaneous chemicals		101.8	100.6	99.1	101. 5	101.7	101.7	101.7	101. 6	99. 5	100. 3	100. 4	100.9	102. 8	98.8
Petroleum refining	231. 7	232. 9 185. 5	227. 2 181. 5	232. 3 186. 6	233. 6 187. 5	235. 1 188. 5	233. 1 186. 0	238. 7 191. 5	239. 2 192. 9	239. 7	239. 1	238. 3	237. 9	249. 5	252.1
Coke, other petroleum and coal										193. 5	192. 6	192. 9	193. 3	199.1	200.8
products		47.4	45. 7	45. 7	46. 1	46.6	47. 1	47. 2	46.3	46. 2	46. 5	45. 4	44.6	50. 4	51.3
Rubber products Tires and inner tubes	241.7	261. 2 104. 6	258. 4 102. 7	258. 8 103. 8	257. 2 103. 4 21. 2	253. 7 102. 1	252. 8 101. 0	245.3 99.7	238. 9 98. 1	233. 0 96. 6	233. 5 96. 8	230. 5 96. 3	234. 7 98. 4	265. 2 110. 0	269. 2 111. 5
Rubber footwearOther rubber products		21. 4 135. 2	21. 3 134. 4	21. 2 133. 8	21. 2 132. 6	21. 2 130. 4	21. 4 130. 4	21. 1 124. 5	20. 6 120. 2	20. 1 116. 3	20. 5 116. 2	20. 6 113. 6	20. 7 115. 6	21. 9 133. 3	24. 1 133. 6
Leather and leather products	364. 7	371. 4	373. 1	369.3	368. 3	363. 9	354. 2	360. 3							
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished. Industrial leather belting and packing.		37.7	38. 1	38.3	38. 4	38. 2	37. 9	37.8	362. 5 37. 3	354. 5 36. 3	353. 3 37. 8	340. 6 37. 2	339. 4 37. 3	369. 9 40. 7	379. 8 42. 7
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings		4.8	4. 7 19. 4	4.6	4. 5 19. 5	4. 4 18. 6	4.3 17.8	4. 1 17. 6	3. 9 18. 4	3. 7 18. 1	3. 6 18. 1	3. 7 17. 3	3. 9	4. 6 18. 9	5. 0 19. 8
Footwear (except rubber) Luggage		249. 0 14. 7	250. 7 14. 8	249. 0 14. 5	245. 2 15. 3	238. 6 16. 0	230. 0 16. 0	237. 1 15. 8	240. 6 15. 8	238. 8 14. 7	237. 2 14. 8	229. 5 14. 4	226. 9 14. 2	243. 8 15. 6	246. 3 16. 3
Handbags and small leather goods.  Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.		31. 5	31. 8 13. 6	30.8 12.4	31. 9 13. 5	33. 5 14. 6	33. 2 15. 0	32. 7 15. 2	31. 4 15. 1	28. 0	27.3	24.6	26. 5	30.1	32 8
See footnotes at end of table.		11.01	20.01	14, 11	10. 01	11.0	10.01	10. 2	10. 1	14.91	14. 5	13. 9	13. 5	16. 2	16. 9

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry 1-Continued [In thousands]

		198	59		1958										nual rage
Industry	Apr.2	Mar.2	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	Мау	Apr.	1957	1956
Transportation and public utilities Transportation Interstate rallroads Class I rallroads Local rallways and buslines Trucking and warehousing Other transportation and services	3,877	3, 865	3, 835	3,836	3,881	3, 885	3,897	3, 886	3,897	3, 907	3, 904	3,874	3,883	4, 151	4, 161
Transportation	2, 542	2, 532 936, 7	2, 499 930. 9	2, 498 928. 5	2, 538 952, 0	2, 536 951. 0	2, 546 961. 0	2, 523 959, 8		2, 526 957. 9	2, 527 957. 1	2, 499 945. 8	2, 503 951. 9	2,741 1,123.4	2, 773
Interstate railroads		817.3	811.8	810. 7	824.0	831. 1	841.5	839. 9	844. 4	837. 5	836. 5	825. 5	828. 8	984. 8	1, 042. 6
Local railways and buslines		92.6	93. 3	93.0	94.0	94. 2	94.1	94.7	95. 1	95.4	95. 9	96.7	97.0	103. 6	109. 8
Trucking and warehousing.  Other transportation and services.  Buslines, except local.  Air transportation (common carrier).  Pipe-line transportation (except nat-		822. 7 679. 5	810. 2 664. 2	802. 5 673. 9	830. 0 662. 4	822. 6 668. 3	811. 2 679. 9	781. 3 686. 9	787. 0 672. 4	790. 7 681. 8	790. 4 683. 4	774. 2 682. 0	770. 4 683. 6	812.3 701.8	803. 6 669. 1
Other transportation and services		38, 8	38. 9	40.3	39, 9	40.3	41.3	42.5	43.2	43. 2	42.8	42.1	41.4	42. 9	42. (
Air transportation (common carrier)		142.0	140.1	140.6	124.6	134.6	141.1	141.3	142.0	142.7	143. 3	141. 2	141. 0	144. 6	130. 8
Pipe-line transportation (except nat-		25. 0	24.9	25. 0	25. 1	25. 2	25, 4	25.8	26. 4	26.7	26. 5	25.8	25. 7	26. 4	25. 8
ural gas) Communication Telephone	742	742	743	744	747	751	752	757	764	769	772	777	783	810	795
Telephone		704. 1 37. 0	705. 0 37. 0	706. 0 37. 2	709. 1 37. 3	712. 6 37. 4	713. 7 37. 5	718.8 37.7	725. 6 37. 8	730. 3 38. 3	732. 7 38. 5	737. 9 38. 6	743. 5 38. 5	768. 2 41. 4	751. 2 42. 6
Telegraph Telegraph Other public utilities Gas and electric utilities Electric light and power utilities	593	591	593	594	596	598	599	606	613	612	605	598	597	600	593
Gas and electric utilities		568.4	570.6	571. 5	573.8	575. 2	576.5	582.7	589.1	588.8	581. 9		574. 4	577. 2	569. 1
Electric light and power utilities		251. 8 150. 9	254. 1 150. 5	254. 3 150. 8	254. 9 151. 5	255. 8 151. 5	256. 6 151. 8	259. 4 153. 4	261. 9 155. 6	262. 0 155. 1	260. 0 152. 3	257.7 149.8	257. 6 149. 3	258. 7 149. 0	250. 2 145. 8
Gas utilities Electric light and gas utilities com-															
bined Local utilities, not elsewhere classi-		165.7	166.0	166. 4	167. 4	167. 9	168.1	169. 9	171.6	171.7	169. 6	167. 9	167. 5	169. 5	173. 6
Local utilities, not elsewhere classi- fled		22.8	22.4	22. 5	22. 5	22.7	22. 9	23. 1	23. 5	23. 5	23. 2	23.0	23. 0	23. 0	23. 6
	11 000	11,069	10 000	11,052	11,976	11 909	11 995	11 121	11,011	10 094	11 025	10, 961	10,940	11.302	11, 221
Wholesale and retail trade	3, 016	3,016	3, 025	3, 028	3, 065	3, 052	3, 039	3, 016	2, 994	2, 989	2, 980	2, 960	2, 982	3, 065	3, 008
Wholesale trade Wholesalers, full-service and limited			1			The second of	22/20/20/20	1000			100				1
function		1, 777. 0 130. 7	1,775.7	1,775. 2	1,801.0	1,791.2	1,776.6	1,762.7	1,744.6	1, 737. 1	1,730.2	1,713.9	1, 722. 5	1,772.1	118 8
AutomotiveGroceries, food specialties, beer, wines,			100000		100000		No comment			1 Source of			1000000	1000	
and liquors		306. 3	308. 3	307. 4	312, 6	311.9	307. 7	306.1	299.0	300.8	297. 4	293. 5	297. 8	303. 4	305. (
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment		439. 9	438. 8	438. 9	440. 5	439.7	438. 2	437.4	437.0	436. 1	435. 9	434. 2	436. 5	457. 1	455. 2
Other full-service and limited-function						1 65 70 16								1	
wholosolors		900.1	898. 5	899. 4	918.8	910.8	902.8	891.4	881.0	872.8	870.6	862.1	863. 9	888. 3	875. (
Wholesale distributors, other Retail trade General merchandise stores	8, 083	1, 238. 9 8, 053 1, 383. 4	7, 965	8, 024	8, 911	8, 330	8, 186	8, 135	8, 017	7, 995	8, 055	8, 001	7, 958	8, 237	8, 213
General merchandise stores	1, 390. 0	1, 383. 4	1, 348. 9	1, 397. 2	1, 942. 6	1, 575. 3	1, 473. 8	1, 420. 8	1, 350. 9	1, 336. 7	1, 361. 0	1, 358. 4	1, 351. 5	1, 457. 1	1, 455.
Department stores and general mail-		885, 8	870.0	908 9	1, 260. 1	1 022 7	946, 1	908. 1	870.8	863. 5	876. 7	872.4	864. 5	944. 4	943.
order houses. Other general merchandise stores. Food and liquor stores.							-	000. 1			484.3	486. 0 1, 593. 6	487. 0	512. 7	511.
Other general merchandise stores Food and liquor stores Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets	1, 588. 0	1, 594. 4	1, 597. 9	1, 582. 5	1, 629. 6	1,610.8	1, 597. 3	1, 595. 5	1, 582. 1	1, 590. 7	1, 594. 1	1, 593. 6 1, 140. 7	1, 591. 7	1, 573. 9	1, 542.
Deiry product stores and dealers				218. 8	220. 0	221. 0			234. 3	234. 0	233. 2	229.6	297 6	934 3	231.
Dairy product stores and dealers Other food and liquor stores Automotive and accessories dealers		213. 3 772. 1	217. 4	211. 7	229.9	221.2	218. 5	218. 6	234.3 217.2	234. 0 217. 6	220.8	223. 3	224. 8	234. 3 232. 7	233.
Automotive and accessories dealers	776.0	772. 1 596. 4	768. 1 564. 3	766. 3 582. 0	781. 2 717. 2	763. 0 619. 3	754. 5 602. 5	755. 0 590. 4	756. 6 546. 7		755. 7 591. 8	756. 6 586. 7	757. 2 583. 7		809.
Other retail trade	3, 735. 1	3, 706. 8	3, 686. 0	3, 696. 2	3, 840. 1 410. 7	3, 761. 7	3, 757. 5	3, 773. 6	3 780 9	3 759 6	3, 752, 0	3, 705, 4	3, 673. 9	3, 796. 8	3, 795. 395.
Furniture and appliance stores		389. 2	389.0	390. 8	410. 7 393. 7	397. 2 360. 1	392. 4 356. 9	388. 5	385. 1	384. 5 352. 9	385. 6 351. 9	385. 0 349. 3	385. 4 347. 7	394. 8	395.
Other food and liquor stores  Automotive and accessories dealers  Apparel and accessories stores  Other retail trade.  Furniture and appliance stores  Drug stores		359. 2	359. 6	357. 8	393. 7	300. 1	300. 8	300. 2	000. 2	002.8	301. 8	049. 0	347.7	304. /	341.
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2, 404	2, 386		2,363	2,373	2,374	2,380			2,410	2, 391	2, 370	2,356	2,348	2, 30
Banks and trust companies Security dealers and exchanges		625. 8 91. 3			618. 6		615. 5 85. 2	616. 4 84. 8		621. 6 85. 2	615. 0 83. 8	610. 4	83. 2	83.8	578. 8 82.
Insurance carriers and agents		896. 2	893. 2	891.0	892.3	892. 3	894. 2	900. 3	906. 1	903.7	895. 6	892.3	893. 8	869. 6	825.
Insurance carriers and agents Other finance agencies and real estate		772.3	765. 0	765. 8	775.3	778. 9	785. 0	790.8	799. 2	799. 6	796. 3	783. 5	766. 8	792.0	821.
Service and miscellaneous	6, 504	6,378	6, 333	6,314	6, 384	6, 426	6, 463	6, 472	6, 452	6, 465	6, 488	6, 455	6, 384	6, 336	6, 16
Service and miscellaneous  Hotels and lodging places		469.1	466. 5	460. 9		6, 426 473. 6	478. 6	526. 6	608. 3	607.0	538. 1	510.0	499. 8	531. (	515.
			304. 3	306. 5	307. 3	309.0	311.0	311. 6	314.3	317. 7	318. 1	314. 1	310. 6	326. 3	332.
Laundries  Cleaning and dyeing plants  Motion pictures		166. 9	164. 6	165. 9	166. 9	168. 3	169.8	166. 5	163.1	167. 1	173.4	172.1	168. 9	169. 8	165.
Motion pictures		180.9	177.9	176. 9	179. 2	183. 1	191. 3	195. 3	195. 6	193. 9	192. 6	193. 5	192. 8	204. 1	223.
Covernment	8, 138	8. 097	8. 066	8. 024	8, 373	8, 074	8,040	7, 943	7, 678	7, 664	7, 866	7,870	7,850	7,626	7, 27
Federal 3	2, 159	2, 157	2, 155	2, 157	2, 487	2, 172	2, 173	2, 174	2, 192	2, 192	2, 184	2, 151	2, 150	2, 217	2, 209
Executive		2, 129. 4	2, 127. 5	2, 129.	2, 460. 4	2, 145, 5	2, 145. 6	2, 146. 8	967 6	968 8	2, 156. 8	958 3	2, 123. 8	2, 190. 2	2 2, 183.
Post Office Department		540. 6	539. 3	540. (	861.0	542. 7	538. 8	539. 0	541. 6	538. 9	535. 9	528. 2	530. 8	551. 4	535.
Other agencies		642.6	639. 3	635. 4	640. 9	641. 2	643. 8	645. 3	655. 4	657. 0	654. 4	637. 3	636. 1	631.	613.
Legislative		22.4	4 8	22. 3	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	3 4.
State and local 4	5, 979	5, 940	5, 911	5, 867	5, 886	5, 902	5. 867	5, 769	5, 486	5, 472	5, 682	5, 719	5, 700	5, 409	5, 068
State		1, 534. 0	1, 525. 5	1, 516.	2 1, 517. 4	1, 517. 6	4 340	1, 476. 3	1, 443. 9	4 027	1, 466. 7	1. 473. I	4 237	1, 382. 9	1, 300.
Government Federal <sup>3</sup> Executive Department of Defense Post Office Department Other agencies Legislative Judicial State and local <sup>4</sup> State Local Education Other		2, 773. 2	2, 771. 4	2, 735.	2, 742.	2, 742.	2, 716.	2, 573	2, 230.	2, 223. 2	2, 483.	2 2, 608. 6	2, 617.	3 2, 401.	8 2, 219.
		1 ,	The state of the state of	1-1	10 + 10 0	10 4 40 4	10 4 80 4	10 404 4	ID OFF /	10 040	100 1	10 440 C	10 000	110 000 0	010 010

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 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 (1954).

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics for all series except those for the Federal Government, which is prepared by the U.S. Civil Service Commission, and that for Class I railroads, which is prepared by the U.S. Interstate Commerce Commission.

Table A-3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry <sup>1</sup>

					n thous										
Industry		19	059						1958						nual erage
	Apr.2	Mar.2	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1957	1956
Mining Metal		542		557	566	563	560	564	559	556	569	563	567	664	67
Iron		76.7						74.3	72.1	73. 5	76. 4	75. 2	74.	94.4	92.
Copper		23.8	25. 2	25. 1		26.7 24.4	27. 3 22. 5	27. 3 23. 2		25. 7 22. 0	25. 8 22. 9	24. 1 22. 9		33.9	
Lead and zinc		10.0	10.2								10.8				
AnthraciteBituminous coal		14.6				17.7	17.5		16. 2		17.4	18. 2	17. 9	26. 4	
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas pro-		160.6	167.9	171.4	171.4	169. 5	168.3	166. 2	163.3	158.0	169. 2	171.3	177. 3	208. 4	208.
Petroleum and natural-gas production		202.5		205. 6		205. 8		210.8		211.8	211. 4	206, 2	206. 7	238. 0	245.
(except contract services)		105.2	The state of the s	106. 3	108.0	108. 1	109.3		100000	3.777	114.8	112.3	113. 1	122.6	128.
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			1		89.7	93. 4	94.8	95. 5	93. 9	95.1	94.8	92.5	90.6	96. 3	98.
Nonbuilding construction		2, 036		1,975 366	2,115 434	2, 407	2,508			2,503	2,432				
Highway and street construction		168.2	140.6	151.8	192.9	532 261. 8	580 292, 3	598 303. 4	596 301. 0	581 293. 0	573 285. 6	538 255. 8	448 191. 1	515 226. 8	520 234.
Other nonhuilding construction		226 5	206.8	214 0	9/11 1	900 0	007 #	004 5	004.0	288. 4	287.4	282.1	257.3	288. 5	284.8
Building construction General contractors Special-trade contractors		580.6	1, 542 535 0	1, 609 562 3	1,681	1,875	1,928	1,946	1, 974 730. 1	1, 922 717. 0			1, 684	1,927	2,039
Special-trade contractors		1, 060. 8	1,006.6	1, 046. 5	1, 092. 0	1, 194. 2	1, 229, 9	1. 236. 9	1. 244. 0	1, 204. 5	695. 5 1. 163. 9	670. 1 1, 110. 0	627. 9 1, 056. 5		868. 6
Plumbing and heating		235.1	230.7	238.7	250. 9	257. 6	265. 8	263. 6	260.3	253.7	243.3	230. 4	227.8	265.9	271.9
Electrical work		136. 2 127. 8	124. 6 130. 5		146. 9 141. 4	164. 4 143. 8	172. 2 148. 4	176. 3 151. 6	183. 9 146. 5	180. 2 138. 9	163. 5 132. 5	155. 1	137. 1	150. 1	157.4
Plumbing and heating Painting and decorating Electrical work Other special-trade contractors		561.2	520.8		552. 8	628. 4	643. 5	645. 4	653.3	631. 7	624. 6	128. 9 595. 6	127. 1 564. 5	151. 7 586. 4	149.7 591.0
Manufacturing	12, 130	12, 114	11, 937	11,855	11,930	11, 981		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1000	11, 353	11,415	11, 245	11,310	1000000000	13, 195
Durable goods	6, 990	6, 934	6, 794	6, 739	6, 740	6.742	6, 421	6,579	6, 339	6, 270	6, 350	6, 269	6, 337	7, 523	7, 667
	5, 140	5, 180	5, 143	5, 116	5, 190	5, 239	5, 300	5, 361	5, 306	5, 083	5, 065	4, 976	4, 973		5, 528
Durable goods				2.270	1000										
Ordnance and accessories	72.7	73.5	72.0	72.9	72.8	71.4	66. 6	68.4	66.8	67.0	68.3	67.8	69.0	76.9	83. 8
Lumber and wood products (except fur-															
niture)Logging camps and contractors	557.7	549. 8 75. 2	536. 7	547. 0	564. 7	579.4	594. 4	590.1	580.6	572.0	578. 3	542. 4	520.3	588.3	666. 7
Sawmills and planing mills		276. 1	69. 5 272. 6	75. 3 274. 9	83. 3 282. 0	90. 0 289. 6	94. 2 297. 5	93. 1 297. 3	88. 4 296. 8	86. 5 292. 9	93. 8 290. 9	74. 9 279. 7	65. 5 269. 1	80. 1 303. 5	100.3
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated	10000					200.0	201.0	201.0	200.0	202.0	280. 8	218.1	200. 1	505. 5	349. 2
structural wood products		109.8 40.2	107.4	109. 5	111.9	112.2	114.0	112.4	110.5	107.3	106. 9	101.6	100.1	108.3	114.7
Wooden containers Miscellaneous wood products		48.5	39.8 47.4	40. 4 46. 9	40. 8 46. 7	40.9	41.8	41. 2 46. 1	39. 5 45. 4	40.5	41. 3 45. 4	40.9	39. 9 45. 7	45. 5	50.2
Furniture and fixtures			315, 1	312. 6	308. 6	312.3	313. 2	309.8	300. 5	285. 5		45.3	1000	50. 9	52.3
Household furniture		237. 0	237. 4	234. 6	230. 0	233. 6	234. 4	229. 6	221. 9	211. 7	286. 8 210. 4	283. 5 208. 4	283. 2 208. 9	314. 2 228. 9	319. 2 230. 9
Office, public-building, and professional		25.0	04.0	04.0											200. 8
furniture Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fix-		35.0	34.6	34. 6	34, 9	35. 2	35. 0	36.0	35. 1	32, 0	32. 9	32.7	33. 5	38. 2	39. 1
tures		24.5	25.0	25. 3	25. 7	25. 6	25.8	26. 5	26. 2	24.8	25. 2	24.8	24.8	28.4	28. 6
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous fur- niture and fixtures		18.7	18.1	18. 1	18.0	17 0	10 0	17.7	17 0	17.0	10.0		10.0		
	1	432.5	412.9			17. 9	18. 0	17.7	17. 3	17.0	18. 3	17.6	16.0	18. 7	20. 6
Stone, clay, and glass products Flat glass	440.7	29.5	20.5	411. 3	421. 9 19. 7	426. 2 18. 8	422. 3 12. 1	438. 1 28. 0	429. 7 26. 4	422. 0 24. 4	416. 5 23. 9	404. 9 22. 4	402. 2 23. 5	456. 0	470.7
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown		82.0	80.3	79.0	81.3	82. 1	83. 2	83. 9	82. 2	82. 2	80. 8	78. 4	77. 4	30. 9 83. 4	31. 4 81. 0
Glass products made of purchased glass- Cement, hydraulic-		15. 2 33. 4	14.6	14. 4 32. 3	14.3	14.3	14.2	13. 7	13.1	12.7	12.5	12.2	12.3	15.0	15.1
Structural clay products		61.1	31. 5 59. 0	60. 4	34. 4 64. 4	35. 0 65. 5	35. 4 66. 2	35. 7 66. 1	35. 3 66. 3	35. 2 65. 4	35. 7 63. 3	35. 3 61. 7	33. 8 60. 4	35. 0	36.7
Pottery and related products		39.3	38, 8	38. 3	38. 7	38. 9	38. 4	37.7	36. 6	35.8	35. 7	35. 4	37. 5	70. 3 43. 3	76. 8 47. 6
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products Cut-stone and stone products		87. 9 15. 3	85. 8 15. 3	85. 2 15. 4	87.8	90.3	91.7	94.0	93. 0	90.3	88. 4	85. 2	82. 1	90.6	95.1
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral		10.0	10. 0	10. 4	15.8	16.0	16. 4	16. 5	15. 6	16. 1	15. 9	15.3	15. 7	16. 5	17.0
products		68.8	67.1	66. 4	65. 5	65. 3	64. 7	62. 5	61. 2	59.9	60.3	59.0	59. 5	71.0	70.0
Primary metal industries	1, 038. 6	1, 013. 5	979.3	952. 3	943. 4	929.8	898.6	896. 5	863. 8	851.9	859.3	840.4	848. 5	1, 081. 6 1	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling		513.9	489.4	468. 6	161 1	450.2	457 1	444.0	400.0						
mills Iron and steel foundries		189. 8	184. 4	180. 5	464. 4 178. 2	459.3 174.2	457. 1 158. 5	444. 9 164. 8	428. 0 155. 9	419. 1 159. 2	424. 6 159. 8	408. 3 159. 8	407. 3 163. 5	537. 0 201. 6	532.6
Primary smelting and refining of non-												1000		201.0	211.7
ferrous metals Secondary smelting and refining of non-		42.4	42.5	42. 5	42.8	41.9	41.1	40.8	41.1	40.8	41.0	42.3	43.8	53. 5	54. 5
ferrous metals		9.0	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.7	8. 4	8. 2	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.9	9.8	10.5
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-		00.0	94.0	04.0				1.33							
ferrous metals		86. 9 52. 3	84. 8 51. 6	84. 9 51. 2	84. 8 50. 8	83. 6 50. 3	81. 9 47. 6	81. 0 47. 7	80. 3 44. 9	79. 1 42. 3	78. 3 43. 6	76. 5 42. 7	78. 7	89.2	93.6
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.		119.2	117.7	115. 7	113.7	111.8	104.0	109.1	105. 5	103. 5	104. 3	103.1	43. 9 103. 4	58. 6 131. 9	64. 2 130. 3
Fabricated metal products (except ord-															200.0
nance, machinery, and transporta-	041 "	020 1	010 -	010 0	004.0	005	mor o	001							
tion equipment) Tin cans and other tinware	841. 5	830. 1 49. 5	816. 7 49. 3	819. 6 48. 2	824. 3 47. 8	827. 1 50. 6	791. 2 51. 7	821. 6 54. 4	788.3	764. 9	772.6	755. 9	765. 8	892.5	890.5
		108.0	107.6	108. 6	109.0	107. 0	87. 6	103. 6	55. 3 96. 6	53. 4 93. 4	52. 3 96. 7	50. 0 93. 4	48. 9 94. 8	51. 4 115. 5	51. 2 120. 4
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware		88.6													120. 1
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware Heating apparatus (except electric) and			86.7	82. 5	82.4	86.1	87.8	86. 5	84.1	80.4	81. 4	80.3	82.6	83. 9	93.8
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware Heating apparatus (except electric) and						214 7	210 0						010 0	047 0	
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware		204. 4 188. 4	203.0	206.1	211.7	214. 7 183. 1	219. 9 166. 2	224. 8 175. 6	223. 8 160. 9	220. 5 158. 1	218. 9	214. 8 158 3	216.0	241.8	225. 5
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware		204. 4 188. 4 37. 8	203. 0 182. 4 37. 4	206. 1 186. 1 37. 4	211. 7 186. 5 37. 6	183. 1 37. 5	166. 2 32. 8	175. 6 35. 9	160. 9 33. 2	158. 1 31. 6	161. 4 32. 2	158. 3 31. 2	159. 5 32. 2	201.3	225. 5 197. 4 40. 4
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies Fabricated structural metal products		204. 4 188. 4	203. 0 182. 4	206. 1 186. 1	211. 7 186. 5	183. 1	166. 2	175.6	160.9	158.1	161.4	158. 3	159.5	201.3	197.4

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Table A–3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry  $^1$ —Continued

[In thousands]

				[In	thousa	nds]									
Industry		19	59						1958						nual rage
Industry	Apr.2	Mar.2	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1957	1956
Manufacturing—Continued															
Durable goods-Continued															
Machinery (except electrical) Engines and turbines Agricultural machinery and tractors	1, 120. 1	1, 111. 3 64. 6 114. 7	1, 089. 7 63. 5 110. 5	1, 057. 3 62. 3 91. 7	1, 038. 2 61. 5 84. 0	1, 020. 1 61. 1 83. 1	1, 004. 5 56. 9 96. 9	1,007.0 58.6 95.3	976. 8 56. 8 91. 8	56. 5	58.1	1, 028. 6 60. 8 95. 2	62.3	68.3	61.2
Construction and mining machinery Metalworking machinery Special-industry machinery (except		88. 9 167. 3	86. 6 163. 6	84. 9 159. 9	81. 9 157. 8	76. 2 155. 0	77.3	78. 4	79. 5	79. 8 151. 7	79.8	80. 1 164. 0	84. 3 168. 7	109, 4	111.8
metalworking machinery)		111. 0 135. 6 88. 6	109. 5 134. 3 88. 0	134.4	107. 0 133. 7 88. 4	132.9	105. 0 131. 7 87. 7	132.0	104. 5 130. 3 82. 7	103, 7 131, 0 82, 1	105.8 136.2 83.1	137. 2		125. 9 166. 3 99. 2	172.
Service-industry and household ma- chines		138.3 202.3	136. 1 197. 6	132.7 195.9	129. 0 194. 9	125.7 190.9	121. 4 178. 5	120. 1 180. 5	113.3 172.3	118.5 172.9	120. 7 178. 3		125. 8 186. 6		
Electrical machinery  Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial appa-	210.00	800. 5	795. 5		788. 9	788. 2	746. 0		734. 0	711.6	716.4	715.3	729. 2		
ratus. Electrical appliances Insulated wire and cable		263. 0 26. 9 21. 7 55. 5 22. 4	22.4	21. 9 51. 3 22. 4	258. 3 26. 8 21. 7 50. 8 22. 3	27. 9 21. 3 53. 1 22. 1	237. 7 26. 3 20. 9 35. 9 21. 8	20. 2 49. 2 21. 4	18. 6 44. 3 21. 3	23. 0 17. 3 43. 3 20. 8		24, 4 17, 7 43, 1 22, 3	25. 6 18. 3 45. 6 22. 8	31. 2 20. 9 59. 3 26. 1	20 9 59 0 25 1
Electric lamps Communication equipment Miscellaneous electrical products		376. 4 34. 6	375. 2 35. 4		375. 1 33. 9	375. 7 34. 2	372. 0 31. 4		354. 9 32. 2	340. 6 31. 5	339. 7 32. 6		338. 7 32. 3	<b>3</b> 95. 8 <b>3</b> 6. 0	392. (
Transportation equipment  Motor vehicles and equipment  Aircraft and parts	1, 218. 7	1, 224. 1 588. 8 470. 6 285. 3	1, 203. 3 567. 8 473. 2 287. 6	474.5	566. 8 482. 9	554.1	991. 5 357. 8 480. 8 291. 0	462. 9 480. 4	1, 033. 6 402. 2 474. 1 291. 4		443. 5	446.3 467.7	453. 5 479. 3	630. 1 563. 6	537. 4
Transportation equipment  Motor vehicles and equipment  Aircraft and parts  Aircraft  Aircraft engines and parts  Aircraft propellers and parts  Other aircraft parts and equipment  Ship and boat building and repairing  Shipbuilding and repairing  Boatbuilding and repairing  Railroad equipment  Other transportation equipment		88.3 9.8 87.2 122.8 103.9 18.9	88. 7 9. 6 87. 3 120. 1 101. 7 18. 4	88. 4 9. 6 88. 3 121. 2 103. 9 17. 3	90, 6 10, 2 89, 7 118, 6 101, 6	90. 5 10. 1 89. 8 122. 4 106. 4 16. 0	90. 3 10. 4 89. 1 118. 4 103. 7 14. 7	90. 9 11. 0 86. 8 118. 0 104. 4 13. 6	87. 7 11. 1 83. 9 118. 1 105. 0 13. 1	87. 9 11. 9 82. 4 119. 2 104. 5 14. 7	88. 7 12. 8 83. 1 123. 9 107. 5 16. 4	89. 2 13. 3 83. 7 123. 6 105. 4 18. 2	89. 5 13. 8 83. 3 121. 8 103. 8 18. 0	111.3 13.9 97.5 127.2 108.5 18.7	105. 11. 94. 111. 93. 17.
Other transportation equipment		8.0	34. 7 7. 5		32. 1 7. 2		26. 1 8. 4	30. 5 8. 3	31. 2 8. 0	32. 7 7. 0	33.0 7.2	6.6	6.6		
Instruments and related products Laboratory, scientific and engineering instruments	215. 3	215. 7 33. 5	212. 6 32. 9		209. 6 32. 1	209. 0 32. 0	207. 2 31. 7	204. 9 31. 6	199. 2 30. 8	195. 9 30. 6	199. 1 31. 2	200, 4	204. 1 31. 8	226. 2	
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments		60.7	59.3	57.2	57.2	57. 5	56.8	56.0	53. 4	53. 4	54.1	54, 4	55. 6		61.
Optical instruments and lenses Surgical, medical, and dental instruments			10. 2 27. 9	27.6	10. 0 27. 7	27.0	9. 6 27. 0		26. 6	8. 9 27. 0	9. 2 27. 2	27.2		10.3 28.9	10. 28.
ments. Ophthalmic goods Photographic apparatus. Watches and clocks.			19. 2 38. 3 24. 8	38.7	18.8 39.6 24.2	39.8	18. 2 39. 6 24. 3	39. 2	17. 9 38. 9 22. 5	17. 6 38. 5 19. 9	18. 2 38. 3 20. 9	38.8	39.8	43.7	44.
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware Musical instruments and parts Toys and sporting goods Pens, pencils, other office supplies Costume jewelry, buttons, notions Fabricated plastics products Other manufacturing industries	367. 4	367. 6 35. 0 14. 7 61. 0 22. 0 48. 2 70. 7 116. 0	35. 1 14. 6 57. 6 21. 5 48. 6 69. 0	35. 3 14. 3 52. 0 21. 2 48. 4 67. 6	360. 4 35. 9 14. 3 57. 6 21. 6 47. 4 68. 7 114. 9	71. 4 22. 1 49. 2 68. 4	385. 8 36. 2 14. 2 78. 8 22. 2 49. 9 68. 3 116. 2	35. 6 13. 7 79. 0 21. 6 49. 1 66. 7	365. 6 33. 5 13. 0 75. 5 21. 6 47. 9 64. 0 110. 1	346. 2 32. 8 11. 8 70. 1 20. 6 43. 1 61. 6 106. 2	354. 5 33. 4 12. 9 70. 7 22. 8 44. 5 61. 0 109. 2	32. 8 13. 0 67. 5 23. 1 42. 3 59. 9	64. 7 23. 3 43. 2 61. 8	36. 3 15. 3 75. 6 24. 0 49. 2 71. 6	39. 9 15. 7 79. 6 23. 8 52. 3 70. 2
Nondurable goods		110.0	110,0	110.0	111.0	111.0	110.2	111.0	220.2	200.2	100.2	100.0	110.0	110.0	120. (
Food and kindred products		239. 5 62. 4 134. 4 78. 4 157. 6	239. 0 61. 3 129. 2 78. 6 159. 0 21. 3 59. 5	242. 5 60. 8 128. 7 78. 3 159. 4 25. 3 60. 7 102. 8	250, 2 62, 2 148, 2 77, 0 162, 0 35, 5 64, 5 108, 7	62. 2 178. 1 78. 4 164. 0 40. 4 67. 6 114. 8	250. 5 64. 4 237. 1 81. 0 166. 1 36. 8 68. 1 115. 4	249. 0 67. 9 311. 8 82. 5 165. 8 23. 4 66. 5 115. 2	246. 0 71. 5 306. 9 82. 4 166. 3 21. 4 61. 5 117. 7	243. 8 73. 0 220. 2 81. 4 167. 1 21. 6 54. 6 120. 9	243. 1 73. 0 176. 8 81. 0 167. 5 21. 4 58. 0 119. 5	238. 6 69. 8 141. 1 78. 4 164. 2 22. 1 56. 7 111. 8	230. 8 65. 8 136. 7 77. 7 162. 8 20. 4 57. 2 105. 6	259. 2 69. 6 187. 7 79. 5 169. 9 26. 1 63. 5 116. 1	268.8 72.1 201.1 83.1 172.0 26.4 64.1 119.1
Tobacco manufactures Cigarettes Cigars Tobacco and snuff Tobacco stemming and redrying See footnotes at end of table.	69.0	72.0	76. 4 32. 2 25. 7 5. 4	78. 8 32. 0 25. 6 5. 4	83. 0 32. 1 27. 0 5. 4	85. 0 32. 2 27. 3 5. 4	93. 6 31. 7 27. 4 5. 5	96. 1 32. 0 27. 0 5. 5	85. 5 32. 0 26. 9 5. 4	69. 5 31. 3 26. 1 5. 4	70. 2 31. 5 27. 1 5. 4	69.8 31.1 27.0 5.4	70. 1 30. 9 27. 0	84, 4 30, 2 30, 9	89. 8 30. 3 32. 8

Table A-3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry  ${}^1$ —Continued

[In thousands]

Industry		19	59		1958										nual
	Apr.2	Mar.2	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1957	1956
Manufacturing—Continued															
Nondurable goods—Continued															
Textile-mill products Scouring and combing plants Yarn and thread mills Broad-woven fabric mills Narrow fabrics and smallwares Knitting mills Dyeing and finishing textiles Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings Hats (except cloth and millinery) Miscellaneous textile goods	869.8	866. 8 4. 7 100. 9 371. 4 25. 6 192. 7 76. 1 40. 0 8. 9 46. 5	860. 0 4. 7 99. 8 370. 3 25. 5 189. 3 75. 4 39. 9 9. 0 46. 1	4.9 100.0 370.7 25.2 185.9 74.5 39.0	862, 2 4, 9 101, 5 371, 8 25, 2 190, 2 74, 7 38, 6 8, 7 46, 6	4.8 101.7 372.1 24.8 195.3 74.6 38.2 8.9	863. 3 4. 8 100. 8 370. 9 24. 7 197. 0 73. 8 37. 5 8. 6 45. 2	4.8 100.6 371.1 24.5 196.0 73.4 36.7 8.6	5. 1 99. 9 370. 1 23. 9 195. 0 73. 8 35. 3 9. 0	830. 2 5. 0 96. 0 365. 3 23. 2 184. 2 71. 7 33. 8 9. 0 42. 0	839. 7 4. 9 98. 5 366. 7 23. 3 188. 5 72. 4 34. 1 9. 3 42. 0	830. 5 4. 4 97. 5 365. 5 22. 9 183. 0 72. 5 34. 1 9. 2 41. 4	837. 2 4. 4 98. 3 371. 6 23. 2 179. 8 73. 6 36. 1 8. 6 41. 6	912. 9 5. 0 107. 2 401. 5 25. 4 194. 3 77. 1 42. 5 9. 4 50. 5	965, 6, 113, 429, 26, 201, 80, 45, 10, 52,
Apparel and other finished textile prod-	1.049.4	1.085.8	1 078 3	1051 0	1 055 6	1 052 2	1 051 9	1, 055, 3	1 044 2	992, 0	993. 6	984. 7	986. 7	1 004 5	1 070
ucts Men's and boys' suits and coats Men's and boys' furnishings and work			97. 3	96.5	96. 4	93. 9	93. 8	97.4	95. 0	90. 8	95. 1	93. 3	89. 3	1, 064. 5 105. 3	110. 8
clothing Women's outerwear Women's, children's undergarments Millinery Children's outerwear Fur goods Miscellaneous apparel and accessories Other fabricated textile products		298. 6 324. 5 105. 7 20. 2 66. 6 6. 8 53. 3 112. 2	293. 5 323. 4 105. 1 21. 0 69. 8 6. 4 52. 4 109. 4	310, 2 102, 9 18, 3	288. 1 311. 1 104. 7 16. 3 65. 5 8. 1 52. 5 112. 9	287. 6 308. 2 106. 9 14. 5 65. 0 9. 4 54. 1 113. 7	289. 1 303. 1 105. 6 17. 6 66. 3 9. 3 54. 6 111. 8	18. 7 66. 3 9. 4 53. 8	287. 0 312. 2 100. 9 18. 4 67. 4 8. 2 52. 7 102. 5	279. 9 291. 4 94. 5 14. 7 66. 5 8. 6 47. 4 98. 2	283. 2 282. 5 97. 6 11. 8 66. 8 8. 5 49. 3 98. 8	277. 0 292. 1 97. 7 10. 1 62. 0 7. 9 47. 8 96. 8	275. 6 296. 4 101. 3 12. 7 59. 4 6. 5 48. 0 97. 5	288. 9 312. 0 106. 8 16. 3 65. 7 7. 8 53. 2 108. 5	291. 8 314. 0 108. 9 16. 8 66. 0 8. 4 56. 3
Paper and allied products	443. 5	442. 3 220. 6 120. 0 101. 7	440. 1 220. 1 119. 4 100. 6	440. 2 220. 8 120. 1 99. 3	442, 7 220, 8 122, 5 99, 4	445. 9 222. 5 124. 3 99. 1	446. 5 222. 2 124. 2 100. 1	222, 5	441. 7 222. 7 120. 0 99. 0	429. 0 215. 4 116. 1 97. 5	433. 4 218. 8 117. 1 97. 5	431. 7 218. 5 116. 1 97. 1	434, 2 220, 1 115, 6 98, 5	458. 8 229. 1 125. 2 104. 5	463. 4 230. 4 127. 1 105. 8
Printing, publishing, and allied industries Newspapers Periodicals Books Commercial printing Lithographing Greeting cards Bookbinding and related industries Miscellaneous publishing and printing services		550. 9 158. 7 27. 2 35. 2 178. 5 49. 4 13. 7 35. 4 52. 8	545. 0 157. 3 26. 3 34. 6 176. 9 49. 1 13. 7 34. 9	543. 5 156. 3 26. 2 34. 3 177. 9 48. 7 13. 6 34. 7	549. 7 159. 4 25. 3 33. 7 178. 9 50. 5 14. 6 34. 8	548. 0 159. 7 25. 7 33. 2 176. 8 50. 2 15. 7 34. 9	550. 6 159. 4 26. 3 33. 3 178. 6 50. 1 16. 2 34. 9	33. 8 177. 5 49. 6 15. 8 35. 9	541. 7 156. 3 24. 7 33. 3 175. 1 49. 4 15. 4 35. 7	537. 2 155. 7 24. 1 32. 9 174. 6 49. 1 14. 7 34. 7	541. 0 157. 5 24. 6 33. 1 176. 0 49. 3 14. 7 34. 8	540. 4 157. 4 25. 6 33. 3 175. 7 49. 6 13. 2 34. 2	544. 7 155. 9 25. 8 33. 7 178. 1 49. 6 12. 8 34. 8	553. 2 156. 1 25. 6 35. 2 181. 3 50. 7 13. 8 37. 0	549. 6 155. 1 27. 8 33. 4 179. 6 48. 8 14. 1 37. 2
Chemicals and allied products		527.7	518. 3	514.8	514. 3	514.0	51. 8 516. 5	51, 8 510, 9	51.8	51. 4	51.0	51. 4	54. 0	53. 5	53. 9
Industrial inorganic chemicals		67. 3 198. 8 57. 6	66. 7 196. 8 57. 3	66. 4 195. 9 57. 4	66. 2 194. 7 57. 2	66. 5 194. 0 56. 9	66. 2 193. 1 56. 7	66. 0 191. 4 57. 2	66. 0 190. 0 57. 5	495, 5 65, 6 186, 4 57, 5	500. 1 66. 9 186. 8 57. 4	510. 0 67. 3 187. 7 57. 6	519. 3 68. 5 190. 1 58. 1	545. 1 73. 0 210. 3 57. 9	553. 3 75. 0 217. 0 57. 2
Drugs and medicines Soap, cleaning and polishing prepara- tions Paints, pigments, and fillers Gum and wood chemicals Fertilizers Vegetable and animal oils and fats Miscellaneous chemicals		30. 0 44. 5 6. 2 32. 5 26. 9 63. 9	30. 1 44. 2 6. 2 26. 9 27. 3 62. 8	30. 1 44. 0 6. 2 25. 6 27. 7 61. 5	30. 3 44. 3 6. 2 23. 6 28. 6 63. 2	30. 7 44. 2 6. 2 22. 5 29. 6 63. 4	31. 3 44. 4 6. 4 24. 6 30. 1 63. 7	31, 5 44, 6 6, 4 23, 4 26, 5 63, 9	30. 4 45. 0 6. 4 21. 4 23. 9 63. 5	29. 7 44. 0 6. 5 20. 9 23. 1 61. 8	29. 5 43. 4 6. 3 24. 1 23. 4 62. 3	29. 0 42. 4 6. 6 33. 1 23. 5 62. 8	29. 1 42. 5 6. 5 36. 7 24. 6 63. 2	30. 7 45. 9 7. 2 26. 7 28. 1 65. 3	30. 3 47. 0 7. 1 27. 3 28. 6 63. 8
Products of petroleum and coal Petroleum refining Coke, other petroleum and coal prod-	154.6	154. 8 117. 4	150. 3 114. 7	154. 4 118. 7	154. 6 118. 5	155. 9 119. 5	153. 3 116. 4	157. 5 120. 4	157. 4 121. 3	157. 4 121. 5	157. 9 121. 7	157. 5 122. 3	156. 7 122. 4	168. 0 128. 1	172. 2 131. 0
ucts		37.4	35. 6	35.7	36. 1	36. 4	36. 9	37. 1	36. 1	35. 9	36. 2	35, 2	34. 3	39. 9	41.2
Rubber products. Tires and inner tubes. Rubber footwear. Other rubber products.	186. 2	202. 0 78. 1 17. 4 106. 5	198. 8 76. 2 17. 1 105. 5	199. 1 76. 9 17. 1 105. 1	198. 2 77. 1 17. 1 104. 0	195. 3 76. 2 17. 2 101. 9	194. 5 75. 3 17. 1 102. 1	187. 5 74. 1 16. 8 96. 6	181. 2 72. 5 16. 4 92. 3	175. 1 71. 0 15. 9 88. 2	175. 8 71. 2 16. 3 88. 3	172. 3 70. 4 16. 3 85. 6	176. 0 72. 1 16. 5 87. 4	205. 9 83. 3 17. 6 105. 0	211. 1 85. 2 19. 8 106. 1
Leather and leather products. Leather: tanned, curried, and finished. Industrial leather belting and packing. Boot and shoe cut stock and findings. Footwear (except rubber). Luggage. Handbags and small leather goods. Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods. See footnotes at end of table.	324. 3	331. 1 33. 5 3. 6 17. 4 224. 1 12. 5 27. 5 12. 5	332. 8 33. 9 3. 6 17. 4 225. 6 12. 4 28. 0 11. 9	329. 3 34. 1 3. 6 17. 8 224. 1 12. 1 26. 9 10. 7	328. 7 34. 2 3. 5 17. 6 220. 7 12. 8 28. 1 11. 8	324. 3 34. 0 3. 4 16. 6 214. 2 13. 6 29. 7 12. 8	315. 0 33. 7 3. 3 15. 9 205. 9 13. 6 29. 4 13. 2	321, 0 33, 6 3, 2 15, 7 212, 9 13, 2 29, 0 13, 4	323, 2 33, 1 2, 9 16, 5 216, 8 13, 1 27, 5 13, 3	316. 7 32. 2 2. 7 16. 2 215. 4 12. 2 24. 8 13. 2	314.3 33.6 2.7 16.2 213.0 12.4 23.6 12.8	301. 5 33. 0 2. 7 15. 4 205. 4 12. 0 20. 8 12. 2	299. 9 33. 0 3. 0 15. 1 202. 4 11. 8 22. 8 11. 8	329. 2 36. 4 3. 5 16. 8 219. 1 13. 1 26. 1 14. 2	339. 0 38. 4 3. 8 17. 7 221. 5 13. 9 28. 9 14. 8

Table A-3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry <sup>1</sup>—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry		19	59		1958										nual rage	
Industry	Apr.2	Mar.2	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1957	1956	
Transportation and public utilities:																
Other public utilities		525	527	528	530	532	533	540	547	548	541	534	534	540	535	
Gas and electric utilities		504.4	507.1					519.7		526. 9						
Electric light and power utilities		217.1	219.3										222. 5			
Gas utilities		135.9	135.9	135.6	136.6	136. 4	137.1	139.0	141.1	141.4	138. 9	136.3	136.0	136. 4	133.	
Electric light and gas utilities com-	200															
hinad	man Vindage	151.4	151.9	152.8									154. 9			
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified		20.3	19.8	19.9	19.9	20.2	20.4	20.6	21.0	21.1	20.7	20.5	20.4	20.7	21.	
Wholesale and retail trade:																
Wholesale trade		2.610	2.618	2,621	2,666	2,656	2,646	2,625	2,601	2, 597	2, 593	2, 571	2, 592	2,695	2, 661	
Wholesalers, full-service and limited-	1.030 A.V.															
function		1, 552. 5	1,551.0	1,549.7	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, 572. 2	2 1, 562.	
Automotive		113. 2	112.5	112.2	112.3	112.2	111.3	111.3	111.0	110.7	109.6	107.5	107. 9	108. 4	104.	
Groceries, food specialties, beer,							3									
wines, and liquors		273.8	276.0	275.1	281.0	280. 4	276.3	275. 5	268. 2	269.8	267.1	263. 3	267. 2	273. 4	275.	
Electrical goods, machinery, hard-																
ware, and plumbing equipment		380.5	380.0	380.5	383. 2	382. 5	381.6	380. 1	379.8	379.0	378. 4	376. 9	379.8	402.7	402.	
Other full-service and limited-func-																
tion wholesalers		785.0	782.5	781.9	805. 9	798. 9	791.1	779.4	767.3	761.1	759.6	751.4	754. 6	787. 7	781.	
Wholesale distributors, other		1,057.6	1,066.9	1,071.6	1,083.4	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, 122. 6	1, 098.	
Retail trade:																
General merchandise stores		1, 281. 6	1, 249. 2	1, 296. 8	1,840.7	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, 356.	1, 355.	
Department stores and general mail- order houses		04# 0		000 0		0=0	000	040.0	000 0	MOF 6	000 0	000 #	mo4 .	077	070	
order houses		815.8	799. 5	839.8	1, 188. 3	953. 2	875.1	840.0	802.0	795. 3	808. 3	803. 5	794.	875. 9	876.	
Other general merchandise stores		465. 8	449.7	457.0	652. 4	521. 1	497.1	482. 8	450.8	443. 6	455. 3	400.4	457.6	480.	478.	
Food and liquor stores		1, 465. 6	1, 471. 3	1, 455. 6	1, 507. 1	1, 488. 3	1, 475.	1,479.8	1, 408. 2	1, 478.	1, 481. 1	1, 479. 2	1, 477. 0	1, 400.	1, 440.	
Grocery, meat, and vegetable mar-		1 00m 1	× 000 0	- 000 0	1 100 0	1 000 0	1 004 5	1 070 0	1 000 5	1 000 0	1 070 5	1 000 0	1 007 1	1 000	1 014	
kets		1,087.1	1,089.9	1, 078. 3	1, 108. 8	1, 097. 3	1, 084. 7	1,070.8	1,000. 0	1, 009.	1,070. 5	1, 000. 8	198.	1, 0086	1, 014.	
Dairy-product stores and dealers		184.8	184.8	185.8	187.7	188. 9	190.8	202. 1	200.6	207. 3						
Other food and liquor storesAutomotive and accessories dealers		193.7		191.4		202.1	200. 1									
Automotive and accessories dealers		682.8					667.	667. 2								
Apparel and accessories stores		546.6														
Other retail trade (except eating and drinking places)		0 000 0	0 000 0	0 000 0	0 155 5	0 070	0 000	9 070	0 005	0 050	2 040 6	0 005 0	0 000 0	2 004	0 104	
drinking places)		2, 028. 8	2, 023. 8	2, 035.	2, 100. 1	2, 072.	355. 8	250	349. 3	349.	350. 5	250 4	349.	361.	2 363.	
Furniture and appliance stores		351.0	351. 3	300. 6	3/3.8	300.0	0 000. 0	0 004. (	049.0	049.	000. 8	000.4	049.	901.4	4 000.	
Drug stores		339.8	340. 5	338. 9	374. (	040. 7	938.	001.0	004. 0	004.	002.6	030. 4	020.	001.	321.	

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.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

Table A-4. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by State <sup>1</sup> [In thousands]

						[III thou	abundab]								
State		1959							1	958					
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.
Alabama	726. 8	722. 1	721. 7	730. 4	723. 1	725. 0	720, 2	712. 4	706. 4	712. 5	712. 7	712. 2	714. 1	711. 2	721. 7
	295. 2	294. 1	292. 7	297. 3	290. 4	288. 0	283, 7	277. 9	277. 9	279. 1	278. 0	276. 8	276. 1	275. 8	276. 7
	340. 0	335. 4	335. 1	345. 9	349. 9	350. 5	350, 9	342. 9	339. 7	338. 6	334. 7	330. 6	329. 7	327. 7	328. 9
	4, 524. 4	4, 477. 8	4, 456. 5	4, 606. 4	4, 552. 3	4, 569. 3	4, 569, 2	4, 547. 6	4, 466. 9	4, 456. 1	4, 393. 5	4, 337. 0	4, 320. 9	4, 313. 7	4, 360. 7
	457. 4	453. 8	456. 5	465. 6	462. 8	464. 7	466, 5	473. 8	472. 5	465. 6	451. 0	444. 0	438. 2	440. 3	447. 4
Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Georgia	870. 2	866. 0	865. 4	891. 5	878. 5	874. 7	871. 4	851. 7	850. 3	865. 7	860. 5	860. 0	860. 4	861. 6	873. 6
	147. 0	142. 6	147. 0	149. 6	150. 0	146. 7	150. 9	149. 1	149. 2	148. 6	145. 7	145. 0	145. 5	145. 0	147. 4
	502. 7	500. 9	502. 1	518. 4	505. 3	503. 3	502. 9.	502. 7	502. 3	502. 6	496. 6	495. 0	493. 8	490. 2	492. 9
	1, 275. 1	1, 271. 9	1, 262. 4	1, 254. 0	1, 214. 3	1, 180. 1	1, 151. 1	1, 136. 6	1, 130. 8	1, 134. 6	1, 147. 1	1, 170. 1	1, 178. 8	1, 190. 3	1, 196. 3
	977. 1	967. 9	967. 3	989. 1	984. 6	978. 5	979. 0	971. 1	956. 1	958. 0	945. 8	950. 7	952. 8	950. 4	958. 0
Idaho Illinois Indiana Ilowa Kansas Kansas	3, 348. 1	141. 9 3, 316. 5 1, 335. 6 629. 3 531. 4	144. 0 3, 307. 6 1, 331. 3 633. 0 533. 7	149. 8 3, 386. 4 1, 356. 7 645. 7 547. 5	152. 6 3, 372. 6 1, 359. 2 646. 4 545. 4	155. 9 3, 372. 7 1, 334. 8 647. 1 547. 1	161. 0 3, 367. 9 1, 351. 7 645. 8 548. 2	160. 4 3, 329. 5 1, 323. 5 638. 6 541. 2	158. 1 3, 302. 6 1, 316. 0 635. 3 539. 8	153. 9 3, 328. 4 1, 325. 5 638. 1 541. 6	149. 4 3, 310. 7 1, 314. 3 633. 6 542. 3	145. 0 3, 319. 2 1, 308. 9 627. 6 539. 8	139, 1 3, 324, 2 1, 299, 2 619, 9 528, 2	136. 6 3, 330. 3 1, 311. 2 616. 3 526. 9	138. 7 3, 388. 4 1, 346. 9 623. 5 534. 2
Kentucky Louislana Maine Maryland Massachusetts	614. 3	617. 2	615. 5	635. 8	635. 0	635. 9	630. 1	620. 7	615. 9	620. 7	618. 4	614. 2	613. 6	613. 3	628. 3
	756. 0	754. 2	758. 7	783. 0	776. 6	771. 9	770. 1	762. 0	760. 6	768. 9	766. 7	766. 3	765. 6	765. 0	770. 2
	252. 5	255. 0	257. 2	264. 7	267. 1	271. 2	273. 3	277. 1	274. 9	271. 9	258. 5	250. 3	250. 0	254. 6	257. 0
	856. 6	846. 6	845. 2	876. 5	873. 2	867. 9	871. 9	862. 4	853. 7	859. 9	847. 6	838. 4	834. 9	826. 6	837. 5
	1, 776. 3	1, 773. 0	1, 775. 1	1, 842. 6	1, 810. 2	1, 807. 6	1, 810. 5	1, 812. 6	1, 792. 6	1, 802. 3	1, 781. 2	1, 771. 1	1, 763. 3	1, 769. 3	1, 784. 4
Michigan	874.7	2, 185. 9	2, 212. 0	2, 259. 2	2, 232. 9	2, 069. 0	2, 174. 5	2, 108. 3	2, 125. 8	2, 151. 0	2, 143. 5	2, 150. 4	2, 187. 0	2, 221. 8	2, 305. 2
Minnesota.		873. 1	879. 8	906. 6	912. 7	921. 0	926. 3	912. 9	908. 3	904. 3	897. 6	878. 6	858. 3	857. 6	870. 7
Mississippi		376. 5	378. 4	387. 7	388. 3	386. 7	386. 0	374. 5	371. 2	371. 7	371. 4	368. 0	363. 1	358. 3	362. 6
Missouri		1, 262. 2	1, 266. 3	1, 308. 8	1, 285. 6	1, 274. 0	1, 281. 2	1, 268. 9	1, 266. 3	1, 277. 1	1, 262. 0	1, 255. 9	1, 256. 5	1, 254. 6	1, 270. 8
Montana.		150. 9	152. 2	157. 8	160. 0	162. 0	165. 0	167. 0	165. 0	164. 5	159. 0	153. 6	149. 2	149. 0	151. 9
Nebraska	354. 1	350. 8	352. 2	361. 0	360. 1	363. 4	362. 2	356. 1	352. 7	359. 6	355. 7	348. 7	339. 7	338. 3	343. 4
	88. 0	86. 7	86. 8	89. 0	89. 4	91. 3	92. 8	93. 2	93. 0	90. 0	86. 7	83. 8	81. 6	80. 3	81. 4
	178. 9	178. 3	178. 5	178. 8	181. 6	183. 0	185. 7	187. 3	184. 2	182. 9	177. 3	173. 5	174. 0	175. 3	177. 6
	1, 869. 5	1, 853. 5	1, 850. 2	1, 896. 8	1, 897. 6	1, 892. 1	1, 905. 1	1, 899. 3	1, 892. 5	1, 893. 0	1, 870. 8	1, 875. 3	1, 866. 9	1, 875. 4	1, 892. 4
	224. 5	223. 1	222. 0	226. 2	224. 7	222. 6	222. 0	219. 5	221. 5	221. 8	216. 8	212. 2	208. 4	208. 6	209. 7
New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma	111.8	1, 082. 0 111. 0	5, 853. 8 1, 081. 2 112. 2 2, 962. 1 545. 4	6, 032. 6 1, 099. 5 118. 0 3, 023. 7 558. 6	6, 011. 9 1, 099. 1 121. 9 3, 011. 4 553. 1	5, 989. 8 1, 104. 3 124. 0 2, 970. 3 552. 9	5, 988. 5 1, 104. 1 124. 5 2, 989. 3 550. 0	5, 939. 3 1, 081. 1 123. 1 2, 924. 8 551. 4	5, 906. 5 1, 061. 7 122. 1 2, 922. 7 549. 6	5, 922. 4 1, 067. 3 120. 7 2, 937. 9 554. 4	1, 065. 3 118. 9	1, 061. 9 114. 2	5, 892. 2 1, 063. 2 109. 6 2, 960. 5 539. 9	5, 891. 9 1, 059. 6 108. 6 2, 981. 4 541. 7	5, 931. 1 1, 068. 7 110. 4 3, 049. 2 550. 2
Oregon	465. 1	456. 6	458. 9	474. 3	478. 9	492. 6	499. 4	492. 4	486. 9	484. 8	462. 8	454. 1	445. 7	440. 7	444. 0
	3, 548. 8	3, 513. 9	3, 520. 7	3, 636. 9	3, 606. 5	3, 604. 7	3, 610. 0	3, 567. 2	3, 555. 6	3, 588. 3	3, 576. 7	3, 568. 3	3, 556. 9	3, 576. 7	3, 630. 9
	274. 7	273. 2	274. 8	282. 8	282. 5	279. 4	280. 9	275. 2	272. 0	272. 5	267. 5	267. 4	268. 6	268. 7	271. 6
	529. 4	525. 8	525. 8	534. 1	530. 2	529. 9	530. 2	525. 0	520. 8	522. 8	525. 9	525. 3	526. 5	524. 3	526. 8
	124. 7	124. 0	124. 1	126. 9	129. 3	131. 0	131. 9	131. 0	131. 1	130. 5	128. 0	125. 1	122. 6	121. 8	123. 4
Pennessee	861. 3	851. 0	847. 6	873. 8	866. 8	868. 9	864. 2	852. 9	842. 5	849. 3	844. 1	839. 4	835. 4	825. 6	836. 4
	2, 411. 4	2, 394. 6	2, 405. 8	2, 467. 1	2, 427. 7	2, 418. 6	2, 407. 5	2, 404. 3	2, 399. 5	2, 399. 1	2, 386. 5	2, 378. 9	2, 370. 9	2, 373. 2	2, 390. 8
	243. 2	238. 6	237. 6	248. 9	247. 5	249. 0	250. 3	245. 3	244. 1	242. 6	238. 9	233. 1	229. 6	227. 9	229. 7
	100. 0	99. 8	100. 0	102. 0	101. 7	104. 2	105. 4	109. 8	109. 5	104. 4	101. 6	99. 8	98. 2	98. 4	99. 1
	962. 8	955. 0	955. 2	980. 7	972. 6	975. 4	967. 3	954. 1	946. 6	949. 9	944. 9	941. 1	936. 9	929. 8	942. 5
Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	777. 1	768. 2	771. 6	796. 0	794. 8	810. 5	809. 4	796. 4	795. 3	789. 1	768. 0	759. 1	751. 2	743. 1	746.7
	455. 2	452. 6	453. 2	468. 9	466. 4	469. 2	469. 3	463. 6	456. 1	455. 6	452. 5	455. 9	462. 4	463. 9	478.0
	, 086. 2	1, 080. 9	1, 085. 0	1, 111. 1	1, 107. 8	1, 101. 6	1, 115. 3	1, 099. 7	1, 105. 3	1, 094. 7	1, 083. 8	1, 076. 0	1, 077. 6	1, 079. 0	1,095.0
	84. 7	83. 9	84. 6	87. 4	89. 1	90. 4	93. 0	95. 4	94. 8	93. 9	87. 3	82. 3	80. 3	80. 1	81.3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> These estimates are classified by industry according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued in 1957 by the Bureau of the Budget, and are not comparable with data previously published. More detailed

industry data on the new classification system are available from the cooperating State agencies listed in table A–5.

Table A-5. Employees in manufacturing, by State <sup>1</sup> [In thousands]

					ı	In thous	andsj								
		1959							19	58					
State	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.
Alabama Arizona Arkansas California	235. 7 44. 3 93. 1 1, 248. 5 78. 2	233. 5 43. 7 91. 7 1, 231. 7 77. 3	233. 6 43. 1 90. 6 1, 221. 0 78. 4	232. 7 42. 6 91. 9 1, 234. 7 77. 6	230. 4 42. 0 92. 5 1, 238. 8 78. 2	231. 7 41. 6 93. 3 1, 255. 3 78. 4	231. 2 41. 1 92. 5 1, 270. 5 78. 2	230. 5 40. 2 91. 0 1, 271. 5 77. 3	227. 4 40. 6 90. 6 1, 208. 6 76. 6	228. 4 41. 3 90. 3 1, 190. 3 74. 0	226. 8 40. 9 87. 6 1, 175. 4 71. 2	227. 6 40. 6 85. 7 1, 169. 3 70. 1	229. 9 40. 2 85. 7 1, 172. 1 70. 7	231. 3 39. 9 86. 0 1, 169. 3 71. 0	236. 6 40. 1 86. 3 1, 178. 6 74. 3
Connecticut	397. 5 58. 6 20. 2 197. 6 323. 5	395. 7 54. 8 20. 0 197. 8 322. 6	392. 8 59. 4 20. 1 195. 7 320. 6	393. 7 59. 5 20. 1 193. 0 322. 7	392. 4 60. 1 20. 1 186. 2 325. 6	388. 5 57. 0 19. 9 179. 3 320. 8	385. 3 59. 2 19. 6 174. 4 322. 8	368. 8 57. 9 19. 5 170. 2 318. 4	366. 1 57. 0 19. 2 167. 7 312. 8	381. 7 57. 3 19. 5 170. 6 311. 5	383. 4 56. 6 19. 5 174. 5 301. 6	388. 3 56. 9 19. 5 173. 4 310. 8	395. 5 58. 0 19. 3 177. 7 315. 9	398. 8 58. 5 19. 3 180. 9 317. 2	405, 2 60, 6 19, 4 183, 5 320, 3
Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas	25. 3 1, 197. 5 579. 0 170. 8 116. 8	25. 2 1, 181. 9 570. 6 167. 9 116. 4	26. 5 1, 165. 3 563. 6 167. 9 116. 6	27. 7 1, 168. 3 561. 8 167. 1 116. 0	29. 6 1, 169. 0 566. 1 166. 3 115. 9	30. 4 1, 172. 6 539. 5 165. 4 115. 3	30. 7 1, 174. 7 557. 3 164. 9 115. 9	30. 9 1, 155. 6 537. 9 163. 2 115. 1	29. 4 1, 129. 6 535. 9 162. 7 118. 3	28. 2 1, 139. 2 536. 1 163. 1 119. 3	26. 8 1, 131. 2 529. 9 160. 6 119. 5	24. 9 1, 151. 6 532. 3 158. 6 119. 7	23. 3 1, 173. 9 537. 1 159. 2 122. 0	23. 2 1, 189. 8 551. 6 160. 0 123. 6	24. 0 1, 210. 8 574. 3 161. 2 125. 4
Kentucky	167. 3 141. 0 96. 2 257. 3 675. 7	166. 8 140. 0 98. 7 256. 6 673. 6	161. 7 141. 5 99. 1 254. 9 669. 9	164. 4 148. 2 99. 3 256. 0 672. 0	165. 4 152. 0 101. 9 260. 9 670. 5	167. 0 147. 0 103. 3 257. 5 665. 3	163. 6 146. 1 104. 3 261. 8 663. 9	160. 7 143. 6 105. 8 264. 0 658. 0	154. 1 142. 4 104. 0 256. 4 639. 4	155. 1 143. 2 103. 3 255. 9 648. 7	153. 4 142. 5 95. 0 252. 0 643. 1	152. 7 142. 6 92. 3 251. 8 649. 9	159. 2 141. 8 94. 7 255. 5 661. 6	161. 8 143. 3 99. 3 255. 4 670. 3	168. 2 144. 1 100. 2 258. 2 674. 4
Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana	976. 8 218. 2 116. 6 378. 5 18. 3	939. 2 216. 8 116. 2 374. 7 18. 3	958. 5 217. 0 116. 2 374. 9 18. 6	950. 0 219. 1 116. 9 377. 3 19. 7	935. 1 219. 8 119. 4 369. 5 20. 5	776. 6 222. 0 118. 7 358. 5 21. 4	879. 3 228. 5 117. 6 368. 0 21. 4	812. 9 224. 3 116. 3 372. 2 21. 4	825. 9 221. 6 113. 4 370. 8 21. 1	845. 8 215. 6 111. 1 369. 8 20. 6	847. 1 215. 4 110. 1 363. 9 19. 4	867. 4 213. 0 110. 2 364. 5 18. 5	911. 3 212. 2 109. 0 375. 2 18. 4	944. 4 212. 1 107. 4 377. 2 18. 7	1, 004. 9 215. 0 107. 2 379. 4 19. 1
Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico	61, 6 5, 2 83, 3 767, 7 15, 7	61. 0 5. 2 82. 9 765. 5 15. 5	60. 4 5. 2 82. 6 759. 5 15. 5	61. 4 5. 2 79. 8 762. 0 15. 6	61. 1 5. 2 82. 4 767. 8 15. 6	62. 2 5. 2 81. 7 760. 3 15. 6	61. 2 5. 3 81. 3 770. 7 16. 0	61. 2 5. 3 80. 7 764. 2 15. 9	60. 6 5. 3 79. 1 753. 6 16. 0	60. 6 5. 2 79. 3 760. 2 16. 0	59. 6 5. 1 77. 9 752. 4 15. 4	58. 1 5. 0 76. 8 758. 6 14. 7	57. 6 4. 9 79. 0 767. 1 14. 2	57. 7 4. 9 80. 4 784. 2 14. 3	59. 3 5. 0 81. 3 793. 0 14. 1
New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma	469. 1 6. 3	1, 844. 1 469. 3 6. 2 1, 241. 8 82. 9	1, 825. 8 468. 9 6. 3 1, 224. 1 82. 8	1, 835. 7 470. 8 6. 4 1, 221. 1 83. 6	1, 875. 6 475. 8 6. 6 1, 218. 2 83. 8	1, 862. 8 480. 3 6. 6 1, 170. 2 84. 2	1, 871. 5 482. 2 6. 9 1, 198. 6 83. 9	1, 836. 4 469. 2 7. 0 1, 157. 5 84. 2	1, 792. 4 452. 4 7. 0 1, 151. 8 84. 2	1,800.3 453.7 7.0 1,156.2 84.3	1, 795. 5 450. 7 6. 8 1, 145. 2 82. 9	1, 819. 2 451. 6 6. 6 1, 165. 4 83. 0	1, 864. 7 456. 8 6. 4 1, 198. 1 84. 7	1,890.3 460.8 6.3 1,227.7 86.6	1, 887. 8 464. 8 6. 3 1, 265. 4 87. 7
Oregon	1, 409, 9	128. 2 1, 388. 7 114. 4 225. 3 12. 3	129. 1 1, 377. 9 114. 0 225. 0 12. 1	132. 7 1, 388. 3 115. 3 225. 2 12. 3	139. 0 1, 392. 9 115. 7 225. 4 12. 8	146. 6 1, 392. 2 114. 2 224. 2 12. 8	150. 3 1, 396. 0 116. 0 227. 0 12. 4	151. 4 1, 380. 1 110. 2 224. 6 12. 6	144. 5 1, 371. 3 106. 6 221. 4 12. 7	143. 6 1, 377. 8 108. 1 222. 3 12. 6	131. 5 1, 376. 0 104. 8 222. 9 12. 0	126. 3 1, 384. 5 106. 0 224. 7 11. 7	121. 6 1, 390. 6 109. 2 225. 8 11. 6	120. 7 1, 423. 1 111. 6 226. 9 11. 6	121. 1 1, 445. 9 112. 2 227. 8 11. 9
Tennessee	295. 2 481. 1 40. 8 34. 1 259. 1	292. 2 473. 9 39. 6 33. 8 258. 5	289. 6 476. 1 39. 3 33. 3 257. 3	289. 9 478. 3 41. 0 33. 4 260. 4	292. 3 478. 3 41. 5 33. 3 264. 3	292. 9 474. 0 41. 5 33. 6 265. 9	291. 4 476. 8 42. 1 33. 5 261. 5	287. 9 476. 3 40. 9 33. 5 257. 4	282. 3 474. 0 40. 5 33. 5 251. 4	282. 7 475. 4 38. 4 33. 2 250. 7	282. 3 472. 2 37. 0 32. 9 249. 7	281. 2 475. 6 36. 3 32. 9 250. 9	283. 8 482. 1 35. 9 32. 8 255. 1	283. 6 484. 7 36. 2 33. 2 255. 2	286. 3 486. 9 36. 9 33. 1 260. 7
Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	222. 2 123. 4	220. 3 121. 2 432. 5 6. 3	222. 2 119. 9 436. 3 6. 6	224. 1 121. 3 434. 4 7. 1	225. 6 123. 2 432. 8 7. 3	230. 9 125. 1 424. 5 7. 7	230. 9 124. 4 440. 1 7. 2	228. 2 122. 2 432. 1 7. 1	226. 9 121. 2 437. 5 7. 1	221. 7 120. 1 424. 0 7. 0	212. 9 117. 4 419. 9 6. 4	208. 2 118. 9 420. 8 6. 0	206. 4 120. 4 430. 5 6. 1	203. 3 121. 5 433. 8 6. 3	203. 7 124. 8 442. 5 6. 6

 $<sup>^1</sup>$  These estimates are classified by industry according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued in 1957 by the Bureau of the Budget, and are

## 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.

OALIFORNIA—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 1.

COLORADO—U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Denver 2.

CONNECTIOUT—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Markey 15.

Hartford 15.
DELAWARE—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Wilmington 99.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—U.S. Employment Service for D.C., Wash-

DEFIA WARD—ORDERPHYMERS.

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.

not comparable with data previously published. More detailed industry data on the new classification system are available from the cooperating State agencies.

MONTANA—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena. NEBRASKA—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor

NEBRASKA—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor Lincoln 1.

NEVADA—Employment Security Department, Carson City.

NEW HAM PSHIRE—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, Relaicity

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, Sait 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, by geographic division and State

In thousands

					lin th	ousands									
Geographic division and State		1959						19	058					Annual	average
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1958	1957
Continental United States	2, 105. 5	2, 395. 5	2, 517. 9	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	2, 537. 4	1, 465.
New England Maine New Hampshire Vermont Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut	173. 2 18. 6 8. 0 4. 5 85. 4 16. 7 40. 1	18.4 7.7 4.7	19. 4 8. 3 4. 7 96. 6 19. 8	17. 6 7. 5 4. 1 87. 6 16. 1	5. 9 2. 9 64. 2 11. 4	2. 6 59. 3 11. 0	2.8 62.4 12.0	153. 6 14. 1 7. 8 3. 0 66. 8 14. 5 47. 4	16. 4 9. 2 3. 3 85. 0 19. 2	18.7 10.1 3.7 91.2	238. 6 25. 1 12. 5 4. 6 106. 6 23. 5 66. 2	30. 0 15. 3 5. 9	251. 9 24. 7 12. 5 6. 8 119. 7 27. 2 61. 1	195. 5 19. 0 9. 6 4. 4 90. 8 19. 6 52. 0	121. 11. 6. 2. 61. 16. 24.
Middle Atlantic New York New Jersey Pennsylvania	655. 9 308. 8 99. 6 247. 5	327.9 111.0	355. 4	319.6	559. 2 250. 0 85. 1 224. 1	542. 2 233. 5 83. 6 225. 1	572. 1 245. 4 87. 1 239. 6	636. 1 269. 7 95. 8 270. 5		358. 2 118. 9	831. 6 374. 6 136. 3 320. 7	885. 1 391. 4 150. 3 343. 5	865. 8 381. 2 149. 4 335. 2	724. 6 322. 4 116. 9 285. 2	427. 189. 80. 157.
East North Central Ohio. Indiana. Illinois. Michigan Wisconsin	365. 5 86. 2 39. 1 110. 9 96. 8 32. 5	107.1 48.5 130.4	451. 6 117. 1 52. 2 130. 7 110. 5 41. 0	109. 2 106. 2	350. 9 88. 0 33. 7 93. 8 105. 0 30. 4	369. 2 90. 6 33. 9 95. 5 120. 0 29. 3	444. 7 108. 5 39. 9 109. 1 155. 7 31. 6	570. 8 138. 0 53. 1 133. 3 208. 7 37. 7	638. 3 166. 1 61. 4 148. 2 223. 6 38. 9	692. 5 186. 5 68. 5 156. 9 241. 7 38. 9	771. 0 211. 3 80. 7 169. 8 265. 5 43. 7	838. 3 223. 1 89. 8 176. 8 296. 4 52. 1	800. 7 212. 3 88. 3 176. 3 267. 2 56. 5	603. 0 157. 9 62. 9 140. 5 200. 2 41. 5	283. 8 65. 6 33. 8 68. 2 93. 2 23. 2
West North Central. Minnesota Iowa Missouri North Dakota South Dakota Nobraska Kansas	124. 4 44. 4 13. 3 37. 3 6. 7 3. 1 8. 1 11. 7	145. 0 46. 5 15. 1 45. 3 7. 7 4. 0 10. 2 16. 2	145. 5 45. 7 14. 6 49. 9 6. 7 3. 8 9. 3 15. 5	105. 2 33. 4 9. 3 37. 8 5. 0 2. 4 6. 1 11. 2	77. 7 22. 3 6. 1 33. 6 1. 9 1. 0 3. 8 8. 9	71. 1 18. 8 5. 1 34. 9 . 6 . 5 2. 8 8. 4	78.7 20.4 5.6 40.0 .5 .5 3.0 8.6	85. 8 24. 8 7. 3 38. 0 . 7 . 6 3. 6 10. 8	96. 6 27. 8 8. 8 43. 5 1. 0 . 7 4. 2 10. 5	104. 6 31. 4 9. 4 47. 4 1. 2 . 8 4. 2 10. 1	127. 3 40. 0 11. 7 54. 9 1. 9 1. 2 5. 3 12. 3	167. 2 53. 6 15. 9 64. 4 4. 6 2. 6 8. 5 17. 6	188. 2 58. 1 20. 9 63. 7 7. 5 4. 3 12. 4 21. 2	120, 4 36, 3 11, 8 47, 9 3, 3 1, 9 6, 3 13, 0	80. 0 22. 6 8. 9 30. 3 2. 4 1. 7 5. 4 8. 6
South Atlantic	224. 2 4. 9 40. 5 7. 0 24. 7 33. 2 41. 3 14. 9 30. 6 27. 0	247. 6 7. 5 45. 8 8. 4 27. 2 35. 5 45. 8 16. 5 32. 2 28. 7	270. 5 6. 5 47. 0 8. 3 27. 2 37. 3 51. 7 20. 4 40. 1 32. 2	213. 1 5. 1 37. 3 6. 7 18. 3 29. 6 42. 3 14. 9 31. 4 27. 5	184. 0 3. 5 30. 1 6. 0 15. 0 26. 4 34. 4 13. 5 27. 5 27. 7	186. 7 3. 5 28. 7 5. 8 13. 8 27. 5 32. 2 13. 6 28. 1 33. 5	207. 1 4. 0 30. 9 6. 0 16. 2 32. 1 34. 3 14. 7 31. 6 37. 4	240. 9 5. 7 35. 0 6. 8 20. 6 38. 4 41. 7 16. 4 36. 4 39. 9	281. 7 5. 8 38. 6 7. 2 26. 1 43. 8 54. 9 20. 9 44. 9 39. 5	285. 0 5. 3 39. 7 7. 2 27. 3 47. 6 55. 9 20. 0 46. 3 35. 7	310. 8 6. 2 42. 9 7. 8 29. 3 52. 7 63. 5 22. 5 50. 5 35. 2	326. 2 6. 9 46. 5 8. 9 31. 6 52. 1 68. 5 23. 8 52. 5 35. 4	313. 7 6. 5 47. 3 10. 0 33. 2 47. 8 66. 5 22. 5 47. 9 32. 1	261, 3 5, 3 38, 8 7, 6 24, 4 39, 9 52, 0 19, 4 40, 7 33, 2	154. 7 3. 1 17. 7 5. 3 13. 7 14. 1 39. 3 15. 2 27. 5 18. 7
East South Central Kentucky Tennessee Alabama Mississippi	116. 4 32. 8 38. 0 28. 8 16. 8	133. 8 36. 8 44. 5 32. 4 20. 1	137. 6 36. 2 48. 6 33. 4 19. 5	112. 8 29. 1 38. 6 30. 5 14. 7	100. 6 25. 9 34. 6 28. 8 11. 4	99. 1 28. 1 32. 4 27. 7 10. 8	111. 0 33. 8 35. 9 29. 0 12. 2	131. 7 41. 6 42. 2 33. 1 14. 8	155. 9 49. 8 50. 5 38. 4 17. 2	165. 0 54. 1 52. 7 37. 9 20. 3	188. 1 61. 3 59. 6 44. 2 23. 0	200. 5 66. 1 64. 0 46. 1 24. 2	196. 3 60. 6 65. 1 45. 9 24. 7	152. 8 46. 2 50. 7 37. 4 18. 5	110. 9 33. 1 40. 2 22. 6 15. 0
West South Central Arkansas Louistana Oklahoma Texas	125. 4 18. 2 32. 0 18. 0 57. 2	146. 5 23. 3 36. 5 21. 7 64. 9	147. 2 23. 6 36. 0 23. 0 64. 6	115. 5 18. 0 26. 8 18. 2 52. 5	102. 3 14. 3 23. 7 15. 7 48. 7	101. 4 12. 6 24. 4 14. 1 50. 3	110. 1 12. 9 25. 9 15. 2 56. 1	120. 7 15. 5 26. 2 17. 4 61. 6	129. 9 17. 9 27. 3 19. 0 65. 6	133. 6 18. 8 26. 8 20. 0 68. 0	153. 8 24. 2 29. 5 23. 9 76. 1	165. 0 27. 5 29. 8 27. 6 80. 1	158.8 26.4 28.4 28.2 75.9	130, 2 20, 1 26, 7 20, 5 63, 0	72. 1 14. 8 13. 2 12. 7 31. 4
Mountain Montana Idaho Wyoming Colorado New Mexico Arizona Utah Nevada	61. 0 12. 8 8. 0 4. 0 10. 1 4. 9 9. 2 7. 4 4. 6	72. 2 14. 7 10. 0 4. 6 12. 6 5. 7 9. 7 9. 3 5. 6	66. 7 13. 0 10. 2 4. 0 10. 9 5. 2 9. 0 8. 9 5. 5	51. 0 9. 1 8. 1 2. 6 8. 4 4. 1 7. 8 6. 2 4. 8	39. 1 6. 0 4. 9 1. 6 7. 0 3. 6 7. 4 4. 5 4. 1	30. 2 4. 0 2. 7 1 1 5. 4 3. 4 7. 2 3. 4 3. 0	32.3 3.8 2.8 1.1 6.7 3.4 7.9 4.0 2.7	36. 0 4. 1 3. 4 1. 4 6. 1 4. 3 9. 1 4. 9 2. 8	38. 7 5. 0 3. 3 1. 6 5. 9 4. 6 9. 6 5. 6 3. 2	41. 1 5. 9 3. 0 2. 0 6. 8 4. 8 9. 1 6. 0 3. 6	51. 7 7. 8 4. 1 2. 6 9. 4 5. 7 10. 2 7. 4 4. 5	72. 5 12. 0 6. 9 3. 9 13. 5 7. 3 12. 7 10. 2 6. 0	86. 5 16. 6 10. 1 4. 4 15. 8 7. 6 13. 4 11. 7 6. 8	53. 6 8. 9 6. 2 2. 5 9. 3 5. 2 9. 7 7. 2 4. 6	34. 5 6. 3 5. 2 1. 7 5. 1 3. 5 5. 5 4. 5 2. 8
Pacific Washington Oregon California	259. 5 42. 2 26. 1 191. 3	306. 9 54. 1 33. 3 219. 5	314. 8 60. 7 36. 2 217. 9	267. 8 55. 9 30. 8 181. 0	234. 9 46. 6 24. 2 164. 1	195. 8 36. 9 16. 7 142. 3	212, 3 35, 9 16, 9 159, 5	227. 1 37. 9 17. 8 171. 3	244. 4 32. 4 16. 8 195. 1	260. 5 25. 3 15. 3 220. 0	311. 0 35. 1 20. 7 255. 2	384. 1 47. 6 31. 1 305. 4	413. 7 59. 2 39. 8 314. 6	295. 9 46. 0 26. 9 222. 9	180. 3 33. 3 22. 9 124. 1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup> [All items except average benefits amounts are in thousands]

Item		1959						19	58					1957
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Mar.
Employment service: New applications for work Nonfarm placements	742 445	806 378	896 398	737 406	740 413	775 514	776 545	725 489	812 459	979 456	866 <b>43</b> 9	954 404	951 332	691 425
State unemployment insurance programs: 1														
Initial claims Insured unemployment (aver-	1, 136	1, 277	1,790	1,924	1,258	1, 259	1, 186	1, 251	1, 659	1, 513	1,538	1,983	1,795	897
age weekly volume) Rate of insured unemployment b Weeks of unemployment com-	2, 106 5. 0	2, 396 5. 7	2, 518 6. 0	2, 111 5. 1	1,781 4.3	1,722 4.1	1, 906 4. 5		2, 511 6. 0	2, 667 6. 3	2, 984 7. 1	3, 302 7. 9	3, 276 7. 9	1, 592 4. 0
pensated	8, 660	8, 628	9, 532	7, 997	5, 939	7, 157	7,776	8, 583	10, 277	10, 879	12,020	13, 055	12, 457	6, 302
for total unemployment	\$30.38 \$255,640	\$30, 52 \$255, 671	\$30.50 \$279,461	\$30. 41 \$234, 683	\$30.46 \$174,470	\$30.45 \$210,300	\$30.66 \$231,141	\$30. 50 \$255, 432	\$30. 62 \$305, 638	\$30. 80 \$325, 039	\$30.80 \$363,550	\$30.88 \$403,845	\$30.53 \$370,248	\$27.72 \$168,841
Unemployment compensation for														
veterans: 6 Initial claims 8	7	9	13	14	12	13	14	19	30	38	24	27	30	21
Insured unemployment 4 (average weekly volume)	22	28	31	28	26	27	39	53	78	78	74	80	81	47
Weeks of unemployment com- pensated	102 \$2,688	113 \$2, 993	131 \$3, 486	125 \$3, 311	102 \$2,693	129 \$3, 391			384 \$10, 151	333 \$8, 853	334 \$8, 922	368 \$9, 833	345 \$9, 285	218 \$5, 886
Railroad unemployment insurance:	6	8	17	22	00		-	01		-				
Insured unemployment (average					20	17	20		117	80		20	24	9
Number of payments	76 199		122 311	125 287	121 229	113 272	118 260		128 250	101 252	128 307	146 338	149 319	151
Average amount of benefit payment 9	\$65.47 \$12,477	\$65.57 \$13,752	\$65. 68 \$20, 345		\$70. 15 \$16, 030						\$67. 27 \$20, 574	\$68.59 \$23, 153	\$67.86 \$21,626	
All programs: 11 Insured unemployment 4	2, 273	2, 584	2, 729	2, 307	1, 957	1, 863	2, 062	2, 374	2, 717	2, 847	<b>3</b> , 186	3, 527	3, 505	1,700

<sup>1</sup> Average weekly insured unemployment excludes Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands; other items include them.
2 Data include activities under the program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), which became effective on January 1,

The labor turnover tables (B-1 and B-2) have been dropped from the Review pending a general revision of the Current Labor Statistics section because, beginning with January 1959 data, the categories for which labor turnover rates are published differ from those previously published. Current data are available monthly in Employment and Earnings or may be obtained upon request.

<sup>1965.</sup>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.

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

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

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.

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.

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

<sup>\*</sup>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.

\*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.

## C.—Earnings and Hours

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

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. brly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings
									Mi	ning								
	Tot	al: Min	ng						M	etal							Coal	
				То	tal: Me	tal		Iron			Copper		Les	ad and z	ine	A:	nthracit	e 1
1956: Average. 1957: Average. 1958: March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December. 1959: January. February March.	\$98. 81 102. 21 97. 02 94. 62 96. 01 101. 89 99. 96 101. 24 102. 14 102. 40 103. 60 105. 56 106. 00 105. 87	41. 0 40. 4 37. 9 37. 4 38. 1 39. 8 39. 2 39. 7 39. 9 40. 0 40. 0 40. 0 40. 1 39. 7 39. 8	\$2. 41 2. 53 2. 56 2. 53 2. 52 2. 56 2. 55 2. 55 2. 56 2. 59 2. 60 2. 64 2. 67 2. 66	95. 40 92. 93 91. 10 92. 34 96. 13 95. 63 98. 04 98. 30 100. 84 101. 24 103. 94 104. 45	42. 1 40. 8 39. 1 38. 4 37. 8 38. 6 38. 7 39. 7 40. 6 40. 8 40. 4	\$2. 30 2. 42 2. 44 2. 42 2. 41 2. 43 2. 51 2. 53 2. 54 2. 55 2. 56 2. 56 2. 56 2. 57	103. 49 96. 93 93. 96 94. 23 98. 28 104. 43 105. 28 104. 80 101. 03 102. 60 101. 82 106. 59 107. 45	39. 8 39. 5 35. 9 34. 8 34. 9 36. 4 36. 9 37. 2 36. 9 35. 7 36. 0 35. 6 37. 4 37. 7 36. 9	\$2. 43 2. 62 2. 70 2. 70 2. 70 2. 70 2. 83 2. 83 2. 84 2. 83 2. 85 2. 85 2. 85 2. 85	94. 96	43. 6 40. 9 39. 9 39. 2 37. 7 36. 1 37. 1 35. 8 38. 8 40. 4 42. 3 41. 7 42. 9 43. 2 44. 1	\$2. 30 2. 39 2. 38 2. 38 2. 34 2. 37 2. 42 2. 45 2. 44 2. 47 2. 50 2. 48 2. 49 2. 52 2. 53	\$89. 24 88. 97 85. 10 84. 74 83. 89 86. 03 86. 55 83. 16 87. 42 89. 02 92. 29 91. 43 90. 17 86. 58	41. 7 41. 0 39. 4 39. 6 39. 2 40. 2 39. 7 38. 5 37. 8 40. 1 41. 1 41. 2 41. 0 40. 8 39. 0	\$2. 14 2. 17 2. 16 2. 14 2. 14 2. 18 2. 20 2. 18 2. 22 2. 24 2. 23 2. 21 2. 22	59 65	32. 9 31. 1 25. 0 22. 3 25. 8 30. 9 30. 8 28. 8 30. 8 29. 7 29. 9 35. 3 34. 3 2. 70 2. 76	\$2. 40 2. 63 2. 63 2. 62 2. 62 2. 59 2. 60 2. 61 2. 61 2. 64 2. 77 2. 77
				Minin	g—Cont	inued							Contra	et const	ruction			
	Coal-	-Contin	nued	ural-		roduc-	Nonme	etallic m	nining		al: Contraction					constru		
	Bi	tuminou	18		(except service		and	quarry	mg .		astruction	,II		Nonbu			ay and astruction	
1956: Average 1957: Average 1958: March April May June July August September October November December 1959: January February March	\$106. 22 110. 53 96. 37 90. 60 93. 30 106. 30 97. 85 105. 90 106. 55 107. 76 107. 31 115. 82 114. 71 112. 85 112. 29	37. 8 36. 6 31. 7 30. 0 31. 1 35. 2 32. 4 35. 3 35. 8 35. 8 35. 3 36. 3 36. 6 36. 6 36. 6	\$2. 81 3. 02 3. 04 3. 02 3. 00 3. 02 3. 02 3. 00 3. 01 3. 01 3. 04 3. 16 3. 17 3. 19	110. 97 108. 81 107. 06	41. 0 40. 9 41. 1 40. 6 40. 4 40. 8 41. 2 40. 1 40. 3 41. 2 40. 5 41. 3 41. 4 41. 1	\$2. 48 2. 61 2. 70 2. 68 2. 65 2. 71 2. 69 2. 67 2. 72 2. 68 2. 71 2. 81 2. 81	91. 49 91. 94 93. 39 95. 34 95. 37 92. 84	44.6 43.9 41.2 42.3 43.7 44.2 44.9 45.4 45.4 41.5 41.5 41.7	\$1. 92 2. 00 2. 02 2. 02 2. 05 2. 07 2. 08 2. 10 2. 11 2. 11 2. 13 2. 12 2. 13	106. 44 107. 88 111. 08 110. 11 111. 90 113. 70 114. 91 115. 82 110. 66 109. 43 111. 03	37. 3 36. 9 35. 6 36. 2 37. 2 37. 3 37. 9 37. 8 38. 1 36. 4 35. 3 35. 7 34. 4 35. 8	\$2. 73 2. 89 2. 99 2. 98 2. 97 2. 96 3. 00 3. 04 3. 04 3. 10 3. 11 3. 10 3. 08	101. 90 103. 45 110. 56 108. 67 110. 57 114. 66 117. 32 118. 71 108. 11 105. 36 105. 88 100. 19	40. 8 39. 8 37. 6 38. 6 41. 1 40. 7 40. 8 42. 0 42. 2 42. 7 39. 6 37. 9 38. 5 36. 3	\$2. 49 2. 64 2. 71 2. 68 2. 69 2. 67 2. 71 2. 73 2. 78 2. 78 2. 78 2. 78 2. 76 2. 76 2. 74	\$97. 63 98. 66 88. 21 94. 57 105. 84 103. 25 106. 50 112. 31 114. 23 117. 04 102. 62 93. 98 93. 59 85. 40 98. 21	41. 9 40. 6 36. 6 38. 6 42. 0 41. 3 41. 6 43. 7 43. 6 44. 5 40. 4 37. 0 38. 2 35. 0 39. 6	\$2. 33 2. 43 2. 41 2. 45 2. 52 2. 50 2. 56 2. 57 2. 62 2. 63 2. 54 2. 54 2. 44 2. 44
	No	nbuildir	g	110. 101	11, 11	2.01	00.001	12.11	2.10	Buildin			100. 201	00.01	2. 71	00.211	99.01	2. 10
		uction—		/D-4-	. D11-2								pecial-ti	rade con	tractors	S		
		nonbuil structio			l: Build		Genera	al contra	actors		al: Speci	al-	Plu	mbing a	1	Pai	nting ar	
	\$104. 94 110. 15 110. 30 110. 01 115. 26 114. 57 114. 57 120. 07 120. 66 113. 59 114. 55 114. 55 114. 55	39. 9 39. 2 38. 3 38. 6 40. 3 40. 2 39. 9 40. 7 40. 9 38. 9 38. 7 38. 7 37. 1 39. 4	2. 81 2. 88 2. 85 2. 86 2. 85 2. 87 2. 90 2. 95 2. 95 2. 96 2. 96 2. 96 2. 94		36. 4 36. 1 35. 2 35. 5 36. 3 36. 2 36. 5 36. 8 35. 4 34. 6 35. 0 34. 0 35. 0	\$2.80 2.96 3.06 3.06 3.06 3.09 3.13 3.13 3.14 3.19 3.19 3.18	\$95. 04 98. 89 100. 04 101. 60 105. 12 103. 46 104. 54 106. 48 105. 56 107. 01 103. 37 99. 12 103. 01 100. 25 102. 55	36. 0 35. 7 35. 1 36. 5 36. 3 36. 3 37. 1 36. 4 36. 9 35. 4 33. 6 34. 8 34. 1 35. 0	\$2. 64 2. 77 2. 85 2. 87 2. 88 2. 85 2. 88 2. 89 2. 90 2. 90 2. 92 2. 95 2. 94 2. 93	\$107. 16 112. 17 112. 29 113. 21 115. 12 115. 16 116. 89 117. 90 118. 99 119. 64 115. 73 116. 51 116. 86 112. 20	36. 7 36. 3 35. 2 35. 6 36. 3 36. 5 36. 5 36. 5 36. 5 36. 5 36. 5 36. 5 36. 5 36. 5 36. 5	\$2. 92 3. 09 3. 19 3. 18 3. 19 3. 22 3. 23 3. 26 3. 26 3. 31 3. 32 3. 30 3. 30	\$112. 31 118. 87 120. 80 121. 77 121. 66 122. 47 124. 97 126. 39 126. 39 127. 59 127. 64 123. 28 125. 33	38. 2 38. 1 37. 4 37. 7 37. 9 37. 8 38. 0 38. 1 38. 3 36. 9 38. 2 38. 1 36. 8 37. 3	\$2. 94 3. 12 3. 23 3. 23 3. 21 3. 24 3. 28 3. 30 3. 30 3. 30 3. 30 3. 35 3. 35 3. 36	\$99. 81 103. 75 103. 80 106. 91 106. 79 107. 71 108. 42 2110. 76 110. 25 110. 92 108. 73 109. 10 107. 52 104. 63	34. 9 34. 7 33. 7 34. 6 35. 2 35. 2 35. 5 35. 1 34. 3 34. 2 33. 6 32. 8 34. 3	\$2.86 2.99 3.08 3.09 3.06 3.06 3.12 3.15 3.15 3.16 3.17 3.19 3.20 3.19
				actors—		-					I	Aanufa	cturing	_	1	Dur	able goo	de
		trical wo		Oth	er speci	al-	Total: 1	// anufac	turing	Dur	able goo	ds	Nond	urable g	coods	Total	: Ordna	nce
1056. A wayana		-		trade	contrac	tors	e70 00	40.4	¢1 00	*00 91	41.1	en 10	971 10	90 5	e1 00	and	accessor	ies
1956: Average 1957: Average 1958: March April May June July August September October November December 1959: January February March	\$125. 22 132. 10 132. 17 133. 32 135. 52 136. 68 137. 11 136. 76 140. 09 140. 12 134. 66 140. 48 139. 41 137. 58 138. 67	39. 5 39. 2 38. 2 38. 5 38. 5 38. 5 38. 7 38. 7 38. 7 38. 7 38. 7 38. 7	3. 49 3. 52 3. 55 3. 58 3. 62 36. 3 3. 62 3. 63 3. 64	\$102. 39 106. 30 105. 43 106. 64 110. 09 109. 51 111. 51 112. 46 113. 53 114. 12 110. 66 107. 24 108. 54 102. 72 107. 21	35. 8 35. 2 33. 9 34. 4 35. 1 35. 4 35. 7 35. 7 36. 0 34. 8 33. 2 33. 5 32. 0 33. 4	\$2, 86 3, 02 3, 11 3, 10 3, 11 3, 12 3, 15 3, 15 3, 18 3, 17 3, 18 3, 23 3, 24 3, 21 3, 21	\$79. 99 82. 39 81. 45 80. 81 82. 04 83. 10 83. 50 84. 35 85. 39 85. 17 86. 58 88. 04 87. 38 88. 00 89. 24	40. 4 39. 8 38. 5 38. 7 39. 2 39. 2 39. 9 40. 2 39. 9 40. 0 40. 2	\$1. 98 2. 07 2. 11 2. 11 2. 12 2. 13 2. 13 2. 14 2. 14 2. 17 2. 19 2. 20 2. 20	\$86.31 88.66 87.75 87.30 88.37 89.89 89.83 91.14 92.46 91.83 94.30 96.29 94.94 95.11	41. 1 40. 3 39. 0 38. 8 39. 1 39. 6 39. 4 39. 4 40. 2 40. 1 40. 3 40. 8	\$2. 10 2. 20 2. 25 2. 25 2. 26 2. 27 2. 28 2. 29 2. 30 2. 36 2. 35 2. 36 2. 35	\$71. 10 73. 51 73. 53 73. 14 73. 91 75. 08 75. 66 76. 04 77. 03 76. 83 77. 22 78. 01 77. 81 78. 01 78. 61	39. 5 39. 1 38. 1 37. 7 38. 1 38. 7 39. 0 39. 4 39. 5 39. 4 39. 5 39. 3 39. 4	\$1. 80 1. 88 1. 93 1. 94 1. 94 1. 94 1. 95 1. 95 1. 96 1. 97 1. 98 1. 98 1. 99	\$91, 54 95, 47 99, 72 100, 12 99, 88 100, 94 100, 69 103, 00 103, 00 103, 16 106, 43 105, 00 103, 57 104, 74	41. 8 40. 8 40. 7 40. 7 40. 6 40. 7 40. 6 41. 2 41. 1 41. 9 41. 5 41. 1	\$2. 19 2. 34 2. 45 2. 46 2. 48 2. 48 2. 50 2. 51 2. 54 2. 55 2. 55 2. 55 2. 55 2. 55

See footnotes at end of table.

50.6747—59——7

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

	Avg. wkly. earn-	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-	Avg. wkly. earn-	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-	Avg. wkly. earn-	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-	Avg. wkly. earn-	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-	Avg. wkly. earn-	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-	Avg. wkly. earn-	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-
	ings	Hours	ings	ings	Hours	ings	ings		ings	ings g—Cont		ings	ings	nours	ings	ings	nours	ings
Year and month				-					ole goods		_				-			
							Lumber	and wo	ood prod	lucts (e	cept fur	niture)						
	Total:	Lumbe	r and	Sawmil	ls and p	laning			Sawm	ills and	planing	mills, g	eneral			Millw	ork, pl prefab	ywood,
	cept f	urnitur	e)		mills 2		Un	ited Sta	tes		South			West		stru	ctural lucts 2	wood
1956: Average 1957: Average 1958: March April May June July August September October November December 1959: January February March	\$70. 93 72. 04 70. 80 71. 39 74. 45 76. 14 74. 28 77. 74 80. 15 77. 59 77. 38 74. 84 74. 26 77. 55	40. 3 39. 8 38. 9 38. 8 39. 6 40. 7 41. 3 41. 1 40. 2 40. 3 39. 6 39. 5 40. 6	\$1. 76 1. 81 1. 82 1. 84 1. 88 1. 89 1. 91 1. 94 1. 95 1. 93 1. 92 1. 89 1. 88 1. 89	\$71. 51 70. 92 69. 09 68. 92 73. 05 74. 52 73. 66 76. 70 77. 68 77. 30 75. 39 75. 17 72. 31 72. 86 75. 48	40. 4 39. 4 38. 6 38. 5 39. 7 40. 5 39. 6 40. 8 41. 1 40. 9 40. 1 40. 2 39. 3 39. 6 40. 8	\$1. 77 1. 80 1. 79 1. 84 1. 84 1. 88 1. 89 1. 88 1. 89 1. 88 1. 88 1. 88	74. 64 77. 52 78. 50 78. 12 76. 19 75. 79 72. 73 73. 28 76. 11	40. 3 39. 3 38. 6 38. 5 39. 8 40. 6 39. 7 40. 8 41. 1 40. 1 40. 1 39. 1 39. 4 40. 7	\$1. 79 1. 82 1. 81 1. 81 1. 86 1. 86 1. 88 1. 90 1. 91 1. 91 1. 90 1. 89 1. 86 1. 86 1. 86	\$49. 09 49. 29 48. 83 48. 83 49. 94 51. 00 50. 43 52. 33 52. 15 52. 58 52. 20 51. 25 51. 25 53. 05	41. 6 40. 4 39. 7 39. 7 40. 6 41. 8 41. 0 42. 2 42. 4 42. 1 41. 0 41. 0 41. 0 42. 1	\$1. 18 1. 22 1. 23 1. 23 1. 22 1. 23 1. 24 1. 24 1. 23 1. 24 1. 25 1. 25 1. 25 1. 25 1. 25	\$90. 87 88. 62 86. 71 86. 02 91. 26 91. 42 94. 33 96. 16 93. 12 93. 69 87. 93 89. 44 93. 62	39. 0 38. 2 37. 7 37. 4 39. 0 39. 3 38. 9 39. 9 39. 9 39. 8 39. 2 37. 1 37. 9 39. 5	2. 30 2. 34 2. 34 2. 35 2. 37 2. 41 2. 40 2. 39 2. 37 2. 36	81. 81 83. 22	39. 4 40. 1 40. 6 40. 4 41. 7 41. 8 41. 5 40. 5 40. 5 40. 7 41. 2	2. 01 2. 02
	7	Aillwork	. 1		mber ar			ets (exce			continue boxes,		Misso	llaneous	boom		ure and Furnit	
		a i i i work		- 1	- tyw ood		W OOG	en conte	ппетв -	ti	han cigar	OLILET		products		Total:	fixtures	
1956: Average	\$72. 90 75. 55 74. 09 74. 28 77. 57 79. 13 79. 73 82. 74 82. 91 82. 54 80. 95 80. 16 79. 79 78. 40 78. 99	40. 5 40. 4 39. 2 39. 3 40. 4 41. 0 42. 3 41. 9 41. 3 40. 9 40. 5 40. 0 40. 3	\$1. 80 1. 87 1. 89 1. 92 1. 93 1. 94 1. 97 1. 96 1. 96 1. 97	\$76. 22 76. 00 78. 39 78. 20 79. 60 81. 18 78. 41 83. 16 84. 85 85. 49 85. 90 84. 05 85. 49 88. 40 89. 87	41. 2 40. 0 40. 2 39. 9 40. 2 41. 0 39. 8 42. 0 41. 8 41. 7 41. 9 41. 7 42. 5 43. 0	\$1. 85 1. 90 1. 95 1. 96 1. 98 1. 98 1. 97 1. 98 2. 03 2. 05 2. 05 2. 05 2. 05 2. 08 2. 09	55. 10 56. 34 58. 03 58. 15 59. 60 59. 68 59. 09 57. 31 57. 38 57. 02	40. 8 39. 6 38. 5 38. 8 39. 4 40. 3 40. 1 41. 1 40. 6 40. 2 39. 8 39. 3 39. 6 39. 4 40. 3	1.46	\$56. 58 56. 52 54. 04 54. 85 56. 49 58. 46 59. 83 60. 01 57. 60 55. 44 56. 34 56. 63 58. 03	41. 0 39. 8 38. 6 38. 9 39. 5 40. 6 40. 7 41. 4 41. 1 40. 0 39. 6 39. 4 39. 4 39. 4	\$1. 38 1. 42 1. 40 1. 41 1. 43 1. 44 1. 45 1. 44 1. 43 1. 41 1. 43 1. 44	61. 56 61. 85 61. 69 61. 62 63. 36 62. 96 64. 40 64. 87 66. 08 65. 28 65. 60 65. 37	41. 1 40. 5 39. 9 39. 8 39. 5 40. 1 39. 6 40. 5 40. 8 41. 0 40. 6 40. 6 40. 6	1, 55 1, 56 1, 58 1, 59 1, 59 1, 60 1, 60 1, 60 1, 61 1, 60	68. 32 67. 26 66. 91 69. 06 68. 85 72. 09 73. 80 73. 39	40. 0 38. 6 38. 0 37. 8 38. 8 38. 9 40. 5 41. 0 40. 8 41. 2 40. 3 40. 4	1. 77 1. 77 1. 77 1. 78 1. 77 1. 78 1. 80 1. 79 1. 80 1. 80 1. 79
1144 041-1111		old furr		Wood	househo re (excer ered)	ld fur-	Wood	househo e, uphol	ld fur-	Ma	ttresses o	ind	Office.	public and al furnit	-build-		office fu	
1956: Average	64. 68 63. 34 63. 00 65. 23 65. 57 68. 61 70. 45 70. 79 70. 28 71. 14 69. 26 69. 43	40. 6 39. 9 38. 5 37. 7 37. 5 38. 6 41. 2 41. 4 41. 1 41. 6 40. 5 40. 6 40. 7		\$59. 20 59. 79 57. 96 56. 77 56. 77 58. 05 58. 20 61. 20 63. 08 63. 69 63. 38 63. 54 62. 21 62. 21 63. 60			72. 50 70. 12 67. 90 65. 68 68. 63 69. 01 74. 21 76. 11 78. 06 77. 68 80. 41 73. 51 74. 61 75. 95	39. 4 37. 9 36. 7 35. 5 36. 9 37. 3 39. 9 40. 7 41. 3 41. 1 42. 1 39. 1	1. 85 1. 86 1. 86 1. 85 1. 86 1. 87 1. 89 1. 89 1. 91 1. 88 1. 87	\$71. 71 73. 90 69. 89 70. 83 74. 69 79. 98 80. 73 82. 15 82. 35 80. 18 75. 85 76. 80 83. 44 80. 40 80. 20	39. 4 39. 1 36. 4 36. 7 38. 5 40. 6 41. 4 41. 7 41. 8 40. 7 39. 1 40. 0 40. 9 40. 2 39. 9		78. 99 78. 38 77. 99 76. 42 78. 59 77. 81 82. 22 83. 84 81. 80 81. 00 82. 62 82. 21 82. 21 82. 21	39. 1 40. 5 41. 1 40. 1 39. 9 40. 3 40. 1 40. 3 40. 1	1. 96 2. 02 2. 01 1. 99 2. 03 2. 04 2. 03 2. 04 2. 03 2. 05 2. 05	60. 38 60. 64 63. 92 63. 11 64. 94 66. 41 65. 31 63. 49 67. 47 68. 26 67. 78 67. 20	40. 7 37. 1 37. 5 37. 9 39. 7 40. 2 41. 1 42. 3 41. 6 40. 7 42. 7 42. 4 42. 1	1. 59 1. 62 1. 61 1. 60 1. 61 1. 57 1. 58 1. 57 1. 58 1. 57 1. 58
	3.6.4.7	- CC C		Partiti	ons, she	lving,	Screen	s, blind	ls, and	Total	Stone,	clay.	ne, clay,			Glass	and glas	ssware,
	Metal	office fur	nuure	lockers	s, and fi	xtures	nitu	re and f	ixtures	and g	lass prod	iucts		Flat glas	38	press	sed or bl	own 2
1956: Average	85. 28 82. 43 81. 40 79. 28 82. 51 82. 06 85. 50 90. 35 88. 30 86. 94 87. 48	41. 7 39. 3 37. 3 37. 0 36. 2 37. 0 36. 8 38. 9 38. 3 38. 2 38. 2 38. 9	\$2. 09 2. 17 2. 21 2. 20 2. 19 2. 23 2. 23 2. 27 2. 27 2. 27 2. 29 2. 28 2. 28 2. 23	85. 22 84. 97 82. 84 84. 10 86. 85 86. 14 88. 48 87. 98 86. 80 86. 08	41. 0 40. 2 38. 8 38. 0 38. 4 39. 3 39. 5 39. 1 39. 1 39. 1 38. 6 38. 7 38. 8	\$2. 05 2. 12 2. 19 2. 18 2. 19 2. 21 2. 22 2. 24 2. 25 2. 25 2. 25 2. 25 2. 25 2. 25 2. 25	68. 40 69. 52 70. 05	40. 0 39. 5 39. 8 39. 6 40. 2 39. 8 40. 7 40. 5 41. 1 41. 2 40. 8	1. 71 1. 76 1. 76 1. 78 1. 77 1. 77 1. 77 1. 78 1. 77 1. 80 1. 82 1. 83	83. 03 81. 72 81. 51 82. 97 84. 63 84. 40 86. 90 88. 78 86. 51 87. 53 87. 26	41. 1 40. 5 39. 1 39. 0 39. 7 40. 3 40. 0 40. 8 41. 1 41. 0 40. 9 40. 4	2. 05 2. 09 2. 09 2. 10 2. 11 2. 13 2. 16 2. 11 2. 14 2. 16	104, 80 105, 09 103, 32 108, 29 122, 18 128, 94 78, 12 123, 51 133, 35 136, 75	40. 5 37. 9 36. 9 37. 4 36. 9 37. 6 41. 0 42. 0 28. 1 40. 1 42. 2 42. 6	2. 83 2. 85 2. 84 2. 81 2. 80 2. 88 2. 98 3. 07 2. 78 3. 08 3. 16 3. 21	83. 58 86. 00 83. 85 84. 71 86. 40 84. 28 85. 97 87. 16 87. 16 86. 11	39. 8 40. 0 39. 0 39. 4 40. 0 39. 2 39. 8 39. 8 39. 8 39. 8 39. 8 39. 8 39. 8	2. 10 2. 18 2. 18 2. 18 2. 18 2. 18 2. 18 2. 19 2. 19 2. 19 2. 19 2. 19 2. 19

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

TABLE U-1.	1100	rs an	d gr	oss ea	LIIIII	38 01	prodi	action	or .	nonsu	perv	sory	work	cers,	by in	dustr	у —	Con.
	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings
								Manuf	acturin	g—Cont	inued							
Year and month								Durab	le good	s—Conti	inued							
							Stone,	clay, an	d glass	products	s—Cont	inued						
	Glas	s contai	петв	Pressed	or blow	n glass	Glass p	rchased	s made glass	Ceme	ent, hyd	aulic	Stru	roducts	clay 3	Brick	and holl	ow tile
1956: Average	85. 01	39. 7 40. 1 40. 6 39. 9 40. 4 40. 9 39. 8 40. 4 39. 9 40. 7 40. 2 39. 9 40. 0 40. 3	\$2. 03 2. 12 2. 15 2. 17 2. 17 2. 17 2. 18 2. 17 2. 18 2. 17 2. 18 2. 19 2. 22	81. 56 83. 67 79. 92 80. 14 81. 79 80. 77 82. 04 85. 14 86. 40 87. 25 87. 12 84. 80 88. 44	39. 7 39. 4 39. 1 37. 7 37. 8 38. 4 38. 1 38. 7 39. 6 40. 0 39. 3 39. 6 40. 2 39. 9	\$1.96 2.07 2.14 2.12 2.12 2.13 2.12 2.15 2.16 2.22 2.20 2.21	70. 67 68. 20 67. 88 68. 99 69. 72 70. 25 72. 68 75. 70 76. 45 77. 64 72. 89	40. 9 39. 7 38. 1 37. 5 37. 7 38. 1 38. 6 39. 5 40. 7 40. 8 41. 1 41. 3 39. 4 39. 2 39. 4	\$1. 69 1. 78 1. 79 1. 81 1. 83 1. 83 1. 82 1. 84 1. 86 1. 88 1. 85 1. 83 1. 83	\$83. 84 87. 91 87. 19 89. 82 90. 94 92. 11 95. 24 95. 58 97. 82 96. 70 97. 41 95. 18 92. 98 93. 53 95. 51	41. 3 40. 7 39. 1 40. 1 40. 6 40. 4 40. 7 40. 5 41. 1 40. 8 41. 1 40. 8 41. 1 40. 3 9. 4 39. 8 40. 3	\$2. 03 2. 16 2. 23 2. 24 2. 24 2. 28 2. 36 2. 38 2. 37 2. 37 2. 35 2. 35 2. 35 2. 35	\$73. 44 74. 61 71. 25 72. 38 74. 28 76. 17 76. 19 77. 95 79. 35 79. 15 78. 18 75. 86 77. 03 78. 79	40. 8 39. 9 37. 9 38. 5 39. 3 40. 3 40. 1 40. 6 40. 9 40. 8 40. 3 39. 1 39. 2 39. 5 40. 2	\$1.80 1.87 1.88 1.89 1.90 1.92 1.94 1.94 1.94 1.94 1.95 1.95	\$69. 97 69. 60 67. 37 69. 95 70. 82 72. 80 73. 85 73. 33 74. 03 73. 39 68. 51 68. 40 68. 34 70. 93	41. 9 40. 7 39. 4 40. 2 40. 7 41. 6 41. 5 42. 2 41. 9 42. 3 41. 7 39. 6 40. 0 40. 2 41. 0	\$1.67 1.71 1.74 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75
	Floor	and wa	Il tile	Se	wer pip	e	Clay	refracto	ries	Potter	y and re	lated	Concret	te, gypsi er prodi	ım, and nets <sup>2</sup>	Conc	rete prod	lucts
1956: Average	74. 11 76. 44 77. 39 77. 18 78. 59 79. 37 78. 99 78. 00 78. 60 78. 99 78. 01	40. 2 39. 9 38. 9 38. 6 39. 4 40. 1 40. 2 40. 3 40. 7 40. 3 40. 0 39. 6	\$1.83 1.90 1.91 1.92 1.94 1.93 1.92 1.95 1.96 1.96 1.96	73. 26 65. 66 67. 69 73. 34 76. 82 76. 63 77. 81 79. 59 79. 60 76. 44 71. 76 71. 80 73. 34	40. 2 39. 6 35. 3 36. 2 38. 0 39. 6 39. 5 39. 7 40. 4 40. 2 39. 0 36. 8 37. 2 38. 0	\$1.81 1.85 1.86 1.87 1.93 1.94 1.96 1.97 1.98 1.98 1.95 1.93	77. 95 78. 40 80. 19 83. 25 86. 07 87. 66 91. 72 91. 10 91. 15 89. 35 90. 92 95. 68	39. 2 38. 8 34. 8 35. 0 35. 8 37. 0 37. 1 37. 3 38. 7 38. 6 38. 3 37. 7 38. 2 39. 7	\$2.05 2.16 2.24 2.24 2.24 2.25 2.35 2.37 2.36 2.38 2.37 2.38	\$72. 20 73. 48 73. 24 71. 60 70. 85 71. 40 70. 38 71. 71 74. 30 75. 52 77. 29 76. 43 77. 17 78. 87	37. 8 37. 3 35. 9 35. 1 34. 9 35. 0 34. 5 35. 5 36. 6 37. 2 37. 7 37. 1 38. 1	\$1. 91 1. 97 2. 04 2. 04 2. 03 2. 04 2. 02 2. 03 2. 03 2. 03 2. 05 2. 06 2. 08 2. 07	\$81. 88 82. 75 80. 16 81. 76 85. 77 88. 20 89. 49 90. 37 91. 80 88. 91 86. 51 85. 67 85. 48	44. 5 43. 1 40. 9 41. 5 43. 1 44. 1 44. 3 44. 3 45. 0 43. 8 42. 2 42. 2 41. 9	\$1, 84 1, 92 1, 96 1, 97 1, 99 2, 00 2, 02 2, 02 2, 04 2, 04 2, 03 2, 05 2, 03 2, 04	\$78. 75 80. 04 78. 69 80. 64 84. 58 85. 94 86. 78 87. 75 87. 47 88. 40 84. 39 80. 34 80. 51 79. 54	45. 0 43. 5 41. 2 42. 0 43. 6 44. 3 44. 5 45. 0 44. 4 45. 1 43. 5 41. 2 41. 5	\$1.75 1.84 1.91 1.92 1.94 1.95 1.95 1.97 1.96 1.94 1.94 1.94
IVI AF CH	78. 01	39. 6	1. 97	76.83	39. 2l	ne, clay		39. 5	2. 42	79. 04	38. 0	2.08	89. 20	43. 3	2.06	84. 35	42. 6 nary me dustrie	1.98 etal
		one and		meta	llaneous llic min	eral	Abra	sive prod	lucts	Asbes	stos prod	ucts	Noncle	ay refrac	ctories	Total: I		metal
1956: Average 1957: Average 1958: March April May June July August September October November December 1959: January February March	\$69. 87 70. 98 71. 96 73. 21 74. 98 74. 26 72. 94 73. 21 75. 21 75. 26 72. 58 72. 07 71. 31 72. 04 73. 35	41. 1 40. 1 40. 2 40. 9 41. 2 40. 8 40. 3 40. 9 40. 1 39. 6 39. 4 39. 8 40. 3	\$1. 70 1. 77 1. 79 1. 82 1. 82 1. 81 1. 79 1. 83 1. 84 1. 81 1. 82	\$83. 23 86. 67 85. 67 85. 67 83. 98 84. 58 87. 74 85. 75 89. 42 91. 35 91. 62 91. 80 93. 94 94. 16 95. 04 95. 49	40. 8 40. 5 39. 3 38. 7 38. 8 39. 7 38. 8 40. 1 40. 6 40. 9 40. 9 41. 2 41. 3 41. 5 41. 7	\$2. 04 2. 14 2. 18 2. 17 2. 18 2. 21 2. 21 2. 23 2. 25 2. 24 2. 25 2. 28 2. 28 2. 29 2. 29	\$88. 62 90. 74 89. 01 87. 09 86. 95 87. 89 86. 86 87. 78 92. 50 95. 18 95. 58 98. 89 100. 04 98. 98	40. 1 39. 8 38. 7 37. 7 37. 0 37. 4 37. 6 38. 0 40. 5 40. 5 41. 2 40. 7 41. 0 40. 9	\$2. 21 2. 28 2. 30 2. 31 2. 35 2. 35 2. 31 2. 33 2. 35 2. 36 2. 40 2. 41 2. 44 2. 42	\$84. 65 89. 87 84. 50 84. 07 86. 89 90. 42 88. 75 95. 49 94. 39 94. 21 92. 21 94. 69 95. 99 96. 25 98. 64	41. 7 41. 8 39. 3 39. 1 40. 0 41. 1 39. 8 41. 7 41. 4 41. 5 40. 8 41. 7 42. 1 42. 4 42. 7	\$2. 03 2. 15 2. 15 2. 17 2. 20 2. 23 2. 29 2. 28 2. 27 2. 26 2. 27 2. 28 2. 27 2. 28 2. 27 2. 28 2. 27	\$89. 38 90. 20 83. 63 82. 69 83. 78 87. 97 89. 67 99. 18 99. 18 99. 43 104. 14 107. 53	39. 2 37. 9 34. 6 35. 2 36. 5 36. 9 37. 0 39. 2 38. 1 38. 9 41. 0 39. 3 39. 9 41. 2	2. 53 2. 61	\$96. 52 98. 75 95. 35 95. 20 96. 23 99. 96 102. 91 103. 95 106. 74 106. 59 108. 08 109. 45 110. 80 112. 72 114. 93	40. 9 39. 5 37. 1 36. 9 37. 3 38. 4 38. 5 39. 1 38. 9 39. 3 39. 8 40. 0 40. 4 40. 9	\$2. 36 2. 50 2. 57 2. 58 2. 58 2. 61 2. 68 2. 70 2. 73 2. 74 2. 75 2. 77 2. 77 2. 79 2. 81
	works	urnaces, , and ro mills <sup>2</sup>	, steel lling	mills,	urnaces , and r except e lurgical	lectro-		metallus roducts	rgical	Iron and	d steel for ries 2	ound-	Gray-i	ron foun	adries	Malleab	ole-iron f ries	found-
1958: March	104. 79 100. 46 100. 91 101. 66 106. 60 111. 72 112. 18 115. 71 114. 52 115. 50 116. 40 120. 08 122. 00	40. 5 39. 1 36. 4 36. 3 36. 7 37. 8 38. 0 37. 9 38. 3 38. 5 38. 5 38. 5 40. 0 40. 7	2. 68 2. 76 2. 78 2. 77 2. 82 2. 94 2. 96 2. 99 3. 00 3. 00 3. 04 3. 05	112. 10 112. 56 116. 10 114. 90 115. 89 116. 79	40. 5 39. 1 36. 3 36. 2 36. 6 37. 8 38. 0 37. 9 38. 3 38. 5 38. 8 39. 5 40. 0	3.06	\$88. 22 93. 26 96. 00 99. 55 97. 91 98. 60 100. 65 99. 65 101. 45 100. 75 103. 12 102. 72 103. 07 103. 22 104. 14	40. 1 40. 2 40. 0 40. 8 39. 8 39. 6 40. 1 39. 7 40. 1 40. 3 40. 6 40. 6 40. 6 40. 8 41. 0	\$2. 20 2. 32 2. 40 2. 44 2. 49 2. 51 2. 51 2. 53 2. 53 2. 52 2. 53	\$87. 34 87. 64 82. 54 81. 567 85. 10 86. 16 86. 25 77. 93. 91. 87. 94. 17. 94. 17. 94. 95. 28. 97. 53	41. 2 39. 3 36. 2 35. 6 36. 1 37. 0 37. 3 37. 5 38. 6 39. 4 39. 5 39. 7 40. 3	\$2. 12 2. 23 2. 28 2. 29 2. 30 2. 31 2. 30 2. 33 2. 32 2. 38 2. 39 2. 40 2. 40	\$83, 84 84, 15 79, 39 78, 62 80, 86 83, 03 84, 22 84, 15 87, 25 85, 88 90, 48 92, 28 93, 14 93, 38 95, 20	40. 7 38. 6 35. 6 35. 1 36. 1 36. 9 37. 1 37. 4 38. 1 38. 0 38. 5 39. 1 39. 3	\$2. 06 2. 18 2. 23 2. 24 2. 25 2. 27 2. 25 2. 29 2. 35 2. 36 2. 37 2. 37 2. 38	\$83. 84 84. 63 83. 17 80. 33 81. 45 86. 41 84. 83 86. 03 88. 94 85. 33 91. 03 96. 87 92. 75 93. 77 95. 04	40. 5 39. 0 36. 8 35. 7 36. 2 37. 9 37. 7 37. 9 38. 5 40. 7 39. 9 40. 1	\$2. 07 2. 17 2. 26 2. 25 2. 28 2. 25 2. 27 2. 31 2. 30 2. 34 2. 38 2. 36 2. 35 2. 37

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

	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	A vg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. brly. earn- ings
								Manu	facturin	g—Con	tinued							
Year and month							D-4		ole good			had						
	Ste	el found	ries	and	ary sme refining rous me	g of	Prima: refin:	ry smelt ing of co d, and 2	ing and	Prim	ary refin	ing of	and	dary sm refinin	g of	Rollin alloyir	g, drawing of non- metals	nferrous
1956: Average	\$95. 63 95. 65 89. 28 88. 08 87. 00 88. 81 91. 50 91. 74 92. 61 94. 35 95. 73 98. 60 100. 00 101. 81 103. 98	40. 7 37. 2 36. 7 36. 1 36. 7 37. 5 37. 6 37. 8 38. 2 38. 6 40. 0 40. 4	\$2. 25 2. 35 2. 40 2. 41 2. 42 2. 44 2. 44 2. 45 2. 47 2. 48 2. 49 2. 52 2. 53	\$91. 46 95. 82 97. 69 97. 04 96. 96 96. 96 98. 55 99. 54 101. 05 102. 36 104. 04 105. 06 105. 06 104. 14	41. 2 40. 6 40. 2 40. 1 39. 9 39. 9 39. 9 39. 9 40. 1 40. 3 40. 8 41. 2 41. 2 41. 0	\$2. 22 2. 36 2. 43 2. 43 2. 43 2. 47 2. 52 2. 54 2. 55 2. 55 2. 55 2. 55 2. 55 2. 55	\$88. 81 89. 91 88. 98 88. 83 87. 42 89. 10 90. 46 89. 24 91. 01 91. 54 94. 89 96. 74 94. 71 95. 12	39. 6 39. 2 39. 6 39. 5 38. 8 39. 4 39. 8 40. 9 41. 2 41. 7	2. 22 2. 23 2. 23 2. 25 2. 29 2. 30 2. 31 2. 32 2. 32 2. 33 2. 32 2. 33 2. 32	109. 89 109. 62 110. 43 108. 80 108. 78 115. 20 117. 38 118. 90 117. 74 118. 49	40. 5 40. 7 40. 6 40. 6 40. 0 39. 7 40. 0 41. 0 40. 6 41. 0 40. 5 40. 5	\$2. 36 2. 56 2. 70 2. 70 2. 72 2. 72 2. 74 2. 88 2. 88 2. 90 2. 90 2. 90 2. 90 2. 90	87. 53 85. 24 87. 60 85. 72 86. 37 88. 44 89. 73 90. 72 93. 15 93. 34 93. 34	42. 1 40. 9 39. 1 40. 0 39. 5 39. 8 40. 2 40. 6 41. 4 41. 3 41. 1 40. 9 40. 9	2. 18 2. 19 2. 17 2. 17 2. 20 2. 21 2. 24 2. 25 2. 26 2. 27 2. 26 2. 27 2. 26	95. 51 96. 68 95. 80 96. 43 101. 09 99. 75 103. 02 104. 60 106. 52 108. 54 106. 97	40. 3 39. 3 39. 1 39. 2 40. 6 39. 9 40. 4 40. 7 41. 2 41. 9 41. 9 41. 3 42. 2	2. 46 2. 45 2. 49 2. 50 2. 55 2. 57 2. 58 2. 60 2. 59 2. 60
	an	ing, drav nd alloyin of copper	ng	an	ng, drav d alloyi aluminu	ng	Nonfe	rrous fo	undries	Miso	ellaneou lary me ladustrie	s pri-		id steel j	forgings	W	ire draw	ing
1956: Average	\$95. 18 94. 54 92. 16 90. 82 91. 54 98. 17 99. 88 101. 52 102. 59 104. 42 107. 95 108. 89 107. 19 109. 74 112. 58	40. 4 38. 4 38. 0 38. 3 40. 4 40. 6 41. 1 41. 2 41. 6 42. 5 42. 7 42. 2 42. 7	2. 39 2. 43 2. 46 2. 47 2. 49 2. 51 2. 54 2. 55 2. 55	\$90. 90 96. 00 102. 62 102. 47 103. 68 106. 04 107. 20 108. 27 110. 97 112. 19 110. 16 108. 54 113. 30 114. 81	40. 4 40. 0 40. 4 40. 5 40. 5 41. 1 39. 4 40. 0 40. 1 41. 1 41. 4 40. 8 40. 2 41. 5 41. 9	2. 54 2. 53 2. 56 2. 58 2. 57 2. 68 2. 70 2. 70 2. 71 2. 71 2. 70 2. 70 2. 70 2. 70	93. 60 91. 96 93. 60 95. 18 94. 87 96. 63 98. 95	40. 0 38. 5 38. 3 39. 0 40. 0 39. 3 40. 0 40. 5 40. 6 41. 4 40. 9 40. 6	2. 33 2. 32 2. 33 2. 34 2. 34 2. 34 2. 35 2. 36 2. 38 2. 39	97. 02 101. 14 102. 83 104. 15 106. 13 106. 93	38. 0 37. 7 37. 9 39. 2 39. 4 39. 6 39. 9 39. 9 40. 4	2. 49 2. 55 2. 55 2. 56 2. 58 2. 61 2. 63 2. 66 2. 68 2. 71 2. 71	99. 53 97. 94 98. 58 101. 46 103. 60 101. 57 104. 34 104. 83 108. 42 113. 12	40.2	2. 61 2. 64 2. 64 2. 65 2. 67 2. 67	91. 26 94. 33 99. 45 99. 25	8 40. 6 38. 3 37. 4 38. 5 40. 1 5 39. 7	2. 48 2. 44 2. 48 2. 50 2. 53 2. 57 2. 58 2. 61 2. 62 2. 62
	Prin	nary met	al in-										y, and ti					
	Well	ded and l	heavy-	Tota met	l: Fabri	cated	Tin o	ans and	other	Cutle	ery, han i hardw	dtools,	Cutler	y and ed	lge tools		Handtoo	ls
1956: Average	99. 06 95. 74 99. 96 97. 66 102. 83 107. 74 115. 16 110. 00 108. 78 107. 56 110. 28 109. 81	40.1 41.37.4 37.4 39.2 38.0 39.4 40.2 41.3 39.1 40.0 39.7 40.0 39.7 40.0 39.4 40.0 40.	2. 47 2. 56 2. 55 2. 57 2. 61 2. 68 2. 72 2. 69 2. 75 2. 74 2. 73 2. 75 2. 78	93. 89 93. 02 94. 66 96. 00	38. 9 39. 4 40. 0 40. 4 41. 0 40. 8 41. 2 40. 5	2. 18 2. 23 2. 24 2. 25 2. 27 2. 28 2. 29 2. 29 2. 29 2. 33 2. 32 2. 33	96. 88 100. 36 98. 74 102. 59 106. 68 107. 68 110. 16 106. 55 106. 48	41. 4 41. 3 40. 3 41. 3 42. 3 42. 3 42. 4 41. 3 41. 3 42. 4 43. 4 44. 4 45. 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	2. 34 2. 43 2. 45 2. 45 2. 51 2. 51 2. 55 2. 53 2. 53 2. 53 2. 53 2. 54 2. 60 2. 61 2. 61	84. 46 86. 86 86. 18 87. 99 92. 77 96. 00 91. 60 91. 20	5 40.4 38.4 38.5 7 39.5 39.5 40.6 41.7 41.7 42.2 40.6 40.6	2. 12 2. 16 2. 14 2. 18 2. 18 2. 16 2. 17 2. 10 2. 20 2. 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	78. 78 79. 77 78. 98 77. 79 79. 58	39. 1 39. 7 39. 5 40. 2 40. 4 40. 7 40. 5	1.86 1.92 1.94 1.93 1.91 1.90 1.91 1.95 1.95 1.96	83. 37 82. 99 82. 99 81. 38 83. 77 83. 70 84. 70 87. 20 88. 33 89. 33 89. 32 89. 89. 89 90. 4	7   39.7 9   38.6 4   38.4 37.5 1   38.4 38.6 38.6 38.6 39.6 40.0 40.0 40.0 40.0 40.0	2. 10 2. 18 2. 10 2. 17 2. 18 2. 10 2. 20 2. 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2
		Hardwar	re	(excer	ing apport electroers' sup	ic) and		itary wa nbers' su		tric he	urners, i eating an apparate where cla	d cook-		ated str al prod	uctural ucts <sup>2</sup>		ctural st iental m	
1956: Average	89. 13 85. 03 82. 56 85. 86 88. 93 86. 86 90. 93 90. 93 97. 93 103. 13 95. 83	3 40.7 3 38.3 36.3 37.7 39.0 39.1 40.8 40.8 40.0 43.3 43.7 41.3	2. 19 2. 22 2. 19 2. 20 2. 24 2. 22 2. 23 3. 2. 21 3. 2. 30 2. 31 2. 30 2. 31 2. 30 2. 31	85. 14 84. 75 87. 07 86. 19 88. 58 92. 03 92. 70 90. 50 90. 90 89. 60 91. 66	39. 6 39. 0 38. 7 39. 4 39. 9 40. 9 40. 4 40. 4 40. 6	2. 12 2. 19 2. 20 2. 21 2. 21 2. 21 2. 22 2. 25 2. 24 2. 24 2. 25 2. 24 2. 24 2. 25 2. 24 2. 25 2. 26 2. 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 2	86. 41 87. 94 86. 94 86. 75 91. 48 88. 83 90. 65 94. 24 92. 95 94. 30 95. 94 93. 96 96. 75	1 39. 38. 4 37. 37. 37. 39. 39. 39. 40. 40. 40. 40. 40. 40. 40. 40	2. 21 4 2. 28 3 2. 30 5 2. 29 6 2. 30 7 2. 30 8 2. 20 8 2. 20 1 2. 30 1 2. 30 2 2. 30 2 2. 30 2 2. 30 3 3 2 2. 30 3 3 2 2. 30 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	82. 5 84. 10 84. 0 83. 8 84. 8 84. 8 87. 4 91. 2 92. 8 88. 8 88. 8 88. 8 88. 1 89. 0 89. 0	88 39. 39. 39. 39. 39. 39. 39. 39. 39. 39.	2.08 2.14 2.18 2.16 2.17 2.18 2.17 2.18 2.22 2.22 2.22 2.22 2.22 2.22 2.22	8 92. 99 91. 08 5 90. 46 6 91. 54 6 93. 56 7 94. 94 8 96. 52 9 5. 11 9 94. 80 9 95. 04 1 92. 98 2 93. 62	41.7 39.6 39.8 40.8 40.8 40.8 40.8 40.8 40.8 40.8 40	7 2. 23 6 2. 30 6 2. 29 7 2. 33 1 2. 33 2 . 33 3 . 2 . 33 3 . 2 . 33 4 . 2 . 33 2 . 33 2 . 33 2 . 33 3 . 2 . 33 3 . 3 . 3 . 3 . 3 . 3 . 3 . 3 . 3 . 3 .	94. 7. 91. 3 90. 9 90. 9 90. 9 91. 9 91. 9 91. 9 91. 9 92. 5 94. 0 94. 0 95. 8 97. 2 96. 0 94. 0 94. 0 95. 8 97. 2 96. 0 94. 0 94. 0 95. 8 97. 2 96. 0 94. 0 94. 0 95. 8 97. 2 96. 0 96. 0 96. 0 96. 0 97. 2 97. 2 97. 2 97. 3 97. 3	33 42.1 1 39.3 1 39.3 1 40.3 40.3 40.4 33 41.3 5 40.3 6 39.9 6 39.9 9 39.3 1 39.3	2. 24 7 2. 30 7 2. 33 2.

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

Tetal doors, sa arames, moldin and trim   S5	\$2. 09 2. 19 2. 22 2. 21 2. 23 2. 25 2. 26 2. 28 2. 28 2. 28 2. 28 2. 28 2. 28 2. 28 2. 28	#87.98 92.77 92.97 92.73 90.17 94.76 95.92 97.04 97.53 97.44 97.53 97.69 96.47 97.36			\$90. 52 93. 56 91. 64 92. 43 95. 24 97. 47 96. 32 101. 70 101. 22 99. 12 96. 48	Durak rdnance -metal v 42. 3 41. 4 39. 5 39. 5 40. 7 41. 3 40. 3	ole good e, mach	g—Continery, an Meta coating: \$87.76 90.13 89.89 90.68	inued	ing.	Vitre	ous-enar products 39. 2 39. 6	\$1.70 1.78	\$91. 94 93. 84	Avg. wkly. hours	tal
Tetal doors, sa rames, molding and trim  85   40.6   79   41.0   36   38.9   41.0   36   38.4   52   39.6   40.4   33   40.5   40.4   13   40.5   11   40.4   40.1   40.4   41   41   40.4   41   41   41   41   41   41   41	\$2. 09 2. 19 2. 22 2. 21 2. 21 2. 23 2. 25 2. 26 2. 26 2. 28 2. 24 2. 28 2. 28 2. 28 2. 28	\$87. 98 \$87. 98 92. 77 92. 97 92. 73 90. 17 94. 71 94. 96 95. 92 97. 04 97. 53 97. 44 98. 58 97. 69 96. 47 97. 36	41. 5 41. 6 39. 9 39. 8 38. 7 40. 3 39. 9 39. 8 40. 1 40. 3 40. 1 40. 4 40. 2 39. 7	\$2. 12 2. 23 2. 33 2. 33 2. 35 2. 38 2. 42 2. 42 2. 42 2. 43 2. 44	\$90. 52 93. 56 91. 64 92. 43 95. 24 97. 47 96. 32 101. 70 101. 22 99. 12 96. 48	Durak rdnance -metal v 42. 3 41. 4 39. 5 39. 5 40. 7 41. 3 40. 3	ole good e, mach vork	s—Continery, an Meta coating \$87.76 90.13 89.89 90.68	inued and trans and trans and raving \$\frac{41.2}{40.6}\$	ing, en-	\$66. 64 70. 49	ous-enar products 39. 2 39. 6	\$1.70 1.78	\$91. 94 93. 84	essed mer products 41.6	tal
Tetal doors, sa rames, molding and trim  85   40.6   79   41.0   36   38.9   41.0   36   38.4   52   39.6   40.4   33   40.5   40.4   13   40.5   11   40.4   40.1   40.4   41   41   40.4   41   41   41   41   41   41   41	\$2. 09 2. 19 2. 22 2. 21 2. 21 2. 23 2. 25 2. 26 2. 26 2. 28 2. 24 2. 28 2. 28 2. 28 2. 28	\$87. 98 \$87. 98 92. 77 92. 97 92. 73 90. 17 94. 71 94. 96 95. 92 97. 04 97. 53 97. 44 98. 58 97. 69 96. 47 97. 36	41. 5 41. 6 39. 9 39. 8 38. 7 40. 3 39. 9 39. 8 40. 1 40. 3 40. 1 40. 4 40. 2 39. 7	\$2. 12 2. 23 2. 33 2. 33 2. 35 2. 38 2. 42 2. 42 2. 42 2. 43 2. 44	\$90. 52 93. 56 91. 64 92. 43 95. 24 97. 47 96. 32 101. 70 101. 22 99. 12 96. 48	42. 3 41. 4 39. 5 39. 5 40. 7 41. 3 40. 3	oork	Meta coati g: \$87. 76 90. 13 89. 89 90. 68	d trans l stamp ng, and raving 2  41. 2 40. 6 39. 6	ing, en-	\$66. 64 70. 49	ous-enar products 39. 2 39. 6	\$1.70 1.78	\$91. 94 93. 84	essed mer products 41.6	tal
Tetal doors, sa rames, molding and trim  85   40.6   79   41.0   36   38.9   41.0   36   38.4   52   39.6   40.4   33   40.5   40.4   13   40.5   11   40.4   40.1   40.4   41   41   40.4   41   41   41   41   41   41   41	\$2. 09 2. 19 2. 22 2. 21 2. 21 2. 23 2. 25 2. 26 2. 26 2. 28 2. 24 2. 28 2. 28 2. 28 2. 28	\$87. 98 \$87. 98 92. 77 92. 97 92. 73 90. 17 94. 71 94. 96 95. 92 97. 04 97. 53 97. 44 98. 58 97. 69 96. 47 97. 36	41. 5 41. 6 39. 9 39. 8 38. 7 40. 3 39. 9 39. 8 40. 1 40. 3 40. 1 40. 4 40. 2 39. 7	\$2. 12 2. 23 2. 33 2. 33 2. 35 2. 38 2. 42 2. 42 2. 42 2. 43 2. 44	\$90. 52 93. 56 91. 64 92. 43 95. 24 97. 47 96. 32 101. 70 101. 22 99. 12 96. 48	42. 3 41. 4 39. 5 39. 5 40. 7 41. 3 40. 3	00rk \$2.14	Meta coati g: \$87. 76 90. 13 89. 89 90. 68	1 stamp ng, and raving 2 41. 2 40. 6 39. 6	ing, en-	\$66. 64 70. 49	ous-enar products 39. 2 39. 6	\$1.70 1.78	\$91. 94 93. 84	essed mer products 41.6	tal
rames, moldir and trim  85	\$2. 09 2. 19 2. 22 2. 21 2. 21 2. 23 2. 25 2. 26 2. 27 2. 25 2. 28 2. 28 2. 24 2. 26 2. 28 2. 28 3. 24 3. 25 3. 25 3. 25 3. 28 3. 24 3. 24 3. 26 3. 28 3. 24 3. 24 3. 26 3. 28 3. 28 3. 24 3. 24 3. 26 3. 28 3. 21 3. 21	\$87. 98 92. 77 92. 97 92. 97 90. 17 94. 76 95. 92 97. 04 97. 53 97. 44 98. 58 97. 69 96. 47 97. 36	41. 5 41. 6 39. 9 39. 8 38. 7 40. 3 39. 9 40. 1 40. 3 40. 1 40. 4 40. 2 39. 7	\$2. 12 2. 23 2. 33 2. 33 2. 33 2. 35 2. 38 2. 41 2. 42 2. 42 2. 43 2. 44	\$90. 52 93. 56 91. 64 92. 43 95. 24 97. 47 96. 32 101. 70 101. 22 99. 12 96. 48	42. 3 41. 4 39. 5 39. 5 40. 7 41. 3 40. 3	\$2.14	\$87.76 90.13 89.89 90.68	41. 2 40. 6 39. 6	\$2.13	\$66. 64 70. 49	39. 2 39. 6	\$1.70 1.78	\$91.94 93.84	essed mer products 41.6	tal
79   41.0   38.9   86   38.4   575   39.8   68   40.3   30   40.4   41.1   40.4   11   40.4   41.1   40.4   41.1   40.4   41.1   40.4   41.1   40.4   41.1   40.4   41.1   40.4   41.1   40.4   41.1   40.4   41.1   40.4   41.1   40.4   41.1   40.4   41.1   40.4   41.1   40.4   41.1   40.4   41.1   40.4   41.1   40.4   40.0   80.3   39.3   41.1	2. 19 2. 22 2. 21 2. 23 2. 25 2. 26 2. 27 2. 25 2. 28 2. 28 2. 24 2. 26 2. 28	92. 77 92. 97 92. 73 90. 17 94. 71 94. 96 95. 92 97. 04 97. 53 97. 44 98. 58 97. 69 96. 47 97. 36	41. 6 39. 9 39. 8 38. 7 40. 3 39. 9 39. 8 40. 1 40. 3 40. 1 40. 4 40. 2 39. 7	2. 23 2. 33 2. 33 2. 35 2. 35 2. 41 2. 42 2. 42 2. 44 2. 44 2. 44	93. 56 91. 64 92. 43 95. 24 97. 47 96. 32 101. 70 101. 22 99. 12 96. 48	41. 4 39. 5 39. 5 40. 7 41. 3 40. 3	\$2. 14 2. 26 2. 32 2. 34 2. 34 2. 36	89. 89 90. 68	40. 6 39. 6	\$2.13 2.22 2.27	70.49	39.6	1.78	93.84		\$2.21
40 40.0 80 39.7 77 37.2 75 37.5 13 38.3	\$1.91			2. 44	99.87	42. 2 42. 0 41. 3 40. 2 41. 1 40. 5 40. 7 40. 8	2. 39 2. 41 2. 41 2. 40 2. 40 2. 43 2. 43 2. 43 2. 44	92. 40 93. 03 93. 26 92. 10 95. 40 91. 25 96. 70 100. 50 97. 51 97. 36 100. 53	40. 0 40. 1 40. 2 39. 7 41. 3 40. 2 40. 8 41. 7 40. 8 40. 4 41. 2	2. 29 2. 31 2. 32 2. 32 2. 31 2. 27 2. 37 2. 41 2. 39 2. 41 2. 44	66. 60 72. 00 74. 66 79. 76 73. 49 81. 06 82. 03 82. 75 80. 03 75. 48 80. 54 81. 03	40. 4 36. 0 38. 5 39. 5 42. 2 39. 3 42. 0 42. 5 43. 1 41. 9 40. 8 43. 3 43. 1	1. 84 1. 85 1. 87 1. 89 1. 89 1. 93 1. 93 1. 93 1. 92 1. 91 1. 85 1. 86 1. 88	93. 85 96. 00 97. 69 97. 93 97. 69 96. 07 99. 60 94. 09 101. 09 107. 10 102. 41 102. 11 106. 14	40.8 39.6 40.0 40.2 40.3 40.2 39.7 41.5 39.7 40.6 42.0 40.8 40.2 41.3	\$2. 21 2. 30 2. 37 2. 40 2. 43 2. 43 2. 42 2. 40 2. 37 2. 49 2. 55 2. 55 2. 55 2. 57
80 39.7 77 37.2 75 37.5 13 38.3	\$1.91 2.01		cated w		rica	laneous ted met oducts	tal	barrels,	al shippi drums, ad pails	ng kegs,	Ste	el sprin	g8		olts, nut shers, ar rivets	
57 39. 3 97 39. 6 81 40. 3 84 40. 7 40 40. 7 48 40. 9 03 40. 3 21 40. 1 61 40. 1	2.01 2.02 2.04 2.05 2.07 2.03 2.06 2.00 2.09 2.11 2.10 2.11	\$80. 75 82. 21 80. 29 80. 26 81. 30 82. 92 82. 89 82. 92 87. 10 86. 48 86. 58 90. 25 88. 75 87. 67 88. 70	41. 2 40. 1 38. 6 38. 4 38. 9 39. 3 39. 1 39. 3 40. 7 40. 6 39. 9 41. 4 40. 4 40. 5	\$1. 96 2. 05 2. 08 2. 09 2. 09 2. 11 2. 12 2. 11 2. 14 2. 13 2. 17 2. 18 2. 17 2. 17 2. 19	\$86. 09 89. 01 83. 71 81. 75 83. 22 85. 97 87. 86 90. 68 93. 71 94. 62 95. 30 94. 85 96. 56 98. 37	42. 2 41. 4 38. 4 37. 5 38. 0 38. 9 39. 4 40. 3 41. 1 41. 5 41. 8 41. 8 42. 4	\$2. 04 2. 15 2. 18 2. 19 2. 21 2. 23 2. 25 2. 27 2. 28 2. 28 2. 28 2. 28 2. 31 2. 32	\$97. 36 98. 64 95. 45 99. 54 101. 59 104. 66 107. 61 110. 25 115. 02 99. 84 103. 17 101. 63 102. 80 106. 52 111. 35	42. 7 41. 1 38. 8 40. 3 40. 8 42. 2 42. 2 42. 2 42. 9 39. 0 40. 3 39. 7 40. 5 40. 5	\$2. 28 2. 40 2. 46 2. 47 2. 49 2. 55 2. 57 2. 62 2. 56 2. 56 2. 56 2. 56 2. 56 2. 56 2. 63 2. 63	\$90. 61 95. 41 87. 93 88. 60 86. 72 91. 01 91. 30 91. 54 92. 49 96. 47 97. 04 100. 04 98. 95 99. 85 105. 73	41. 0 40. 6 37. 1 37. 7 36. 9 38. 4 38. 2 38. 3 38. 7 40. 1 40. 5 39. 9 40. 1 41. 3	\$2. 21 2. 35 2. 37 2. 35 2. 37 2. 39 2. 39 2. 39 2. 42 2. 42 2. 47 2. 48 2. 49 2. 56	\$88. 41 91. 08 83. 25 78. 59 81. 54 84. 98 86. 79 91. 64 97. 76 97. 94 99. 30 100. 01 99. 78 102. 00 103. 87	42. 3 41. 4 37. 5 35. 4 36. 4 37. 6 37. 9 39. 5 41. 5 41. 9 42. 2 42. 1 42. 5 43. 1	\$2. 09 2. 20 2. 22 2. 22 2. 24 2. 26 2. 29 2. 32 2. 35 2. 36 2. 37 2. 37 2. 41
ricated met ducts (exc lnance, mac & transporta ripment)—C	cept					1	Ma	chinery (	(except	electric	al)			!		
Screw-machine products		Total: (except	Machir t electri	nery	Eng tu	gines an	nd	bines,	and	tur- water	terna engin	l-combi	stion else-	Agricul ery ar	tural m	achin-
99 41. 7 98 38. 2 976 37. 8 76 37. 8 10 38. 5 10 39. 3 43 40. 2 34 40. 9 82 41. 2 03 41. 3 56 42. 0 778 42. 1 40 42. 0	\$2.01 2.11 2.12 2.11 2.11 2.13 2.14 2.15 2.18 2.18 2.18 2.18 2.18 2.19	\$93. 26 94. 30 93. 22 92. 75 93. 38 94. 25 93. 77 95. 60 94. 41 96. 96 99. 06 99. 06 99. 31 100. 61 102. 01	42, 2 41, 0 39, 5 39, 3 39, 4 39, 6 39, 4 40, 0 39, 5 39, 5 40, 6 40, 7 40, 9 41, 3	\$2. 21 2. 30 2. 36 2. 36 2. 37 2. 38 2. 38 2. 39 2. 39 2. 43 2. 44 2. 44 2. 44 2. 47	\$95. 45 99. 55 102. 16 100. 00 99. 75 102. 26 99. 57 101. 12 104. 49 105. 82 103. 36 105. 97 107. 53 107. 98 111. 25	41. 5 40. 8 40. 7 40. 0 39. 9 40. 1 39. 5 40. 5 40. 7 39. 6 41. 2 40. 9 42. 3	\$2. 30 2. 44 2. 51 2. 50 2. 55 2. 55 2. 56 2. 58 2. 60 2. 61 2. 61 2. 64 2. 63	\$101. 33 113. 05 105. 06 106. 27 106. 93 109. 21 108. 13 111. 93 114. 65 116. 21 113. 24 110. 37 109. 69 109. 81 109. 93	41. 7 42. 5 39. 2 39. 8 39. 9 40. 3 39. 9 40. 7 40. 8 41. 1 40. 8 41. 1 40. 3 39. 6 39. 5 39. 4	\$2. 43 2. 66 2. 68 2. 67 2. 68 2. 71 2. 71 2. 75 2. 81 2. 81 2. 78 2. 77 2. 78 2. 79	\$94. 21 95. 51 101. 11 98. 00 97. 36 99. 60 96. 72 97. 36 101. 40 102. 31 100. 47 104. 70 107. 17 107. 53 111. 54	41. 5 40. 3 41. 1 40. 0 39. 9 40. 0 39. 0 39. 0 40. 4 40. 6 39. 4 40. 7 41. 7 41. 2 42. 9	\$2. 27 2. 37 2. 46 2. 45 2. 44 2. 49 2. 51 2. 52 2. 55 2. 56 2. 66 2. 60	\$86. 80 91. 31 94. 95. 76 98. 01 97. 28 97. 84 95. 74 96. 47 88. 69 97. 27 100. 35 105. 22 107. 59	40. 0 39. 7 39. 4 39. 9 40. 5 40. 2 40. 1 39. 6 39. 4 39. 7 36. 2 39. 7 40. 3 41. 1 41. 7	\$2. 17 2. 30 2. 41 2. 40 2. 42 2. 42 2. 44 2. 40 2. 43 2. 45 2. 45 2. 56 2. 58
Tractors		Agricul chinery tors)	tural g (except	ma- t trac-				ing mach	hinery, e	rcept			nery			
222 39. 5 24 38. 0 21 39. 6 297 40. 7 44 39. 7 53 40. 6 36 39. 5 75 38. 7 89 39. 4 21 35. 1	2. 36 2. 48 2. 48 2. 53 2. 53 2. 55 2. 49 2. 50 2. 51 2. 57 2. 56 2. 60 2. 66	\$82. 37 89. 20 95. 47 93. 26 93. 50 94. 60 92. 27 91. 87 94. 24 93. 83 87. 79 95. 00 93. 30 100. 94	39. 6 40. 0 40. 8 40. 2 40. 3 40. 6 39. 6 39. 6 40. 1 40. 1 37. 2 40. 6 39. 7 41. 2	\$2. 08 2. 23 2. 34 2. 32 2. 33 2. 33 2. 35 2. 34 2. 36 2. 34 2. 35 2. 45	\$92. 23 92. 84 89. 24 89. 24 89. 94 90. 09 91. 80 93. 22 94. 25 94. 09 96. 00 97. 53 97. 77 99. 55	42. 5 40. 9 38. 3 38. 6 38. 5 38. 5 39. 6 39. 6 39. 7 40. 0 40. 3 40. 4 40. 8 41. 4	\$2. 17 2. 27 2. 33 2. 33 2. 34 2. 36 2. 36 2. 36 2. 38 2. 37 2. 40 2. 42 2. 42 2. 44 2. 45	\$92. 01 92. 39 89. 01 89. 32 90. 40 90. 79 93. 14 92. 98 94. 41 92. 90 94. 88 96. 32 96. 80 98. 98	42. 4 40. 7 38. 2 38. 5 38. 8 39. 3 39. 4 39. 5 39. 2 39. 2 39. 7 39. 8 40. 0	\$2. 17 2. 27 2. 33 2. 32 2. 33 2. 34 2. 37 2. 36 2. 39 2. 37 2. 39 2. 42 2. 42	\$92. 45 93. 75 89. 71 88. 22 88. 69 89. 30 93. 06 94. 40 96. 70 98. 33 100. 43 99. 77	42. 8 41. 3 38. 5 37. 7 38. 0 37. 9 38. 0 39. 6 40. 0 40. 8 41. 5 41. 4	2. 27 2. 33 2. 34 2. 34 2. 35 2. 35 2. 36 2. 37 2. 41 2. 42 2. 41	106. 57 103. 72 104. 00 103. 10 102. 05 99. 58 97. 41 99. 31 99. 31 102. 17 105. 15 106. 90	45. 1 42. 8 40. 2 40. 0 39. 5 39. 4 38. 9 38. 5 39. 1 39. 1 39. 6 40. 6 40. 8	\$2. 41 2. 49 2. 58 2. 60 2. 61 2. 59 2. 56 2. 53 2. 54 2. 58 2. 58 2. 62 2. 62 2. 66
663998 9766334488233366775 772222442111033366775	transports pment) — C  rew-machin products    42.6     41.7     8     38.2     6     37.8     6     37.8     6     37.8     1     3     40.2     4     40.9     4     40.9     4     40.1     42.0     3     42.0     42.1     42.1     42.1     42.1     42.1     42.1     42.1     42.1     42.1     42.1     42.1     42.1     42.1     42.1     42.1     42.1     42.1     42.1     42.1     43.3     44.8    Tractors	### A	### Actions be appropriate to the products	transportation pment)—Con.    Total: Machine	transportation pment)—Con.    Total: Machinery (except electrical)	& transportation pment) — Con.         Total: Machinery (except electrical)         Eng (except electrical)           3         42.6         \$2.01         \$93.26         42.2         \$2.21         \$95.45           49         41.7         2.11         94.30         41.0         2.30         99.55           8         38.2         2.11         94.30         41.0         2.30         199.55           6         37.8         2.11         93.32         39.5         2.36         100.00           6         37.8         2.11         93.38         39.4         2.37         99.75           10         38.5         2.13         94.25         39.6         2.38         102.26           39.3         2.14         93.77         39.4         2.38         101.12           4         40.9         2.16         95.60         40.0         2.39         104.49           2         41.2         2.18         94.41         39.5         2.39         105.82           3         42.0         2.18         99.06         40.6         2.44         107.53           42.1         2.18         99.31         40.7         2.44         107.53	& transportation pment)—Con.         Total: Machinery (except electrical)         Engines are turbines at a turbines at a turbines at a turbines at a turbines at turbines at a t	Total: Machinery (except electrical)	Total: Machinery   Engines and turbines   Steam   bines, wheeled	Total: Machinery (except electrical)	Total: Machinery (except electrical)	Total: Machinery (except electrical)   Engines and turbines   Steam engines, turbines   turbines	Total: Machinery (except electrical)   Engines and turbines   Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels   Whe	Total: Machinery (except electrical)   Engines and turbines   Steam engines, turbines   turbines	Total: Machinery   Engines and turbines	Total: Machinery   Engines and turbines   Engines and turbines   Engines and turbines   Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels   Diesel and other internal-combustion engines, not elsewhere classified

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

TABLE C-1.	Avg. wkly. earn-	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-	Avg. wkly. earn-	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-	Avg. wkly. earn-	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-	Avg. wkly. earn-	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-	Avg. wkly. earn-	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-	Avg. wkly. earn-	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-
	ings		ings	ings		ings	ings	Manu	ings facturin	ings g—Con	tinued	ings	ings		ings	ings		ings
Year and month								_	ole good		_	,						
	M	achine to	ols	Metalr chine chine	vorking ery (exce	ma-		ine-tool o		Specia chin met	-Contin al-indust ery ( alworkin ery) 2	ry ma-	Food-p	roducts ery	machin-	Text	ile mach	inery
1956: Average 1957: Average 1958: March April May June July August September October November December 1959: January February March	\$106. 02 100. 86 90. 92 89. 49 88. 67 89. 76 88. 43 88. 77 91. 06 91. 82 93. 27 95. 83 95. 26 96. 87 98. 00	38. 2 37. 6 37. 1 37. 4 37. 0 37. 3 38. 1 38. 1 38. 7 39. 6 39. 2 39. 7	\$2. 32 2. 39 2. 38 2. 38 2. 39 2. 40 2. 39 2. 39 2. 41 2. 41 2. 42 2. 43 2. 44 2. 45	\$97. 41 99. 42 95. 84 96. 61 93. 61 95. 23 97. 52 99. 58 98. 04 99. 71 101, 12 102. 91 102. 94 104. 64 104. 90	43. 1 41. 6 38. 8 38. 8 37. 9 38. 4 38. 7 38. 9 38. 6 39. 1 40. 2 39. 9 40. 4 40. 5	2. 39 2. 47 2. 49 2. 47 2. 48 2. 52 2. 56 2. 54 2. 55 2. 56 2. 58 2. 55 2. 58 2. 58	113. 30 113. 58 110. 70 106. 00 101. 40 103. 88 103. 22 106. 67 110. 42 113. 70 118. 43	43. 5 41. 6 41. 5 41. 3 40. 7 40. 0 39. 0 39. 8 39. 7 40. 1 41. 2 41. 2 42. 6	2. 59 2. 71 2. 73 2. 75 2. 72 2. 65 2. 60 2. 61 2. 66 2. 68 2. 72 2. 78	90. 06 87. 69 87. 25 87. 64 88. 26 88. 65 89. 72 91. 25 92. 75 94. 59 94. 59	39. 5 39. 3 39. 4 39. 4 39. 7 40. 2 40. 2 40. 2 41. 1 41. 3	2. 17 2. 22 2. 23 2. 24 2. 25 2. 26 2. 27 2. 27 2. 29 2. 30 2. 30 2. 31	91. 02 91. 88 91. 48 91. 25 93. 38 94. 48 96. 00 94. 89 95. 06 94. 13 94. 83 97. 00 96. 70	41.9 40.3 40.3 40.2 40.6 40.9 41.2 40.9 40.4 40.7 41.1	2. 22 2. 28 2. 27 2. 27 2. 30 2. 31 2. 33 2. 33 2. 33 2. 33 2. 33 2. 33 2. 33	77. 55 73. 92 72. 96 72. 94 74. 28 74. 48 76. 83 78. 80 79. 00 79. 79 82. 61 82. 78 82. 59	40. 6 38. 5 38. 0 37. 6 37. 9 38. 0 39. 0 40. 0 40. 1 40. 3 41. 1 41. 6 41. 5	1. 9 1. 9 1. 9 1. 9 1. 9 1. 9 1. 9 1. 9
	Pag	per-indus machiner	tries y	Printis chine men	ng-trade ery and t	s ma- equip-		eral indu achiner		Pum	ps, air a mpresso	nd gas	Convey	ors and equipn	convey- nent	Blowe	rs, exha	ust and
1956: Average	96. 78 87. 16 86. 24 89. 20	8 44.6 39.8 39.2 40.0 39.6 39.5 39.6 39.7 40.9 41.6 41.5 41.7	2.32	\$102.70 99.90 99.95 98.49 97.69 97.69 96.62 95.06 99.54 97.51 100.94 102.92 105.34 106.93 107.36	42.1	2. 42 2. 43 2. 43 2. 44 2. 45 2. 47 2. 45 2. 48 2. 52 2. 54	92. 86 90. 32 90. 32 90. 94 92. 90 91. 96 93. 22 94. 33 95. 12 96. 24 97. 86	10 41.1 2 39.1 39.1 39.2 39.3 39.5 39.5 39.8 40.1 40.6 40.6	2. 26 2. 31 2. 31 2. 32 3. 2. 34 2. 36 2. 36 3. 2. 37 2. 39 2. 40 2. 41	90. 20 87. 36 88. 58 88. 65 91. 20 89. 54 90. 23 91. 31 91. 87 94. 54 93. 90 96. 12	11.0 12.0 13.0 13.0 13.0 13.0 13.0 14.0 14.0 15.0 16.0 17.0 18.0	2. 24 2. 26 2. 25 2. 28 2. 29 2. 30 2. 32 2. 33 2. 34 2. 33 2. 35	98. 59 92. 49 92. 49 93. 12 94. 95 92. 69 93. 94 93. 21 94. 57 95. 69 96. 92 98. 95	38. 7 38. 8 39. 4 38. 8 38. 8 38. 8 38. 8 38. 8 39. 9	2. 37 2. 39 2. 39 2. 40 2. 41 2. 42 2. 44 2. 44	87. 48 86. 24 86. 07 88. 03 89. 91 2 89. 83 9 90. 63 9 92. 53 9 92. 53 9 92. 53 9 91. 53 9 91. 53	39. 3 39. 3 39. 3 40. 5 40. 6 40. 6 40. 6 40. 6 40. 6	2. 1 2. 2 2. 1 2. 2 2. 2 2. 2 2. 2 2. 2
	Ind	ustrial tr ractors, e	ucks,	Mecha tran men	nical smission t	power- equip-	and	anical industres and o	ial fur-	Office	and sto	ore ma- evices <sup>2</sup>	Comp	uting m cash reg	achines jisters	T	ypewrite	783
1956: Average	97. 30 96. 63 96. 93	22 38.5 39.0 4 39.2 7 39.3 39.5 40.9 41.1 39.5 41.1 39.5 39.5 40.9 39.5 41.9 39.5 40.9 39.5 40.9	2. 25 2. 32 2. 33 2. 33 2. 37 2. 39 2. 44 2. 41 2. 42 2. 44 2. 44 2. 44	99. 31 101. 19 99. 55 99. 80	38.6 38.7 38.8 38.9 39.2 40.0 40.7 41.3 40.8	2. 30 2. 34 2. 35 2. 35 2. 36 2. 36 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	94. 10 90. 5 91. 4 88. 4 91. 0 91. 0 91. 0 91. 0 91. 0 94. 8 94. 8 94. 8 94. 8 94. 8 94. 8 94. 8 94. 8 95. 96. 7	39. 4 39. 4 7 38. 3 38. 3 39. 6 38. 3 40. 7 40. 40. 3 88 42. 0 40. 41. 41.	2. 28 2. 31 2. 32 3. 32 3. 32 3. 32 2. 34 2. 34 2. 35 2. 36 2. 36	91. 73 91. 80 91. 18 93. 3 2 93. 60 4 93. 40 95. 3 95. 2 96. 5 4 96. 5	39. 2 39. 3 39. 3 39. 3 40. 0 40. 4 40. 4 40. 2 40. 2 40. 2 40. 2 40. 3 9. 6 40. 2 40. 2 40. 2 40. 3 9. 6 40. 2 40. 2 40. 3 9. 3 9. 3 9. 3 9. 3 9. 3 9. 3 9. 3 9	2. 34 2. 35 2. 34 2. 34 2. 36 2. 36 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	104. 34 104. 90 106. 63 107. 18 106. 92 107. 33	40. 6 40. 4 41. 6 40. 4 40. 6 40. 6	5 2. 42 2. 55 2. 50 2. 5	83.63 4 81.33 4 81.35 5 80.10	36. 1 37. 1 37. 8 39. 6 20. 39. 1 40. 8 40. 8 40. 8 40. 8 40. 9 39. 7 39. 8 39. 1 40. 8 39. 7 39. 8 39. 8 39. 1 40. 8 39. 7 39. 8 39. 8 30. 8 30. 8 30. 8 30. 8 30. 8 30. 8 30. 8 30. 8 30. 8	1.9 1.9 1.9 2.0 1.9 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0
	Servi	ce-indus hold ma	try and chines 3		nestic la equipme		dry	mercial le- cleaning ssing ma	and and	Sew	ing maci	hines		erators itioning	and air- units		cellaneou inery pa	
1956; Average	87. 3 89. 0 85. 8 89. 2 90. 7 91. 3 91. 3 94. 8 87. 2 95. 3 97. 1 95. 8 95. 3	39. 8 39. 4 39. 4 39. 3 4. 39. 8 39. 7 11 39. 7 10 40. 9 40. 4 40. 4 40. 4	2. 21 2. 26 2. 26 3. 2. 27 3. 2. 28 2. 30 2. 30 2. 32 2. 36 2. 36 2. 36 2. 36 2. 36 2. 36 2. 36	88. 53 89. 31 85. 88 91. 39 94. 25 96. 16 98. 23 111. 60 101. 40 97. 93 97. 69 96. 96	39. 0 39. 0 39. 0 38. 4 39. 0 41. 8 40. 4 40. 3 40. 4 40. 4 40. 4 40. 4 40. 4	2. 2 2. 2 2. 3 4. 2. 3 2. 4 2. 3 2. 4 2.	7 83. 8 9 80. 3 14 79. 5 8 86. 2 1 81. 3 8 84. 8 87. 9 8 90. 5 8 90. 5 8 90. 5 8 90. 5	4 41.3 9 38.3 5 37.9 2 40.7 7 38.3 3 39.9 9 39.41.2 42.42.6 6 42.42.42.42.42.42.42.42.42.42.42.42.42.4	3 2.03 1 2.11 7 2.11 2.11 2.11 2.14 2.22 2.33 2.16 2.14 3.12 2.14 3.13 2.14 3.14 3.14 3.15 3.16	89. 2 89. 7 88. 5 86. 0 87. 2 1 87. 0 87. 8 87. 1 4 86. 9 4 89. 6 7 92. 2 91. 0 4 91. 0	0 40.0 2 39.5 39.5 39.5 38.6 4 38.6 1 38.8 1 38.8 1 38.8 9 40.3 8 39.6 8 39.6	2. 22 2. 20 2.	8 87. 64 90. 55 6 90. 55 8 6. 26 7 90. 74 91. 26 91. 77 91. 64 93. 35 4 93. 35 4 93. 35 9 98. 88 9 97. 25 9 95. 9	4 39. 39. 39. 40. 40. 7 39. 40. 36. 40. 36. 40. 40. 40. 40. 40. 40. 40. 40. 40. 40	3 2. 22 7 2. 22 2. 22 2. 24 2. 33 2. 33 2. 34 2. 33 2. 34 2. 34 2. 34 3. 32 2. 34 3. 32 3. 32	31 91.6 88 90.8 7 90.6 88 91.0 91.6 92.7 92.7 92.7 92.5 8 98.1 98.8 9 98.4	22 40.8 55 39.8 22 39.4 44 39.8 44 39.8 39.8 40.9 11 39.8 40.9 41.0 66 40.9 66 40.9	2. 2. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3.

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

TABLE C-1.	1100	rs an	a gre	oss ea	rmmg	gs of	prod	uction	n or	nonsi	iperv	sory	work	cers,	by in	dustr	у —	Con.
	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings
								Manu	facturin	g—Con	tinued							
Year and month								Dural	ole good	s—Cont	inued							
		M	achiner	y (excep	t electri	lcal)—C	ontinue	ed		-				ical mac				
	Fabri	icated pi	pe, fit- alves	Ba	ll and r bearing			ine shop nd repair			l: Elect		ing, distr	ical ge transm ibution strial a	ission, and		ring devi d suppli	
1956: Average	\$88. 99 91. 13 90. 55 90. 48 89. 63 90. 39 91. 87 92. 04 93. 30 94. 33 95. 68 96. 72 95. 12 96. 64	41. 2 40. 5 39. 2 39. 0 38. 8 39. 3 39. 6 39. 5 39. 7 39. 8 40. 2 40. 3 39. 8 40. 1	\$2. 16 2. 25 2. 31 2. 32 2. 31 2. 30 2. 32 2. 33 2. 35 2. 37 2. 37 2. 39 2. 39 2. 39 2. 41	89. 15 88. 17 87. 48 87. 63 89. 24 86. 33 88. 24	41. 4 39. 8 38. 5 38. 2 38. 1 38. 8 37. 7 38. 2 39. 7 37. 5 42. 2 41. 4 41. 2 41. 0	\$2. 15 2. 24 2. 29 2. 29 2. 30 2. 30 2. 29 2. 31 2. 34 2. 31 2. 44 2. 44 2. 44 2. 48	92. 96 91. 60 92. 23 92. 86 94. 54 93. 03 94. 54 95. 65 93. 38 97. 10 98. 71 99. 42	42. 2 41. 5 40. 0 40. 1 40. 2 40. 4 40. 1 40. 7 39. 4 40. 8 41. 3 41. 6 41. 5 42. 3	\$2. 14 2. 24 2. 29 2. 30 2. 31 2. 34 2. 32 2. 34 2. 35 2. 37 2. 38 2. 39 2. 39 2. 39 2. 42	83. 67 85. 14 84. 50 84. 96 87. 26 85. 79 88. 91 89. 32	40. 8 40. 1 39. 1 39. 0 39. 1 39. 6 39. 3 39. 7 40. 4 39. 9 40. 6 40. 4 40. 2 40. 3	\$1. 98 2. 07 2. 14 2. 14 2. 15 2. 15 2. 19 2. 20 2. 20 2. 21 2. 21	88. 70 88. 65 87. 58 88. 43 89. 27 89. 04 89. 33 90. 63 90. 80 92. 52 93. 61	41, 5 40, 5 39, 4 39, 1 39, 3 39, 5 39, 4 40, 1 40, 0 40, 4 40, 7 40, 2 40, 3 40, 5	2. 19 2. 25 2. 24 2. 25 2. 26 2. 25 2. 26 2. 27 2. 29 2. 30 2. 29 2. 29	\$76. 11 76. 82 77. 80 77. 41 78. 00 78. 17 78. 36 79. 18 79. 59 81. 99 82. 42 82. 00 82. 01 82. 00	40. 7 39. 6 38. 9 38. 9 39. 0 38. 7 38. 6 39. 2 39. 4 39. 8 39. 7 40. 4 40. 0 40. 2 40. 0	\$1. 87 1. 94 2. 00 1. 99 2. 00 2. 02 2. 03 2. 02 2. 02 2. 04 2. 04 2. 05
	Carbon	and gr cts (elect	aphite rical)	meas	cal indic uring, a ng instru	nd re-	Motors and tor se	motor-g	rators, genera-		and dis transform		board	gear, i, and controls	indus-		rical wel	
1956: Average	\$84. 46 84. 80 82. 35 82. 60 84. 20 85. 63 85. 41 86. 29 86. 11 88. 40 89. 06 90. 72 91. 35 93. 56 93. 25	41. 2 40. 0 38. 3 38. 6 38. 8 39. 1 39. 0 40. 0 40. 3 40. 5 40. 6 41. 4 40. 9	\$2. 05 2. 12 2. 15 2. 14 2. 17 2. 19 2. 19 2. 18 2. 21 2. 21 2. 24 2. 25 2. 26 2. 28	\$80.16 81.61 82.32 82.08 83.28 85.57 85.75 83.13 87.08 85.57 88.75 90.27 86.46 85.81 86.03	40. 9 40. 2 39. 2 38. 9 39. 1 39. 8 39. 7 39. 8 40. 5 39. 8 40. 5 40. 4 40. 1 40. 1	\$1.96 2.03 2.10 2.11 2.13 2.15 2.16 2.11 2.15 2.17 2.17 2.17 2.17 2.14 2.14 2.14	93. 79 93. 85 92. 04 94. 01 94. 88 95. 28 96. 00 97. 77 97. 36 101. 02 101. 02 198. 74 98. 49	41. 3 40. 6 39. 6 39. 0 39. 5 39. 7 39. 7 40. 0 40. 4 40. 4 40. 9 40. 9 40. 3 40. 2 40. 8	\$2. 20 2. 31 2. 37 2. 36 2. 38 2. 39 2. 49 2. 44 2. 41 2. 47 2. 47 2. 45 2. 45 2. 46	\$92. 84 93. 38 92. 97 92. 50 92. 73 92. 50 91. 94 91. 64 94. 71 93. 53 93. 93 94. 16 94. 40 93. 62 96. 08	42. 2 40. 6 39. 9 39. 7 39. 8 39. 7 39. 8 39. 5 40. 3 39. 8 39. 8 39. 8 39. 9 40. 0	\$2. 20 2. 30 2. 33 2. 33 2. 33 2. 33 2. 35 2. 35 2. 36 2. 36 2. 36 2. 36 2. 36 2. 37 2. 39	\$90. 30 93. 11 92. 50 91. 41 91. 41 92. 73 92. 27 92. 10 93. 20 94. 40 95. 11 96. 22 94. 87 96. 56 96. 63	42. 0 41. 2 39. 7 39. 4 39. 4 39. 8 39. 6 39. 7 40. 0 40. 0 40. 3 40. 6	2. 26 2. 33 2. 32 2. 33 2. 33 2. 33 2. 36 2. 36 2. 36 2. 37 2. 36 2. 37 2. 38	\$101. 68 96. 28 86. 48 87. 55 88. 39 89. 47 88. 62 90. 63 92. 11 90. 29 88. 08 90. 91 94. 30 99. 87 103. 57	44. 4 41. 5 37. 6 37. 9 38. 1 38. 4 38. 2 40. 1 40. 4 39. 6 38. 8 39. 7 40. 3 41. 1 42. 1	\$2, 29 2, 32 2, 30 2, 31 2, 32 2, 26 2, 28 2, 28 2, 27 2, 29 2, 34 2, 43 2, 46
	E	lectrical	l s	Insula	ted wire	e and	Electric	cal equi	pment	Elec	etric lan	ıps	Com	munica uipmen	tion t 2	televi	, phonosion se	graphs, ts, and
1956: Average	\$80. 60 83. 10 83. 44 81. 81 82. 28 82. 40 83. 00 84. 37 87. 12 88. 22 92. 06 87. 74 89. 55 87. 30 88. 82	39. 9 39. 2 38. 1 37. 7 37. 4 37. 8 37. 9 38. 7 39. 6 40. 1 41. 1 39. 7 39. 8 38. 8 39. 3	\$2. 02 2. 12 2. 19 2. 17 2. 20 2. 18 2. 18 2. 20 2. 20 2. 22 2. 24 2. 25 2. 25 2. 26	\$84. 71 85. 08 82. 42 82. 42 81. 80 87. 36 88. 18 84. 24 88. 20 88. 62 89. 04 92. 01 89. 03 87. 99 88. 41	43. 0 41. 5 40. 4 40. 1 41. 8 42. 6 40. 5 42. 0 42. 2 42. 2 42. 2 42. 2 42. 1 42. 1	\$1. 97 2. 05 2. 04 2. 04 2. 09 2. 07 2. 10 2. 11 2. 12 2. 09 2. 09 2. 10	\$84, 42 85, 85 86, 18 84, 52 84, 67 89, 31 89, 17 88, 62 94, 19 76, 81 99, 12 102, 72 100, 38 99, 84 100, 91	40. 2 39. 2 37. 8 37. 4 37. 3 39. 0 38. 6 38. 7 40. 6 34. 6 41. 3 42. 8 42. 0 41. 6	\$2. 10 2. 19 2. 28 2. 26 2. 27 2. 29 2. 31 2. 29 2. 32 2. 40 2. 40 2. 42	\$75. 07 76. 62 77. 59 78. 39 77. 79 78. 74 80. 16 81. 35 85. 01 87. 74 87. 95 86. 48 86. 48 84. 99	40. 8 39. 7 38. 6 39. 0 38. 7 38. 6 38. 7 39. 1 39. 3 40. 1 41. 0 40. 6 40. 6 39. 9	\$1. 84 1. 93 2. 01 2. 01 2. 04 2. 05 2. 05 2. 05 2. 07 2. 12 2. 14 2. 13 2. 13 2. 13	\$75. 95 78. 41 80. 16 80. 94 80. 96 82. 39 80. 75 82. 59 84. 24 83. 41 84. 23 84. 59 85. 41 84. 77	40. 4 39. 8 39. 1 39. 1 39. 3 39. 8 39. 2 39. 9 40. 5 40. 1 40. 3 39. 9 40. 1 39. 8 39. 8	\$1. 88 1. 97 2. 05 2. 07 2. 06 2. 07 2. 06 2. 07 2. 08 2. 08 2. 08 2. 09 2. 12 2. 13 2. 13 2. 13	\$72. 98 75. 83 79. 39 79. 78 79. 98 81. 60 80. 39 81. 40 83. 64 82. 01 83. 03 83. 39 85. 05 83. 79 84. 40	40. 1 39. 7 39. 3 39. 3 39. 4 40. 0 39. 6 40. 1 40. 8 40. 2 40. 5 39. 9 40. 5	\$1. 82 1. 91 2. 02 2. 03 2. 04 2. 03 2. 05 2. 05 2. 05 2. 09 2. 10 2. 11
	Re	adio tube	8	and re	one, telegelated eq ment		el	scellaned lectrical roducts		Store	age batter	ries		ary batt y and w			and non tronic tu	
1956: Average 1957: Average 1958: March April May June July August September October November December 1959: January February March	\$67. 25 70. 23 71. 06 72. 96 72. 94 74. 86 72. 77 74. 30 76. 81 76. 82 77. 81 77. 03 75. 45 76. 83 77. 03	39. 1 38. 8 38. 0 38. 4 38. 8 39. 4 38. 1 38. 9 39. 8 39. 6 39. 7 39. 3 39. 0 39. 1	\$1. 72 1. 81 1. 87 1. 90 1. 88 1. 90 1. 91 1. 91 1. 93 1. 94 1. 96 1. 96 1. 97	\$95. 24 94. 39 91. 80 92. 59 93. 22 93. 06 90. 79 94. 87 95. 58 95. 27 96. 63 96. 63 96. 56 95. 84	42. 9 41. 4 39. 4 39. 5 39. 6 38. 8 40. 2 40. 5 40. 6 40. 6 40. 6 40. 1	\$2, 22 2, 28 2, 33 2, 35 2, 36 2, 35 2, 34 2, 36 2, 36 2, 36 2, 36 2, 38 2, 38 2, 38 2, 38 2, 39 2, 30 2, 30	89. 82 87. 08	40. 8 40. 4 39. 6 39. 8 39. 5 40. 0 39. 9 39. 8 40. 9 40. 8 41. 6 42. 6 41. 2 40. 5	\$1, 92 2, 02 2, 09 2, 09 2, 09 2, 08 2, 11 2, 09 2, 10 2, 16 2, 22 2, 18 2, 15 2, 15	97.10	40. 9 40. 4 38. 9 38. 5 39. 0 40. 0 39. 9 40. 2 41. 6 41. 3 43. 2 46. 4 43. 0 40. 8 39. 6	\$2. 13 2. 23 2. 31 2. 32 2. 31 2. 31 2. 31 2. 31 2. 32 2. 35 2. 30 2. 43 2. 56 2. 43 2. 38 2. 38 2. 38 2. 38 2. 38	\$64. 48 68. 00 69. 48 70. 05 70. 67 70. 98 73. 16 70. 22 72. 22 73. 10 74. 57 73. 26 73. 98 73. 31 73. 85	39.8 40.0 39.7 39.8 39.7 40.1 40.2 39.9 40.8 41.3 41.2 40.7 41.1 40.8	\$1. 62 1. 70 1. 75 1. 76 1. 78 1. 77 1. 82 1. 76 1. 77 1. 81 1. 80 1. 80 1. 81	\$87. 53 89. 47 91. 60 91. 66 92. 40 93. 32 94. 47 93. 93 95. 51 96. 63 95. 27 96. 15 98. 33	40. 9 40. 3 40. 0 40. 2 40. 0 40. 4 40. 2 40. 2 39. 3 40. 6 40. 2 40. 2 40. 2	\$2. 14 2. 22 2. 29 2. 28 2. 31 2. 35 2. 35 2. 35 2. 39 2. 37 2. 38 2. 37 2. 38 2. 41

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

TABLE U-1.	1100	is an	u gro	ss ca.	311111	,5 01	prou	20101	. 01 1	101150	.pc. v.	5019	******	,	05 111	aasu	J	Con.
	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings
Year and month								Manu	facturin	g—Con	tinued							
									ole good	_								
				2			1		sportatio									
		equipn			vehicl		Motor parts,	vehicles, and acc	bodies, essories	Tr	uck and bodies	bus	Trail a	ers (truc utomobi	ck and le)	Aircra	aft and	parts 2
1956: Average	\$94. 48 97. 36 97. 32 97. 07 98. 85 99. 50 100. 19 102. 00 106. 78 110. 92 106. 63 105. 59 107. 04	39. 4 39. 3 39. 7 39. 8 39. 6 40. 0 40. 6 41. 7 40. 7 40. 3	2. 47 2. 49 2. 50 2. 53 2. 55 2. 55 2. 63 2. 66 2. 62 2. 62	\$94, 71 98, 40 95, 75 96, 00 97, 64 98, 14 97, 39 99, 82 98, 43 100, 04 110, 70 117, 82 109, 06 106, 93 110, 00	40. 3 40. 0 38. 3 38. 4 38. 9 39. 1 38. 8 39. 3 41. 0 41. 0 40. 2 41. 2	2. 46 2. 50 2. 50 2. 51 2. 51 2. 54 2. 55 2. 52 2. 70 2. 74 2. 66 2. 66	99. 85 97. 28 97. 54 98. 94 99. 20 98. 82 101. 66 99. 58 101. 91 113. 03 120. 81 110. 97 109. 21	38. 3 38. 4 38. 8 38. 9 38. 6 39. 1 38. 3 39. 5 41. 1 43. 3 41. 1 40. 3	2. 49 2. 54 2. 55 2. 55 2. 56 2. 60 2. 60 2. 58 2. 75 2. 79 2. 70 2. 71	84. 56 86. 11 85. 02 86. 94 87. 20 87. 60 89. 20 88. 03 84. 92 92. 46 93. 73 92. 00 94. 19	39. 5 39. 0 39. 7 40. 0 40. 0 39. 3 38. 6 40. 2 40. 4 40. 0	\$2. 02 2. 18 2. 18 2. 19 2. 18 2. 19 2. 23 2. 24 2. 20 2. 30 2. 32 2. 32 2. 34	81, 35 80, 60 79, 80 83, 79 87, 13 85, 47 85, 28 87, 57 88, 83 84, 65 86, 92 86, 07	38. 2 38. 0 39. 9 41. 1 40. 7 41. 0 41. 7 41. 9 40. 6 38. 9	2. 07 2. 11 2. 10 2. 12 2. 10 2. 08 2. 10 2. 12 2. 09 2. 12 2. 12 2. 12	96. 76 99. 06 98. 33 100. 44 102. 16 102. 62 104. 04 104. 09 104. 19 105. 52 105. 52 105. 67	41. 0 40. 6 40. 3 40. 5 40. 7 40. 8 40. 8 40. 5 40. 7 40. 9 40. 9	\$2. 22 2. 34 2. 44 2. 44 2. 5 2. 5 2. 5 2. 5 2. 5 2. 5 2. 5 2. 5
		Aircraft		Aire	raft eng	ines s	Airc	raft prop	pellers is		aircraft d equipm		Ship a	nd boat nd repa	build-		building repairin	
1956: Average	\$94, 89 95, 65 98, 42 97, 69 101, 09 102, 06 102, 91 104, 34 103, 57 104, 49 103, 97 104, 12 104, 90 105, 04 104, 38	41.8 40.7 40.5 40.2 40.6 40.3 40.5 40.3 40.5 40.3 40.2 40.5	2. 43 2. 49 2. 52 2. 56 2. 57 2. 58 2. 58 2. 59 2. 59 2. 60	\$96. 90 98. 23 100. 90 100. 40 100. 55 103. 38 103. 79 105. 83 100. 35 106. 04 106. 86 107. 53 107. 94	42. 5 41. 1 40. 2 40. 0 39. 9 40. 7 40. 5 41. 5 39. 2 41. 1 41. 1 41. 2 40. 7	2. 39 2. 51 2. 51 2. 52 2. 54 2. 55 2. 55 2. 56 2. 58 2. 60 2. 61 2. 62	99. 87 100. 12 99. 80	40. 7 40. 2 40. 9 41. 1 41. 2 40. 9	2. 35 2. 35 2. 37 2. 36 2. 36 2. 35 2. 37 2. 38 2. 41 2. 43 2. 43 2. 44	108. 54	42. 1 41. 2 41. 1 41. 2 41. 1 41. 2 41. 8 42. 0 41. 6 42. 9 41. 8 42. 0	\$2. 29 2. 37 2. 44 2. 44 2. 49 2. 51 2. 52 2. 53 2. 53 2. 53 2. 53 2. 53 2. 53	100. 35 102. 68 99. 72 101. 53 102. 44	39. 7 39. 5 39. 1 39. 8 39. 5 39. 7 39. 6 39. 2 39. 8 38. 8 39. 2 39. 4	2. 39 2. 45 2. 45 2. 45 2. 51 2. 55 2. 56 2. 58 2. 57 2. 59 2. 60 2. 59	105. 45	39. 0 39. 6 39. 3 39. 8 39. 7 39. 1 39. 9 38. 7 39. 2 39. 3	\$2. 33 2. 47 2. 55 2. 55 2. 55 2. 55 2. 66 2. 66 2. 66 2. 69 2. 70 2. 70
					Т	ranspor	tation e	quipme	ent—Con	ntinued							ruments	
		building		Railros	ad equi	pment <sup>2</sup>	Loc	omotives parts	and	Rails	road and	street	Other	transpo quipme	rtation nt	Total	: Instru	ments
1956: Average 1957: Average 1958: March April May June July August September October November December 1959: January February March	\$73. 57 77. 78 79. 39 78. 20 80. 56 78. 98 76. 43 77. 79 79. 60 79. 20 78. 80 78. 41 78. 63 77. 81	39.9 39.7	1. 93 1. 97 1. 96 1. 96 1. 95 1. 98 2. 01 2. 00 2. 00 1. 99 1. 98 1. 97 1. 97	\$94, 56 100, 80 102, 96 100, 81 99, 64 98, 21 98, 05 97, 94 97, 99 96, 75 104, 18 106, 74 103, 09 104, 22 105, 30	39. 9 40. 0 39. 0 37. 9 37. 6 37. 2 37. 0 37. 1 36. 7 35. 7 38. 3 39. 1 37. 9 38. 6 39. 0	2. 64 2. 66 2. 65 2. 64 2. 65 2. 64 2. 67 2. 71 2. 72 2. 73 2. 72 2. 70	102. 44 101. 53 104. 41 107. 07 102. 97 104. 28 102. 27 107. 05 108. 53 108. 41	39. 4 38. 9 39. 7 40. 1 39. 3 39. 5 37. 6 39. 5 40. 3 40. 5	2. 51 2. 60 2. 60 2. 61 2. 63 2. 67 2. 62 2. 72 2. 71 2. 72 2. 69 2. 72	99. 79 103. 21 99. 96 99. 06 94. 78 93. 98 95. 40 94. 65 102. 65 100. 46 101. 41	39. 6 38. 8 37. 3 37. 1 35. 9 35. 6 36. 0 35. 2 35. 1 37. 6 38. 7	2. 66 2. 68 2. 67 2. 64 2. 64 2. 65 2. 73 2. 73 2. 73 2. 73 2. 69	82, 56 81, 48 82, 39 78, 83 83, 35 85, 03 85, 24 79, 38 85, 32 87, 23	39. 4 39. 7 39. 5 38. 8 39. 8 37. 9 39. 5 40. 3 40. 3 40. 2 41. 2	2. 02 2. 08 2. 09 2. 10 2. 07 2. 08 2. 11 2. 11 2. 11 2. 16 2. 17 2. 16	85. 03 85. 50 85. 72 85. 46 87. 16 87. 34 87. 96 89. 47 89. 28 90. 76 91. 17 91. 13	40. 3 39. 4 39. 5 39. 2 39. 8 39. 7 39. 8 40. 3 40. 4 40. 7 40. 9 40. 7 40. 9	2. 2 2. 2
	tific, a	ratory, nd engi strumer	neering	ing ar	anical n id contr strumer	rolling		al instru and lens		Surg	ical, me dental ir ments	dical, astru-	Opht	halmic	goods 4	Pho	tographi paratus	
1956: Average	102. 18 100. 35 103. 48 101. 40 104. 70 107. 74 105. 73 108. 00 109. 13 109. 04 109. 62	41. 0 40. 1 41. 2 40. 3 40. 9 40. 4 41. 6 41. 3 41. 7 42. 3 42. 1 42. 0	2. 37 2. 47 2. 48 2. 53 2. 51 2. 56 2. 59 2. 56 2. 59 2. 58 2. 59 2. 61	86. 27 84. 89 84. 46 84. 80 86. 51 86. 24 86. 90	41. 0 40. 5 39. 3 39. 1 38. 9 39. 5 39. 2 39. 5 39. 9 40. 3 40. 8 40. 7 40. 3	2. 13 2. 16 2. 18 2. 19 2. 20 2. 21 2. 21 2. 23 2. 25 2. 25 2. 24	85. 22 84. 32 85. 36 84. 02 85. 85 91. 43 93. 50 93. 50 94. 82 92. 64 88. 70 89. 76	40. 2 39. 4 39. 7 38. 9 39. 2 41. 0 41. 1 42. 5 42. 9 43. 1 42. 3 40. 8	2. 12 2. 14 2. 15 2. 16 2. 19 2. 23 2. 22 2. 20 2. 19 2. 20 2. 19 2. 20 2. 19 2. 20 2. 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	74. 37 74. 87 75. 25 75. 46 78. 78 79. 39 80. 99 81. 20 80. 80 81. 81 81. 61	40. 2 39. 2 39. 4 39. 3 40. 4 40. 0 40. 3 40. 7 40. 6 40. 4 40. 7 40. 6 40. 3	2.01	67. 26 70. 10 69. 55 70. 47 70. 86 70. 68 69. 55 73. 30 74. 80 74. 24 74. 82 76. 19	39. 8 38. 1 37. 8 38. 3 38. 0 37. 8 39. 2 39. 7 40. 0 39. 7 40. 0	1. 69 1. 84 1. 84 1. 85 1. 86 1. 87 1. 86 1. 87 1. 88 1. 90	94.60 96.40 96.40 97.36 98.17 97.20 97.45 98.80 100.37 100.37	40. 6 40. 0 40. 0 40. 4 40. 4 40. 4 40. 1 40. 4 40. 9 40. 8 40. 8 40. 8	2. 4 2. 4 2. 4 2. 4 2. 4 2. 4 2. 4 2. 4

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

TABLE C-1.	пои	ırs an	a gro	oss ea	rning	gs oi	produ	uction	n or 1	nonsu	pervi	sory	work	ers,	by in	dustr	у '—	Con.
	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly, earn- ings
										g—Cont								
Year and month	Yound							Durab	ole good	s—Cont	inued		-					
	relate	ruments ed produ continue	cts-					N	/Iiscella	neous m	anufact	uring i	ndustrie	8				
	Watel	hes and	clocks	mar	Miscella nufactur ndustrie	ing	Jewelr and	y, silver plated w	rware,		welry an findings	d		erware dated wa		Musica	al instru nd part	ments
1956: Average	72.15 72.76	39. 0 38. 1 38. 2 39. 4 38. 9 39. 6 40. 2 39. 9 39. 7 39. 9 39. 8	\$1. 81 1. 85 1. 88 1. 88 1. 88 1. 89 1. 90 1. 90 1. 91 1. 92 1. 91	72. 13 72. 15 71. 94 73. 08 72. 13	40. 3 39. 9 39. 2 39. 0 39. 1 39. 5 39. 2 40. 1 40. 3 40. 4 40. 1 40. 1	\$1. 75 1. 81 1. 84 1. 85 1. 84 1. 85 1. 84 1. 85 1. 85 1. 85 1. 88 1. 89	74. 07 72. 86 73. 28 74. 26 74. 74 72. 83 74. 34 76. 67 80. 33 82. 70 81. 98 76. 89 77. 27	41. 7 40. 7 39. 6 39. 4 39. 5 40. 4 39. 8 40. 4 41. 0 42. 5 43. 3 42. 7 40. 9 41. 1 40. 7	\$1.77 1.82 1.84 1.86 1.88 1.85 1.83 1.84 1.91 1.92 1.88 1.91	\$69. 06 70. 07 69. 70 70. 13 70. 71 72. 22 70. 00 71. 28 72. 04 76. 08 78. 01 78. 51 73. 39 73. 16 74. 07	41. 6 40. 5 39. 6 39. 4 39. 5 40. 8 40. 0 40. 7 42. 5 43. 1 42. 9 41. 1 40. 7	\$1. 66 1. 73 1. 76 1. 78 1. 79 1. 77 1. 75 1. 76 1. 77 1. 79 1. 81 1. 83 1. 79 1. 78	84. 05 81. 18 81. 35 81. 95 81. 16	41. 9 41. 2 39. 6 39. 3 39. 4 39. 4 39. 3 41. 7 42. 7 42. 1 40. 5 40. 8	\$1. 99 2. 04 2. 05 2. 07 2. 08 2. 06 2. 05 2. 13 2. 15 2. 18 2. 15 2. 14 2. 14	\$80. 54 83. 03 82. 40 80. 32 79. 87 80. 47 81. 48 85. 65 87. 33 88. 81 88. 58 92. 88 88. 794 88. 56	41. 3 40. 5 40. 0 38. 8 38. 4 38. 5 38. 8 40. 4 41. 0 41. 5 41. 2 42. 8 41. 0 40. 9 41. 0	\$1. 95 2. 05 2. 06 2. 07 2. 08 2. 09 2. 10 2. 12 2. 13 2. 14 2. 15 2. 17 2. 15 2. 15 2. 16
	Toys	and spo	rting	Game and chi	s, toys, daren's	dolls, rehicles	Sporti	ng and goods 3	athletic	Pens,	pencils, ce suppl	other	Costu	ime jew	elry,	Fabric	cated pl	astics
1956: Average	\$62. 56 65. 69 67. 39 66. 13 66. 86 66. 35 67. 37 68. 40 68. 16 67. 55 69. 56	39. 1 38. 7 38. 2 38. 9 39. 1 38. 8 38. 9 39. 4 40. 0 39. 4 38. 6	\$1. 60 1. 68 1. 74 1. 73 1. 70 1. 71 1. 71 1. 71 1. 71 1. 73 1. 75 1. 75	63. 80 65. 84 64. 05 64. 74 64. 74 63. 86 64. 68 66. 97 66. 30 64. 01 66. 52 64. 09	38. 9 38. 9 38. 5 37. 9 39. 0 39. 0 38. 7 39. 2 40. 1 39. 7 38. 1 39. 7	\$1. 59 1. 64 1. 71 1. 69 1. 66 1. 66 1. 65 1. 67 1. 67 1. 68	69. 70 70. 20 69. 48 69. 45 70. 95 71. 55 72. 68 73. 60 71. 86 71. 39 72. 31 73. 05 73. 02	39. 4 39. 6 39. 0 38. 6 38. 8 39. 2 39. 1 39. 5 40. 0 39. 7 38. 8 39. 3 39. 7	\$1. 62 1. 76 1. 80 1. 80 1. 79 1. 81 1. 83 1. 84 1. 84 1. 84 1. 84 1. 84	\$66. 58 67. 30 68. 85 69. 03 69. 65 68. 73 64. 39 66. 42 67. 43 67. 15 68. 28 69. 20 68. 68 69. 65	41. 1 40. 3 39. 8 39. 9 39. 8 39. 5 38. 1 39. 9 39. 5 39. 7 40. 0 39. 7	\$1. 62 1. 67 1. 73 1. 73 1. 75 1. 74 1. 69 1. 69 1. 70 1. 72 1. 73 1. 73	65. 07 63. 36 64. 73 64. 51 65. 35 64. 73 65. 02 66. 19 66. 25 67. 99 65. 40 65. 57 67. 15	39. 2 39. 2 38. 4 38. 3 38. 4 38. 9 38. 3 38. 7 39. 4 39. 2 39. 3 38. 8 39. 5	\$1. 59 1. 66 1. 65 1. 69 1. 68 1. 68 1. 69 1. 68 1. 69 1. 76 1. 76 1. 70	\$75. 35 78. 31 75. 84 76. 04 76. 81 79. 37 78. 98 79. 77 82. 74 81. 76 81. 54 82. 76 83. 20 82. 35	41. 4 41. 0 39. 5 39. 4 39. 8 40. 7 40. 5 41. 6 41. 8 41. 6 41. 8	\$1. 82 1. 91 1. 92 1. 93 1. 93 1. 95 1. 95 1. 96 1. 97 1. 96 1. 98 2. 00 1. 97
March	68. 82	39. 1	1.76 ls—	65. 88	38. 3	1.72	73. 93	40.4	1.83	70. 18	40. 1	1.75	67. 03	39. 2	1.71	81.16	41.2	1.97
	Miscell	laneous ng indus ontinue	manu-						Foo		dindred		ts					
	-	manufac		Total	: Food	han												
	ir	ndustries	3	kindr	ed prod	ucts	Mea	t produ	cts 2	Medip	acking, 1	wnote-	Sausag	es and c	casings	Dair	y produ	cts 3
1956: A verage 1957: A verage 1958: March April May June July August September October November December 1959: January February March	75. 46 75. 24 76. 22 76. 42	39. 5 39. 7 39. 8 39. 9 40. 0 39. 8	\$1, 85 1, 88 1, 93 1, 92 1, 93 1, 93 1, 93 1, 93 1, 93 1, 92 1, 92 1, 94 1, 97	82. 78 81. 80	41. 0 40. 5 39. 6 39. 7 40. 2 40. 7 41. 2 41. 4 41. 6 40. 9 41. 0 40. 5 40. 0 40. 2	\$1. 83 1. 93 2. 01 2. 01 2. 01 1. 99 1. 97 1. 99 2. 00 2. 04 2. 06 2. 09 2. 09 2. 10	87. 08 86. 75 87. 25 88. 36 90. 54 91. 58 89. 87 93. 94 93. 25 97. 44 95. 63 95. 65 91. 73	41. 6 40. 5 38. 9 39. 3 39. 8 40. 6 40. 7 40. 3 41. 2 40. 9 42. 0 41. 4 40. 7 39. 2 39. 8	\$2, 02 2, 15 2, 23 2, 22 2, 22 2, 23 2, 25 2, 23 2, 28 2, 32 2, 31 2, 35 2, 34 2, 34	\$92. 00 96. 41 96. 80 95. 83 97. 93 100. 45 101. 68 106. 08 105. 32 111. 11 107. 94 108. 62 104. 09 105. 78	42. 2 41. 2 40. 0 39. 6 40. 3 41. 0 41. 6 41. 3 42. 9 42. 0 42. 1 40. 5 41. 0	\$2. 18 2. 34 2. 42 2. 43 2. 43 2. 45 2. 48 2. 47 2. 55 2. 55 2. 55 2. 55 2. 57 2. 58	90. 12 93. 25 94. 58 97. 06 94. 81 95. 88 94. 64 97. 70 98. 18 96. 70 94. 56 95. 99	41. 5 40. 6 39. 7 39. 7 40. 9 41. 3 42. 2 41. 4 40. 8 40. 1 41. 4 41. 6 40. 8 39. 9 40. 5		\$74. 65 77. 83 78. 47 80. 06 80. 64 83. 03 84. 71 83. 73 84. 18 82. 76 82. 59 83. 40 84. 44 83. 43 84. 86	42. 9 42. 3 41. 3 41. 7 42. 0 42. 8 43. 0 42. 5 41. 8 41. 5 41. 5 41. 3 41. 6	\$1. 74 1. 84 1. 90 1. 92 1. 92 1. 94 1. 97 1. 97 1. 98 1. 99 2. 00 2. 02 2. 02 2. 04
		porated		Ice cre	eam and	lices		nning an eserving		Seafood	, canned	d and	Cannet table.	d fruits, s, and se	vege-	Grain-1	nill pro	ducts 2
1956: Average	80. 16 80. 77 81. 76 84. 58 85. 02 83. 00 84. 45 81. 61 82. 01 82. 62 84. 05 84. 26	44. 0 42. 7 40. 9 41. 0 41. 5 42. 5 42. 3 41. 5 41. 6 40. 6 40. 4 40. 7 41. 2 41. 1	\$1. 73 1. 85 1. 96 1. 97 1. 97 1. 99 2. 01 2. 00 2. 03 2. 01 2. 03 2. 04 2. 05	81. 90 83. 00 84. 62 84. 84 86. 48 89. 86 89. 03 89. 89 87. 99 87. 97 88. 40 88. 17 88. 60	42. 2 42. 0 41. 5 42. 1 42. 0 42. 6 43. 2 42. 6 41. 3 41. 3 41. 5 41. 4	\$1.84 1.95 2.00 2.01 2.02 2.03 2.08 2.09 2.12 2.13 2.13 2.14 2.14	63. 57 62. 87 64. 70 65. 62 63. 58 64. 31 69. 47 71. 06 66. 73 62. 16 64. 98 66. 85 67. 55	39. 5 39. 0 37. 2 37. 4 38. 6 38. 3 40. 7 42. 1 42. 3 40. 2 37. 9 38. 0 38. 2 38. 6	\$1. 57 1. 63 1. 69 1. 73 1. 70 1. 66 1. 58 1. 65 1. 68 1. 66 1. 64 1. 71 1. 75	\$50. 66 51. 88 52. 87 56. 92 55. 94 51. 10 58. 27 59. 47 55. 17 58. 33 53. 21 60. 48 61. 80 60. 76	30. 7 30. 7 29. 7 31. 8 30. 4 29. 2 35. 1 33. 6 29. 5 31. 7 29. 4 32. 0 32. 7	\$1. 65 1. 69 1. 78 1. 79 1. 84 1. 75 1. 66 1. 77 1. 87 1. 89 1. 89	\$66. 14 66. 83 64. 70 69. 12 69. 34 66. 22 67. 26 72. 67 75. 82 69. 64 64. 06 67. 08 69. 27 69. 95	41. 6 40. 5 37. 4 38. 4 39. 4 39. 4 43. 0 44. 6 41. 7 39. 3 39. 0 38. 7 39. 3	\$1. 59 1. 65 1. 73 1. 80 1. 76 1. 72 1. 57 1. 69 1. 70 1. 63 1. 72 1. 79 1. 78	\$80. 97 85. 50 87. 70 87. 79 86. 88 89. 73 90. 98 90. 37 92. 53 91. 94 91. 57 92. 63 92. 84 90. 09	43. 3 43. 4 43. 2 43. 1 42. 2 44. 6 44. 3 44. 7 44. 2 43. 9 44. 0 42. 9	\$1, 87 1, 97 2, 03 2, 03 2, 03 2, 03 2, 04 2, 04 2, 07 2, 07 2, 11 2, 11 2, 11 2, 10
March	85. 70	41.2	2. 08	89. 24	41.7	2. 14	68. 50	38.7	1.77	63. 30	32. 8	1. 93	70. 95	39. 2	1.81	90.73	43.0	2.11

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

	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings		Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings
Year and month								Manu	- 1	ng—Con	tinued	-0-						
										ds-Con								
	Flour	nd other	arain.			. 1				Rrea	d and of		Rise	uits, cra	ckers		~	
		l produc		Prej	pared fe	eds	Bake	ry prod	ucts 3		ry produ		an	d pretze	els		Sugar 2	
1956: Average. 1057: Average. 1958: March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December. 1959: January. February. March.	\$84.73 88.88 90.64 89.38 88.56 92.98 94.26 93.87 97.61 97.43 97.63 96.32 92.43 94.37	43. 9 44. 0 44. 0 43. 6 43. 2 44. 7 45. 1 44. 7 45. 8 45. 4 44. 9 45. 2 44. 8 43. 6 44. 1	\$1. 93 2. 02 2. 06 2. 05 2. 05 2. 05 2. 09 2. 10 2. 16 2. 15 2. 17 2. 16 2. 15 2. 12 2. 14	80. 59 82. 27 84. 29 81. 46 83. 40	43. 8 43. 3 43. 9 43. 1 44. 6 45. 8 44. 9 44. 3 44. 3 44. 3 43. 3 43. 0	\$1.75 1.84 1.90 1.92 1.89 1.87 1.90 1.95 1.95 1.94	\$73. 08 75. 76 77. 21 77. 61 78. 99 79. 98 80. 78 79. 79 79. 80 80. 00 79. 80 81. 20 80. 19 81. 80 81. 20	40. 6 40. 3 39. 8 40. 3 40. 6 40. 8 40. 3 40. 1 40. 2 39. 9 40. 2 39. 9 40. 2 40. 1 40. 2	\$1. 80 1. 88 1. 94 1. 95 1. 96 1. 97 1. 98 1. 98 1. 99 2. 00 2. 02 2. 02 2. 04 2. 03	\$74. 89 77. 76 78. 60 79. 00 81. 00 81. 81 82. 42 81. 61 82. 01 82. 22 82. 01 82. 82 82. 19 84. 03 83. 21	40. 7 40. 5 39. 9 39. 9 40. 5 40. 7 40. 8 40. 4 40. 4 40. 5 40. 2 40. 4 39. 9 40. 4 40. 2	\$1. 84 1, 92 1, 97 1, 98 2, 00 2, 01 2, 02 2, 02 2, 03 2, 03 2, 04 2, 05 2, 06 2, 08 2, 07	68. 51 71. 31 71. 89 72. 25 73. 16	39. 9 39. 6 39. 4 39. 5 39. 7 40. 6 39. 8 39. 2 38. 9 39. 4 39. 0 39. 1	\$1. 65 1. 73 1. 81 1. 82 1. 82 1. 82 1. 82 1. 83 1. 85 1. 85 1. 86 1. 88 1. 88	\$79. 98 84. 44 84. 65 88. 34 84. 59 90. 07 92. 65 93. 04 92. 60 87. 02 93. 84 91. 68 89. 89 87. 74 91. 08	43. 0 43. 3 40. 5 40. 9 39. 9 41. 7 42. 5 42. 1 41. 0 50. 1 42. 6 41. 0	\$1. 8 1. 9 2. 0 2. 1 2. 1 2. 1 2. 2 2. 2 1. 9 1. 8 2. 1 2. 1 2. 1 2. 2 2. 2 2. 2 2. 2 2. 2
	Cane-s	ugar rej	ining	В	eet suga	r		tionery i produ		Con	fectione	ry	В	everage	g 2	Bottl	ed soft d	inks
1956: Average 1957: Average 1958: March April May June July August September October November December 1959: January February March	\$87, 36 92, 60 90, 97 97, 76 91, 54 97, 90 104, 31 104, 48 105, 56 101, 15 102, 00 102, 72 99, 66 95, 60 100, 56	42. 0 41. 9 39. 9 41. 6 39. 8 42. 2 44. 2 43. 9 43. 8 42. 5 42. 5 42. 8 41. 7 40. 0 41. 9	\$2. 08 2. 21 2. 28 2. 35 2. 30 2. 32 2. 36 2. 38 2. 40 2. 40 2. 39 2. 40 2. 40	\$77. 58 80, 60 83, 88 79, 66 80, 80 84, 87 82, 40 81, 72 82, 18 82, 52 94, 12 90, 70 85, 50 86, 10 85, 43	43. 1 43. 1 38. 3 37. 4 40. 2 41. 2 40. 0 39. 1 39. 7 46. 1 49. 8 48. 5 43. 4 42. 0 37. 8	\$1. 80 1. 87 2. 19 2. 13 2. 01 2. 06 2. 06 2. 09 2. 07 1. 79 1. 89 1. 87 1. 97 2. 26	\$62. 00 64. 48 64. 68 65. 02 65. 18 66. 86 65. 79 68. 45 69. 55 66. 80 67. 43 67. 89 67. 20 66. 61	40. 0 39. 8 39. 2 38. 7 38. 8 39. 8 38. 7 40. 5 41. 4 40. 0 39. 7 39. 9 39. 7 39. 3 38. 5	\$1, 55 1, 62 1, 65 1, 68 1, 68 1, 68 1, 70 1, 69 1, 67 1, 67 1, 71 1, 71	\$59. 70 62. 17 62. 40 62. 76 64. 55 63. 03 66. 33 67. 57 64. 48 63. 83 65. 27 65. 57 64. 91 64. 18	39. 8 39. 6 39. 0 38. 5 38. 5 39. 6 38. 2 40. 2 41. 2 39. 8 39. 4 39. 8 39. 5 39. 5 39. 5	\$1. 50 1. 57 1. 60 1. 63 1. 63 1. 65 1. 65 1. 64 1. 62 1. 64 1. 66 1. 66	88. 98 88. 82 88. 43 92. 69 95. 35 96. 00 94. 07 93. 03 92. 40 92. 97 94. 71 92. 10 92. 66	40. 2 39. 9 39. 3 39. 3 40. 3 41. 1 41. 2 40. 9 40. 1 40. 0 39. 9 40. 3 39. 7 39. 6 39. 7		\$64. 68 67. 48 66. 50 67. 40 68. 64 71. 12 71. 98 72. 54 69. 37 67. 57 67. 82 69. 81 68. 55 68. 56 69. 89	41. 2 41. 4 40. 8 41. 1 41. 6 43. 1 43. 7 42. 3 41. 2 41. 1 41. 8 41. 8 41. 3	\$1. 57 1. 63 1. 63 1. 64 1. 65 1. 67 1. 64 1. 64 1. 65 1. 67
					F	ood and	kindred	produc	ts—Co	ntinued						Tobaco	o manu	
	M	alt liquo	rs	Distilled blen	d, rectifi ded liqu			laneous oducts		Corn a	sirup, st	ugar,	Man	ufactur	ed ice		al: Tob	
1956: Average	\$103, 34 107, 44 107, 92 107, 75 114, 62 113, 08 117, 62 113, 83 113, 08 110, 62 112, 22 113, 94 110, 78 110, 78 112, 42	39. 9 39. 5 39. 1 38. 9 40. 5 41. 0 40. 7 39. 8 39. 4 38. 6 39. 1 39. 7 38. 9 38. 6 39. 1	\$2. 59 2. 72 2. 76 2. 77 2. 83 2. 88 2. 89 2. 86 2. 87 2. 84 2. 87 2. 88 2. 88 2. 88 2. 88 2. 88 8. 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	82. 43 84. 90 84. 36 88. 03 87. 40 94. 37 92. 97 91. 96 90. 01 91. 73	39. 0 38. 2 37. 4 36. 8 37. 9 38. 0 39. 3 39. 0 40. 5 39. 3 39. 3 39. 3 39. 3 39. 3 39. 3	\$2. 10 2. 21 2. 24 2. 24 2. 22 2. 22 2. 24 2. 27 2. 33 2. 33 2. 34 2. 35 2. 35	\$72. 92 76. 86 79. 54 78. 36 79. 32 79. 32 80. 12 81. 16 82. 78 82. 19 84. 42 83. 40 82. 60 83. 62 83. 00	41. 2 41. 1 41. 0 40. 6 41. 1 41. 1 41. 3 41. 2 41. 6 41. 3 42. 0 41. 7 41. 6 41. 5	\$1. 77 1. 87 1. 94 1. 93 1. 93 1. 93 1. 97 1. 99 1. 99 2. 01 2. 00 2. 00 2. 00	108. 34 104. 48 101. 04 102. 12	41. 4 41. 2 40. 1 41. 3 40. 9 42. 3 41. 7 40. 6 41. 8 42. 8 44. 4 43. 9 42. 1 42. 2 42. 3	\$2. 09 2. 21 2. 26 2. 30 2. 31 2. 28 2. 32 2. 37 2. 41 2. 44 2. 38 2. 42 2. 42 2. 43		44. 3 44. 5 43. 6 43. 9 43. 8 44. 1 45. 3 45. 2 44. 9 43. 7 44. 1 43. 7 44. 1 43. 7 45. 5	\$1. 57 1. 65 1. 74 1. 71 1. 71 1. 68 1. 69 1. 72 1. 71 1. 73 1. 73 1. 72 1. 74	\$56, 02 58, 67 58, 99 62, 70 64, 24 66, 30 65, 74 62, 96 60, 15 60, 19 62, 72 66, 17 63, 63 63, 53 64, 39	40. 1 39. 6 39. 2 40. 1 38. 8 38. 5	\$1. 44 1. 55 1. 66 1. 66 1. 66 1. 55 1. 55 1. 55 1. 66 1. 66 1. 66 1. 66 1. 66
				Tol	bacco n	anufac	tures—C	ontinue	d					Te	xtile-mi	ll produ	cts	
	O	igarette	S		Cigars		Tobac	co and	snuff		co stem			: Textil			ing and	
1956: Average	\$70. 88 73. 60 70. 31 77. 55 77. 97 80. 64 79. 87 75. 98 76. 57 80. 73 85. 17 79. 95 77. 41 77. 22	40. 5 40. 0 37. 8 40. 6 40. 4 42. 0 41. 6 41. 6 40. 2 40. 3 41. 4 42. 8 41. 0 39. 9	\$1.75 1.84 1.86 1.91 1.92 1.92 1.92 1.99 1.90 1.95 1.95	49. 63 49. 14 48. 06 50. 73 51. 51 51. 92 52. 88 54. 77 54. 49 55. 30 53. 34 51. 80	37. 5 37. 6 36. 4 35. 6 37. 6 37. 6 37. 6 39. 4 39. 2 39. 5 38. 1 37. 0 37. 0	\$1. 27 1. 32 1. 35 1. 35 1. 35 1. 37 1. 37 1. 37 1. 40 1. 40 1. 40 1. 40	\$57. 13 60. 75 61. 12 60. 92 62. 87 63. 13 63. 00 64. 73 61. 92 62. 66 63. 75 66. 35 65. 32 65. 19 64. 67	37. 1 37. 5 36. 6 36. 7 37. 2 37. 8 37. 5 38. 3 37. 3 37. 3 37. 3 37. 5 38. 8 38. 2 37. 9	\$1. 54 1. 62 1. 67 1. 66 1. 69 1. 67 1. 68 1. 68 1. 70 1. 71 1. 71 1. 72 1. 72	\$47. 04 48. 13 51. 99 54. 83 56. 78 57. 98 57. 45 49. 28 48. 62 47. 36 44. 14 52. 77 50. 14 51. 30 53. 95	39. 2 38. 2 37. 4 36. 8 37. 6 38. 4 38. 3 38. 2 41. 2 39. 8 35. 6 38. 8 37. 7 38. 0 36. 7	\$1, 20 1, 26 1, 39 1, 49 1, 51 1, 51 1, 50 1, 29 1, 18 1, 19 1, 24 1, 36 1, 33 1, 35 1, 47	58. 35 56. 40 54. 90 55. 95 57. 98 59. 19 59. 95 60. 95 61. 26 61. 10 60. 89 61. 66	39. 66 38. 9 37. 6 36. 6 37. 38. 4 38. 6 39. 2 39. 7 40. 1 40. 2 39. 8 40. 3 40. 4	1.53	\$66. 08 64. 32 61. 39 62. 64 63. 20 67. 68 68. 10 67. 42 65. 99 64. 88 65. 45 66. 62 70. 52 68. 30 70. 29	39. 9 40. 0 42. 3 42. 4 41. 5 40. 3 40. 4 41. 9 43. 0 41. 9	\$1. 60 1. 61 1. 57 1. 55 1. 66 1. 65 1. 65 1. 66 1. 66 1. 66 1. 66 1. 66 1. 66

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

1 4																	
Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings
							Manu	facturin	g—Cont	inued							
							Nondur	able goo	ods—Co	ntinued							
						T	extile-m	ill prod									
Yarn	and th mills 2	read	Y	arn mil	1.8	Th	read mi	lls	Broad	woven mills 3	fabric				synthetic	fiber	
Ara pol	00.1	41.01	440 40							1		-				North	
52. 72 49. 62 48. 51 49. 21 51. 66 51. 94 53. 76 54. 46 55. 13	39. 1 38. 2 35. 7 34. 9 35. 4 36. 9 37. 1 38. 4 38. 9 39. 1 39. 8 39. 9	1.38 1.39 1.39	53.10 49.35 47.96	39, 2 38, 2 35, 5 34, 5 35, 2 36, 7 36, 9 38, 3 38, 8 38, 9 39, 7 39, 4 39, 9 40, 1	\$1. 34 1. 39 1. 39 1. 39 1. 40 1. 40 1. 41 1. 41 1. 42 1. 42 1. 42 1. 47	55. 13 52. 45 53. 72 49. 21 51. 26 50. 69 52. 97 54. 24 54. 72 56. 16	39. 1 37. 2 38. 1 34. 9 36. 1 35. 7 37. 3 38. 2 38. 0 39. 0 39. 9 39. 8 39. 4 38. 5	\$1. 35 1. 41 1. 41 1. 41 1. 42 1. 42 1. 42 1. 42 1. 44 1. 45 1. 45 1. 45	\$56. 28 56. 70 54. 81 52. 85 53. 86 55. 68 56. 41 57. 38 57. 96 58. 98 59. 42 59. 54 59. 09 59. 98 62. 17	40. 2 39. 1 37. 8 36. 7 37. 4 38. 4 38. 9 39. 3 40. 4 40. 7 40. 5 40. 2 40. 8 40. 9	1. 45 1. 45 1. 44 1. 44 1. 45 1. 45	55. 63 53. 25 51. 18 52. 40 54. 20 54. 53	39.9 38.9 37.9 38.4 40.2 40.7 40.4 40.0 40.5	1. 43 1. 42 1. 41 1. 42 1. 43 1. 42 1. 43 1. 44 1. 44 1. 45 1. 45	\$58. 46 58. 52 56. 85 56. 47 67. 83 58. 45 59. 28 59. 36 60. 68 61. 14 61. 85 62. 78 61. 91 62. 62 62. 00	39. 5 38. 5 37. 4 37. 8 38. 2 39. 0 38. 8 39. 7 39. 9 40. 5 40. 2 40. 4	\$1. 48 1. 52 1. 52 1. 51 1. 53 1. 53 1. 52 1. 54 1. 55 1. 55 1. 55 1. 55 1. 55
Cotton,	silk, sy	nthetic	Wooler	and m	orsted	Narro	w fabric	s and	Knii	ting mi	110 2		Fu	ll-fashio	ned hosie	ery	
Juour	South	-	77 00007	• <i>611.6 60</i>	070000	SII	nall war	es	IXIII	, ting im	115 -	Un	ited Sta	tes		North	
\$54. 00 54. 85 52. 88 50. 54 51. 52 53. 30 54. 00 55. 38	40. 0 38. 9 37. 5 36. 1 36. 8 37. 8 38. 3 39. 0	\$1. 35 1. 41 1. 41 1. 40 1. 40 1. 41 1. 41 1. 42	\$65. 31 65. 28 63. 44 62. 65 64. 96 67. 30 67. 30 66. 40	41.6 40.8 39.9 39.4 40.6 41.8 41.8	\$1.57 1.60 1.59 1.59 1.60 1.61 1.61	60. 76 60. 45 60. 45	39. 8 40. 0 38. 4 38. 2 38. 5 39. 2 39. 0 39. 0	\$1. 47 1. 52 1. 52 1. 51 1. 53 1. 55 1. 55	\$53. 68 54. 09 53. 14 51. 74 53. 29 54. 75 54. 67 56. 12	37. 8 37. 3 36. 4 35. 2 36. 5 37. 5 37. 7 38. 7	\$1. 42 1. 45 1. 46 1. 47 1. 46 1. 46 1. 45 1. 45	\$58. 98 57. 51 58. 60 55. 94 57. 07 55. 94 55. 27	38. 3 37. 1 38. 3 36. 8 37. 3 36. 8 36. 8	\$1. 54 1. 55 1. 53 1. 52 1. 53 1. 52 1. 51	\$58. 82 59. 68 55. 72 55. 48 59. 28 59. 29 58. 83 60. 37	38. 7 38. 5 36. 9 36. 5 38. 0 38. 5 38. 2	\$1.52 1.55 1.51 1.52 1.56 1.54 1.54 1.54
55. 95 57. 63 58. 34 57. 77 57. 20 58. 32 61. 05	39. 4 40. 3 40. 8 40. 4 40. 0 40. 5 40. 7	1. 42 1. 43 1. 43 1. 43 1. 43 1. 44 1. 50	66, 56 66, 72 65, 60 65, 60 66, 98 68, 43 70, 03	41. 6 41. 7 41. 0 41. 0 41. 6 42. 5 42. 7	1. 60 1. 60 1. 60 1. 61 1. 61 1. 64	61. 31 62. 49 63. 34 63. 27 64. 21	39. 8 39. 8 40. 6 40. 3 40. 9 40. 9	1. 55 1. 56 1. 57 1. 56 1. 57 1. 57 1. 58	57. 18 57. 48 58. 16 56. 74 55. 94 56. 68 57. 22	38. 9 39. 1 39. 3 38. 6 37. 8 38. 3 38. 4	1. 47 1. 48 1. 47 1. 48 1. 48 1. 49	58. 45 59. 98 60. 74 60. 44 57. 68 58. 45 59. 06	38. 2 39. 2 39. 7 39. 5 37. 7 38. 2 38. 6	1. 53 1. 53 1. 53 1. 53 1. 53 1. 53 1. 53	61. 39 62. 88 62. 17 61. 46 57. 97 58. 13 59. 35	39. 1 39. 8 39. 6 39. 4 37. 4 37. 5 37. 8	1. 57 1. 58 1. 57 1. 56 1. 55 1. 55 1. 57
Ful	l-fashion —Conti	ned inued				Sean	nless hos	iery									
	South		Uni	ted Sta	tes		North			South		Kni	it outeru	ear	Knii	t underw	ear
\$59. 21 56. 73 59. 36 56. 09 55. 87 54. 51 53. 85 55. 88 57. 08 58. 89 60. 10 59. 65 57. 46 58. 59 59. 13	38. 2 36. 6 38. 8 36. 9 37. 0 36. 1 35. 9 37. 5 37. 8 39. 0 39. 8 39. 5 37. 8 38. 5 38. 9	\$1, 55 1, 53 1, 52 1, 51 1, 51 1, 50 1, 49 1, 51 1, 51 1, 51 1, 51 1, 52 1, 52 1, 52	\$46. 21 48. 55 47. 54 45. 02 46. 98 48. 60 50. 63 50. 65 51. 30 52. 47 53. 79 51. 89 51. 71 52. 30 52. 54	36. 1 36. 5 34. 7 33. 1 34. 8 36. 0 37. 5 37. 8 38. 0 38. 3 38. 7 37. 6 37. 2 37. 9 37. 8	\$1. 28 1. 33 1. 37 1. 36 1. 35 1. 35 1. 35 1. 35 1. 35 1. 35 1. 35 1. 39 1. 38 1. 39	\$49, 40 51, 14 50, 82 51, 52 50, 87 51, 29 52, 22 52, 68 55, 13 54, 88 54, 53 54, 53 53, 44 52, 34 51, 71 53, 30	38. 0 37. 6 36. 8 36. 8 36. 6 36. 9 37. 3 37. 9 39. 1 39. 2 38. 4 37. 9 36. 6 37. 2 37. 8	\$1. 30 1. 36 1. 40 1. 40 1. 39 1. 40 1. 39 1. 41 1. 40 1. 42 1. 41 1. 43 1. 39 1. 41	\$45. 82 48. 28 46. 92 44. 34 46. 23 48. 11 50. 25 50. 27 50. 65 51. 95 53. 41 51. 89 51. 47 52. 44 52. 54	35. 8 36. 3 34. 5 32. 6 34. 5 35. 9 37. 5 37. 8 38. 7 37. 6 37. 3 38. 0 37. 8	\$1, 28 1, 33 1, 36 1, 36 1, 34 1, 34 1, 34 1, 36 1, 38 1, 38 1, 38 1, 38 1, 39	\$56. 15 57. 30 55. 18 54. 93 57. 38 59. 13 58. 22 60. 13 59. 67 59. 91 60. 06 57. 99 57. 13 57. 60 58. 75	38. 2 37. 7 36. 3 35. 9 37. 5 38. 9 38. 3 39. 3 39. 0 38. 9 37. 1 37. 4 37. 9	\$1. 47 1. 52 1. 53 1. 53 1. 53 1. 52 1. 53 1. 53 1. 54 1. 54 1. 54 1. 55	\$49. 78 50. 69 49. 96 47. 33 48. 99 50. 78 51. 24 53. 93 56. 12 55. 98 56. 12 54. 60 55. 91 54. 57 54. 81	38. 0 37. 0 36. 2 34. 3 35. 5 36. 8 37. 4 38. 8 39. 8 39. 7 39. 8 39. 0 39. 1 38. 7 38. 6	\$1. 31 1. 37 1. 38 1. 38 1. 38 1. 39 1. 41 1. 41 1. 41 1. 42
Dyeing	and fin	ishing							Wool and	carpets,	rugs, arn	Hats and	(except milline	cloth ry)			textile
65. 60 66. 58 67. 32 69. 64 69. 06 69. 39 67. 98	41. 2 40. 6 39. 7 39. 1 39. 9 41. 8 40. 0 40. 6 41. 7 41. 6 41. 8 41. 2 42. 1 42. 4	\$1, 60 1, 65 1, 64 1, 64 1, 64 1, 64 1, 65 1, 67 1, 66 1, 66 1, 65 1, 67 1, 71	\$65. 51 66. 58 65. 04 63. 90 65. 04 68. 81 64. 87 66. 34 67. 08 69. 39 69. 55 69. 39 68. 15 69. 72 72. 33	41. 2 40. 6 39. 9 39. 2 39. 9 41. 7 39. 8 40. 9 41. 8 41. 8 41. 8 41. 8 42. 0 42. 3	\$1. 59 1. 64 1. 63 1. 63 1. 63 1. 65 1. 63 1. 64 1. 66 1. 66 1. 66 1. 66 1. 66	\$74.16 74.70 75.74 73.70 73.88 75.24 77.52 77.90 80.41 81.51 81.37 81.79 82.41 82.99 83.03	41. 2 40. 6 40. 5 39. 2 39. 3 39. 6 40. 8 41. 0 42. 1 42. 9 42. 6 42. 6 42. 7 43. 0 42. 8	\$1. 80 1. 84 1. 87 1. 88 1. 88 1. 90 1. 90 1. 91 1. 91 1. 92 1. 93 1. 93 1. 94	\$73. 26 72. 25 71. 39 68. 63 69. 16 69. 18 69. 55 72. 86 77. 79 78. 12 78. 54 78. 91 80. 89 81. 84 80. 33	40. 7 39. 7 38. 8 37. 5 38. 0 37. 6 37. 8 39. 6 42. 0 42. 0 42. 2 42. 2 42. 8 43. 3 42. 5	\$1, 80 1, 82 1, 84 1, 83 1, 82 1, 84 1, 84 1, 87 1, 86 1, 87 1, 89 1, 89	\$57, 38 59, 04 57, 35 54, 42 57, 19 60, 42 60, 39 59, 67 58, 98 55, 28 59, 16 61, 88 63, 75 64, 81 61, 96	35. 2 36. 4 33. 8 35. 3 36. 4 36. 6 35. 1 34. 9 33. 3 34. 8 36. 4 37. 5 37. 5 37. 1	\$1. 63 1. 64 1. 62 1. 61 1. 62 1. 66 1. 65 1. 70 1. 69 1. 66 1. 70 1. 70 1. 70 1. 71 1. 67	\$66. 83 69. 03 66. 78 65. 53 66. 43 69. 65 68. 60 68. 95 72. 92 71. 28 71. 56 73. 03 71. 20 72. 54 73. 44	40. 5 39. 9 38. 6 38. 1 38. 4 39. 8 39. 2 39. 4 41. 2 40. 5 40. 2 40. 8 40. 0 40. 3	\$1. 65 1. 73 1. 73 1. 73 1. 75 1. 75 1. 75 1. 75 1. 77 1. 76 1. 78 1. 79 1. 78 1. 80
	\$52.39 \$52.72 49.62 48.51.66 55.13 56.12 56.56.52 58.25  Cotton.fiber- \$54.46 55.51.30 \$54.40 \$54.51.52 \$58.25  Cotton.fiber- \$54.88 50.54 51.52 52.88 50.54 51.52 53.30 54.00 54.00 54.88 55.96 55.76 53.88 55.96 56.09 58.36 56.09 58.36 56.09 58.36 56.09 58.58 57.76 57.20 58.38 59.66 55.76 58.38 59.66 59.66 59.92 66.99 66.91 \$66.92 66.99 66.91 \$66.92 66.99 66.91	Yarn and the mills   1	Yarn and thread mills   1	Yarn and thread mills   Yarn and thread   Yarn and t	Yarn and thread mills   Yarn mill   Yarn mills   Yarn mill   S52, 39   39, 1   \$1, 34   \$52, 53   39, 2   49, 62   35, 7   1, 39   47, 96   34, 5   48, 51   34, 9   1, 39   47, 96   34, 5   49, 21   35, 4   1, 39   48, 93   35, 2   51, 66   36, 9   1, 40   51, 38   36, 7   51, 94   37, 1   1, 40   51, 66   36, 9   1, 40   54, 71   38, 8   54, 46   38, 9   1, 40   54, 71   38, 8   55, 13   39, 1   1, 41   56, 37   39, 7   56, 26   39, 9   1, 41   56, 37   39, 7   56, 26   39, 9   1, 41   55, 55   39, 4   56, 52   39, 9   1, 46   58, 95   40, 1	Yarn and thread mills   Yarn mills   Yarn mills   Yarn mills   Yarn mills   Yarn mills   S52.33   39.2   \$1.34   \$52.253   39.2   \$1.34   \$62.72   38.2   1.38   53.10   38.2   1.39   49.62   35.7   1.39   49.35   35.5   1.39   49.21   35.4   1.39   48.93   35.2   1.39   51.66   36.9   1.40   51.38   36.7   1.40   51.69   36.9   1.40   54.71   38.8   1.41   54.46   38.9   1.40   54.71   38.8   1.41   55.13   39.1   1.41   54.45   38.9   1.41   56.26   39.9   1.41   56.37   39.7   1.42   56.26   39.9   1.41   56.37   39.7   1.42   56.26   39.9   1.45   56.37   39.7   1.42   56.25   39.9   1.46   58.95   40.1   1.47   65.28   38.9   1.41   55.55   53.9   4.11   56.52   39.8   1.41   55.38   39.9   1.46   58.95   40.1   1.47   65.28   37.5   1.41   54.40   38.9   1.41   56.37   39.7   1.42   55.55   39.4   1.41   56.37   39.7   1.42   56.66   39.9   1.46   58.95   40.1   1.47   65.28   37.5   1.41   65.28   40.8   1.60   55.28   37.5   1.41   65.28   40.8   1.60   55.38   39.0   1.42   66.40   41.5   1.60   65.33   37.8   1.41   67.30   41.8   1.61   54.00   38.3   1.41   67.30   41.8   1.61   55.38   39.0   1.42   66.40   41.5   1.60   57.63   40.8   1.43   66.98   41.6   1.60   57.77   40.4   1.43   65.60   41.0   1.60   57.77   40.4   1.43   65.60   41.0   1.60   57.77   40.4   1.43   65.60   41.0   1.60   57.77   40.4   1.43   65.60   41.0   1.60   57.77   40.4   1.43   65.60   41.0   1.60   57.77   40.4   1.43   65.60   41.0   1.60   57.77   40.4   1.43   65.60   41.0   1.60   57.77   40.4   1.43   65.60   41.0   1.60   57.77   40.4   1.43   65.60   41.0   1.60   57.77   40.4   1.43   65.60   41.0   1.60   57.77   40.4   1.43   65.60   41.0   1.60   57.77   40.4   1.43   65.60   41.0   1.60   57.77   40.4   1.43   65.60   41.0   1.60   57.77   40.4   1.43   65.60   41.0   1.60   57.77   40.4   1.43   65.60   41.0   1.60   57.77   40.4   1.43   65.60   41.0   1.60   57.77   40.4   1.43   65.60   41.0   1.60   57.77   40.4   1.43   65.60   41.0   1.60   65.83   40.8   1.51   53.79   38.7   1.39   59.55   39.5	The continued   The color   The color		Ings   Ings	Ings	Ings	Ings   Ings	Ings   Ings	Ings	Ings	Section	Section   Sect

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

Table C-1.	Hou	rs an	d gr	oss ea	rning	gs of	prod	uctio	n or	nonsi	iperv	isory	work	kers,	by in	dusti	ry¹—	Con.
	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings
										g—Conti								
Year and month						-				ods—Cor ucts—C		1						
	Felt woven	goods (ex felts and	cept hats)	L	ace good	8		ngs and ery fillin		Proces	sed wast vered fib	e and	Artific cloth, a	ial leath nd other fabrics	er, oil- coated	Cord	age and	twine
1956: A verage 1957: A verage 1958: March April May June July August September October November December 1959: January February March	\$71. 86 73. 28 72. 58 69. 92 73. 15 75. 27 75. 66 77. 01 78. 53 77. 39 79. 95 79. 54 76. 82 78. 98	41. 0 41. 0 39. 6 39. 6	\$1. 77 1. 86 1. 90 1. 93 1. 95 1. 93 1. 92 1. 93 1. 92 1. 93 1. 92 1. 93 1. 95 1. 94 1. 94 1. 95	\$66. 43 67. 32 65. 30 65. 87 64. 05 68. 71 65. 69 61. 59 70. 43 66. 55 65. 88 65. 14 66. 04 66. 98 67. 53	38. 4 37. 4 37. 1 36. 8 36. 6 38. 6 38. 7 34. 6 38. 7 37. 6 36. 2 36. 2 36. 8 37. 1 36. 8	\$1. 73 1. 80 1. 76 1. 79 1. 75 1. 78 1. 79 1. 78 1. 82 1. 77 1. 82 1. 77 1. 82 1. 78	71. 46 67. 46 66. 70 68. 56 72. 22 71. 34 72. 45 76. 68 75. 72 76. 08 77. 70 73. 85 73. 93	40. 2 40. 6 37. 9 37. 9 38. 3 39. 9 39. 2 40. 7 42. 6 42. 3 41. 8 40. 8 40. 4 41. 2	\$1. 71 1. 76 1. 78 1. 76 1. 79 1. 81 1. 82 1. 79 1. 82 1. 83 1. 80 1. 79 1. 82 1. 85 1. 85	58. 00 57. 74 57. 86 58. 87 57. 82 62. 13 62. 82 61. 95 62. 82 62. 82 64. 84	41. 3 41. 0 40. 0 40. 0 39. 9 40. 6 39. 2 39. 6 41. 7 41. 6 41. 3 41. 3 41. 3 42. 6	\$1. 31 1. 40 1. 45 1. 44 1. 45 1. 46 1. 46 1. 51 1. 50 1. 51 1. 55 1. 57	92. 23 91. 58	43. 7 43. 5 40. 9 39. 5 42. 5 42. 4 42. 4 42. 4 42. 4 43. 2 41. 9 43. 4 41. 6	2. 13 2. 17 2. 16 2. 16 2. 22 2. 17 2. 23 2. 27 2. 22 2. 24	62, 33	39. 0 39. 5 39. 9 40. 3 39. 5 39. 1 40. 0 39. 5 39. 7	\$1. 45 1. 51 1. 54 1. 53 1. 53 1. 52 1. 52 1. 54 1. 54 1. 55 1. 55 1. 55 1. 55 1. 57
							Appare	el and o	ther fin	ished te	xtile pro	ducts						
	Total:	Appare inished products	el and textile	Men' suits	s and b	ooys'	nishir	and boy	work	Shirts	, collars, ightwear	and	Sepa	rate tro	users	п	Vork shir	ts
1956: A verage	\$52. 64 53. 64 51. 70 51. 75 52. 20 52. 50 53. 40 55. 33 55. 23 55. 08 54. 42 54. 87 55. 08 56. 15 55. 69	35. 6 36. 4 36. 1 36. 0 35. 8 36. 1 36. 0 36. 7	\$1. 45 1. 49 1. 49 1. 50 1. 50 1. 50 1. 52 1. 53 1. 52 1. 52 1. 53 1. 53	\$63, 12 63, 01 58, 43 56, 14 60, 19 61, 59 60, 55 62, 30 63, 01 61, 41 61, 60 62, 65 63, 36 63, 88 62, 83	36. 7 35. 6 33. 9 34. 2 34. 6 34. 8 35. 2 34. 5 34. 8 35. 8 36. 5 36. 5 36. 5	\$1. 72 1. 77 1. 76 1. 76 1. 78 1. 74 1. 77 1. 77 1. 75 1. 75 1. 75	45. 18 44. 16 44. 42 44. 70 46. 34 47. 62 48. 38 47. 60 47. 21 47. 47 47. 09	36. 5 36. 3 34. 7 35. 2 37. 2 36. 9 36. 6 36. 8 37. 2 37. 4 37. 2 37. 4 37. 2 37. 4	1. 28 1. 27 1. 28 1. 28 1. 29 1. 29 1. 29 1. 29	46. 46 45. 44 44. 54 44. 07 46. 21 47. 49 48. 89 48. 50 48. 89 47. 71 46. 44	36. 7 36. 3 35. 5 34. 8 34. 7 34. 7 36. 1 37. 1 37. 9 37. 9 37. 9 36. 7 36. 7 36. 7	\$1. 25 1. 28 1. 28 1. 28 1. 27 1. 28 1. 27 1. 29 1. 29 1. 30 1. 29 1. 29	\$46. 49 47. 06 47. 78 46. 73 45. 11 45. 63 46. 57 47. 16 46. 41 45. 28 47. 45 50. 17 50. 96	36. 9 36. 2 36. 2 35. 4 34. 7 35. 1 36. 6 36. 0 35. 7 35. 1 36. 5 36. 3 38. 3 38. 3	1. 30 1. 32 1. 30 1. 30 1. 29 1. 31 1. 31 1. 30 1. 30 1. 30 1. 30 1. 30	43. 78 42. 24 40. 60 41. 76 39. 90 44. 54 45. 05 42. 82	35. 8 34. 7 36. 0 34. 1 38. 4 38. 5 36. 6 36. 4 36. 6 37. 6	\$1. 11 1. 17 1. 18 1. 18 1. 17 1. 16 1. 17 1. 16 1. 17 1. 18 1. 18 1. 18 1. 18
		n's outer			nen's dr			ehold ap		Wome	n's suits and skirts	, coats,		en's and	d chil-	Under	wear and except c	l night-
1956: A verage	\$57. 02 58. 10 54. 78 57. 45 57. 45 55. 44 58. 13 60. 90 57. 96 58. 30 57. 29 58. 65 59. 66 61. 94 61. 07	35. 0 33. 0 34. 4 34. 4 35. 2 33. 5 33. 7 33. 5 34. 5 34. 5 34. 8	\$1. 62 1. 66 1. 66 1. 67 1. 67 1. 68 1. 73 1. 73 1. 71 1. 70 1. 72 1. 74 1. 73	56. 03 49. 41 61. 25 59. 68 53. 61 54. 78 58. 48 55. 21 55. 90 55. 40 57. 11	35. 2 34. 8 30. 5 35. 2 34. 3 32. 1 33. 4 34. 2 32. 5 32. 4 33. 4 34. 6 35. 0	1. 71 1. 71 1. 71 1. 73	46. 44 47. 29 47. 52 47. 22 46. 33 45. 72 47. 08 47. 57 48. 51 48. 08 46. 36 47. 93	34.6 35.5	1. 31 1. 32 1. 33 1. 31 1. 31 1. 33 1. 34 1. 34 1. 31	68. 54 65. 16 57. 32 60. 99 64. 62 72. 16 75. 24 70. 64 71. 11 66. 71 70. 18 72. 66 74. 20	35. 1 35. 5	\$2. 01 2. 04 2. 03 1. 93 1. 97 2. 05 2. 09 2. 11 2. 04 2. 04 2. 07 2. 09 2. 09	47. 68 48. 28 48. 06 49. 68 50. 86 52. 30 52. 40 50. 14 49. 68 50. 92		1. 34 1. 36 1. 36 1. 37 1. 36 1. 35 1. 35 1. 38 1. 38 1. 39 1. 37 1. 38	51. 57 48. 44 48. 28 49. 74	36. 8 36. 1 35. 1 34. 6 35. 7 36. 2 37. 5 37. 9 38. 5 36. 7 36. 3 37. 4	1. 35 1. 32 1. 33 1. 33
		ets and a garments		N	Tilliner	У		Children outerwes		ar	scellane oparel an ccessorie	ıd		er fabric le produ		and	ins, drag other ho urnishin	use-
1956: A verage	\$51. 62 52. 63 52. 10 51. 70 52. 65 53. 00 51. 11 52. 85 54. 15 54. 75 54. 75 54. 75 54. 75 54. 75 54. 75	35. 8 35. 2 34. 7 35. 1 35. 1 36. 3 36. 3 36. 5 36. 5 35. 3	\$1. 43 1. 47 1. 48 1. 49 1. 50 1. 51 1. 51 1. 55 1. 51 1. 50 1. 51 1. 52 1. 51	62. 11 69. 89 61. 00 49. 54 58. 71 62. 79 68. 62 69. 52 68. 24 56. 90 62. 84 65. 52 69. 75	36. 7 35. 9 38. 4 33. 7 28. 8 32. 8 34. 5 36. 5 36. 3 32. 7 35. 5 36. 2 37. 35. 5	1. 82 1. 81 1. 72 1. 79 1. 82 1. 88 1. 91 1. 88 1. 74 1. 77 1. 81	50. 55 49. 10 48. 06 48. 87 50. 65 51. 57 50. 74 50. 54 51. 71 50. 05 49. 27 51. 38 52. 50	36. 1 35. 6 36. 2 36. 7 37. 1 36. 5 36. 1 37. 2 36. 8 35. 7 36. 7	1. 36 1. 35 1. 38 1. 39 1. 39 1. 40 1. 38 1. 30 1. 30	49. 90 49. 00 47. 80 49. 07 50. 20 51. 26 50. 74 52. 82 53. 48 52. 97 53. 39 52. 73 52. 45	37. 3 37. 6 37. 4 37. 2	\$1. 34 1. 39 1. 40 1. 41 1. 41 1. 42 1. 39 1. 42 1. 43 1. 42 1. 41 1. 41	56. 70 55. 35 54. 15 56. 32 56. 92 56. 39 57. 45 59. 14 57. 91 59. 06 58. 59 59. 03	38.1	1. 50 1. 50 1. 50 1. 51 1. 63 1. 52 1. 50 1. 54 1. 55 1. 55 1. 55 1. 55 1. 55	49. 37 49. 71 48. 33 49. 41 50. 05 49. 28 51. 46 51. 71 52. 61 51. 95 49. 50 52. 16	37. 4 37. 1 35. 8 36. 6 36. 8 38. 5 38. 4 38. 3 38. 5 38. 4 38. 2 38. 4 37. 8	1. 36 1. 37 1. 36 1. 36 1. 38

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

	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings
Year and month								Manuf	acturin	g—Cont	inued							
Toak and month							N	ondura	ble good	ds—Con	tinued							
	Appare	el and ot	her finis	shed text inued	ile prod	ucts—					Paper	and al	lied pro	ducts				
	T	extile bag	78	Can	as prod	ucts	Total	: Paper	and		, paper,			erboard rs and b		Pap	erboard l	ores
1956: Average	\$57. 28 59. 40 59. 75 58. 75 59. 06 59. 14 60. 68 61. 38 63. 55 60. 98 60. 88 61. 07 62. 16 59. 21 60. 45	39. 5 39. 6 38. 8 37. 9 38. 6 38. 4 39. 6 41. 0 39. 6 39. 5 39. 4 40. 1 38. 7 39. 0	\$1. 45 1. 50 1. 54 1. 55 1. 53 1. 54 1. 55 1. 55 1. 55 1. 55 1. 55 1. 55 1. 55 1. 55 1. 55 1. 55	\$55. 66 57. 33 59. 25 60. 15 63. 89 62. 40 59. 15 63. 11 60. 05 60. 20 60. 90 60. 34 61. 29 64. 17	39. 2 39. 0 39. 5 40. 1 41. 7 40. 7 40. 2 40. 3 40. 4 40. 6 39. 7 39. 8 41. 4	\$1. 42 1. 47 1. 50 1. 53 1. 55 1. 50 1. 49 1. 57 1. 49 1. 52 1. 54 1. 55	86. 29 86. 11 85. 69 86. 10 88. 20 88. 83 90. 53 91. 38 90. 95 91. 16 91. 58 92. 01	42. 8 42. 3 41. 4 41. 0 41. 8 42. 5 42. 7 42. 7 42. 4 42. 4 42. 4 42. 4	\$1. 94 2. 04 2. 08 2. 09 2. 10 2. 11 2. 12 2. 13 2. 14 2. 14 2. 15 2. 16 2. 17 2. 17	\$91. 05 94. 18 93. 48 93. 04 95. 87 96. 73 98. 31 99. 20 98. 75 98. 72 99. 39 99. 62 99. 39 99. 84	44. 2 43. 4 42. 3 42. 1 42. 0 42. 8 42. 8 43. 5 43. 7 43. 5 43. 3 43. 4 43. 6	\$2. 06 2. 17 2. 21 2. 21 2. 22 2. 24 2. 26 2. 27 2. 27 2. 29 2. 29 2. 29 2. 29	79. 90 79. 79 78. 80 80. 40 83. 02 83. 02 85. 68 86. 09 86. 50 86. 09 85. 07 85. 08	41. 6 41. 4 40. 3 39. 6 40. 2 41. 1 41. 1 42. 0 42. 2 42. 4 41. 7 41. 1 41. 2 41. 8	\$1. 83 1. 93 1. 98 1. 99 2. 00 2. 02 2. 02 2. 04 2. 04 2. 04 2. 04 2. 07 2. 07 2. 08	\$75. 89 79. 27 78. 79 78. 21 79. 79 82. 60 82. 40 85. 65 85. 65 84. 62 84. 64 84. 87 84. 67 86. 31	41. 7 41. 5 40. 2 39. 7 40. 3 41. 2 42. 1 42. 4 42. 5 42. 1 41. 9	\$1. 82 1. 91 1. 96 1. 97 1. 98 2. 00 2. 00 2. 02 2. 03 2. 04 2. 04 2. 05 2. 06 2. 06
	Pape	er and a	llied pr	oducts-	Contin	ued				Printi	ng, pub	lishing,	and all	led indu	stries			
	Fiber co	drums	es, and	Other	paper d produ	and		Printing ag, and stries		Ne	wspape	rs	P	eriodica	ls		Books	
1950: Average	\$79. 56 83. 01 87. 95 82. 60 84. 63 84. 89 88. 29 89. 60 89. 98. 99. 51 97. 16 88. 62 87. 81 91. 53 91. 58	40. 8 40. 1 41. 1 38. 6 39. 0 39. 3 40. 5 41. 1 40. 9 41. 3 42. 8 40. 1 39. 2 40. 5	\$1. 95 2. 07 2. 14 2. 14 2. 17 2. 16 2. 18 2. 18 2. 20 2. 24 2. 27 2. 21 2. 24 2. 26 2. 25	\$72. 92 76. 07 77. 36 76. 99 76. 61 77. 97 78. 55 79. 95 80. 75 80. 95 80. 75 81. 16 81. 77 82. 78 82. 98	41. 2 40. 9 40. 5 40. 1 39. 9 40. 4 40. 7 41. 0 41. 2 41. 3 41. 2 41. 3 41. 6 41. 7	\$1. 77 1. 86 1. 91 1. 92 1. 93 1. 93 1. 95 1. 96 1. 96 1. 97 1. 98 1. 99	\$93. 90 96. 25 97. 02 96. 14 97. 01 97. 38 97. 38 98. 54 99. 56 99. 68 99. 30 101. 76 99. 94 100. 44	38. 8 38. 5 37. 9 37. 7 37. 6 37. 6 37. 6 37. 9 38. 0 37. 9 38. 0 37. 9 38. 0 37. 9	\$2. 42 2. 50 2. 56 2. 55 2. 58 2. 59 2. 60 2. 62 2. 63 2. 63 2. 63 2. 63	\$99. 64 102. 03 101. 09 102. 37 103. 72 103. 72 102. 55 103. 14 104. 49 105. 19 105. 44 109. 56 103. 95 104. 99 105. 60	36. 1 35. 8 35. 1 35. 3 35. 4 35. 4 35. 2 35. 2 35. 3 35. 3 35. 5 36. 4 35. 0 35. 3 35. 5 36. 4 35. 2	\$2. 76 2. 85 2. 88 2. 90 2. 93 2. 93 2. 93 2. 93 2. 96 2. 98 2. 97 3. 01 2. 97 2. 98	101. 05 102. 31 99. 07 98. 81 100. 23 103. 62 108. 68 107. 86 105. 73 102. 70 104. 15	39. 9 40. 1 39. 5 38. 7 38. 3 39. 0 39. 4 40. 4 39. 8 39. 6 38. 9 39. 3 39. 3 39. 3	\$2. 41 2. 52 2. 59 2. 56 2. 58 2. 57 2. 63 2. 69 2. 71 2. 67 2. 65 2. 65 2. 65 2. 67 2. 76	\$83. 84 84. 35 84. 24 85. 02 85. 58 85. 75 85. 19 88. 26 88. 53 87. 42 86. 46 87. 58 88. 88 87. 98	40. 5 39. 6 39. 0 39. 0 38. 9 38. 8 38. 9 39. 4 39. 7 39. 2 38. 6 39. 1 39. 5 39. 1	\$2. 07 2. 13 2. 16 2. 18 2. 20 2. 21 2. 19 2. 24 2. 23 2. 24 2. 24 2. 25 2. 25 2. 28
272.00.011======	01.00	10.1	2.20	- 1			hing, and			1		0.00	111. 10	20.0	2.10	Chemi	cals and	
	Comme	ercial pr	inting	Lith	ograph	ing	Gree	eting ca	rds	Book	binding d indus	and tries	lishin	laneous	pub- print-	Total:	Chemica ed produ	als and
1956: Average 1957: Average 1958: March April May June July August September October November 1959: January February March	\$93. 03 95. 76 96. 68 94. 92 94. 82 96. 22 97. 11 97. 75 100. 19 99. 04 98. 39 100. 19 99. 94 99. 57 102. 03	40. 1 39. 9 39. 3 38. 9 38. 7 38. 8 39. 0 39. 1 39. 6 39. 3 39. 2 39. 6 39. 5 39. 5 39. 2	\$2. 32 2. 40 2. 46 2. 44 2. 45 2. 49 2. 50 2. 53 2. 53 2. 53 2. 54 2. 57	\$94. 40 96. 53 98. 42 97. 52 97. 54 98. 81 100. 23 100. 61 101. 39 100. 10 101. 25 101. 25 103. 88 104. 28	40. 0 39. 4 38. 9 38. 7 38. 4 38. 9 39. 0 39. 3 39. 3 39. 1 39. 3 39. 4 38. 9 39. 2 39. 5	\$2. 36 2. 45 2. 53 2. 52 2. 54 2. 54 2. 56 2. 56	\$61. 44 64. 18 70. 38 69. 09 68. 53 66. 39 63. 58 64. 09 65. 77 68. 60 68. 68 71. 55 70. 25 70. 46	38. 4 38. 2 39. 1 38. 6 38. 5 38. 6 37. 4 37. 7 38. 2 37. 8 39. 2 38. 8 39. 1 38. 6 38. 5	\$1. 60 1. 68 1. 80 1. 79 1. 78 1. 72 1. 70 1. 70 1. 73 1. 74 1. 75 1. 77 1. 83 1. 82 1. 83	\$72. 10 73. 71 73. 15 72. 95 73. 53 74. 07 72. 91 76. 42 76. 40 77. 93 78. 95 78. 13 79. 31	39. 4 39. 0 37. 9 37. 6 37. 2 38. 2 38. 2 38. 2 38. 7 38. 3 38. 3	\$1, 83 1, 89 1, 93 1, 93 1, 94 1, 97 1, 96 1, 98 1, 99 2, 00 2, 04 2, 04 2, 05 2, 04 2, 06	\$109. 09 110. 78 110. 21 107. 73 110. 96 111. 22 111. 30 112. 86 110. 70 112. 42 113. 78 113. 62 113. 45 116. 19	39. 1 38. 6 38. 4 37. 8 38. 0 37. 7 37. 6 38. 0 37. 4 37. 8 38. 0 37. 8 38. 0 37. 8 38. 0 37. 8 38. 0	\$2. 79 2. 87 2. 87 2. 85 2. 92 2. 95 2. 96 2. 97 2. 96 2. 99 3. 01 2. 99 3. 01 3. 02	\$87. 14 91. 46 92. 39 92. 39 93. 43 94. 94 95. 06 95. 24 95. 94 96. 82 97. 70 97. 00 97. 64 97. 23	41. 3 41. 2 40. 7 40. 7 40. 8 41. 1 40. 8 40. 7 41. 0 41. 0 41. 2 41. 4 41. 1 41. 2 41. 2	\$2. 11 2. 22 2. 27 2. 27 2. 29 2. 31 2. 34 2. 34 2. 35 2. 36 2. 36 2. 36 2. 37 2. 36
	Industr	rial inor	ganie	Alkalie	and ch	lorine	Indus	trial org	anic	Plastic	s, except	syn-	Synt	hetic ru	bber	Syn	thetic fib	етв
November December	\$95. 35 100. 04 102. 82 102. 56 103. 38 104. 96 104. 60 105. 41 107. 42 105. 97 107. 01 109, 25	41. 1 41. 0 40. 8 40. 7 40. 7 41. 0 40. 7 41. 0 40. 6 41. 0 41. 7	\$2. 32 2. 44 2. 52 2. 52 2. 54 2. 56 2. 57 2. 62 2. 61 2. 61 2. 62	\$93. 43 97. 68 99. 38 101. 18 99. 70 101. 66 103. 53 102. 17 105. 01 105. 30 106. 08 106. 97 105. 67	40. 8 40. 7 40. 4 40. 8 40. 2 40. 5 40. 6 39. 6 40. 7 40. 5 40. 8	\$2. 29 2. 40 2. 46 2. 48 2. 51 2. 55 2. 58 2. 60 2. 60 2. 59	\$92. 89 96. 93 97. 84 98. 00 98. 98 100. 12 100. 69 100. 85 102. 25 101. 91 103. 07 103. 57	41. 1 40. 9 40. 1 40. 0 40. 4 40. 7 40. 6 40. 5 40. 9 41. 1	\$2. 26 2. 37 2. 44 2. 45 2. 45 2. 46 2. 48 2. 49 2. 50 2. 51 2. 52 2. 52	\$93. 66 99. 90 100. 45 99. 47 102. 18 102. 75 102. 31 104. 08 105. 75 105. 66 107. 70 106. 68	42. 0 41. 8 41. 0 40. 6 41. 2 41. 1 40. 6 41. 3 41. 8 41. 6 42. 4 42. 0	\$2. 22 2. 39 2. 44 2. 45 2. 50 2. 52 2. 52 2. 53 2. 54 2. 54 2. 54	108. 14 110. 03 112. 61 111. 52 112. 75 113. 98 114. 67 117. 88 120. 56	41. 7 40. 9 40. 6 40. 2 40. 6 41. 1 40. 7 41. 0 41. 1 41. 8 42. 4	\$2. 51 2. 64 2. 71 2. 69 2. 71 2. 74 2. 74 2. 75 2. 78 2. 79 2. 82 2. 85	\$78.00 82.21 82.74 82.71 83.79 85.44 86.07 87.08 86.46 84.96 85.60 86.43	40. 0 40. 3 39. 4 39. 2 39. 9 40. 3 40. 6 40. 5 40. 4 39. 7 40. 0 40. 0	\$1. 95 2. 04 2. 10 2. 11 2. 10 2. 12 2. 12 2. 15 2. 14 2. 14 2. 14 2. 15 2. 13
November December January	107. 01 109. 25 108. 09 108. 36	41.0	2. 61 2. 62 2. 63 2. 63	106.08	40.8	2. 60 2. 59 2. 59 2. 62	103.07	40.9	2. 52 2. 52 2. 53 2. 52	105. 66 107. 70 106. 68 107. 10	42.4	2. 54	117. 88 120. 56 121. 26 118. 53	41.8	2.82	85. 60	40.0	2

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

7	Avg. wkly.	. 1	. 1	T. Comments	ALTHOUGH AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF T													
	earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings
X								Manu	ıfacturii	ng—Con	tinued							
Year and month										ds—Cor		born	-	-		_	-	
	E	'xplosives	,	Drugs	and med		Soap,	cleaning g prepar	g and		and gly		Paints,	pigmen fillers <sup>2</sup>	its, and		varnish and end	
1956: Average	\$87, 29 93, 30 92, 20 91, 49 92, 75 95, 65 98, 16 98, 29 99, 53 99, 46 98, 40 97, 53 97, 53 98, 01	40. 6 41. 1 39. 4 39. 1 39. 3 40. 7 39. 9 40. 9 41. 2 41. 3 40. 3 40. 3 40. 5	\$2. 15 2. 27 2. 34 2. 36 2. 35 2. 39 2. 40 2. 41 2. 42 2. 42 2. 42 2. 42 2. 42	\$78. 55 82. 82 85. 90 85. 68 84. 85 86. 11 86. 71 85. 41 85. 63 86. 24 87. 29 88. 54 88. 73 88. 73	40. 7 40. 8 41. 1 40. 8 40. 6 41. 2 40. 9 40. 1 40. 2 40. 3 40. 6 40. 8 40. 7	\$1. 93 2. 03 2. 09 2. 10 2. 09 2. 12 2. 13 2. 13 2. 14 2. 15 2. 17 2. 17 2. 18	96. 17 98. 90 98. 33 99. 31 100. 21 104. 16 105. 00 102. 18 102. 09 105. 67 101. 50	41, 2 41, 1 40, 7 40, 3 40, 9 40, 9 42, 0 42, 0 42, 1 40, 6 41, 4 41, 3	\$2. 20 2. 34 2. 43 2. 44 2. 45 2. 45 2. 48 2. 49 2. 51 2. 50 2. 53	\$98. 16 104. 65 107. 98 107. 45 108. 12 109. 06 109. 47 113. 21 114. 90 111. 10 110. 70 115. 45 110. 30 114. 68	40.9 41.2 40.9 40.7 40.8 41.0 41.0 42.4 41.3 41.0 42.6 40.7 41.7	\$2. 40 2. 54 2. 64 2. 65 2. 66 2. 67 2. 67 2. 71 2. 71 2. 75 2. 77	89. 38 89. 60 89. 65 91. 58 95. 57 95. 91 94. 58 94. 76 94. 02 95. 76	41. 6 41. 0 40. 0 40. 2 40. 7 42. 1 41. 7 41. 3 41. 2 40. 7 41. 1 41. 5 40. 8 40. 8 41. 1	\$2. 07 2. 18 2. 24 2. 23 2. 25 2. 27 2. 30 2. 29 2. 31 2. 33 2. 34 2. 34 2. 34 2. 34	\$84. 04 87. 33 87. 60 87. 42 89. 76 93. 91 93. 63 91. 29 91. 58 92. 43 94. 62 92. 80 93. 02 93. 71	41. 4 41. 0 40. 0 40. 1 40. 8 42. 3 41. 8 41. 2 40. 7 40. 9 41. 5 40. 7 40. 8	\$2. 03 2. 13 2. 19 2. 18 2. 20 2. 24 2. 24 2. 23 2. 24 2. 25 2. 26 2. 28 2. 28 2. 28 2. 28 2. 28 2. 28
		and we			'ertiliz <b>e</b> r		Vegeta	ble and and fat	animal		getable 6			ıl oils a			laneous cals 2	
1956: Average 1957: Average 1958: March April May June July August September October November December 1959: January February	\$75. 33 78. 20 77. 83 81. 83 80. 03 79. 93 81. 45 80. 26 80. 64 79. 90 80. 77 81. 71 81. 54	42.8 42.5 41.4 42.4 41.9 41.2 42.2 41.8 42.0 41.4 41.0 41.9 41.6	\$1.76 1.84 1.88 1.93 1.91 1.94 1.93 1.92 1.92 1.93 1.95 1.96	71. 83 72. 58 73. 52 78. 41 72. 51 73. 44 72. 92 75. 54 75. 23 75. 29 75. 66 76. 64	42.3 42.5 43.2 43.3 44.3 41.2 40.8 41.2 42.2 42.5 42.3 41.8 43.3	\$1. 60 1. 69 1. 68 1. 69 1. 77 1. 76 1. 80 1. 77 1. 79 1. 77 1. 78 1. 81 1. 77	78. 67 81. 10 81. 78 81. 08 84. 29 84. 24 83. 18 81. 91 83. 44 83. 08 82. 70 83. 28	45. 2 44. 7 43. 6 43. 5 42. 9 43. 2 43. 1 43. 8 46. 1 45. 9 44. 7 44. 3	\$1.65 1.76 1.86 1.88 1.89 1.92 1.95 1.93 1.87 1.81 1.81	71. 52 74. 63 77. 44 77. 22 80. 29 80. 28 78. 57 75. 52 79. 51 77. 08 76. 84 77. 68	45. 0 44. 7 43. 9 44. 0 42. 9 43. 4 42. 7 42. 7 43. 4 47. 9 47. 9 45. 2 44. 9	\$1.51 1.60 1.70 1.76 1.80 1.85 1.88 1.84 1.74 1.66 1.64	88. 75 90. 29 88. 17 86. 43 89. 24 88. 27 88. 71 90. 82 89. 82 93. 93 91. 98 92. 02	45. 4 44. 6 43. 2 42. 8 43. 0 44. 4 43. 7 43. 7 44. 3 43. 0 44. 1 43. 8 43. 2	\$1. 88 1. 99 2. 09 2. 06 2. 01 2. 01 2. 02 2. 03 2. 05 2. 09 2. 13 2. 10 2. 13	\$80. 38 84. 03 86. 18 86. 22 86. 40 87. 45 85. 54 86. 98 86. 98 87. 64 89. 10 89. 06 88. 62	40. 8 40. 4 39. 9 40. 1 40. 0 40. 3 39. 6 39. 9 40. 2 40. 5 40. 3 40. 1	\$1. 97 2. 08 2. 16 2. 15 2. 16 2. 17 2. 16 2. 18 2. 18 2. 18 2. 20 2. 21 2. 21
March	80. 16 80. 32	40. 9 41. 4	1.96 1.94	75. 07	43. 3 43. 9	1.77 1.71	82. 40 82. 99	43. 6 43. 0	1. 89 1. 93	77. 26 77. 69	44. 4 43. 4	1.74 1.79	91.58	42. 4 42. 4	2. 15 2. 16	89, 42 90, 98	40.1 40.8 ber prod	2. 23 2. 23
-					essed and		Total	Produ						ther not	- malaum	Total:		
	C	oils, per osmetics	7 411000,	fi	ed gases	* ***4 ***	petrol	eum an	d coal	Petrol	eum re	fining	and c	coal pro	ducts	Total.	ucts	prou-
1956: Average	\$66, 30 68, 85 71, 37 72, 52 72, 73 72, 15 71, 04 71, 81 73, 12 75, 01 74, 64 75, 05 71, 63 70, 87 76, 22	39. 0 38. 9 39. 0 39. 2 39. 1 39. 0 38. 4 38. 4 39. 7 39. 5 37. 3 37. 3 39. 7	\$1, 70 1, 77 1, 83 1, 85 1, 85 1, 85 1, 87 1, 87 1, 88 1, 88 1, 90 1, 90 1, 92	95. 91 96. 15 98. 23 98. 71 100. 74 98. 57 101. 09 100. 60 100. 86 103. 91 102. 51 104. 08	42. 1 41. 7 40. 4 41. 1 41. 3 41. 8 40. 9 41. 4 41. 0 41. 9 41. 5 41. 6 41. 9	2. 30 2. 38 2. 39 2. 41 2. 41 2. 43 2. 43 2. 46 2. 48 2. 47 2. 49 2. 52	109.07 110.97 110.16 111.93 113.16 110.29 112.33 110.15 112.46 111.35 113.70	40. 9	2. 65 2. 72 2. 74 2. 72 2. 73 2. 76 2. 73 2. 76 2. 74 2. 77 2. 77 2. 78 2. 85	114. 09 115. 59 113. 65 115. 75 117. 26 113. 08 116. 00 113. 48 116. 28 114. 86 117. 55	40. 9 40. 9 40. 6 40. 7 40. 3 40. 9 41. 0 40. 1 40. 1 40. 8 40. 3 41. 1 40. 6 40. 7	\$2. 65 2. 76 2. 81 2. 84 2. 82 2. 83 2. 86 2. 82 2. 85 2. 85 2. 85 2. 95 2. 98	96. 00 91. 25 94. 96 98. 23 98. 71 99. 46 100. 85 101. 02 98. 98 99. 60 99. 60 101. 71		2. 45 2. 49 2. 49 2. 53 2. 52	100.28	40. 2 40. 5 38. 0 37. 5 38. 2 39. 1 40. 5 40. 7 40. 7 41. 9 41. 6 42. 0	\$2. 17 2. 26 2. 29 2. 30 2. 33 2. 35 2. 39 2. 39 2. 41 2. 44 2. 44 3. 2. 46
			Rub	ber prod	lucts—C	ontinu	ed					Le	ather an	d leathe	er produ	icts		
г	Tires a	nd inner	tubes	Rub	ber foot	wear	Otherr	ubber p	roducts	Total:	Leather prod	r and ucts	Leather ried,	r: tanne and fin	ed, cur- ished	Indus	strial le	ather
1957: Average 1958: March April May June July August September October November December 1959: January	\$100. 95 106. 52 98. 05 95. 67 99. 48 103. 63 106. 59 113. 40 113. 24 115. 75 121. 40 117. 55 118. 98	39. 9 40. 5 37. 0 36. 1 37. 4 38. 1 38. 9 40. 7 40. 3 40. 9 42. 3 41. 1 41. 6	\$2. 53 2. 63 2. 65 2. 65 2. 66 2. 72 2. 74 2. 80 2. 81 2. 83 2. 87 2. 86 2. 86	\$71. 89 73. 47 76. 61 75. 46 75. 85 77. 20 75. 25 77. 18 76. 62 77. 01 77. 22 78. 01 78. 20 80. 59	39. 5 39. 5 39. 9 39. 3 40. 0 39. 4 40. 2 39. 7 39. 6 39. 8 39. 8	\$1. 82 1. 86 1. 92 1. 92 1. 93 1. 93 1. 93 1. 93 1. 95 1. 96 1. 96	82. 62 79. 87 79. 87 80. 29 83. 77 82. 92 86. 24 89. 21 88. 78 88. 54 92. 60 91. 27	40.7 40.7 38.4 38.6 39.7 39.3 40.3 41.3 41.1 40.8 41.9	\$1. 94 2. 03 2. 08 2. 08 2. 11 2. 11 2. 14 2. 16 2. 16 2. 17 2. 21 2. 21 2. 21 2. 22	\$56. 02 57. 60 56. 83 53. 54 55. 42 57. 46 57. 97 58. 19 57. 99 58. 46 59. 63 61. 22 62. 56 62. 08	37. 6 37. 4 36. 2 34. 1 35. 3 36. 6 37. 4 37. 3 36. 7 37. 0 37. 5 38. 5 39. 1	\$1. 49 1. 54 1. 57 1. 57 1. 57 1. 55 1. 56 1. 58 1. 59 1. 60	76. 64 75. 65 74. 65 75. 82 78. 98 76. 40 78. 19 79. 79 79. 58 81. 19 83. 03 81. 39	39. 7 39. 3 38. 4 37. 7 38. 1 39. 1 38. 2 38. 9 39. 5 39. 2 39. 8 40. 5	\$1. 87 1. 95 1. 97 1. 98 1. 99 2. 002 2. 001 2. 01 2. 02 2. 03 2. 04 2. 05 2. 05 2. 04	\$73. 71 77. 27 72. 58 69. 19 70. 87 73. 73 74. 31 76. 82 78. 21 80. 54 80. 16 79. 65 78. 69	40. 5 41. 1 38. 4 37. 0 37. 3 38. 2 38. 5 39. 6 39. 5 41. 3 40. 9 41. 7	\$1. 82 1. 88 1. 89 1. 87 1. 90 1. 93 1. 94 1. 98 1. 95 1. 96 1. 91
March See footnotes at en	123. 54	42.6	2. 90	79. 79	40. 3	1.98	91, 96 92, 38	41. 8 41. 8	2. 21	60. 80	38. 8 38. 0	1. 60 1. 60		39. 5 39. 4		76. 76 79. 65	40. 4 41. 7	1. 90 1. 91

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

							-		iioiisu				,				COII.
Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings
					M	anufacti	aring—C	ontinu	ed						Trans	portatio	n and ties
					Nor	durable	goods-	Contin	ued								
				Le	ather a	nd leath	ner produ	ucts—C	Continue	d							
					cept	1	Luggage		leat	ther goo		Gloves	and mi	scella- goods	Class	I railro	ads 5
\$53. 63 55. 42 53. 70 52. 90 54. 96 57. 15 56. 85 55. 35 54. 445 55. 05 57. 22 59. 04 58. 98 58. 52 56. 47	37. 5 37. 7 35. 8 34. 8 36. 4 38. 1 37. 9 36. 9 36. 3 36. 7 37. 4 39. 1 38. 8 38. 5 37. 4	\$1. 43 1. 47 1. 50 1. 52 1. 51 1. 50 1. 50 1. 50 1. 50 1. 51 1. 52 1. 51	\$53. 57 55. 13 53. 96 49. 68 51. 94 54. 36 55. 80 55. 57 54. 93 55. 08 56. 21 58. 67 60. 37 58. 97	37. 2 37. 0 35. 5 32. 9 34. 4 36. 0 37. 2 36. 8 35. 9 36. 0 36. 5 38. 1 39. 2 38. 7 37. 8	1. 49 1. 52 1. 51 1. 51 1. 50 1. 51 1. 53 1. 53 1. 54 1. 54 1. 55 1. 56	62. 43 60. 29 62. 33 63. 25 63. 91 66. 08 66. 07 65. 01 66. 19 66. 08 63. 58 63. 58	39. 3 38. 3 36. 1 37. 1 38. 5 39. 1 39. 4 39. 4 39. 4 39. 1 37. 6 38. 0	1. 63 1. 67 1. 68 1. 66 1. 66 1. 66 1. 65 1. 68 1. 69 1. 70 1. 70	55. 30 54. 96 58. 58 59. 42 56. 30 56. 02 58. 25	37. 5 37. 8 38. 7 36. 2 36. 2 36. 8 37. 1 38. 4 37. 9 40. 4 40. 7 39. 1 38. 9 39. 9 38. 5	1. 42 1. 45 1. 45 1. 44 1. 45 1. 44 1. 45 1. 45 1. 46 1. 44 1. 44	49. 59 50. 40 50. 34 49. 98 50. 04 50. 26 50. 40 49. 62 50. 87 51. 01 51. 71 51. 89 51. 10	37. 0 36. 2 36. 0 35. 7 35. 7 36. 0 35. 7 36. 6 36. 7 37. 2 36. 8 36. 5 37. 3	1. 41 1. 40 1. 39 1. 40 1. 39 1. 39 1. 39 1. 41 1. 41	98. 95 100. 12 101. 19 103. 28 100. 94 103. 39 103. 52 104. 19 107. 35 105. 66 109. 39	41. 7 40. 1 41. 4 41. 2 41. 3 42. 5 41. 2 42. 2 42. 6 40. 7 42. 6 41. 6 42. 4	\$2, 12 2, 26 2, 40 2, 39 2, 43 2, 45 2, 45 2, 45 2, 45 2, 45 2, 56 2, 52 2, 55 2, 55 2, 58
m		0 1			7	Transpor				ies—Co	ntinue	d					
		-				Canidal											
b	ouslines					ing	employe	es 6	em	ployees	7				tri	e utilitie	es
88. 56 89. 03 90. 10 90. 30 91. 16 91. 38 90. 95 90. 74 90. 53 91. 16 92. 66 92. 44 92. 65	43. 2 42. 6 42. 7 43. 0 42. 9 42. 9 42. 4 42. 5 42. 6 42. 9 42. 6 42. 5	2. 05 2. 09 2. 11 2. 10 2. 12 2. 13 2. 12 2. 14 2. 13 2. 14 2. 14	76. 05 76. 36 76. 53 77. 11 78. 31 79. 31 79. 90 81. 12 81. 51 82. 97 81. 06 80. 81 82. 47	39. 0 37. 8 37. 7 37. 8 38. 2 38. 5 38. 6 39. 0 39. 0 39. 7 38. 6 38. 3 38. 9	1. 95 2. 02 2. 03 2. 04 2. 05 2. 06 2. 07 2. 08 2. 09 2. 10 2. 11 2. 12	63. 01 63. 35 63. 88 64. 77 66. 20 67. 30 69. 38 64. 79 63. 90 66. 96	37, 1 35, 2 35, 3 35, 6 36, 2 36, 5 36, 8 37, 4 37, 6 39, 2 36, 4 35, 9	1. 69 1. 74 1. 77 1. 75 1. 75 1. 76 1. 77 1. 79 1. 78 1. 78 1. 80	102. 48 102. 18 101. 84 101. 75 104. 90 107. 01 106. 91 108. 10 107. 84 109. 30 109. 72 107. 38 109. 52	42. 7 41. 2 40. 9 40. 7 41. 3 41. 8 41. 6 41. 9 42. 2 42. 2 41. 3 41. 8	2. 40 2. 48 2. 49 2. 50 2. 54 2. 56 2. 57 2. 58 2. 58 2. 60 2. 60 2. 62	87. 36 86. 52 87. 35 89. 04 91. 76 91. 78 93. 63 93. 41 92. 51 93. 98 93. 98	41.8 41.2 41.4 42.0 41.9 42.1 41.8 41.7 41.3 41.4	2. 09 2. 10 2. 11 2. 12 2. 18 2. 19 2. 18 2. 24 2. 24 2. 24 2. 24 2. 27 2. 27	95. 30 97. 77 99. 55 98. 42 100. 12 101. 02 101. 84 102. 66 103. 57 103. 57 103. 32 103. 89	40. 9 40. 4 40. 8 40. 5 40. 7 40. 9 40. 9 41. 1 41. 0 40. 9	\$2. 22 2. 33 2. 42 2. 44 2. 43 2. 46 2. 47 2. 49 2. 51 2. 52 2. 52 2. 52 2. 54
92, 65								1.80	108. 62	41. 3	2.63		41.4	2. 27	103.63	40.8	2, 54
					20 20 000								und 10	-			
Electr	ric light er utilit	and ies	Gas	s utilitie	es	Electi gas utili	ric light ities con	and abined	Who	lesale tr	ade	eating	and dri	except			andise
\$93. 38 97. 06 99. 80 100. 45 99. 72 101. 68 102. 59 102. 66 103. 22 103. 73 103. 83 104. 70 105. 11	41. 5 41. 3 40. 9 41. 0 40. 7 41. 0 41. 2 40. 9 40. 8 41. 0 40. 9 40. 8	\$2, 25 2, 35 2, 44 2, 45 2, 48 2, 48 2, 49 2, 51 2, 53 2, 53 2, 54 2, 54 2, 56 2, 57	\$86. 30 90. 13 93. 15 92. 46 92. 23 93. 67 93. 90 94. 60 96. 12 97. 41 98. 71 98. 06 98. 06 97. 27 97. 03	40. 9 40. 6 40. 5 40. 2 40. 1 40. 2 40. 3 40. 6 40. 9 41. 1 41. 2 40. 7 40. 6	2. 38 2. 39	107. 83 108, 50	41. 2 40. 8 39. 7 40. 9 40. 7 40. 8 40. 6 40. 9 40. 8 41. 0 41. 4 41. 0 41. 1 40. 9	\$2, 26 2, 38 2, 49 2, 53 2, 54 2, 54 2, 56 2, 59 2, 61 2, 62 2, 63 2, 64 2, 64	\$81, 20 84, 42 85, 79 85, 14 86, 40 87, 42 88, 26 87, 64 88, 66 87, 85 88, 22 88, 48 88, 44 88, 00 88, 84	40. 4 40. 2 39. 9 39. 6 40. 0 40. 1 40. 3 40. 3 40. 3 40. 1 40. 4 40. 2 40. 0 40. 1	\$2.01 2.10 2.15 2.15 2.16 2.18 2.19 2.18 2.20 2.18 2.20 2.19 2.20 2.20 2.20	\$60. 60 62. 48 63. 13 63. 50 63. 88 64. 94 66. 18 64. 98 64. 81 64. 47 64. 68 66. 29 65. 95 65. 95	38. 6 38. 1 37. 8 37. 8 37. 8 38. 2 38. 7 38. 7 38. 0 37. 9 37. 7 38. 5 37. 9	\$1, 57 1, 64 1, 67 1, 68 1, 69 1, 70 1, 71 1, 71 1, 71 1, 71 1, 74 1, 74 1, 74	\$43. 40 44. 85 45. 75 45. 83 46. 31 47. 68 48. 22 47. 52 46. 92 46. 65 45. 90 48. 68 48. 23 47. 13 47. 27	35. 0 34. 5 34. 4 34. 2 34. 3 34. 8 35. 2 34. 5 34. 3 34. 0 36. 6 36. 6 7 34. 4 34. 5	\$1, 24 1, 30 1, 33 1, 34 1, 35 1, 37 1, 35 1, 36 1, 36 1, 35 1, 39 1, 37 1, 37
and g	eneral n	nail-			uor								ire and	appli-	Lumbe	er and 1	
\$48. 77 50. 26 51. 10 51. 50 52. 15 53. 61 53. 91 53. 25 52. 65 52. 50 51. 41 55. 13 54. 01	35. 6 34. 9 35. 0 34. 8 35. 5 35. 7 35. 5 35. 1 35. 0 34. 5 37. 5 35. 3	\$1. 37 1. 44 1. 46 1. 48 1. 51 1. 51 1. 50 1. 50 1. 50 1. 49 1. 47 1. 53	\$63. 38 65. 50 65. 87 66. 23 66. 42 68. 08 69. 56 69. 38 68. 44 68. 42 68. 97 68. 24 68. 43 69. 52	37. 5 36. 8 35. 8 35. 8 35. 9 36. 6 37. 4 37. 3 36. 6 36. 2 36. 3 36. 3 36. 3	\$1. 69 1. 78 1. 84 1. 85 1. 85 1. 86 1. 86 1. 86 1. 89 1. 89 1. 89	\$81. 28 83. 22 81. 28 81. 72 83. 66 84. 10 84. 53 84. 73 83. 47 83. 22 83. 90 85. 36 87. 07 86. 04	43. 7 43. 8 43. 7 43. 8 43. 8 43. 8 43. 9 43. 7 44. 0 44. 2 43. 9	\$1. 86 1. 90 1. 86 1. 87 1. 91 1. 92 1. 93 1. 91 1. 90 1. 92 1. 94 1. 97	\$47. 54 49. 13 49. 19 50. 08 50. 72 51. 01 51. 25 50. 69 50. 86 50. 91 50. 76 52. 98 52. 40 51. 41	34. 7 34. 6 34. 4 34. 5 34. 7 35. 1 35. 2 34. 4 34. 3 35. 8 34. 7	\$1. 37 1. 42 1. 43 1. 46 1. 47 1. 47 1. 46 1. 44 1. 47 1. 48 1. 48 1. 48 1. 48	\$69.30 71.23 68.89 68.97 70.98 72.07 72.41 73.57 72.98 73.81 74.05 76.38 73.75	42. 0 41. 9 41. 5 41. 8 42. 0 41. 9 42. 1 41. 8 41. 7 41. 6 42. 2 41. 2	\$1. 65 1. 70 1. 66 1. 65 1. 72 1. 72 1. 76 1. 75 1. 77 1. 78 1. 81 1. 79	\$72. 68 74. 69 74. 34 75. 30 77. 83 77. 35 77. 96 78. 94 79. 18 79. 24 77. 70 76. 49 76. 78	42. 5 42. 2 41. 3 41. 6 42. 3 42. 5 42. 6 42. 9 42. 8 42. 0 41. 8 41. 5	\$1. 71 1. 77 1. 80 1. 81 1. 84 1. 82 1. 83 1. 86 1. 85 1. 85 1. 85 1. 85
	Boot stock \$53.63 55.45 55.55 55.05 55.25 50.55 57.22 50.04 58.88 58.88 56.47 Transpo Local 1 \$84.48 88.56 89.03 90.10 69.80 99.80 10.166 91.38 90.95 65 92.	Wally   earn-   lings   wally   earn-   wally   hours	Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	Walty   Walt	Weight   W	wkly   wkly   carn-ings   wkly   wkly   carn-ings   wkly   carn-ings   wkly   wkly   carn-ings   wkly   wkly   carn-ings   wkly   wkly   carn-ings   wkly   carn-ings   wkly   wkly   carn-ings   wkly   carn-ings   wkly   carn-ings   wkly   carn-ings   wkly   wkly   carn-ings   carn-	wkly   wkly	wkly   wkly	wkly   wkly   carn   mgs   wkly   carn   mgs	Weily	wkity   wkit	Welly   Well	wkly	wkly   wkly	wkly   wkly	Walty   Walt	Watty   Part   Part

Table C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry <sup>1</sup>—Con.

	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
Year and month	Finan	ce, insuran	ce, and				Se	rvice and	miscellaneo	ous			
	Banks and	Security	Insur-						Person	nal services			Motion picture produc-
	trust com- panies	and ex- changes	ance carriers	Hotel	ls, year-ro	and 10		Laundries		Cleaning	g and dyei	ng plants	tion and distri- bution
1956: Average	65. 56 65. 93 65. 80 65. 98 66. 24 66. 54 66. 48 66. 71	\$97. 56 98. 77 95. 65 98. 64 103. 60 105. 42 106. 21 107. 55 108. 04 115. 41 121. 46 123. 49 122. 71 124. 46 120. 32	\$77. 49 80. 73 82. 60 82. 38 82. 59 82. 86 83. 00 83. 49 83. 19 82. 97 83. 45 84. 36 84. 59 84. 95 85. 05	\$42. 13 43. 52 44. 29 44. 29 44. 80 45. 31 45. 60 44. 91 45. 09 45. 65 45. 49 46. 40 45. 66 46. 28 46. 17	40. 9 40. 3 39. 9 40. 0 40. 1 40. 0 40. 1 39. 9 40. 4 39. 9 40. 0 39. 7 39. 9	\$1. 03 1. 08 1. 11 1. 11 1. 12 1. 13 1. 14 1. 12 1. 13 1. 13 1. 14 1. 16 1. 15 1. 16	\$42. 32 43. 27 43. 68 44. 30 44. 75 45. 37 45. 26 44. 80 44. 92 44. 23 44. 69 45. 20 44. 85 45. 82	40. 3 39. 7 39. 0 39. 2 39. 6 39. 8 39. 7 39. 3 39. 4 38. 8 39. 2 39. 3 39. 0 39. 5	\$1. 05 1. 09 1. 12 1. 13 1. 13 1. 14 1. 14 1. 14 1. 14 1. 14 1. 14 1. 15 1. 15	\$49. 77 50. 57 49. 53 50. 70 52. 40 53. 47 51. 07 49. 48 51. 34 52. 80 51. 86 51. 32 51. 98 50. 49 51. 82	39. 5 38. 9 38. 1 38. 7 39. 9 38. 4 37. 2 38. 6 39. 4 38. 7 38. 7 38. 5 37. 4	\$1. 26 1. 30 1. 30 1. 31 1. 32 1. 34 1. 33 1. 33 1. 33 1. 34 1. 34 1. 34 1. 34 1. 35 1. 35	\$91. 66 99. 48 97. 84 96. 22 96. 56 97. 10 97. 67 100. 66 102. 33 101. 44 104. 22 103. 23 104. 98

4 Data beginning with January 1958 are not strictly comparable with those

<sup>6</sup> 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.

That a 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.

S Data relate to domestic nonsupervisory employees except messengers.
A verage weekly hours and average hourly earnings data are not available.
Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips not included.

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

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

Table C-2. Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947–49 dollars <sup>1</sup>

		1959						19	58					107 7000	nual rage
Item	Mar.2	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	Мау	Apr.	Mar.	1957	1956
Manufacturing															
Gross average weekly earnings: Current dollars 1947-49 dollars	\$89. 24 72. 14	\$88.00 71.14	\$87. 38 70. 58	\$88. 04 71. 17	\$86. 58 69. 88	\$85. 17 68. 85	\$85.39 69.03	\$84.35 68.19	\$83. 50 67. 39	\$83. 10 67. 18	\$82.04 66.38	\$80. 81 65. 43	\$81. 45 66. 06	\$82.39 68.54	\$79. 99 68. 84
Net spendable average weekly earnings: Worker with no dependents; Current dollars 1947–49 dollars	72. 65 58. 73	71. 69 57. 95	71. 20 57. 51	72. 10 58. 29	70. 93 57. 25	69. 80 56. 43	69. 97 56. 56	69. 14 55. 89	68. 46 55. 25	68. 14 55. 08	67. 29 54. 44	66. 30 53. 68	66. 81 54. 18	67. 57 56. 21	65. 8 56. 6
Worker with 3 dependents: Current dollars 1947-49 dollars	80.18 64.82	79. 19 64. 02	78. 70 63. 57	79. 60 64. 35	78. 41 63. 28	77. 25 62. 45	77. 43 62. 59	76. 58 61. 91	75. 88 61. 25	75. 55 61. 08	74. 68 60. 42	73. 67 59. 65	74. 20 60. 18	74. 97 62. 37	73. 2 63. 0

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>1</sup> For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1988 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 1983 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.

1 Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

<sup>3</sup> Averages shown for 1956 are not strictly comparable with those for later

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Figures for Class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M-300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I).

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 Con-

sumer Price Index.

Preliminary.

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

TABLE C-3. Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activities 1 [1947-49=100]

Industry		19	59						19	958					nual rage
and the same of th	Apr.2	Mar.2	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1957	1956
Total	99.5	97.4	94. 4	94.8	96. 7	98. 5	97. 8	99.6	97.3	93. 8	93. 9	90.9	89.0	105. 6	109.
Mining	66.6	65.4	66.0	67. 7	69.8	68. 4	68.0	68.3	67.4	66.1	68.7	65.1	64. 5	81.4	83.
Mining Contract construction	117.8	103.2	92.0	99.7	105.7	123.8	135.3	136.1	137.9	132.1	128.1	122.7	109.1	127.3	135.
Manufacturing	99.1	98.7	96.6	95. 9	97.3	96. 9	94.5	96. 5	93. 5	90.2	90.6	88.1	87.8	104.1	108.
Durable goods	106.7	105.2	102.1	101.4	102.3	101. 2	96.0	98.6	94.0	92.0	93.7	91.3	91.6	112.9	117.
Ordnance and accessories	323. 4	329.3	320.2	327. 4	330.1	317.6	297.0	305.0	293.5	295.1	300.9	297.9	303. 9	339. 4	378.
Lumber and wood products (except															
furniture)	74.4	73.1	69.3	70.9	74.5	76.3	80.0	79.8	77.4	73.6	76.7	70.3	66.2	76.6	88.
Furniture and fixtures	104.4	105.8	105.4	104. 2	105.3	105.3	106.4	105.1	100.7	91.9	92.1	88.7	89.0	103. 9	107.
Stone, clay, and glass products	103.3	100.3	94.5	93.6	96.4	98.6	97.9	101.9	99.3	95. 6	94.9	91.0	88.9	104. 5	109.
Primary metal industries	105.2	102.1	97.4	93. 9	92.4	90.0	86. 2	86.3	81.9	80.6	81.1	77.1	77.2	105.4	110.
Fabricated metal products (except			10000		TANK THE				- Control			111111111111111111111111111111111111111			1000
ordnance, machinery, and trans-				- Com 2	The same of the sa				- carrel	1			13		
portation equipment)	109.6	107.5	104.9	105. 5	107.9	107.2	102. 5	107.0	101.3	97.3	98.3	94.6	94.8	115. 9	116.
Machinery (except electrical)	100.0	99.0	96.1	92.9	91.1	87.9	85.6	86. 9	83. 2	84.3	86.7	87.5	89. 9	111.0	116.
Electrical machinery		125.7	124.6	124.6	124.9	124.7	116. 1	120.0	113.6	109.0	110.6	109.1	110.9	134.0	138.
Transportation equipment	126.0	124.6	121.0	123.6	125.7	121.5	99.1	108.7	103. 2	105.0	107.7	107.1	108.3	139.6	138.
Instruments and related products	112.6	112.3	111.0	109.7	110.3	109.6	107. 9	106. 5	102.0	100.2	101.9	101.3	104.0	117.5	121.
Miscellaneous manufacturing indus-			200												
tries	96.1	95.4	93.7	91.0	94.4	99.3	100.9	98. 9	93. 6	88.0	90.9	88. 3	88. 6	101. 2	105.
Nondurable goods	90.1	90.8	90.0	89.4	91.2	91.7	92.6	94.0	92.8	88.0	87.0	84.3	83. 3	93. 7	97.
Food and kindred products	77.2	76.1	75.5	76.9	82. 2	86.2	91.4	98.1	97.0	89. 2	84.7	78.7	75.4	86. 4	90.
Tobacco manufactures	65.9	68.1	73.0	76.0	82.7	82.7	92.1	95.8	84.1	68. 3	69.1	67.1	66.1	80.8	86.
Textile-mill products  Apparel and other finished textile	74.1	73.8	72.9	71.7	73.0	73.7	72. 9	71.8	70.6	67. 5	68.0	65.3	64. 5	74.7	80.
Apparel and other finished textile			Albert Ad		400				Sec. 5						
products	102. 2	105.3	105.3	100.8	101.3	100.3	100.7	101. 2	101.1	94.1	92.4	91.3	90. 5	102.0	104.
Paper and allied products	111.3	110.8	109.6	109.5	110.3	111.4	112.0	112. 2	110.3	105. 5	106.4	104.0	104.5	113.9	116.
Printing, publishing and allied indus-															
tries	111.0	111.4	109.3	109.0	111.5	109.7	110. 2	110.0	108. 5	106.6	107.6	107.3	108.4	112.4	112.
Chemicals and allied products	104.4	103.0	101.0	100.3	100.7	100.3	100.3	99. 2	97.2	95. 7	97.2	98.6	100.0	106. 2	108.
Products of petroleum and coal	84.4	84.3	80.2	83. 7	82.4	83. 9	81.6	85. 0	84.3	85. 5	85.8	84.5	84.1	91.1	93.
Rubber products		106.6	104.0	102.8	104.3	100.0	99.4	96. 2	92.1	86.1	86.3	82.7	83.0	104.8	106.
Leather and leather products	87.7	92.8	95.1	94. 9	93. 3	89.5	85. 9	86.8	88.8	87. 2	84.8	78.3	75.3	90.8	93.

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

TABLE C-4. Indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls in industrial and construction activities 1

				[1	947-49=	100]									
Activity		19	59			7			1958					Annaver	
	Apr.2	Mar.2	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1957	1956
Mining		105. 1	106. 2	108.0	109. 4	106. 8	105.0	105. 5	103. 6	101. 8	106. 2	99. 0	98. 2	124.3	121.6
Contract construction		178.8	160.5	174.7	184. 4	212. 2	231. 4	232, 9	232.8	223. 1	213. 3	205.1	183. 2	207. 1	207.7
Manufacturing	166.5	165.1	160.4	158. 2	160. 4	158. 4	152. 5	155. 7	150.0	144.8	144.9	140.9	139. 6	162. 7	161.4

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table C-3.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1988, see footnote 1, table A-2.
For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers.

Preliminary.

Table C-5. Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group <sup>1</sup>

				Tac	turm	g, by	major	mau	stry g	group						
	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time 2	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time *	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time 2	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time 3	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time 3	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time 2	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time 3
Year and month									Durab	le goods						
	Total:	Manu- uring		Durable ods	Ordna	nce and esories	wood p	per and products t furni- tre)	Furnit fixt	ure and ures	Stone, o	elay, and roducts	Primar indu	ry metal istries	Fabr metal p	ricated products
1956: Average	\$1. 98 2. 07 2. 11 2. 11 2. 12 2. 12 2. 13 2. 13 2. 14 2. 14 2. 17 2. 19 2. 20 2. 22	\$1. 91 2. 01 2. 07 2. 07 2. 07 2. 07 2. 08 2. 07 2. 08 2. 08 2. 11 2. 12 2. 13 2. 13 2. 15	\$2.10 2.20 2.25 2.25 2.26 2.27 2.28 2.29 2.30 2.29 2.34 2.36 2.35 2.36 2.38	\$2. 03 2. 14 2. 21 2. 21 2. 21 2. 22 2. 23 2. 23 2. 24 2. 23 2. 26 2. 28 2. 29 2. 29 2. 31	\$2. 19 2. 34 2. 45 2. 46 2. 48 2. 48 2. 48 2. 50 2. 50 2. 51 2. 53 2. 52 2. 53	\$2. 12 2. 28 2. 39 2. 40 2. 41 2. 43 2. 42 2. 42 2. 43 2. 44 2. 44 2. 44 2. 48 2. 47 2. 47	\$1.76 1.81 1.82 1.84 1.88 1.89 1.91 1.94 1.95 1.93 1.92 1.89 1.89 1.89	\$1.69 1.75 1.77 1.79 1.82 1.83 1.83 1.83 1.86 1.86 1.86 1.85 1.85 1.85	\$1. 69 1. 75 1. 77 1. 77 1. 77 1. 78 1. 77 1. 78 1. 80 1. 79 1. 80 1. 80 1. 79	\$1. 64 1. 70 1. 74 1. 74 1. 74 1. 73 1. 73 1. 73 1. 73 1. 73 1. 73 1. 73 1. 74 1. 74	\$1. 96 2. 05 2. 09 2. 09 2. 10 2. 11 2. 13 2. 16 2. 11 2. 14 2. 16 2. 17 2. 21	\$1. 88 1. 98 2. 03 2. 03 2. 02 2. 03 2. 04 2. 05 2. 07 2. 03 2. 06 2. 08 2. 09 2. 10 2. 12	\$2.36 2.50 2.57 2.58 2.58 2.61 2.68 2.70 2.73 2.74 2.75 2.75 2.77 2.81	\$2. 29 2. 44 2. 54 2. 55 2. 57 2. 64 2. 65 2. 67 2. 68 2. 69 2. 68 2. 70 2. 71 2. 73	\$2.07 2.18 2.23 2.24 2.25 2.27 2.28 2.29 2.28 2.32 2.33 2.35	\$2. 00 2. 11 2. 19 2. 20 2. 21 2. 21 2. 22 2. 22 2. 22 2. 24 2. 26 2. 26 2. 27 2. 28
		-	-	Dura	able good	is—Conti	nued		-				Nondur	able good	8	
	Mack (excep	hinery ot elec- cal)	Elec	trical ni <b>n</b> ery	Transp	ortation oment	and r	iments related ducts	manuf	llaneous acturing istries	Total durab	: Non- le goods	Food a	and kin- products	Tobacc	eo manu- tures
1956: Average	\$2. 21 2. 30 2. 36 2. 36 2. 37 2. 38 2. 38 2. 38 2. 39 2. 43 2. 44 2. 44 2. 44 2. 47	\$2. 12 2. 23 2. 31 2. 32 2. 33 2. 33 2. 33 2. 34 2. 34 2. 36 2. 37 2. 38 2. 39 2. 40	\$1. 98 2. 07 2. 14 2. 14 2. 15 2. 15 2. 16 2. 15 2. 19 2. 20 2. 20 2. 20 2. 21	\$1. 92 2.02 2. 11 2. 11 2. 12 2. 12 2. 10 2. 10 2. 10 2. 10 2. 13 2. 14 2. 15 2. 16	\$2. 31 2. 41 2. 47 2. 49 2. 50 2. 55 2. 55 2. 65 2. 66 2. 62 2. 62 2. 63	\$2. 23 2. 35 2. 43 2. 44 2. 45 2. 48 2. 48 2. 48 2. 48 2. 53 2. 55 2. 55 2. 55 2. 55	\$2. 01 2. 11 2. 17 2. 18 2. 19 2. 20 2. 21 2. 22 2. 21 2. 24 2. 24 2. 25 2. 26	\$1. 96 2. 06 2. 13 2. 14 2. 15 5. 16 2. 17 2. 17 2. 17 2. 17 2. 17 2. 18 2. 19 2. 20 2. 21	\$1.75 1.81 1.84 1.85 1.84 1.85 1.84 1.85 1.85 1.85 1.85 1.88 1.89	\$1. 69 1. 76 1. 80 1. 81 1. 81 1. 80 1. 80 1. 79 1. 79 1. 81 1. 82 1. 84 1. 83	\$1.80 1.88 1.93 1.94 1.94 1.94 1.93 1.95 1.95 1.95 1.96 1.97	\$1. 75 1. 83 1. 89 1. 89 1. 89 1. 89 1. 89 1. 89 1. 89 1. 89 1. 90 1. 91 1. 92 1. 92 1. 93	\$1. 83 1. 93 2. 01 2. 01 2. 01 1. 99 1. 97 1. 99 2. 00 2. 04 2. 06 2. 09 2. 09 2. 10	\$1. 76 1. 86 1. 95 1. 95 1. 95 1. 95 1. 94 1. 92 1. 89 1. 91 1. 93 1. 96 1. 98 2. 02 2. 02 2. 03	\$1. 44 1. 52 1. 59 1. 65 1. 66 1. 67 1. 59 1. 50 1. 52 1. 60 1. 65 1. 64 1. 65	\$1. 42 1. 50 1. 58 1. 62 1. 63 1. 63 1. 55 1. 48 1. 50 1. 56 1. 63 1. 63 1. 63
							Nondi	urable go	ods—Co	ntinued						
	Texti	le-mill lucts	Appa other textile	rel and finished products	Pape allied I	er and products	Printing lishing lied inc	ng, pub- , and al- lustries 4		cals and products	petrole	ucts of eum and oal		er prod- ets	leathe	her and er prod- ects
1956: Average	1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.51 1.51	\$1. 40 1. 46 1. 47 1. 47 1. 47 1. 47 1. 46 1. 47 1. 47 1. 48 1. 48 1. 48	\$1. 45 1. 49 1. 50 1. 50 1. 50 1. 50 1. 52 1. 53 1. 52 1. 53 1. 53 1. 53	\$1. 43 1. 47 1. 47 1. 48 1. 48 1. 48 1. 50 1. 50 1. 49 1. 50 1. 50 1. 50 1. 50	\$1. 94 2. 04 2. 08 2. 09 2. 10 2. 11 2. 12 2. 13 2. 14 2. 14 2. 15 2. 16 2. 17 2. 17	\$1. 84 1. 94 2. 00 2. 01 2. 01 2. 02 2. 03 2. 03 2. 03 2. 04 2. 05 2. 06 2. 06	\$2. 42 2. 50 2. 55 2. 55 2. 58 2. 59 2. 69 2. 62 2. 63 2. 62 2. 65 2. 65 2. 65 2. 65 2. 65 2. 65 2. 65 2. 65 2. 65		\$2. 11 2. 22 2. 27 2. 27 2. 27 2. 29 2. 31 2. 33 2. 34 2. 34 2. 34 2. 35 2. 36 2. 36 2. 36 2. 37 2. 36	\$2. 05 2. 16 2. 22 2. 22 2. 24 2. 26 2. 28 2. 28 2. 28 2. 27 2. 27 2. 30 2. 30 2. 30 2. 30	\$2. 54 2. 65 2. 72 2. 74 2. 72 2. 73 2. 76 2. 73 2. 74 2. 77 2. 77 2. 77 2. 85 2. 85	\$2. 47 2. 59 2. 68 2. 69 2. 67 2. 68 2. 70 2. 67 2. 70 2. 72 2. 72 2. 73 2. 81 2. 81	\$2. 17 2. 26 2. 29 2. 29 2. 30 2. 33 2. 35 2. 39 2. 39 2. 41 2. 45 2. 44 2. 44 2. 44 2. 44 2. 44	2.33	\$1. 49 1. 54 1. 57 1. 57 1. 57 1. 57 1. 55 1. 56 1. 58 1. 59 1. 60 1. 60	1.56

for the printing, publishing, and allied industries group, as graduated over-time rates are found to an extent likely to make average overtime pay signif-icantly above time and one-half. Inclusion of data for the industry in the nondurable-goods total has little effect.

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

For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958, see footnote 1, table A-2.
 Derived by assuming that the overtime hours shown in table C-6 are paid for at the rate of time and one-half.
 Preliminary.
 A verage hourly earnings, excluding overtime, are not available separately

Table C-6. Gross average weekly hours and average overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group  $^{\scriptscriptstyle 1}$ 

	Gross	Over- time 2	Gross	Over- time <sup>2</sup>	Gross	Over- time 2	Gross	Over- time 3	Gross	Over- time 2	Gross	Over- time 3	Gross	Over- time 2	Gross	Over-
Year and month									Durabl	e goods	1					
	Total m	anufac- ring		Durable ods		nce and sories	wood r	per and products of furn- are)		ure and ures	Stone, o	elay, and roducts	Primar indu	y metal stries	Fabr metal p	icated products
1956: Average	40. 4 39. 8 38. 6 38. 3 38. 7 39. 2 39. 6 39. 9 40. 2 39. 9 40. 2	2.8 2.4 1.6 1.7 1.9 2.3 2.4 2.6 2.6 2.3 2.4 2.5	41. 1 40. 3 39. 0 38. 8 39. 1 39. 6 39. 4 39. 8 40. 2 40. 1 40. 3 40. 8	3.0 2.4 1.5 1.4 1.5 1.7 1.8 2.1 2.3 2.4 2.6 2.7 2.3 2.4 2.5	41.8 40.8 40.7 40.7 40.6 40.7 40.6 41.2 41.2 41.2 41.1 41.9 41.5 41.1	2.9 2.0 1.9 1.8 1.6 1.9 2.1 2.4 2.2 2.3 2.2 2.1 1.8 2.0	40. 3 39. 8 38. 9 38. 8 39. 6 40. 5 39. 3 41. 1 40. 2 40. 3 39. 6 39. 5 40. 6	3.3 2.8 2.4 2.2 2.6 2.9 2.7 3.5 3.7 3.6 3.0 3.0 3.4	40.8 40.0 38.6 38.3 37.8 38.8 38.9 40.5 41.0 41.0 40.8 41.2 40.3 40.4	2.8 2.3 1.5 1.3 1.7 1.9 2.6 3.0 2.7 3.1 2.6 2.5 2.5	41. 1 40. 5 39. 1 39. 0 39. 7 40. 3 40. 0 40. 8 41. 1 41. 0 40. 9 40. 4 40. 2 40. 4 41. 0	3.6 3.1 2.2 2.2 2.6 2.8 3.0 3.2 3.4 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3	40. 9 39. 5 37. 1 36. 9 37. 3 38. 3 38. 4 38. 5 39. 1 38. 9 39. 3 39. 8 40. 0 40. 4	2.8 2.0 .9 1.0 .9 1.3 1.3 1.4 1.7 1.6 1.8 2.0 2.1 2.3 2.5	41. 2 38. 9 39. 2 38. 9 39. 4 40. 0 40. 4 41. 0 40. 8 41. 2 40. 5 40. 4 40. 7	3. 0 2. 8 1. 6 1. 7 2. 0 2. 6 2. 7 2. 6 2. 8 2. 8 2. 8 2. 8 2. 8 2. 8 2. 8 2. 8
				Dura	ble good	s—Conti	nued		-				Nondura	ble goods		
	(except	ninery ot elec- cal)	Elec	trical	Transp equip	ortation	and r	ments elated lucts	manufa	laneous ecturing stries	Total durabl	: Non- e goods	Food a dred p	nd kin- roducts		o manu-
1956: Average 1957: Average 1958: March April May June July August September October November December 1959: January February March 3	42. 2 41. 0 39. 5 39. 3 39. 4 39. 6 39. 4 40. 0 39. 5 39. 9 40. 6 40. 7 40. 3 41. 3	3.7 2.6 1.6 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 2.1 2.2 2.4 2.6	40.8 40.1 39.1 39.0 39.1 39.6 39.3 39.7 40.4 40.6 40.6 40.4 40.2 40.3	2.6 1.9 1.0 1.2 1.3 1.6 2.2 2.0 2.2 2.3 2.0 2.1 2.0	40. 9 40. 4 39. 4 39. 3 39. 7 39. 8 39. 6 40. 0 40. 6 41. 7 40. 3 40. 7	2.9 2.4 1.3 1.2 1.4 1.5 2.1 2.0 2.5 3.3 3.8 2.2 2.3 2.5	40.8 40.3 39.4 39.5 39.2 39.8 39.7 39.8 40.3 40.4 40.7 40.9 40.7 40.5	2.3 2.0 1.2 1.1 1.1 1.4 1.3 1.5 1.8 2.0 2.1 1.9 1.9	40.3 39.9 39.2 39.0 39.1 39.5 39.5 40.1 40.3 40.4 40.4 40.1 40.1	2.6 2.3 1.8 1.7 1.7 1.9 1.7 2.4 2.6 2.6 2.7 2.4 2.3 2.4	39. 5 39. 1 38. 1 37. 7 38. 1 38. 7 39. 0 39. 4 39. 4 39. 4 39. 4 39. 3 39. 4 39. 3	2.5 2.4 1.7 1.9 2.2 2.4 2.5 2.5 2.6 2.4 2.6	41. 0 40. 5 39. 6 39. 7 40. 2 41. 2 41. 4 41. 6 40. 9 41. 0 41. 0 40. 5 40. 0 40. 2	3.3 3.1 2.5 2.5 2.8 3.2 3.2 3.2 3.2 3.2 3.2 3.2 3.2 3.2 3.2	38. 9 38. 6 37. 1 38. 0 38. 7 39. 7 39. 6 39. 6 40. 1 39. 6 39. 2 40. 1 38. 8 38. 5 38. 5	1. 1 1. 2 .8 1. 3 1. 6 1. 8 1. 7 1. 6 1. 3 1. 0 1. 3 1. 9 .7 .9
							Nondu	rable go	ods—Con	tinued						
		le-mill lucts	Appar other f textile p	nished	Paper a	nd allied ucts	Printin lishing, lied ind	and al-	Chemic allied p	eals and roducts	petrole	acts of um and oal	Rubbe		leathe	er and r prod- ets
1956: Average	39. 6 38. 9 37. 6 36. 6 37. 3 38. 4 38. 6 39. 2 39. 7 40. 1 40. 2 39. 8 40. 3	2.6 2.2 1.7 1.4 1.5 1.9 2.0 2.3 2.5 2.8 2.9 2.6 3.0	36. 3 36. 0 34. 7 34. 5 34. 8 35. 0 35. 6 36. 4 36. 1 36. 0 35. 8 36. 1 36. 0	1. 2 1. 1 . 9 . 8 . 8 1. 0 1. 3 1. 3 1. 3 1. 3 1. 1 1. 4	42.8 42.3 41.4 41.0 41.8 41.9 42.7 42.7 42.7 42.4 42.4 42.4	4.35.524.894.554.324.553.33.33.33.44.44.44.44.44.44.44.44.44.44	38. 8 38. 5 37. 9 37. 6 37. 6 37. 6 37. 9 38. 0 37. 9 38. 4 38. 0 37. 9	3. 2 3. 0 2. 5 2. 2 2. 2 2. 2 2. 2 2. 7 2. 7 2. 7 2. 7	41. 3 41. 2 40. 7 40. 7 40. 8 41. 1 40. 8 40. 7 41. 0 41. 0 41. 2 41. 4 41. 1 41. 2 41. 2	2.3 2.2 1.9 1.9 2.0 2.1 2.2 2.2 2.1 2.2 2.1 2.2 2.3	41. 1 40. 9 40. 1 40. 5 41. 0 41. 0 40. 7 40. 2 40. 6 40. 2 40. 9 40. 3 41. 1	2.0 1.9 1.2 1.5 1.6 1.9 1.7 1.8 1.5 1.5 1.4 1.7	40. 2 40. 5 38. 0 37. 5 38. 2 39. 1 39. 1 40. 5 40. 8 40. 7 41. 9 41. 1 41. 6 42. 0	2.8 2.8 1.3 1.2.4 2.2.2 3.0 2.8 2.8 3.2 4.0	37. 6 37. 4 36. 2 34. 1 35. 3 36. 6 37. 4 37. 3 36. 7 37. 0 37. 5 38. 5 39. 1 38. 8	1. 4 1. 3 1. 0 6 8 9 1. 0 1. 2 1. 4 1. 4 1. 4 1. 6 2. 0 1. 8

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.

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary.

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

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

Table C-7. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas<sup>1</sup>

							selec	ted a	reas 1									
Year and month	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings
					Alabam	a						Ariz	ona			A	Arkansa	S
		State		Bir	rmingha	ım		Mobile			State			Phoenix			State	
1958: January	\$67. 69 65. 87 67. 12 66. 78 67. 68 70. 43 70. 27 71. 53 72. 62 72. 28 72. 65 74. 37 73. 26 73. 66 75. 03	37. 1 37. 6 38. 7 38. 4 39. 3 39. 9 39. 5 40. 2 39. 4 39. 6	\$1. 81 1. 79 1. 79 1. 80 1. 80 1. 82 1. 83 1. 82 1. 83 1. 83 1. 85 1. 86 1. 86	\$92. 12 88. 39 89. 77 90. 00 89. 08 94. 19 93. 46 94. 54 94. 40 92. 73 93. 37 95. 27 96. 07 97. 76	39. 2 38. 6 39. 2 39. 3 38. 9 40. 6 39. 6 40. 4 40. 0 39. 8 39. 9 40. 2 39. 4 39. 7 39. 9	\$2. 35 2. 29 2. 29 2. 29 2. 32 2. 36 2. 34 2. 34 2. 37 2. 42 2. 42 2. 42	77. 44 79. 59 78. 66 79. 93 81. 87 81. 24 82. 74 85. 01 84. 77 83. 89 84. 96 85. 97	39. 7 39. 8	2. 07 2. 06 2. 11 2. 11 2. 10 2. 12 2. 13 2. 13 2. 14 2. 14	89. 55 92. 62 92. 11 93. 20 93. 77 94. 00 96. 17 95. 41 97. 47 97. 75 96. 63	39. 9 40. 0 41. 1 40. 6 41. 3		\$90. 94 90. 45 90. 85 90. 05 93. 07 93. 66 94. 00 96. 15 95. 44 96. 29 96. 39 97. 10 98. 71 96. 87 98. 18	40. 2 41. 0 40. 9 40. 0 40. 4 40. 1 40. 8 40. 5 40. 8 41. 3 40. 7	2. 25 2. 26 2. 24 2. 27 2. 29 2. 35 2. 38 2. 38 2. 38 2. 38 2. 38 2. 38 2. 38 2. 38 2. 38 2. 38	57, 62 56, 50 58, 61 59, 54 60, 94 61, 80 61, 31 59, 95 60, 65 60, 50	39. 2 38. 7 39. 6 40. 5 40. 9 40. 6 41. 2 40. 6 39. 7 39. 9 39. 8	1. 40 1. 45 1. 45 1. 50 1. 50 1. 51 1. 55 1. 55
	Ark	ansas—(	Con.							C	alifornia							
		e Rock-l ittle Roc			State			Fresno		Los A	Angeles- Beach	Long	Sa	cramen	ito	San River	Bernard rside-O	lino- ntario
1958: January February March April May June July August September October November December 1959: January February	56. 74 55. 73 57. 96 58. 65 58. 69 57. 46 59. 09 58. 84 61. 12 60. 79 59. 30 60. 55	39. 4 38. 7 39. 7 39. 9 40. 2 39. 9 40. 2 40. 3 41. 3 40. 8 39. 8 40. 1 39. 6	\$1. 45 1. 44 1. 44 1. 46 1. 47 1. 46 1. 48 1. 49 1. 49 1. 51 1. 49	99. 14 99. 70 101. 75 100. 00 99. 75	39. 0 39. 2 39. 2 38. 9 39. 5 39. 9 40. 7 40. 6 40. 3 40. 2 40. 7 40. 0 39. 9	\$2. 40 2. 40 2. 40 2. 42 2. 42 2. 45 2. 45 2. 46 2. 48 2. 50 2. 50 2. 50	77. 90 80. 89 83. 35 83. 03 85. 72 87. 24 78. 84 79. 92 81. 68	39. 5 38. 6 36. 5 36. 0 36. 3	2. 14 2. 14 2. 11 2. 14 2. 17 2. 26 2. 16 2. 22 2. 25	94, 25 94, 49 93, 30 95, 68 97, 20 97, 20 98, 33 98, 74 98, 58 99, 23 101, 27 100, 69 99, 79	40.4	2. 38 2. 38 2. 41 2. 43 2. 44 2. 45 2. 44 2. 45 2. 44 2. 45 2. 44 2. 45 2. 47 2. 47 2. 48 2. 47	\$104. 75 105. 42 101. 66 103. 07 98. 42 102. 36 106. 34 102. 84 118. 91 103. 02 108. 39 112. 41 111. 24 108. 40	41. 9 42. 0 40. 5 41. 9 40. 3 40. 9 41. 3 47. 0 40. 4 40. 9 42. 1 41. 2 40. 6	2. 51 2. 51 2. 46 2. 43 2. 54 2. 60 2. 49 2. 53 2. 55 2. 65 2. 67 2. 70 2. 67	96. 40 100. 12 101. 59 103. 91 102. 06 105. 08 102. 91 102. 06 101. 20 101. 85	39. 5 40. 4 39. 6 39. 6 40. 0 40. 7 40. 8 41. 4 40. 5 41. 7 41. 0 40. 5 40. 0 40. 0	\$2, 41 2, 44 2, 42 2, 42 2, 41 2, 43 2, 51 2, 52 2, 52 2, 52 2, 53 2, 53 2, 54
March	60. 30	40. 2	1. 50	101.15		2. 51 ifornia—	84. 45 -Contin		2.24	100. 28	40.6	2. 47	105. 99	40.3		101.96	40.3	2. 53
	S	an Dieg	0		Francis Oakland			San Jose		8	Stockton	1		State			Denver	
1958: January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December. 1959: January. February. March.	98. 23 100. 91 99. 70 102. 34 107. 78 108. 52 109. 91 108. 00 108. 05 104. 09 105. 22 104. 60	41. 7 41. 2 41. 1 42. 1 41. 9 42. 6 41. 7 41. 4 40. 5 41. 1 40. 7	\$2. 39 2. 39 2. 42 2. 42 2. 49 2. 56 2. 59 2. 58 2. 57 2. 57 2. 56 2. 55 2. 55 2. 55 2. 55 2. 55	\$95. 88 95. 38 96. 90 96. 52 97. 91 103. 53 101. 77 102. 31 103. 49 104. 41 103. 35 103. 09 104. 66	38. 2 38. 0 38. 3 38. 0 38. 7 39. 0 39. 5 40. 6 39. 5 39. 2 39. 4 39. 0 38. 9 39. 2	\$2. 51 2. 53 2. 54 2. 53 2. 54 2. 55 2. 55 2. 57 2. 59 2. 64 2. 65 2. 65 2. 65 2. 65	99. 23 94. 94 97. 68 97. 16 95. 13 108. 36 104. 49	39.8 41.2 41.3 41.2 39.8		96, 32		\$2. 29 2. 29 2. 30 2. 26 2. 25 2. 26 2. 29 2. 13 2. 21 2. 21 2. 34 2. 34 2. 38 2. 39 2. 38	\$86. 98 85. 63 87. 69 87. 52 89. 82 90. 72 91. 35 92. 43 90. 40 94. 21 94. 85 94. 02 95. 71 96. 82	40.9	2. 24 2. 24 2. 25 2. 23 2. 26 2. 26 2. 27 2. 28 2. 31 2. 34		41.1 41.0	2. 29
									Conne	ecticut								
		State		В	ridgepo	rt		Hartford	1	Ne	ew Brita	in	N	ew Hav	en		Stamfor	1
1958: January February March April May June July August. September October November December 1959: January February March	82. 86	38. 9 38. 9 38. 8 38. 8 39. 3 39. 4 39. 6 40. 2 40. 9 40. 9 40. 9 40. 6 40. 8	2. 14 2. 14 2. 15 2. 15 2. 17 2. 17 2. 17 2. 19 2. 20 2. 22 2. 22 2. 22	85. 58 87. 42 87. 02 87. 86 87. 86 90. 23 88. 88 91. 71 92. 34 94. 07 94. 94 95. 24	39. 2 39. 4 39. 4 40. 1 39. 5 40. 4 40. 5 40. 9 41. 1 40. 7	2. 22 2. 23 2. 23 2. 25 2. 25 2. 27 2. 28 2. 30 2. 31 2. 32 2. 34	85. 57 78. 14 86. 52 86. 52 88. 26 88. 70 87. 42 88. 88 90. 85 91. 23 92. 92 93. 79	38. 2 35. 2 38. 8 38. 8 39. 4 39. 6 39. 2 39. 5 40. 2 40. 1 40. 4 40. 6	2. 22 2. 23 2. 24 2. 24 2. 23 2. 25 2. 26 2. 27 2. 30 2. 30 2. 31	80. 64 81. 30 82. 95 83. 16 84. 40 86. 48 85. 84 86. 24	38. 4 38. 9 39. 5 39. 6 40. 0 40. 6 40. 3 40. 3	2. 09 2. 10 2. 10 2. 09 2. 10 2. 11 2. 13 2. 13 2. 14	\$80. 34 79. 52 80. 13 80. 05 79. 63 81. 48 82. 29 82. 32 84. 56 86. 00 87. 26 87. 48 86. 18 86. 37	38. 9 38. 3 38. 1 38. 8 39. 0 39. 2 39. 3 40. 0 40. 4 40. 5 39. 9	2. 06 2. 09 2. 09 2. 10 2. 11 2. 10 2. 12 2. 13 2. 15 2. 16 2. 16	90. 50 89. 33 90. 80 89. 10 90. 40 90. 85 91. 08 92. 66 92. 84 93. 66 96. 83 95. 22 96. 74	40.0 39.6 40.0 40.2 40.3 41.0 40.9 42.1 41.4 41.7	2. 25 2. 27 2. 25 2. 26 2. 26 2. 26 2. 27 2. 29 2. 30 2. 30 2. 32

Table C-7. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas <sup>1</sup>—Continued

					S	erecu	eu ar	eas '-	-Coi	itinue	ed							
Year and month	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings
Year and month	Conn	ecticut-	-Con.			Dela	ware			Distric	et of Col	umbia			Flo	rida		
	W	Vaterbui	. A		State		w	ilmingt	on	w	ashingt	on		State		Ja	cksonvil	lle
1958: January February March April May June July August September October November December 1959: January February March	\$84. 24 84. 41 84. 24 83. 16 82. 78 85. 19 84. 44 89. 32 91. 69 94. 28 92. 74 94. 92 95. 30	39. 0 38. 9 39. 0 38. 5 38. 5 39. 3 38. 9 40. 2 40. 6 41. 3 41. 9 41. 9 41. 4 42. 0	\$2. 16 2. 17 2. 16 2. 16 2. 15 2. 18 2. 19 2. 20 2. 22 2. 25 2. 25 2. 24 2. 26 2. 28	84. 71 85. 81 86. 85 86. 19 86. 90	38. 5 38. 0 38. 6 38. 9 39. 2 39. 5 39. 0 40. 4 40. 1 39. 3 39. 3 39. 0 40. 4 40. 1 40. 1	\$2. 16 2. 14 2. 15 2. 12 2. 10 2. 09 2. 11 2. 07 2. 15 2. 14 2. 21 2. 21 2. 20 2. 31	89. 82 92. 25 91. 63 92. 97 94. 80 94. 04 95, 65	38. 9 39. 5 38. 7 39. 2 38. 8 39. 7 38. 9 38. 6	\$2. 39 2. 37 2. 39 2. 38 2. 39 2. 40 2. 44 2. 44 2. 44 2. 51 2. 50 2. 48 2. 57	\$89, 44 88, 17 90, 52 91, 30 93, 32 94, 02 92, 46 94, 71 95, 24 94, 79 94, 80 96, 15 93, 05 94, 95 97, 36	39. 4 38. 5 39. 7 40. 3 40. 4 40. 7 40. 2 40. 3 40. 7 40. 5 40. 0 40. 4 40. 4	\$2. 27 2. 29 2. 28 2. 26 2. 31 2. 31 2. 30 2. 35 2. 34 2. 34 2. 37 2. 38 2. 38 2. 41 2. 41	66. 33 66. 40	40. 7 40. 2 40. 0 39. 8 40. 1 40. 4 39. 9 40. 1 40. 6 41. 3 41. 3 41. 8 42. 0 40. 9		69. 84 69. 87	38. 3 38. 8 38. 6 37. 7 39. 0 39. 8 38. 8 39. 1 39. 5 39. 9 40. 9 40. 9 40. 7	\$1. 80 1. 80 1. 81 1. 84 1. 84 1. 85 1. 85 1. 85 1. 85 1. 85 1. 85 1. 86 1. 87 1. 88
		Flo	orida—(	Continue	ed						Georgia						Idaho	
		Miami		Ta Pe	ampa-S etersbur	t. g		State			Atlanta		S	avannal	n		State	
1958: January February March April May June July August September October November December 1959: January February March	\$66. 97 65. 57 64. 41 65. 46 65. 02 65. 57 66. 81 66. 64 68. 11 69. 32 70. 93 70. 64 71. 46 72. 57 71. 68	40. 1 39. 5 38. 8 39. 2 38. 7 38. 8 39. 3 39. 2 39. 6 40. 3 41. 0 40. 6 41. 0 40. 5	\$1. 67 1. 66 1. 66 1. 67 1. 68 1. 69 1. 70 1. 72 1. 72 1. 73 1. 74 1. 76 1. 77	\$66. 80 64. 96 65. 30 64. 91 65. 80 68. 38 66. 47 67. 49 68. 71 68. 71 70. 30 71, 15 70. 45	40. 0 38. 9 39. 1 39. 1 39. 4 40. 7 39. 7 40. 7 40. 7 40. 9 40. 9 41. 6 42. 1 41. 2	\$1. 67 1. 67 1. 66 1. 67 1. 68 1. 70 1. 70 1. 70 1. 68 1. 68 1. 68 1. 69 1. 69	\$59. 14 57. 99 57. 68 56. 92 56. 55 59. 83 60. 61 62. 09 62. 06 63. 90 64. 62 62. 80 63. 20 64. 88	38. 4 37. 9 37. 7 37. 2 37. 7 38. 6 39. 1 39. 8 40. 0 40. 3 40. 7 40. 9 40. 0 40. 0	\$1. 54 1. 53 1. 53 1. 53 1. 50 1. 55 1. 55 1. 55 1. 54 1. 57 1. 58 1. 57	\$73. 88 72. 74 72. 74 72. 18 68. 92 77. 39 79. 17 80. 19 75. 27 75. 79 81. 58 83. 82 79. 59 79. 19 81. 79	39. 3 38. 9 38. 9 38. 6 38. 5 40. 1 40. 6 40. 5 39. 0 40. 1 41. 2 41. 7 40. 2 41. 1	\$1. 88 1. 87 1. 87 1. 79 1. 93 1. 95 1. 98 1. 98 2. 01 1. 97 1. 99	\$79, 15 76, 62 76, 62 77, 78 79, 93 82, 54 80, 57 84, 23 84, 84 83, 01 85, 06 85, 02 84, 15 83, 43 83, 58	40. 8 39. 7 39. 7 40. 3 41. 2 41. 9 40. 9 41. 3 41. 9 42. 3 42. 5 41. 3 42. 0	\$1. 94 1. 93 1. 93 1. 93 1. 94 1. 97 2. 02 2. 02 2. 01 2. 03 2. 01 1. 98 2. 02 1. 99	\$85, 90 78, 56 83, 21 80, 60 82, 21 88, 83 85, 86 89, 42 89, 02 89, 25 84, 35 86, 90 87, 94 84, 80 86, 50	41. 1 38. 7 41. 4 40. 3 40. 7 41. 9 40. 5 43. 2 41. 6 41. 9 39. 6 40. 8 40. 8 40. 0 40. 8	\$2. 09 2. 03 2. 01 2. 00 2. 02 2. 12 2. 12 2. 17 2. 13 2. 13 2. 13 2. 13 2. 12 2. 12
						Illin	ois 2						]	Indiana		1	Iowa	_
		State			Chicago			Peoria		R	ockford			State			State	
1958: January February March April May June July August September October November December 1959: January February March													\$89. 03 87. 77 88. 37 87. 57 89. 29 91. 33 91. 46 93. 11 95. 59 94. 20 95. 91 100. 06 99. 12 101. 27 103. 05	38. 7 38. 3 38. 5 38. 1 38. 8 39. 4 39. 1 40. 6 39. 9 40. 0 41. 0 41. 0 41. 4	\$2. 30 2. 29 2. 30 2. 30 2. 30 2. 32 2. 34 2. 35 2. 35 2. 35 2. 40 2. 44 2. 45 2. 47 2. 49	\$81. 22 83. 90 84. 00 83. 54 86. 09 85. 99 87. 80 86. 31 89. 83 89. 55 90. 09 90. 51 90. 80 91. 13 93. 58	38. 8 39. 6 39. 5 39. 2 39. 9 40. 2 40. 7 40. 7 40. 7 40. 6 40. 1 40. 4 41. 0	\$2. 10 2. 12 2. 13 2. 13 2. 13 2. 15 2. 15 2. 15 2. 21 2. 20 2. 21 2. 23 2. 27 2. 26 2. 28
	Iowa-	-Contin	ued				]	Kansas							Kentı	icky		
4	Des	s Moine	s		State		7	l'opeka		V	Vichita			State		Lo	ouisville	
958: January February March April May June July August September October November December 959: January February March	\$89. 43 88. 17 87. 82 88. 85 87. 42 89. 59 91. 22 89. 80 92. 43 91. 87 91. 99 91. 90 97. 24 96. 72 99. 10	39, 0 38, 5 38, 4 38, 5 38, 1 39, 1 38, 7 38, 8 38, 6 38, 9 38, 6 39, 5 39, 4 40, 0	\$2. 29 2. 29 2. 31 2. 29 2. 36 2. 32 2. 39 2. 36 2. 39 2. 38 2. 47 2. 45 2. 48	\$90. 30 88. 32 89. 36 89. 10 89. 07 89. 64 89. 92 90. 67 93. 92 92. 77 96. 76 95. 39 93. 92 92. 95 94. 01	41. 2 40. 6 40. 8 41. 0 41. 1 41. 5 41. 2 41. 3 41. 6 41. 4 42. 0 41. 8 41. 1 40. 8 41. 0	2. 28	\$82. 73 82. 35 79. 71 82. 95 84. 19 91. 14 97. 50 93. 88 96. 54 99. 19 3 98. 62 102. 20 102. 56 105. 50	39. 0 39. 2 38. 2 39. 6 40. 6 41. 5 42. 9 41. 5 42. 2 42. 8 3 42. 7 42. 7 43. 5	\$2, 12 2, 10 2, 08 2, 09 2, 07 2, 18 2, 11 2, 27 2, 26 2, 29 2, 32 3, 23 2, 31 2, 38 2, 40 2, 42	\$94. 91 92. 87 94. 96 92. 47 94. 48 94. 19 95. 24 99. 51 99. 51 99. 51 97. 82 97. 64 98. 17	41. 8 41. 1 41. 6 41. 0 41. 5 41. 6 41. 6 41. 0 41. 2 41. 0 40. 5 40. 6 40. 5	\$2. 27 2. 26 2. 28 2. 26 2. 27 2. 26 2. 29 2. 31 2. 42 2. 43 2. 45 2. 42 2. 41 2. 41 2. 42	\$77. 01 75. 66 75. 47 76. 63 77. 22 80. 00 78. 61 79. 79 81. 00 82. 82 82. 21 81. 39 80. 80 81. 81 81. 40	39. 9 39. 0 38. 7 38. 9 39. 0 40. 2 39. 7 40. 5 41. 0 40. 3 40. 3 40. 4 40. 3 39. 9	\$1. 93 1. 94 1. 95 1. 97 1. 98 1. 99 1. 98 1. 97 2. 00 2. 02 2. 04 1. 99 2. 00 2. 02	\$89, 38 86, 14 86, 87 87, 63 89, 11 92, 43 89, 89, 49 91, 49 92, 74 94, 99 92, 58 94, 07 92, 64 94, 07 92, 29	40.7 39.2 39.6 39.8 40.2 41.3 40.6 41.0 41.3 41.7 40.8 41.3 41.6 40.2	\$2. 20 2. 20 2. 20 2. 20 2. 22 2. 24 2. 21 2. 23 2. 25 2. 28 2. 27 2. 25 2. 28 2. 27 2. 24 2. 32 2. 30
See footnotes at end	of table										-							

Table C-7. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas <sup>1</sup>—Continued

					S	electe	ed are	eas 1—	-Con	tinue	ed							
	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings
Year and month						Louis	siana						,		Ma	ine		
		State		Bat	ton Rou	ige	Ne	w Orlea	ans	Sl	revepo	rt		State		Lewi	ston-A	iburn
1958: January February March April May June July August September October November December 1959: January February March	\$81. 00 79. 79 80. 60 81. 00 80. 17 81. 80 83. 23 82. 01 81. 40 83. 53 82. 62 83. 21 83. 62 84. 46	39. 9 39. 5 39. 9 40. 1 39. 3 40. 1 39. 9 40. 6 40. 7 42. 4 41. 3 40. 2 40. 2	\$2. 03 2. 02 2. 02 2. 02 2. 04 2. 04 2. 05 2. 05 2. 02 2. 00 1. 97 2. 00 2. 07 2. 08 2. 06	\$106. 27 104. 94 105. 86 107. 07 106. 00 105. 74 108. 53 105. 87 108. 94 109. 20 110. 30 110. 02 112. 06 109. 60	40. 1 39. 6 40. 1 40. 1 40. 0 39. 9 40. 8 40. 9 40. 7 41. 6 40. 9 40. 6	\$2. 65 2. 65 2. 64 2. 67 2. 65 2. 65 2. 66 2. 67 2. 67 2. 67 2. 66 2. 69 2. 76 2. 74	\$79. 78 77. 57 79. 78 79. 17 81. 56 81. 37 79. 52 84. 85 83. 81 82. 14 85. 03 82. 95 84. 56 80. 68 85. 86	39. 3 38. 4 39. 3 39. 0 39. 4 39. 5 38. 6 40. 6 40. 1 39. 3 40. 3 39. 5 39. 7 40. 5	2. 02 2. 03 2. 03 2. 07 2. 06 2. 09 2. 09 2. 09 2. 11 2. 10 2. 13 2. 14	74. 59 75. 74 76. 97 76. 19 78. 96 77. 57 80. 48 80. 95 79. 93 83. 53 83. 58 81. 56 79. 39	40. 7 40. 1 40. 5 40. 3 40. 1 40. 7 40. 4 41. 7 41. 3 41. 2 42. 4 42. 0 41. 4 40. 3 41. 8	1.97	\$65. 76 66. 12 65. 38 63. 97 62. 98 64. 94 66. 71 67. 17 66. 63 67. 45 66. 82 69. 07 68. 97 68. 89 67. 13	40. 0 40. 5 40. 0 39. 0 37. 8 39. 6 40. 3 40. 9 40. 2 40. 5 39. 6 41. 3 41. 3 41. 5	\$1. 64 1. 63 1. 63 1. 64 1. 66 1. 64 1. 66 1. 67 1. 67 1. 67 1. 67	55. 38 54. 34 50. 84 50. 82 55. 64 57. 72 58. 05 56. 51 57. 43 56. 00 60. 41 59. 25 59. 65	37. 2 36. 2 33. 7 33. 5 36. 8 38. 6 37. 2 37. 9 40. 0 39. 5	1. 49 1. 50 1. 51 1. 52 1. 52 1. 53 1. 55 1. 55 1. 55 1. 55 1. 55 1. 55 1. 55 1. 55 1. 55 1. 55 1. 55
	Main	e—Cont	inued			Mary	land						Ma	ssachus	etts			
	]	Portland			State		I	Baltimo	re		State			Boston		I	Fall Riv	er
1958: January February March April May June July August September October November December 1959: January February March	73. 32	41. 7 40. 4 39. 8 39. 4 40. 3 40. 3 41. 0	\$1. 78 1. 79 1. 79 1. 81 1. 79 1. 76 1. 77 1. 80 1. 80 1. 82 1. 83 1. 84 1. 86	\$83. 13 80. 85 82. 29 82. 08 83. 53 85. 01 84. 14 85. 67 85. 63 86. 27 87. 45 89. 87 90. 27	39. 4 38. 5 39. 0 38. 9 39. 4 40. 1 39. 5 40. 5 40. 3 40. 5 39. 8 40. 3	2. 13 2. 17 2. 21 2. 21 2. 23		39. 5 40. 5 40. 6 40. 4 41. 0 40. 3 40. 7	2. 20 2. 21 2. 21 2. 22 2. 24 2. 27 2. 28 2. 28 2. 29 2. 30 2. 33 2. 33 2. 35	74. 30 73. 73 73. 53 74. 30 76. 25 76. 44 76. 05 77. 62 76. 83 77. 62 79. 80 80. 00 80. 20	39. 1 39. 2 39. 2 39. 2 39. 2 40. 1 40. 0 40. 1	1. 93 1. 94 1. 95 1. 95 1. 94 1. 96 1. 98 1. 99 2. 00 2. 00	\$79. 54 79. 54 79. 72 80. 50 80. 70 82. 35 82. 74 83. 16 84. 99 83. 74 83. 46 86. 80 84. 93 84. 93 83. 42	39. 4 39. 4 39. 6 39. 9 39. 5 39. 0 40. 0 39. 5 39. 5	2. 10 2. 13 2. 12 2. 14 2. 17 2. 18 2. 18	55. 90 54. 82 55. 18 55. 30 54. 48 55. 35 56. 47 56. 94 57. 78 58. 99 57. 78 58. 99 60. 80	36. 3 35. 6 35. 6 35. 6 35. 6 36. 3 36. 3 36. 3 36. 3 36. 3 36. 3 36. 3 36. 3 37. 3 38. 3 38	1. 5 1. 5
			M	assachu	setts—	Continu	ed						,	Michiga	in			
	Ne	ew Bedfe	ord	Spring	field-H	olyoke		Worcest	er		State			Detroit	;		Flint	
1958: January February March April May June July August September October November December 1959: January February March	60. 00 58. 19 57. 92 57. 83 59. 09 60. 64 61. 18 62. 53 60. 59 61. 17 62. 27 63. 47	37. 5 36. 6 36. 2 36. 6 37. 4 37. 9 38. 0 37. 4 37. 3 38. 2 38. 7 38. 7 38. 7 38. 7	1. 60 1. 59 1. 60 1. 58 1. 60 1. 61 1. 62 1. 62 1. 64 1. 63 1. 64	79. 78 80. 58 80. 17 80. 58 83. 22 83. 20 83. 21 82. 61 83. 01 83. 41 85. 26 86. 07 86. 28	39. 3 39. 5 40. 4 40. 2 40. 1 40. 1 40. 6 40. 6 40. 7	2. 03 2. 04 2. 04 2. 06 2. 08 2. 07 2. 06 2. 07 2. 08 2. 10 2. 12 2. 12	80. 43 80. 03 79. 04 79. 93 80. 83 83. 24 82. 83 83. 93 84. 50 85. 40 88. 20 87. 42	38.3 38.3 38.3 38.3 38.3 37.9 37.9 38.3 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.3 40.3 40.3 40.3	3 2. 10 2. 00 2. 00 2. 10 5 2. 10 5 2. 14 2. 15 3 2. 14 2. 15 3 2. 14 3 2. 15 3 2. 15	93. 78 97. 27 8 97. 40 97. 65 98. 71 4 97. 65 99. 33 1 101. 56 97. 10 99. 30 1 101. 56 91. 10 91. 10 91. 10 92. 10 93. 71 94. 10 95. 10 96. 10 97. 10 97. 10 98.	38. 0 39. 0 39. 1 39. 2 39. 2 39. 2 39. 2 39. 2 39. 2 40. 3 40. 3 40	2. 47 2. 49 2. 49 2. 49 2. 50 2. 50 2. 50 2. 50 2. 50 2. 65 2. 65	102.78 104.63 106.75 103.87 106.23 112.08 112.67	36. 9 38. 8 39. 5 39. 5 39	2. 6: 2. 7: 2. 8: 2.	2 98.7/ 7 99.8/ 4 102.2/ 5 102.1/ 7 103.5/ 5 106.9/ 8 112.6/ 9 108.0/ 8 60.9/ 8 125.8/ 137.2/ 5 109.2/ 8 108.0/	66 38. 38. 38. 38. 38. 38. 39. 40. 40. 44. 40. 44. 46. 3 40. 39.	77 2. 3 22 2. 6 2. 6 4 2. 6 0 2. 6 2. 6 2. 6 2. 6 2. 6 2. 6 2. 6 2. 6
					Mi	chigan—	Contin	ued		1					Minne	esota		
		and Raj			Lansin	1		kegon-E			Sagina			State	-		Dulut	-
1958: January February March April May June July August September October November December 1959: January February March	91. 71 90. 78 92. 02 91. 12 89. 92 91. 70 92. 37 89. 38 93. 18 100. 28 98. 08	9 39.0 39.6 39.0 22 39.7 22 39.2 39.2 39.2 39.8 40.3 39.9 41.8 40.0	\$2. 27 2. 29 2. 33 2. 33 2. 32 4. 2. 32 5. 2. 29 6. 2. 36 6. 2. 29 6. 2. 36 6. 2. 24 6. 2. 34 6. 2. 44 7. 2. 44	\$100. 76 100. 61 103. 02 101. 06 101. 06 102. 23 101. 96 116. 08 106. 76 122. 56 0 125. 66 0 111. 03 105. 24 109. 03	39. 39. 39. 39. 39. 39. 39. 39. 39. 39.	5 2.55 2.58 2.58 2.58 2.58 2.58 2.58 2.60 2.78 2.58 2.78	\$\\ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	77 37. 88 38. 11 37. 99 36. 77 36. 37. 38. 37. 39. 39. 39. 39. 39. 39. 39.	6 2.4 2 2.4 9 2.4 8 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4	7 106. 7 6 103. 1	6 37.3 3 42.4 0 42.4 7 42.4 4 40.5	1 2. 30 7 2. 40 2. 30 3 2. 40 2. 40 9 2. 44 2. 40 3 2. 20 2. 50 7 2. 60 7 2. 50 7	91. 2 90. 3 90. 3 91. 4	39. 39. 39. 39. 39. 39. 39. 39. 39. 39.	3 2.1 3 2.1 3 2.1 5 2.1 2 2.1 2 2.1 7 2.1 7 2.2 4 2.2 2 2.2 2 2.2 2 2.2	7 99.4	3 37. 3 36. 8 36. 3 36. 3 36. 3 37. 9 39. 6 38. 7 37. 2 37. 2 37. 3 38. 3 58. 3	5 2. 2. 7 2. 7 2. 7 2. 7 4 2. 7 2. 9 2. 4 2. 1 2. 9 2. 4 9 2. 4 9 2. 4 9 9 2. 6 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9

Table C–7. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas  $^1$ —Continued

							CUS										
Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings
Mini	nesota—	Con.			Missi	ssippi						1	Missour	i			
Min	neapolis Paul	-St.		State			Jackson			State		Ka	ansas Ci	ity	8	St. Louis	3
87. 19 87. 03 87. 18 88. 51 89. 89 89. 66 91. 29 92. 20 91. 85 92. 66 94. 01 93. 28 93. 86	39. 1 39. 4 39. 9 39. 7 40. 2 40. 3 40. 0 40. 1 40. 5 40. 1	\$2, 23 2, 22 2, 23 2, 24 2, 25 2, 26 2, 27 2, 29 2, 31 2, 33 2, 33 2, 33 2, 33	\$55. 54 55. 50 59. 10 58. 67 59. 80 60. 10 59. 19 62. 27 63. 04 63. 08 62. 47 61. 80 60. 09 60. 45 60. 35	39. 4 38. 6 39. 6 39. 8 39. 2 40. 7 41. 2 41. 5 41. 1 41. 2 40. 6 40. 3	1. 48 1. 50 1. 52 1. 51 1. 51 1. 53 1. 53 1. 53 1. 52 1. 52 1. 50 1. 48 1. 50	63. 52 64. 74 65. 94 66. 01 70. 38 66. 67 69. 64 69. 12 68. 00 67. 72 66. 08 67. 14	39. 4 40. 2 41. 5 42. 0 41. 4 40. 9 43. 0 42. 4 43. 2 42. 5 41. 8 41. 3 41. 7 41. 9	\$1. 58 1. 58 1. 56 1. 57 1. 61 1. 63 1. 62 1. 64 1. 60 1. 60 1. 62 1. 64	81. 43 83. 76 85. 79 83. 84 83. 01	37. 8 38. 2 38. 8 39. 0 39. 4 39. 0 38. 9 39. 0 40. 1 39. 4 39. 3	2. 03 2. 04 2. 05 2. 06 2. 07 2. 08 2. 09 2. 10 2. 15 2. 14 2. 13 2. 11	86. 86 87. 24 87. 25 87. 63 89. 90 90. 85 91. 29 92. 85 93. 91 98. 19 100. 34 94. 91	39. 1 40. 0 39. 8 40. 6 40. 7 40. 5 41. 3 42. 2	2. 22 2. 23 2. 24 2. 24 2. 25 2. 28 2. 25 2. 28 2. 32 2. 38 2. 38	86. 51 86. 26 86. 43 87. 45 89. 59 90. 18 91. 02 90. 95 91. 11 94. 27 94. 69 92. 37 91. 78	38. 8 38. 8 38. 6 38. 9 39. 3 39. 5 39. 7 39. 4 40. 2 40. 3 39. 8 40. 2 40. 3	\$2. 22 2. 23 2. 24 2. 25 2. 28 2. 28 2. 29 2. 31 2. 30 2. 35 2. 35 2. 32 2. 33 2. 33
1	Montana				Nebra	aska				Nevada			]	New Ha	mpshir	е	
	State			State			Omaha			State			State		M	Ianchest	er
85. 56 86. 25 89. 71 89. 70 90. 85 88. 94 92. 00 94. 02 94. 39 93. 15 95. 87 95. 11	37. 2 37. 5 38. 5 39. 0 39. 5 38. 5 40. 0 40. 7 41. 4 40. 5 40. 3	\$2. 29 2. 30 2. 30 2. 33 2. 30 2. 31 2. 30 2. 31 2. 28 2. 30 2. 31 2. 28 2. 30 2. 31 2. 38 2. 30 2. 31 2. 30 2. 31 3. 30 3. 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 3	\$77, 99 77, 80 77, 45 77, 86 79, 31 81, 36 79, 92 79, 87 81, 99 81, 14 85, 26 83, 69 84, 46 81, 57 81, 65	40. 4 40. 9 41. 5 42. 6 41. 8 42. 2 41. 7 42. 8 42. 2	1. 92 1. 92 1. 91 1. 91 1. 91 1. 91 1. 94 1. 95 1. 99 1. 98 2. 01 1. 98	82. 84 81. 71 82. 24 83. 63 86. 58 86. 81 86. 03 88. 82 87. 91 92. 70 90. 20 91. 50 87. 65	40. 1 40. 4 40. 7 41. 7 41. 6 41. 1 41. 8 41. 5 43. 0 42. 4 42. 3 41. 2	2. 05 2. 04 2. 03 2. 06 2. 08 2. 09 2. 13 2. 12 2. 16 2. 13 2. 16 2. 13	98. 14 98. 25 101. 71 101. 14 103. 10 106. 93 108. 36 107. 04 107. 87 106. 75 107. 27 107. 27 106. 08	39. 3 40. 2 39. 2 39. 5 39. 9 41. 2 40. 7 40. 4 40. 4 41. 1 41. 1 40. 8	2. 51 2. 50 2. 53 2. 58 2. 61 2. 68 2. 63 2. 63 2. 67 2. 61 2. 61 2. 61 2. 61 2. 61 2. 62	64. 78 64. 12 62. 32 62. 81 65. 67 66. 66 66. 66 67. 30 67. 30 68. 21 69. 12	39. 1 38. 0 38. 3 39. 8 39. 8 40. 4 40. 4 40. 3 40. 3 40. 3 40. 6	1. 64 1. 64 1. 64 1. 65 1. 65 1. 65 1. 65 1. 67 1. 67 1. 68 1. 69	60. 20 58. 93 57. 51 57. 99 59. 41 60. 99 62. 57 61. 85 60. 32 62. 47 63. 20 63. 27 64. 55	38. 1 37. 3 36. 4 36. 7 37. 6 38. 6 39. 6 38. 9 37. 7 38. 8 39. 5 39. 3	1. 60 1. 61 1. 60 1. 61 1. 63
							Ne	w Jerse	7						N	ew Mex	ico
	State		Newar	k-Jerse	y City 4	1	Paterson	4	Per	th Amb	оу 4		Trentor	1		State	
84. 53 84. 47 84. 19 85. 02 86. 52 86. 79 87. 28 87. 82 90. 72 90. 88 99. 95 91. 09	38. 9 38. 8 38. 6 39. 0 39. 4 39. 2 39. 6 39. 7 40. 1 40. 3 39. 9 40. 3	\$2. 17 2. 17 2. 18 2. 18 2. 18 2. 20 2. 21 2. 22 2. 25 2. 26 2. 26 2. 27 2. 27	86. 70 86. 93 88. 06 88. 39 89. 26 89. 66 89. 44 92. 38 92. 24 91. 95 92. 76	38. 9 39. 1 39. 0 39. 4 39. 3 39. 9 40. 1 40. 0 40. 5 40. 6 40. 1 40. 4	2. 22 2. 22 2. 23 2. 23 2. 25 2. 24 2. 24 2. 24 2. 28 2. 27 2. 29 2. 30	84. 48 83. 11 83. 05 84. 16 86. 46 85. 34 86. 47 86. 43 90. 78 90. 29 89. 65 90. 21	39. 7 39. 0 38. 7 39. 0 39. 9 39. 4 39. 7 39. 5 40. 8 40. 6 40. 4	2. 13 2. 13 2. 15 2. 16 2. 17 2. 17 2. 18 2. 19 2. 21 2. 23 2. 22 2. 22 2. 23	87. 15 85. 92 86. 91 86. 90 89. 05 90. 08 89. 64 89. 74 92. 24 94. 37 92. 81 92. 84	39. 1 38. 6 38. 8 38. 9 39. 3 39. 2 39. 3 40. 0 40. 4 40. 0 40. 4 40. 0	2. 23 2. 24 2. 23 2. 27 2. 30 2. 28 2. 28 2. 29 2. 31 2. 34 2. 33 2. 32	81. 95 85. 03 82. 06 84. 00 83. 50 86. 31 84. 98 83. 93 86. 25 90. 25 90. 53 89. 61 89. 58	38. 4 39. 4 39. 4 39. 0 39. 7 39. 6 39. 7 40. 4 40. 8 40. 2 40. 2	2. 13 2. 16 2. 14 2. 13 2. 14 2. 17 2. 15 2. 11 2. 13 2. 21 2. 25 2. 23 2. 23	81. 00 85. 07 79. 20 80. 78 83. 16 84. 62 82. 40 81. 40 81. 61 86. 73 81. 40 80. 60	40. 5 41. 7 39. 8 42. 0 42. 1 41. 2 41. 4 40. 1 40. 4 40. 1 40. 1 40. 1	\$2. 02 2. 00 2. 04 1. 99 1. 98 2. 01 1. 99 2. 03 2. 02 2. 06 2. 03 2. 02 2. 04
New 1	Mexico-	-Con.							New	York 5							
Al	lbuquero	lue		State		Alba	any-Sch ady-Tro	enec-	В	inghamt	ton		Buffalo	)		Elmira	
82. 82 89. 89 78. 99 82. 01 84. 23 88. 10 87. 78 90. 52 83. 82 92. 88 94. 03	2 40. 4 42. 4 39. 3 40. 6 41. 7 41. 8 41. 5 41. 5 42. 7 40. 3 43. 4 40. 4 40. 0	2. 05 2. 12 2. 01 2. 02 2. 02 2. 10 2. 10 2. 12 2. 08 2. 14 2. 08 2. 09	\$86. 13	39. 2	2. 22	94. 28	39.4	2.39	79. 52	39. 1	2.04	104.80	40.4	2.60	84. 43	39.5	2.14
	wkly.earn.    earn.    Mim     Mim     S87. 78     87. 19     87. 03     87. 18     88. 51     89. 89     89. 89     66     94. 01     93. 28     94. 41     93. 28     94. 02     94. 39     94. 02     94. 39     95. 51     95. 51     95. 51     95. 51     95. 51     95. 51     95. 51     96. 52     88. 99     97. 90     88. 82     88. 99     99. 90     88. 82     89. 97     87. 82     88. 83     89. 97     87. 81     88. 82     88. 83     89. 97     87. 87     88. 88     88. 89     89. 97     89. 97     87. 87     88. 88     88. 89	wkly. earn-ings	wkly   carn-ings   hrly   carn-ings   hrly   carn-ings     hrly   carn-ings	wkly   wkly   hrly   earn-ings   wkly   earn-ings   wkly   earn-ings   earn-	wkly.   hours   larly.   earn- ings   wkly.   hours   larly.   larly.	wkly   carn-ings   hrly   carn-ings   wkly   hours   carn-ings   wkly   hours   carn-ings   wkly   hours   carn-ings   wkly   carn-ings   wkly   hours   carn-ings   wkly   carn-ings   wkly   carn-ings   wkly   wkly   carn-ings   wkly	wkly   wkly   carnings   mins   min	wkly,   wkly   helly,   wkly,   wkl	wkly,   wkly,   wkly,   carn-ings   carn-ings   carn-ings   wkly,   carn-ings   carn-ing	wkly.   wkly	wkly,   wkly	Weight   W	wkiy,   wkiy,   hriy,   wkiy,   hriy,   wkiy,   hriy,   wkiy,   hriy,   wkiy,   wkiy,   hriy,   wkiy,   hriy	wkiy, wkiy, lary, wkiy, lary, migs         wkiy, wkiy, lary, migs         lary, migs         wkiy, lary, lary, migs         wkiy, lary, lar	Weight   Minesota   Con.   Mississippi   M	Weign	West

Table C-7. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas <sup>1</sup>—Continued

	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	eas '-	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.
Year and month	wkly. earn- ings	wkly. hours	hrly. earn- ings	wkly. earn- ings	wkly. hours	hrly. earn- ings	wkly. earn- ings	wkly. hours	hrly. earn- ings	wkly. earn- ings	wkly. hours	hrly. earn- ings	wkly. earn- ings	wkly. hours	hrly. earn- ings	earn- ings	hours	earn- ings
Tear and month		au and S			York-N		New	New York C	York 5		nued Rocheste	er	5	Syracuse	,	U	tica–Ro	ne
		Counties	1		n New 3						1		-					
1958: January																		
October November December 1959: January February March	\$96. 05 96. 24	40. 9	\$2.35 2.36		39. 0 39. 2 38. 9	\$2. 22 2. 22 2. 23	\$82. 12 82. 90	37. 9 38. 2	\$2. 17 2. 17	\$93.70 94.47	40. 0 39. 8	\$2.34 2.37	\$93. 32 92. 92	40. 7 40. 4	\$2. 29 2. 30	\$82.90 83.38	39. 7 39. 9	\$2.09
	New	York-	-Con.				Non	th Caro	lina						North :	Dakota		
	Westel	hester C	ounty 4		State		(	Charlott	e	Gree	nsboro-Point	High		State			Fargo	
1958: January	\$87.43	3 39.4	\$2. 22 2. 23	\$53. 86 54. 29 54. 81 53. 36 54. 38 55. 54 56. 84 57. 71 58. 32 59. 02 60. 27 56. 09 58. 36 59. 50 60. 75	41. 0 37. 9 39. 7 40. 2	1. 45 1. 44 1. 45 1. 47 1. 48 1. 47 1. 48	62. 00 63. 49 63. 18 62. 62 62. 47 63. 65 64. 53 67. 42 66. 62 65. 99 65. 67 65. 76	40. 0 40. 7 40. 5 40. 4 40. 3 40. 8 41. 1 42. 4 42. 0 41. 5 41. 3 41. 3	1, 59 1, 59 1, 59 1, 60	54. 17 54. 02 49. 93 52. 92 53. 73 56. 60 55. 13 56. 74 56. 32 57. 72 55. 06 56. 68	37. 1 37. 0 34. 2 36. 0 36. 8 38. 5 37. 5 38. 6 37. 8 39. 0 37. 2 38. 3	1. 46 1. 47 1. 46 1. 47 1. 47 1. 47 1. 48 1. 48 1. 48 1. 49	\$78. 27 76. 23 79. 22 79. 86 79. 19 80. 92 80. 94 80. 80 78. 89 83. 75 79. 57 81. 44 80. 13 81. 34 83. 48	41. 2 39. 9 41. 6 41. 7 41. 9 43. 4 42. 6 41. 7 44. 3 41. 1 41. 8 40. 4 40. 4 41. 4	1. 91 1. 92 1. 89 1. 87 1. 87 1. 90 1. 89 1. 94 1. 95 1. 98	82. 38 83. 36 84. 49 84. 94 87. 80 86. 75 84. 76 87. 10 90. 24 86. 53 85. 53 89. 46 90. 49	39. 1 39. 9 39. 8 40. 6 42. 2 41. 9 41. 0 41. 1 42. 5 39. 6 39. 8 39. 8	\$2. 12 2. 11 2. 09 2. 13 2. 00 2. 00 2. 00 2. 12 2. 12 2. 12 2. 14 2. 14 2. 14 2. 12 2. 14 2. 12 2. 12
With Oil		1	1							hio	1			1			1	
		State			Akron			Canton		C	Cincinna	ti	(	Clevelan	d	(	Columbi	18
1958: January  February  March  April  May  June  July  August  September  October  November  December  1959: January  February  March	88. 78 89. 71 89. 48 90. 24 92. 67 93. 35 94. 08 96. 25 95. 44 99. 12 101. 19 99. 74 100. 84	37. 8 38. 0 37. 8 38. 2 38. 2 38. 2 38. 2 38. 9 39. 0 40. 0 40. 0 40. 0 40. 0	2. 35 2. 36 2. 37 2. 36 2. 38 2. 40 2. 41 2. 42 2. 43 2. 48 2. 49 2. 49 2. 51	87. 93 90. 18 88. 57 90. 46 92. 94 92. 87 97. 35 102. 26 98. 30 103. 98 105. 75 103. 43	36. 6 36. 3 37. 3 38. 9 37. 3 39. 2 39. 4	2. 65 2. 68 2. 67 2. 67	100. 05 102. 33 104. 85 102. 02	36. 0 36. 5 35. 7 34. 8 37. 8 37. 8 37. 7 39. 3 39. 3 40. 5 40. 5	2. 41 2. 43 2. 44 2. 47 2. 47 2. 51 2. 55 2. 59 2. 60 2. 64	84. 99 84. 76 85. 19 85. 98 88. 57 88. 43 90. 05 90. 57 93. 42 94. 20 92. 07 94. 35	39. 3 39. 1 39. 0 39. 2 39. 9 39. 8 40. 2 40. 4 41. 2 40. 9 41. 0 40. 1 40. 8	2. 16 2. 17 2. 18 2. 19 2. 22 2. 24 2. 24 2. 28 2. 28 2. 30 2. 30 2. 31	94. 01 95. 04 94. 13 97. 42 100. 02 102. 34 103. 71 103. 35 105. 33	38. 4 37. 9 37. 9 37. 9 38. 2 38. 6 38. 8 38. 3 39. 3 40. 4 40. 7 40. 4 40. 9 41. 0	2. 41 2. 44 2. 43 2. 44 2. 45 2. 46 2. 48 2. 51 2. 55 2. 55 2. 56 2. 58	86. 24 87. 74 87. 13 87. 21 90. 49 86. 60 90. 89 81. 28 91. 71 97. 82 95. 46 95. 44	38. 4 38. 9 39. 0 39. 0 39. 6 38. 5 40. 1 39. 8 40. 1 41. 0 40. 5	2. 20 2. 20 2. 20 2. 20 2. 20 2. 20 2. 20 2. 30 2. 30 2. 30 2. 30
				Ohio	-Conti	nued							C	klahom	ıa			
		Dayton	1		Toledo		Y	oungsto	wn		State		Okl	ahoma	City		Tulsa	
1958: January	97. 18 100. 50 96. 14 99. 69 102. 33 103. 50 104. 09 92. 01 108. 64 111. 29 106. 78	38. 8 39. 7 38. 1 39. 6 39. 6 40. 1 40. 1 40. 1 40. 6 41. 2 41. 2 40. 7 40. 7 41. 2 40. 7 40. 7 40. 8 40. 8 40	2. 50 2. 53 2. 52 2. 52 2. 55 2. 56 2. 56 2. 56 2. 66 2. 66 2. 62 2. 63	104, 60	38. 6 39. 0 38. 7 38. 8 40. 3 40. 4 39. 1 39. 4 39. 9 40. 0 39. 7	2. 50 2. 52 2. 57 2. 60 2. 52 2. 59 2. 59 2. 61 2. 63	94. 16 96. 45 93. 20 94. 85 99. 56 103. 97 104. 26 105. 76 108. 20 112. 29 113. 61	34. 9 35. 5 34. 4 36. 5 36. 5 37. 2 37. 5 36. 7 37. 6 38. 9 39. 4 38. 7	2. 70 2. 72 2. 71 2. 72 2. 73 2. 77 2. 80 2. 85 2. 88 2. 88 2. 88 2. 89 2. 88	79. 20 78. 40 79. 60 82. 21 84. 87 85. 07 83. 64 83. 23 84. 03 84. 05 83. 64	39. 6 39. 2 39. 6 40. 3 41. 2 40. 9 40. 8 40. 9 41. 4 41. 4 41. 7 41. 2 41. 0	2. 00 2. 00 2. 01 2. 04 2. 06 2. 08 2. 05 2. 05 2. 03 2. 03 2. 02 2. 04 2. 04	77. 00 77. 75 75. 67 77. 46 77. 08 78. 50 77. 71	40. 2 41. 0 41. 3 40. 8 41. 4 41. 8 40. 9 41. 2 41. 0 41. 1 40. 9	1. 84 1. 82 1. 85 1. 85 1. 85 1. 86 1. 86 1. 88 1. 88 1. 91 1. 90	85. 28 86. 68 86. 88 94. 48 96. 98 97. 47 95. 87 91. 30 92. 03 99. 90 91. 88 92. 21 89. 10	38. 4 38. 7 39. 3 40. 9 41. 8 41. 5 40. 4 40. 9 40. 4 40. 9 40. 4 40. 9 40. 9 40	2. 3 2. 3 2. 3 2. 3 2. 2 2. 2 2. 2 2. 2

Table C–7. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas  $^1$ —Continued

_		Avg. wkly. earn-	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-	Avg. wkly. earn-	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-	Avg. wkly. earn-	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-	Avg. wkly. earn-	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-	Avg. wkly. earn-	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-
	Year and month	ings		ings	ings		ings	ings		ings	ings	nnsylvai	ings	ings		ings
			State			Portland			State		1	wn-Beth Easton			Erie	
1958:	January February March April May June July August September October November December January February March	90. 02 90. 09 90. 05 93. 16 91. 19 91. 09 93. 46 95. 09 94. 88 93. 88 95. 44	37. 7 38. 0 37. 9 37. 6 38. 4 38. 3 38. 0 39. 5 39. 1 38. 9 38. 1 38. 5 38. 4 39. 0	\$2.36 2.37 2.38 2.40 2.43 2.38 2.40 2.37 2.44 2.46 2.48 2.45 2.45 2.45	88. 28 89. 26 89. 36 91. 11 90. 21 88. 55	37. 8 37. 8 38. 0 37. 8 38. 2 38. 5 37. 6 37. 6 38. 3 39. 0 37. 8 38. 3 38. 3	\$2. 34 2. 35 2. 35 2. 36 2. 39 2. 34 2. 36 2. 37 2. 43 2. 44 2. 42 2. 42 2. 44	\$80. 77 79. 92 80. 94 80. 30 80. 73 82. 18 82. 99 83. 16 84. 63 84. 58 85. 41 85. 80 85. 53 86. 63 89. 27	38. 1 37. 7 38. 0 37. 7 37. 9 38. 4 38. 6 38. 5 39. 0 39. 0 39. 0 39. 0 39. 0 39. 0 39. 0	\$2. 12 2. 12 2. 13 2. 13 2. 13 2. 14 2. 15 2. 16 2. 17 2. 18 2. 19 2. 20 2. 21 2. 21	77. 91 76. 54 76. 18	37. 1 36. 9 37. 1 36. 4 36. 8 37. 1 36. 8 37. 2 37. 1 37. 4 36. 2 37. 6 38. 4	\$2. 09 2. 09 2. 09 2. 08 2. 10 2. 10 2. 08 2. 07 2. 09 2. 11 2. 11 2. 14 2. 18	\$87. 86 86. 36 87. 02 85. 69 86. 52 87. 42 92. 11 90. 17 91. 17 88. 98 91. 48 93. 26 93. 37 95. 18	39. 4 38. 9 39. 2 38. 6 38. 8 39. 2 40. 4 39. 9 40. 7 39. 6 40. 2 39. 6 40. 2	\$2. 23 2. 22 2. 22 2. 23 2. 23 2. 23 2. 28 2. 26 2. 26 2. 27 2. 31 2. 32 2. 34 2. 35 2. 35 2. 35
							]	Pennsylv	ania—Co	ontinued						
		В	Tarrisbur	3	1	ancaster		Pl	niladelph	ia	P	ittsburg	h		Reading	
	January February March April May June July August September October November December January February March	\$70. 31 69. 36 69. 37 70. 12 70. 68 72. 58 72. 58 72. 58 72. 96 71. 25 72. 96 72. 01 71. 06 75. 27 77, 21	37. 6 36. 7 36. 9 37. 1 37. 2 38. 2 38. 0 38. 0 38. 2 37. 9 38. 4 37. 9 37. 8 38. 6 38. 8	\$1. 87 1. 89 1. 88 1. 90 1. 90 1. 91 1. 91 1. 88 1. 90 1. 88 1. 90 1. 90	\$71. 28 70. 56 71. 50 70. 77 71. 31 72. 76 73. 12 75. 40 77. 33 78. 21 77. 08 76. 52 77. 68 77. 90	39. 6 39. 2 39. 5 39. 1 39. 4 40. 2 40. 4 40. 3 41. 2 41. 8 41. 6 41. 0	\$1. 80 1. 81 1. 81 1. 81 1. 81 1. 81 1. 81 1. 83 1. 83 1. 88 1. 88 1. 88 1. 89 1. 90	\$84. 46 82. 94 83. 33 83. 76 85. 41 85. 80 86. 68 87. 91 86. 80 88. 31 89. 38 88. 48 89. 33 90. 97	39. 1 38. 4 38. 4 38. 4 39. 0 39. 0 39. 4 39. 6 39. 1 39. 6 39. 9	\$2. 16 2. 16 2. 16 2. 17 2. 17 2. 19 2. 20 2. 22 2. 22 2. 23 2. 24 2. 24 2. 25 2. 28	\$95. 00 95. 76 95. 63 96. 52 96. 39 97. 92 102. 31 101. 11 104. 25 103. 33 104. 22 106. 35 107. 29 108. 74 111. 32	37. 4 37. 7 37. 8 38. 0 37. 8 38. 1 39. 2 38. 3 38. 9 38. 7 38. 6 39. 1 39. 4 39. 9	\$2. 54 2. 53 2. 54 2. 55 2. 57 2. 61 2. 64 2. 68 2. 67 2. 70 2. 72 2. 73 2. 76 2. 79	\$70. 86 67. 53 66. 98 69. 01 69. 94 71. 81 71. 04 73. 32 74. 48 74. 87 77. 01 76. 63 78. 01 77. 03 77. 61	38. 3 36. 5 36. 4 37. 1 37. 6 38. 4 39. 0 39. 2 39. 2 39. 9 39. 5 39. 6 39. 3 39. 3	\$1. 85 1. 84 1. 86 1. 86 1. 87 1. 87 1. 88 1. 90 1. 91 1. 93 1. 94 1. 97 1. 96 1. 99
				Pe	ennsylvar	nia—Cont	tinued						Rhode	Island		
		S	cranton		Wilkes-	Barre-Ha	azleton		York			State		F	rovidenc	e
	January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August September. October. November. December. January. February. March.	\$61. 88 61. 05 63. 24 59. 66 62. 25 62. 79 63. 13 63. 29 61. 66 63. 59 63. 54 63. 54 62. 87	37. 5 37. 0 37. 2 35. 3 37. 5 37. 6 37. 8 37. 9 36. 7 37. 9 37. 6 37. 4 37. 6	\$1. 65 1. 65 1. 70 1. 69 1. 66 1. 67 1. 67 1. 68 1. 69 1. 69 1. 69	\$57. 72 56. 63 59. 84 57. 83 57. 96 58. 12 58. 68 58. 28 59. 29 59. 09 59. 01 59. 82 59. 98 60. 47	37. 0 36. 3 37. 4 35. 7 36. 0 36. 1 36. 3 36. 4 36. 2 36. 6 36. 7 36. 2 36. 7	\$1, 56 1, 56 1, 60 1, 62 1, 61 1, 61 1, 61 1, 62 1, 63 1, 63 1, 63	\$71. 38 71. 60 71. 78 72. 50 70. 53 72. 22 71. 34 72. 86 71. 63 75. 30 74. 34 75. 52 75. 95 75. 85 74. 93	40. 1 40. 0 40. 1 40. 5 39. 4 40. 8 41. 0 41. 4 40. 7 41. 6 41. 3 40. 6 41. 5 41. 0	\$1. 78 1. 79 1. 79 1. 79 1. 79 1. 77 1. 74 1. 76 1. 80 1. 86 1. 83 1. 85	\$66. 86 68. 16 67. 64 70. 07 68. 90 70. 75 69. 30 67. 06 71. 60 69. 89 71. 91 70. 70 72. 09 72. 32	39. 1 49. 4 39. 1 40. 5 39. 6 40. 2 39. 6 38. 1 40. 0 40. 0 38. 4 40. 4 40. 4 40. 4	\$1. 71 1. 73 1. 73 1. 73 1. 74 1. 76 1. 75 1. 76 1. 79 1. 82 1. 78 1. 78 1. 78	\$67. 64 68. 06 67. 77 67. 94 69. 43 70. 07 69. 55 68. 21 70. 07 69. 83 70. 62 71. 51 71. 28 72. 27 73. 08	39. 1 39. 8 39. 4 39. 5 39. 9 40. 5 40. 2 39. 9 39. 9 40. 4 40. 5 40. 6	\$1. 73 1. 71 1. 72 1. 72 1. 74 1. 73 1. 74 1. 73 1. 75 1. 77 1. 75 1. 77 1. 78
				South C	arolina					South 1	Dakota			7	Tennessee	,
			State		C	harleston			State		Si	ioux Fall	ls		State	
	January February March April May June June July August September October November December January February March	55, 82 56, 55 57, 71 58, 00 58, 29 59, 02	39. 2 38. 3 38. 4 37. 1 37. 3 38. 5 39. 0 40. 2 40. 7 40. 7 40. 5 40. 8	\$1. 45 1. 44 1. 45 1. 45 1. 45 1. 45 1. 45 1. 45 1. 45 1. 46 1. 46 1. 47 1. 52	64. 87 66. 17 64. 80 54. 42 65. 74 64. 26 72. 98 70. 55 69. 02 69. 36 68. 38 73. 22 72. 58	42. 3 39. 8 41. 1 40. 0 35. 8 39. 6 37. 8 41. 7 41. 5 40. 6 40. 8 39. 3 41. 6 42. 2 41. 2	\$1, 68 1, 63 1, 61 1, 52 1, 52 1, 66 1, 70 1, 75 1, 70 1, 70 1, 70 1, 74 1, 74 1, 74 1, 74	\$80. 77 76. 48 78. 08 77. 27 80. 05 82. 53 82. 24 82. 96 84. 59 87. 21 91. 34 91. 36 94. 13 84. 45 85. 04	43. 9 41. 6 42. 4 42. 6 44. 0 44. 9 45. 5 45. 1 44. 9 47. 6 47. 2 48. 0 44. 3 44. 7	\$1. 84 1. 84 1. 84 1. 81 1. 82 1. 84 1. 81 1. 84 1. 94 1. 94 1. 96 1. 91	\$89. 03 83. 47 86. 90 84. 62 88. 10 92. 40 92. 74 91. 13 95. 15 104. 00 103. 72 103. 38 107. 57 93. 37 94. 00	44. 5 42. 1 43. 6 42. 5 44. 4 45. 9 46. 8 45. 0 49. 8 49. 8 49. 4 50. 9 44. 7 45. 4	\$2. 00 1. 98 1. 99 1. 99 1. 98 2. 01 1. 98 2. 03 2. 05 2. 17 2. 08 2. 09 2. 11 2. 09 2. 07	\$63. 71 64. 51 65. 96 65. 11 65. 40 66. 25 67. 66 68. 51 69. 32 67. 25 66. 74 70. 30 71. 10 71. 28 71. 46	37. 7 38. 4 38. 8 38. 3 38. 7 39. 2 39. 8 40. 3 40. 3 40. 4 40. 4 40. 5 40. 6	\$1. 69 1. 68 1. 70 1. 70 1. 69 1. 69 1. 70 1. 70 1. 70 1. 72 1. 72 1. 72 1. 74 1. 76 1. 76

ized for FRASER :://fraser.stlouisfed.org eral Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

				selec	eted a	reas 1_	—Con	tinue	d						
Year and month	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings
					Ter	nessee	Continu	ed			· ·			Texas	
	Cl	nattanoog	ga	F	Cnoxville		]	Memphis		1	Nashville			State	
1958: January	66. 88 67. 41 67. 08 64. 75 69. 06 70. 70 71. 82 72. 25 72. 58 72. 07	39. 5 39. 9 39. 7 40. 1 39. 6 41. 3 40. 2 40. 4	\$1. 78 1. 76 1. 76 1. 77 1. 75 1. 78 1. 79 1. 80 1. 82 1. 81 1. 82 1. 83 1. 82 1. 83	\$79. 49 79. 49 80. 50 78. 69 79. 34 80. 36 80. 77 80. 99 83. 21 83. 39 82. 80 84. 25 82. 59 82. 41 82. 21	38. 4 38. 4 38. 7 38. 2 38. 7 39. 2 39. 4 39. 7 40. 2 40. 0 40. 7 39. 9 40. 2 40. 3	\$2. 07 2. 08 2. 06 2. 05 2. 05 2. 04 2. 07 2. 09 2. 07 2. 07 2. 07 2. 05 2. 04	\$72. 56 66. 25 73. 68 72. 91 72. 31 67. 28 73. 53 74. 34 74. 92 71. 74 75. 30 74. 37	39. 8 40. 4 40. 4 40. 5 39. 2 40. 7 40. 2 40. 7	\$1. 87 1. 81 1. 87 1. 86 1. 84 1. 78 1. 84 1. 82 1. 84 1. 85 1. 85 1. 85 1. 90	\$69. 83 68. 60 68. 99 70. 53 71. 38 72. 67 74. 03 75. 06 77. 79 75. 48 72. 71 75. 52 76. 89 77. 49	39. 9 39. 2 39. 2 39. 4 40. 1 40. 6 40. 9 41. 7 41. 6 40. 8 39. 3 40. 6 40. 9 41. 0	\$1, 75 1, 76 1, 76 1, 79 1, 78 1, 79 1, 81 1, 80 1, 87 1, 85 1, 86 1, 88 1, 88	\$84. 86 83. 41 83. 62 83. 20 84. 44 86. 10 85. 89 85. 27 87. 14 85. 48 86. 93 87. 14 87. 34	40. 8 40. 1 40. 2 40. 0 40. 4 41. 0 40. 9 40. 8 41. 3 40. 9 41. 2 41. 3 41. 3	\$2. 08 2. 08 2. 08 2. 08 2. 08 2. 09 2. 10 2. 11 2. 11 2. 11 2. 11 2. 11 2. 11 2. 12
					Г	exas—C	ontinue	1						Utah	
		Dallas		F	ort Wort	h		Houston		Sa	an Anton	io		State	
1958: January February March April May June July August September October November December 1959: January February March	76. 80 77. 99 77. 60 79. 00 79. 97 79. 15 81. 16 82. 76 82. 15 82. 15 82. 15	40.7 40.0 40.2 40.0 40.1 40.8 41.2 41.8 41.7 41.7 41.7 41.7	\$1. 94 1. 92 1. 94 1. 97 1. 96 1. 97 1. 98 1. 97 1. 97 1. 97 1. 96 1. 96 1. 96	92. 17 95. 94 100. 74 100. 60 100. 94 99. 88 99. 72 99. 60 101. 66 99. 35 98. 70	40. 3 39. 0 39. 9 41. 0 41. 8 41. 4 41. 2 40. 6 40. 7 40. 0 40. 5 39. 9 39. 8 40. 4	\$2. 27 2. 29 2. 31 2. 31 2. 41 2. 43 2. 45 2. 46 2. 45 2. 49 2. 51 2. 48 2. 48	\$97. 53 95. 28 96. 29 95. 44 97. 68 97. 51 99. 14 101, 02 97. 12 99. 05 100. 19 99. 53 102. 48 102. 66	40. 8 40. 1 40. 1 40. 7 40. 8 40. 8 41. 4 40. 3 41. 1 41. 4 41. 3 42. 0	\$2. 42 2. 40 2. 36 2. 38 2. 36 2. 40 2. 39 2. 43 2. 44 2. 41 2. 42 2. 41 2. 44 2. 44	63. 36 63. 67 62. 73 63. 84 65. 20 64. 00 64. 48 64. 40 64. 24 64. 40	40. 2 38. 6 39. 6 39. 5 39. 3 39. 7 39. 9 40. 0 40. 0 40. 0 40. 4 40. 0 40. 4	1. 59 1. 59 1. 60 1. 62 1. 58 1. 60 1. 63 1. 60 1. 61 1. 59	89. 15 88. 82 88. 46 89. 38 90. 62 88. 14 90. 06 90. 97 90. 16 92. 86 95. 18 96. 80 93. 45	38. 7 39. 1 39. 3 38. 8 39. 2 39. 4 29. 0 39. 5 39. 9 40. 2 40. 5 40. 0 39. 1 40. 1	2. 28 2. 28 2. 30 2. 29 2. 28 2. 30 2. 31 2. 41 2. 31
	Utal	n—Contin						Vermont						Virginia	-
	Sal	t Lake C	ity		State		E	Burlington	n	S	pringfiel	d		State	
1958: January February March April. May June July August September October November December 1959: January February March	90.58		\$2, 15 2, 16 2, 18 2, 17 2, 18 2, 17 2, 18 2, 20 2, 18 2, 20 2, 19 2, 19 2, 21 2, 22 2, 22 2, 27	\$67. 86 68. 17 67. 70 67. 35 68. 47 68. 66 68. 90 69. 39 70. 70 45 70. 04 72. 68 72. 55 72. 37	39, 9 40, 1 39, 8 39, 5 39, 9 40, 2 40, 6 40, 7 41, 2 41, 1 40, 6 41, 7 41, 6 41, 5 41, 6	\$1. 70 1. 70 1. 70 1. 71 1. 72 1. 71 1. 72 1. 71 1. 72 1. 71 1. 73 1. 74 1. 75 1. 76		40. 0 40. 1 40. 1 41. 1 41. 5 40. 3 41. 1 40. 1 41. 4 41. 7 41. 7	\$1. 74 1. 74 1. 71 1. 71 1. 71 1. 74 1. 73 1. 78 1. 78 1. 79 1. 80 1. 80 1. 81 1. 81	\$77. 53 77. 18 76. 50 76. 32 74. 22 77. 35 76. 46 76. 12 79. 53 76. 08 79. 76 82. 74 84. 15 83. 35 85. 51	38. 9 39. 1 39. 0 38. 9 37. 8 38. 9 39. 2 38. 6 39. 4 40. 8 41. 4 41. 2 41. 6	2. 02 2. 00 2. 01 2. 03 2. 03 2. 03	63. 20 64. 02 63. 08 64. 02 65. 50 65. 90 67. 40 67. 65 68. 39 67. 54 67. 70 68. 21	38. 9 38. 3 38. 8 38. 0 38. 8 39. 7 40. 6 41. 0 41. 2 40. 2 40. 2 40. 6 41. 3	1. 68 1. 66 1. 66 1. 66 1. 66 1. 66 1. 66 1. 68 1. 68
		V	irginia—	Continue	d					W	ashingto	on			
	Norfo	lk-Portsi	nouth	F	Richmond	l		State			Seattle			Spokane	
1958: January February March April May June July August September October November December 1959: January February March	69. 14 67. 58 69. 12 70. 00 70. 35 68. 85 74. 30 79. 76		\$1. 78 1. 76 1. 72 1. 72 1. 75 1. 75 1. 75 1. 83 1. 89 1. 92 1. 87 1. 85	\$73. 89 71. 10 72. 83 73. 66 73. 63 74. 56 77. 23 75. 70 74. 56 76. 92 76. 57 75. 33 76. 57	40. 6 39. 5 39. 8 39. 6 39. 8 40. 3 41. 3 40. 7 40. 3 40. 7 40. 3 40. 8 40. 5 40. 3	\$1. 82 1. 80 1. 83 1. 86 1. 85 1. 85 1. 87 1. 86 1. 85 1. 89 1. 90 1. 88	\$91. 87 91. 39 91. 63 91. 06 92. 02 92. 11 92. 64 94. 18 96. 92 99. 10 98. 78 99. 18 96. 64 96. 26 98. 03	38. 6 38. 6 39. 4 39. 8 39. 2 39. 2 38. 5 38. 2	\$2. 38 2. 38 2. 39 2. 39 2. 39 2. 40 2. 44 2. 46 2. 52 2. 53 2. 51 2. 52	\$90. 86 89. 86 90. 56 90. 01 90. 86 89. 86 93. 80 95. 69 99. 15 99. 29 99. 54 96. 38 96. 38 95. 88	38. 5 38. 4 38. 7 38. 3 38. 5 38. 4 38. 6 38. 9 39. 0 39. 5 39. 4 39. 5 38. 4 38. 4 38. 5	2, 52 2, 52 2, 51 2, 51	\$95. 73 96. 72 99. 50 100. 30 99. 18 101. 71 98. 85 98. 56 103. 23 105. 99 107. 30 103. 75 97. 24 102. 31 103. 08	38. 6 39. 0 39. 8 39. 8 39. 2 40. 2 39. 7 38. 5 39. 4 40. 3 40. 8 39. 6 37. 4 39. 8	2. 48 2. 50 2. 53 2. 53 2. 48 2. 50 2. 62 2. 63 2. 63 2. 63

Table C-7. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings
	Wasl	nington-	Con.				W	est Virgin	nia					Wisconsi	n
		Tacoma			State		C	harlesto	n	Wheeli	ng-Steul	benville		State	
1958: January February March April May June July August September October November December 1959: January February March	89. 15 89. 77 87. 66 89. 52 91. 68 88. 64 92. 88 98. 06 96. 19 96. 58 96. 36 95. 12	37. 9 38. 1 38. 2 37. 3 37. 3 38. 2 37. 4 38. 7 39. 1 38. 1 38. 1 38. 2 39. 1 38. 2	\$2. 34 2. 35 2. 35 2. 40 2. 40 2. 37 2. 40 2. 47 2. 44 2. 44 2. 49 2. 48 2. 54	\$83. 38 84. 29 83. 10 83. 03 83. 32 85. 57 88. 30 87. 91 87. 69 87. 85 90. 00 91. 18 90. 40 90. 94 92. 59	37. 9 37. 8 37. 6 37. 4 37. 7 38. 2 38. 9 38. 9 38. 8 38. 7 39. 3 39. 3 39. 3 39. 3 39. 4	\$2. 20 2. 23 2. 21 2. 22 2. 21 2. 24 2. 27 2. 26 2. 26 2. 27 2. 32 2. 33 2. 33 2. 33	\$103. 86 101. 79 101. 14 103. 88 103. 08 105. 67 106. 49 104. 00 104. 14 103. 95 108. 81 110. 03 111. 52 110. 29 111. 38	40. 1 39. 3 39. 2 39. 8 39. 8 40. 8 40. 8 40. 6 40. 6 40. 6 40. 6 40. 7 40. 4	\$2, 59 2, 58 2, 61 2, 59 2, 59 2, 61 2, 60 2, 61 2, 70 2, 68 2, 71 2, 73 2, 73	\$86. 62 88. 18 89. 75 90. 27 88. 50 92. 72 101. 30 100. 44 102. 94 103. 35 105. 07 103. 33 103. 47 105. 54 106. 08	35. 5 35. 7 35. 9 35. 4 35. 8 37. 9 38. 7 39. 0 39. 5 38. 7 37. 9 38. 8 37. 9	2, 55 2, 50 2, 59 2, 68	\$85. 85 85. 13 85. 80 84. 81 87. 57 88. 31 86. 81 86. 79 87. 11 89. 11 90. 01 93. 08 90. 84 95. 47	39.5 39.7 39.3 40.1 40.5 41.3 40.6 40.7 40.9 40.6 41.3	2. 16 2. 16 2. 18 2. 18 2. 18 2. 19 2. 14 2. 14 2. 18 2. 22 2. 25 2. 25 2. 25
						7	Visconsir	-Conti	nued						
		Kenosha		1	a Crosse			Madison		N	Iilwauke	ee		Racine	
1958: January February March April May June July August September October November December 1959: January February March	91. 52 91. 26 107. 45 99. 70 94. 71 95. 48 95. 07 107. 20 99. 63	38. 8 38. 9 38. 9 43. 0 40. 8 39. 5 39. 7 42. 7 40. 4 43. 5 44. 6 41. 0 45. 5	\$2. 34 2. 34 2. 36 2. 35 2. 50 2. 44 2. 39 2. 47 2. 67 2. 67 2. 47 2. 71	\$85. 68 89. 69 89. 46 89. 94 88. 52 89. 64 89. 32 90. 84 89. 08 87. 07 88. 00 88. 27 87. 93 86. 58 93. 36	38. 6 40. 1 39. 8 40. 1 39. 9 39. 8 39. 2 39. 2 39. 2 39. 4 39. 8 39. 5 38. 9 40. 8	\$2, 22 2, 24 2, 24 2, 24 2, 24 2, 24 2, 27 2, 22 2, 22 2, 23 2, 23 2, 29	\$91. 26 90. 43 90. 68 92. 55 91. 42 91. 43 96. 31 92. 10 95. 78 96. 47 100. 88 102. 05 97. 29 93. 59 98. 37	38. 8 38. 5 39. 8 38. 9 39. 1 39. 7 38. 9 39. 1 39. 4 40. 4 40. 4 40. 4 38. 1 39. 7	\$2. 35 2. 35 2. 36 2. 33 2. 35 2. 34 2. 42 2. 37 2. 45 2. 50 2. 40 2. 42 2. 42 2. 45 2. 46 2. 48	\$93. 17 92. 00 92. 95 91. 60 95. 31 96. 23 95. 36 95. 57 95. 96 96. 06 96. 71 98. 83 98. 79 103. 96	39. 3 38. 9 39. 2 38. 6 39. 7 39. 7 39. 7 39. 7 39. 6 40. 3 40. 4 39. 9 41. 4	\$2. 37 2. 36 2. 37 2. 37 2. 40 2. 41 2. 40 2. 42 2. 42 2. 42 2. 42 2. 44 2. 46 2. 47 2. 48 2. 51	\$90. 71 91. 16 92. 19 91. 77 92. 81 92. 46 91. 66 91. 66 90. 61 92. 02 93. 81 93. 39 94. 24 96. 14 95. 37 97. 36	39.7 39.5 39.7	2. 30 2. 31 2. 35 2. 33 2. 31 2. 30 2. 32 2. 34 2. 35 2. 35 2. 35 2. 35
			Wyon	ning											
		State			Casper										
1958: January February March April May June July August September October November December 1959: January February March	92. 40 93. 65 96. 43 96. 62 94. 77 94. 09 94. 89 94. 13 89. 72 92. 97 94. 60 96. 32 89. 28	40. 2 38. 5 38. 7 39. 2 39. 6 39. 7 40. 9 40. 4 39. 7 39. 9 40. 6 39. 8 37. 2 37. 6	\$2. 44 2. 40 2. 42 2. 46 2. 44 2. 43 2. 37 2. 32 2. 33 2. 33 2. 42 2. 40 2. 43	\$115. 20 111. 04 114. 40 116. 64 118. 61 113. 72 113. 72 113. 72 114. 84 112. 12 111. 04 112. 22 117. 56 112. 90 112. 86	40. 0 39. 1 40. 0 40. 5 40. 9 41. 0 39. 9 39. 9 39. 1 39. 1 40. 4 38. 4 39. 6	\$2. 88 2. 84 2. 86 2. 88 2. 90 2. 85 2. 85 2. 85 2. 82 2. 81 2. 84 2. 87 2. 94 2. 85									

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm I}$  These estimates are classified by industry according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued in 1957 by the Bureau of the Budget, and are not comparable with data previously published. More detailed industry data on the new classification system are available from the cooperating State agencies listed in table A–5.

506747-59-8

<sup>Not available.
Not strictly comparable with current data shown.
Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.
The change to the 1957 Standard Industrial Classification has made it necessary to modify the time periods for which data are shown.</sup> 

## D.—Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D-1. Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—United States city average: All items and major groups of items [1947-49=100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Housing	Apparel	Transporta- tion	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services
1947: Average 1948: Average 1949: Average 1950: Average 1951: Average 1952: Average 1953: Average 1954: Average 1955: Average 1956: Average 1957: Average 1958: Average	95. 5 102. 8 101. 8 102. 8 111. 0 113. 5 114. 4 114. 8 114. 5 116. 2 120. 2 123. 5	95. 9 104. 1 100. 0 101. 2 112. 6 114. 6 112. 8 112. 6 110. 9 111. 7 115. 4 120. 3	95. 0 101. 7 103. 3 106. 1 112. 4 114. 6 117. 7 119. 1 120. 0 121. 7 125. 6 127. 7	97. 1 103. 5 99. 4 98. 1 106. 9 105. 8 104. 8 104. 3 103. 7 105. 5 106. 9 107. 0	90. 6 100. 9 108. 5 111. 3 118. 4 126. 2 129. 7 128. 0 126. 4 128. 7 136. 0 140. 5	94. 9 100. 9 104. 1 106. 0 111. 1 117. 2 121. 3 125. 2 128. 0 132. 6 138. 0 144. 6	97. 6 101. 3 101. 1 110. 1 110. 5 111. 8 112. 8 113. 4 115. 3 120. 0 124. 4 128. 6	95. 5 100. 4 104. 1 103. 4 106. 5 107. 0 108. 0 107. 0 106. 6 108. 1 1112. 2 116. 7	96. 1 100. 5 103. 4 105. 2 109. 7 115. 4 118. 2 120. 1 120. 2 122. 0 125. 8 127. 2
1955; January  February  March  A pril.  May  June  July  August  September  October  November  December	114. 3 114. 3 114. 3 114. 2 114. 2 114. 2 114. 7 114. 7 114. 9 115. 0 114. 7	110. 6 110. 8 110. 8 111. 2 111. 1 111. 3 112. 1 111. 2 111. 6 110. 8 109. 8	119. 6 119. 6 119. 5 119. 5 119. 4 119. 7 119. 9 120. 0 120. 4 120. 8	103. 3 103. 4 103. 2 103. 1 103. 3 103. 2 103. 2 103. 4 104. 6 104. 6 104. 7	127. 6 127. 4 127. 3 125. 3 125. 5 125. 8 125. 4 125. 4 125. 3 126. 6 128. 5	126. 5 128. 8 127. 0 127. 3 127. 5 127. 6 128. 0 128. 2 128. 7 129. 8 130. 2	113. 7 113. 5 113. 5 113. 7 113. 9 114. 7 115. 5 115. 8 116. 6 117. 0 117. 5	106. 9 106. 4 106. 6 106. 5 106. 2 106. 3 106. 7 106. 7 106. 8	119. 8 119. 8 119. 8 119. 8 119. 9 120. 3 120. 6 120. 6 120. 6
1956: January	114. 6 114. 6 114. 7 114. 9 115. 4 116. 2 117. 0 116. 8 117. 1 117. 7 117. 8 118. 0	109. 2 108. 8 109. 0 109. 6 111. 0 113. 2 114. 8 113. 1 113. 1 112. 9	120. 6 120. 7 120. 7 120. 8 120. 9 121. 4 121. 8 122. 2 122. 5 123. 0 123. 5	104. 1 104. 6 104. 8 104. 8 104. 8 105. 3 105. 5 106. 5 106. 8	126. 8 126. 9 126. 7 126. 4 127. 1 126. 8 127. 7 128. 5 128. 6 132. 6 133. 2	130. 7 130. 9 131. 4 131. 6 131. 9 132. 0 132. 7 133. 3 134. 0 134. 1 134. 5 134. 5	118. 5 118. 9 119. 2 119. 5 119. 6 119. 9 120. 1 120. 3 120. 5 120. 8 121. 4	107.3 107.5 107.7 108.2 108.2 107.6 107.7 107.9 108.4 108.5 109.0 109.3	120.8 120.5 121.5 121.1 121.1 121.1 122.1 122.1 123.1 123.1
1957: January	118. 2 118. 7 118. 9 119. 3 119. 6 120. 2 120. 8 121. 0 121. 1 121. 1 121. 6	112. 8 113. 6 113. 2 113. 8 114. 6 116. 2 117. 4 117. 9 117. 0 116. 4 116. 0 116. 1	123. 8 124. 5 124. 9 125. 2 125. 3 125. 5 125. 5 126. 6 126. 6 126. 8	106. 4 106. 1 106. 8 106. 5 106. 5 106. 6 106. 5 106. 6 107. 3 107. 7 107. 9	133. 6 134. 4 135. 1 135. 5 135. 3 135. 3 135. 8 135. 9 135. 9 135. 8 140. 0	135. 3 135. 5 136. 4 136. 9 137. 3 137. 9 138. 4 138. 6 139. 0 139. 7 140. 3	122.1 122.6 122.9 123.3 123.4 124.2 124.7 124.9 125.1 126.2 126.7	109. 9 110. 0 110. 5 111. 8 111. 4 111. 8 112. 4 112. 6 113. 3 113. 4 114. 4	123. 124. 124. 124. 124. 124. 126. 126. 126. 126. 126.
1958: January  February  March April May June July August September October November Deember	122. 3 122. 5 123. 3 123. 5 123. 6 123. 7 123. 9 123. 7 123. 7 123. 7	118. 2 118. 7 120. 8 121. 6 121. 6 121. 7 120. 7 120. 3 119. 7 119. 4 118. 7	127. 1 127. 3 127. 5 127. 5 127. 8 127. 8 127. 7 127. 9 127. 9 128. 0 128. 2	106. 9 106. 8 106. 8 106. 7 106. 7 106. 7 106. 7 107. 1 107. 3 107. 7	138. 7 138. 5 138. 7 138. 3 138. 7 138. 9 140. 3 141. 0 141. 3 142. 7 144. 5	145. 3 146. 5 147. 1	127. 8 128. 0 128. 3 128. 5 128. 5 128. 6 128. 9 128. 9 128. 7 128. 8 129. 1	116. 6 117. 0 117. 0 116. 6 116. 7 116. 6 116. 7 116. 6 117. 0 116. 9	127. 127. 127. 127. 127. 127. 127. 127.
1959: January	123. 8 123. 7 123. 7 123. 9	119. 0 118. 2 117. 7 117. 6	128. 2 128. 5 128. 7 128. 7	106. 7 106. 7 107. 0 107. 0	144. 1 144. 3 144. 9 145. 3	149. 2	129. 4 129. 8 129. 7 130. 0	117. 0 117. 1 117. 3 117. 7	127. 1 127. 4 127. 1 128. 1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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 Index 1—United States city average: Food, housing, apparel, transportation, and their subgroups

[1947-49=100]

Group			1959						1958						nual
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1958	1957
Food * Food at home. Cereals and bakery products. Meats, poultry, and fish. Dalry products. Fruits and vegetables. Other foods at home *	117. 6	117. 7	118. 2	119. 0	118. 7	119. 4	119.7	120. 3	120. 7	121. 7	121. 6	121. 6	121. 6	120. 3	115. 4
	115. 3	115. 5	116. 1	117. 1	116. 8	117. 6	118.0	118. 7	119. 2	120. 5	120. 4	120. 5	120. 5	118. 8	113. 8
	134. 1	134. 1	133. 8	133. 9	134. 0	134. 0	133.9	133. 5	132. 9	132. 9	132. 9	132. 8	132. 7	133. 1	130. 5
	111. 5	111. 3	112. 6	113. 8	113. 0	113. 5	114.6	115. 8	117. 7	119. 2	118. 3	116. 6	115. 9	115. 1	105. 2
	112. 9	113. 8	114. 0	114. 1	114. 3	114. 5	114.5	114. 1	113. 0	112. 4	111. 7	111. 8	112. 5	113. 5	111. 8
	123. 6	120. 7	121. 2	121. 7	120. 1	121. 1	121.0	120. 7	124. 9	131. 9	134. 3	137. 4	136. 6	127. 1	118. 6
	104. 7	107. 3	108. 1	109. 9	110. 7	112. 6	113.2	115. 2	112. 8	111. 8	110. 9	111. 5	112. 4	112. 4	112. 9
Housing 4 Rent. Gas and electricity. Solid fuels and fuel ofl Housefurnishings. Household operation.	128. 7	128. 7	128. 5	128. 2	128. 2	128. 0	127. 9	127. 9	127. 9	127. 7	127. 8	127. 8	127. 7	127. 7	125. 6
	139. 3	139. 1	139. 0	138. 8	138. 7	138. 4	138. 3	138. 2	138. 1	137. 8	137. 7	137. 5	137. 3	137. 7	135. 2
	118. 2	118. 5	118. 5	118. 2	118. 2	118. 1	118. 1	118. 0	117. 5	117. 0	116. 9	116. 5	116. 0	117. 0	113. 0
	138. 7	140. 3	140. 0	138. 9	137. 0	135. 8	135. 6	135. 2	133. 6	132. 3	131. 7	131. 6	134. 2	134. 9	137. 4
	103. 8	103. 8	103. 8	103. 2	103. 6	103. 5	103. 4	103. 6	103. 3	104. 0	104. 1	104. 0	104. 0	103. 9	104. 6
	133. 8	133. 7	133. 1	133. 1	132. 8	132. 6	132. 4	132. 2	132. 1	131. 2	131. 1	130. 9	130. 9	131. 4	127. 5
Apparel Men's and boys' Women's and girls' Footwear Other apparel	107. 0	107. 0	106. 7	106. 7	107. 5	107. 7	107. 3	107. 1	106. 6	106. 7	106. 7	106. 7	106. 7	107. 0	106. 9
	108. 0	107. 8	107. 8	108. 0	108. 4	108. 5	107. 9	108. 3	108. 3	108. 5	108. 8	108. 9	109. 1	108. 6	109. 0
	98. 9	99. 0	98. 8	98. 7	100. 2	100. 6	100. 2	99. 6	98. 5	98. 6	98. 5	98. 4	98. 2	99. 1	99. 2
	132. 4	132. 0	131. 3	130. 8	130. 4	130. 3	130. 1	130. 1	130. 0	129. 7	129. 8	129. 7	129. 8	129. 8	127. 9
	91. 9	91. 8	91. 7	91. 7	92. 3	92. 3	91. 8	92. 0	91. 9	92. 0	91. 9	92. 1	91. 9	92. 0	92. 1
Transportation Private Public	145. 3	144. 9	144. 3	144. 1	144. 3	144. 5	142.7	141. 3	141. 0	140. 3	138. 9	138. 7	138. 3	140. 5	136. 0
	134. 4	134. 0	133. 3	133, 1	133. 3	133. 6	131.8	130. 4	130. 1	129. 3	128. 0	128. 0	127. 6	129. 7	125. 8
	192. 6	192. 0	191. 8	191. 8	191. 8	191. 1	190.4	189. 8	189. 5	189. 5	187. 7	186. 1	186. 1	188. 0	178. 8

See footnote 1, table D-1.
 In addition to subgroup\* shown here, total food includes restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home.
 Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic), and other miscellaneous foods.

In addition to subgroups shown here, total housing includes the purchase price of homes and other homeowner costs.
 Includes yard goods, diapers, and miscellaneous items.

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

TABLE D-3. Consumer Price Index 1—United States city average: Special groups of items [1947-49=100]

Year and month	All items less food	All items less shelter	All com- modities	All com- modities less food	Durable commodi- ties 2	Nondura- ble com- modities less food 3	All services 4	All service less rent 8
047: Average	95. 1	95, 6	96.3	95. 7	94.9	95. 7	94. 5	94.
948: Average	101.9	103.1	103. 2	102.9	101.8	103. 1	100. 4	100.
949: A verage	103.0	101.3	100.6	101.5	103. 3	101.1	105. 1	105.
950: A verage	104. 2	102.0	101. 2	101.3	104. 4	100.9	108.5	108.
951: Average	110.8	110.5	110.3	108.9	112.4	108. 5	114.1	114.
952: Average	113. 5	112.7	111.7	109.8	113.8	109.1	119.3	120.
953: A verage	115.7	113.1	111.3	110.0	112.6	110.1	124. 2	124.
954: Average	116.4	113.0	110. 2	108, 6	108.3	110.6	127.5	127.
955: A verage	116.7	112.4	109.0	107.5	105. 1	110.6	129.8	130.
956: Average	118.8	114.0	110.1	108.9	105.1	113.0	132.6	133.
957: A verage	122.8	117.8	113.6	112.3	108.8	116.1	137. 7	138.
058: Average	125. 5	121. 2	116. 3	113. 4	110. 5	116. 9	142. 4	143.
958: April	125.0	121. 2	116, 6	112.8	109, 6	116.6	142.1	143.
May	125. 1	121.3	116.6	112.9	109.7	116.5	142.3	143.
June	125. 2	121.4	116.6	112.9	109.6	116.7	142.3	143.
July	125. 4	121.6	116.8	113.1	109.8	116.9	142.6	144.
August	125.6	121.4	116.4	113. 2	109.9	116.9	143.0	144.
September	125, 8	121.5	116.4	113. 5	110.3	117. 2	143.0	144.
October	126.0	121.5	116. 4	113.9	111.2	117. 2	143. 1	144.
November	126.5	121.7	116.6	114.5	112.8	117.1	143. 4	144.
December	126. 5	121. 5	116.3	114. 4	112. 9	117.0	143. 5	145.
59: January	126. 4	121.5	116, 2	114.0	112.4	116.7	143. 9	145.
February	126, 7	121.4	116.0	114.2	112.2	117.1	144. 2	145.
March	126.9	121.4	115.9	114.4	112.5	117.4	144. 4	145.
April	127.1	121.5	115.9	114.5	112.6	117.5	144.8	146.

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1.
¹ 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.
¹ 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, raliroad 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 refnishing floors.

§ 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. Burson of Labor Statistics

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

	Aver-					Index	es (1947	<b>-49=100</b>	Indexes (1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)											
Commodity	age price, <sup>2</sup> Apr. 1959	ce, <sup>2</sup> 1959 pr.				1958								Annual average						
	1000	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.3	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1958	1957				
ereals and bakery products: Unit Flour, wheat	Cents 54.9	113.8	113.8	113.8	114, 0	113.9	113.6	113. 4	113. 6	114.0	114.6	114.9	115. 4	115. 4	114.4	113. 4				
Biscuit mix 420 ozlb	26. 8 12. 9	96. 0 115. 1	95. 9 115. 1	95. 8 115. 1	96. 0 114. 9	96. 0 115. 2	95. 9 116. 1	95. 9 116. 6	95. 9 116. 6	95. 7 116. 3	95. 8 115. 7	95. 8 115. 6	96. 0 155. 5	95. 9 115. 4	95. 9 115. 6	95. 8 113. 3				
Rico	18.5	98. 2	98.1	98.1	98. 2	98.1	97. 7 138. 4	97. 7 138. 3	98. 0 138. 0	98. 1 138. 0	97. 6 138. 0	97. 5 138. 0	96. 8 137. 9	96.3 137.9	97. 1 137. 9	93. 5				
Rolled oats	20. 4 25. 6	138. 4 151. 1	138. 4 151. 1	138. 4 151. 1	138. 2 151. 1	138. 4 151. 0	150.9	150.5	150. 2	150.0	149.7	149.7	149.4	149.0	149.4	136. 1				
Bread	19.6 29.2	147. 6 113. 8	147. 4 113. 9	146. 8 113. 4	147. 0 113. 7	147. 1 113. 8	147. 2 113. 8	147. 1 113. 8	146. 1 114. 0	144. 6 113. 6	144. 5 113. 8	144. 4 113. 6	144. 0 113. 7	143. 8 113. 6	145. 0 113. 7	141.0				
Vanilla cookies7 oz	24. 4	126. 1	126. 4	126.3	126. 2	126.3	126.6	126.6	126. 6	126. 5	126. 5	126. 5	126.7	126.8	126. 9	127.				
		117.3	116.7	118.3	120.2	119.9	120.0	121.4	122. 5	124.3	125.4	124. 2 122. 6	122.0	121.5 121.5	121.0	108.				
Beef and veal	107.7	123. 6 130. 5	123. 5 129. 8	124. 0 129. 8	123. 0 129. 3	121. 0 127. 0	120. 5 126. 9	120. 2 126. 4	119. 5 125. 4	119.8 125.8	122.3 128.5	128.8	121.7 128.4	128. 4	119. 6 126. 3	102. 113.				
Chuck roastlb	64. 8 82. 9	116.8 124.3	117.6 123.2	118. 0 123. 5	116. 0 123. 8	114. 4 121. 8	113.1	112.9 121.3	112.6 122.2	113. 0 122. 4	117. 4 124. 3	118. 2 124. 5	116.9 124.5	118. 5 123. 9	114. 1 122. 4	95. 111.				
Hamburgerlb_ Veal cutletslb_		113.1	113.5	114.5	114.3	112. 5 146. 9	112.0	111.7	110. 8 145. 9	110.9	112.6 144.7	112.3 145.3	110.9 144.3	109. 1 143. 1	108.8	86. 127.				
		152.3 102.6	151.3	153. 3 104. 4	149. 7 108. 7	109.4	146. 2 110. 2	146. 0 113. 7	116.8	145.1 120.3	120.7	118.3	115.0	114.7	143. 9 114. 4	107.				
Pork chops, center cutlb Bacon, slicedlb	84. 0 68. 4	115. 4 93. 6	112. 2 92. 3	116. 5 95. 0	121. 9 98. 6	122. 5 99. 6	124.8 101.2	126. 9 107. 9	128. 6 113. 7	130. 1 118. 2	132. 2 116. 5	131. 8 112. 4	125. 4 110. 4	125. 3 109. 2	126. 2 108. 7	119. 101.				
Pork chops, center cutlb_ Bacon, slicedlb_ Ham, wholelb_ Lamb, leglb_	63. 1 75. 2	96. 5 109. 2	97.4	99.3 107.4	103. 3 109. 6	103.6 112.3	101.6 112.6	102. 0 112. 4	102. 8 111. 9	106. 7 111. 6	107. 1 113. 1	106. 1 112. 6	104. 7 111. 8	105. 5 113. 4	104. 2 112. 3	97. 103.				
							107. 9	108. 4	108. 7		109.6	108.6	106. 5	105. 2	106. 3	93.				
Frankfurters Luncheon meat Lun	64.8	106. 5 106. 4	106. 7 107. 1	107. 2 107. 6	107. 9 109. 5	108. 4 110. 2	109.7	108.7	106. 7	110. 1 105. 1	104.2	103.4	101.6	99.7	103.6	93.				
Poultry, frying chickens	42.7	71.7	73. 2	73. 1	72.1	69. 0	71.7	71.6	74.1	77. 6	81. 5	81.9	81.7	80.1	77. 5	78.				
ish Fish, fresh or frozen		120.8 126.8	120. 5 126. 3	120. 9 126. 9	121. 0 126. 3	119.9 123.9	119.6 123.1	119.0 122.0	118. 2 121. 1	117.8 120.1	117.6 119.9	117.1 119.4	117. 6 120. 4	117. 6 120. 4	117.6 120.0	109.				
Ocean perch fillet, frozenlb	47.9	120.0	120.0		120. 0	120. 9														
Haddock, fillet, frozenlb Salmon, pink16-oz. can	60.6	127. 2	126.7	126.8	127.8	128. 0	128.4	129.0	129.8	131.7	131.5	131.3	131.3	131. 2	130. 4	130				
Tuna fish, chunk 4 6-612-oz. can_	33. 5	96. 5	96.6	96.7	97.5	97. 9	98.2	98.0	96.6	96. 2	95.9	95.3	95. 2	95.3	96. 1	93				
irv products:		119.1	120.7	120.9	120.8	121.3	121.7	121. 2	120.7	119.1	118. 2	117.0	117.1	118.3	119.8	117				
Milk, fresh, grocery Homogenized, with vitamin D		110.1	120.7	120. 0	120, 6	121.0	121.1	121.2	120.1	110.1	110. 2	111.0	*****	110.0	110.0	111				
addedqt Milk, fresh, deliveredqt	23.7	122.8	124. 3	124.6	125. 1	125. 7	126.1	126. 0	125. 4	123. 9	122.6	121.6	121.7	122. 4	124. 4	122				
Homogenized, with vitamin D	24.9																			
lce cream Lpt	29.7	98. 5 94. 1	98. 5 94. 1	98. 3 94. 3	97. 9 94. 5	98. 2 94. 1	98.3 94.2	98. 4 94. 6	98. 4 94. 4	98. 4 93. 0	98. 0 93. 0	98. 3 93. 0	98. 3 93. 1	98. 4 93. 5	98.3 93.9	97 94				
Cheese, American processlb	58.0	109.3	109.3	109.5	109.6	109.3	109.2	109.3	109.1	109.2	109.4	109.5	109.5	109.9	109.5	109				
Milk evaporated14½-oz. can I fruits and vegetables:	15.2	111.6	111.6	111.5	111.4	111.3	111.1	111.3	111.2	111.1	111.2	111.1	110.9	111.1	111.0	107				
Frozen fruits and vegetables 410 oz	26.1	113.4	113. 6 81. 2	114. 6 81. 6	119. 1 82. 2	122. 4 82. 3	122.6 81.9	122. 2 81. 1	122. 4 81. 3	121. 8 81. 9	121. 0 82. 0	119. 8 82. 4	116. 2 82. 6	115. 5 82. 5	117. 9 81. 9	97				
Orongo inice concentrate * 6 07.	1 24.8	135.1	135. 9 102. 4	138.3 102.1	149.1	157.5	157. 9 102. 2	157. 5 101. 9	157. 7 101. 3	156. 8 100. 6	155. 2 100. 2	152. 2 99. 8	143. 2 99. 5	141. 5 99. 5	147. 3 100. 7	100				
Peas, green 4 10 oz Beans, green 4 9 oz Fresh fruits and vegetables	22.8	102.6 104.4	104.4	104.7	102. 7 105. 0	102. 4 105. 3	105.7	105.6	106.6	106.4	106.3	106.4	106.6	106. 4	105. 5	99				
A nnies	_ 1 14. 9	124.1	119.7 122.0	120. 6 116. 6	121. 1 113. 3	118.5	103. 2	120. 5 108. 2	120. 5 127. 1	127.7	139. 5	144. 0 193. 3	150. 0 157. 7	149.3 133.3	132. 6 6 128. 6	123				
BananasID	16.3	101. 1 134. 3	104.8	106. 0 132. 7	106. 9 139. 2	110.8 151.6		113.3 189.5	106. 1 189. 3	118. 3 174. 2	103. 2 173. 8	104. 2 165. 4	103. 8 160. 9	98.3 169.0	107. 4 165. 0	10'				
Oranges	18.7	101.3	101.8	103.1	105.1	101.8	100.5	99.3	97.6	96.6	97.1	98.9	102.9	101.8	100.4	103				
Peaches 9 12lb	11.8	117.3	115.1	117.0	122.7	125. 4	138.0	(9) (9) (9)	92.6	(9) 89. 5	104.1	(9)	149.3	130.5	11128. 6 18 95. 4	1310				
Strawberries 9 14pt_	34.7	99.8	(9)	(9) (9) (9)	(9) (9) (9)	(9) (9) (9) (9)	(9) (9) (9)	94.9	79.9	(9) 88. 5	110.9	76.7	95. 2	(9) (9) (9)	15 86. 0 16 93. 6	15 8				
Watermeions	- ()	(9)	(9)			(0)		(9)	(9)	54.9	69.6	101.6	(9) (9)		13 75. 4	18 8				
Potatoes10 lb_ Sweet potatoeslb_	55.8	105. 0 125. 4	126.5	102. 6 125. 0	102. 3 123. 7	97. 5	95. 3 114. 0	93.3	98. 7 122. 7	111.7 166.6	127. 4 165. 2	128. 7 159. 5	144. 1 158. 4	155. 9 152. 9	118.3 140.8	10				
Onionslb	16.9	199. 2 111. 4		137. 9 113. 7	126. 6 116. 2	111.1 111.0	107.4	105. 5	106. 4 114. 8	111.2	119. 9 118. 0	123. 0 113. 9	132. 9 108. 4	159. 7 106. 2	117. 7 115. 7	111				
Lettucehead_	15.5	108.5	116.8	136.4	116.4	126.6	114.2	126.8	110.9	103. 2	111.6	106. 4	145.8	135. 5	121.1	12				
Cabbagelb	12.3	84. 7 129. 8	88. 9 136. 3	94.9	103. 8 148. 9	103. 1 112. 0	98. 6 99. 5	90. 2	96. 5 101. 3	97.3	116. 4 111. 0	127. 1 126. 3	147. 0 152. 3	132. 4 160. 9	110. 7 129. 8	104				
Tomatoes 4lb	32.3	115. 0 140. 6		114.7	125. 6 141. 1	109. 0 105. 3		76. 4 104. 2	65. 2 90. 9	69. 3 80. 2	94.2	93.9	157. 8 125. 0	163. 8 136. 3	114. 2	108				
Canned fruits and vegetables	47.9	. 116.9	116.4	116.0	115.6	115.0	114.6	114.1	113. 2	112.4	111.5	110.6	109.5	108.6	110.8	100				
Potatoes	36.4	153. 0 116. 2	151.3 115.5	150. 6 114. 8	149. 0 113. 8	147. 4 112. 0	111.4	144.3 110.2	139. 8 109. 2	132. 8 108. 2	125. 5 108. 0	121.1	117. 5 107. 9	114. 4 108. 4	126. 8 109. 2	113				
Orange Juice 4 20-02. Call Peaches #2½ can Pineapple #2 can Fruit cocktail 4 #303 can Corn, cream style #303 can	36.1	116. 7 107. 6	116.4	116. 0 106. 9	115. 5 106. 5	114. 7 105. 7	114.1 104.7	113. 1 103. 5	112. 9 102. 3	112. 4 101. 4	112.3 101.2	112.1	111.8	111.7	112. 4 101. 9	110				
Corn, cream style#303 can_	19.4	114.6	113.3	111.8	110.1	109.0	108.1	106.8	105, 6	104.8	104.1	103.7	104.0	103.7	105.1	102				
		98.8	98. 5 108. 8	98. 6 108. 9	99. 4 110. 1	99.9	100.1	100. 2 113. 3	100. 1 115. 0	100. 2 119. 8	99. 6 123. 7	99. 5 124. 2	99.4	99. 7 118. 2	100. 1 115. 3	103				
Tomatoes #303 can Baby foods 4 4½-5 oz Dried fruits and vegetables	10.1	103.5	103.3	103.3	103. 2	103.1	102.9	102.9	102. 9 121. 4	102.8	102.5	102. 2	101.7	101.8	102.4	103				
Pried fruits and vegetables  Prunes  Dried beans  lb	39.9	125. 2 165. 0	164. 2	124. 0 162. 6	161.0	157.6	151.9	121. 5 144. 5	138. 6	120. 4 137. 8	119. 6 137. 5	118. 5 137. 0	117. 3 137. 2	116. 4 137. 0	118. 2 140. 6	140				
Dried beanslb_	17.3	91.2	91.0	90.7	91.0	92.7	94.1	97.9	101.3	100.3	99.3	97.9	95.9	94.8	95.3	1 8				

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

Commodity	Aver-	Indexes (1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)														
	age price, <sup>2</sup> Apr. 1959	1959				1958									Annual average	
	2000	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.3	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	Мау	Apr.	1958	1957
Other foods at home: Partially prepared foods: Unit Soup, tomato 411-oz. can	Cents 12.6	100. 5	100.0 106.9	99.7	99.5	99. 2 106. 9	99. 1 107. 1	99. 3 107. 3	99. 3 106. 7	99. 9 106. 5	100. 5 106. 5	100. 3 106. 4	100. 4 106. 7	100.3 106.6	99. 8 106. 5	99. (
Beans with pork 416-oz, can Condiments and sauces: Pickles, sliced 415 oz Catsup, tomato 414 oz Beverages Coffee Tea bags 4package of 16 Cola drink 4carton, 36 oz Fats and oils	15. 1 26. 6 22. 7 (19) 24. 1 29. 4	99. 7 99. 9 164. 4 141. 7 124. 9 130. 1 82. 3	99. 5 99. 7 165. 4 143. 6 125. 0 128. 9 82. 8	99. 6 99. 7 165. 0 145. 0 125. 0 125. 1 83. 7	106. 8 100. 2 99. 4 168. 9 150. 2 125. 0 125. 4 84. 9	99. 8 99. 3 171. 4 153. 9 124. 9 125. 2 85. 4	99. 5 98. 8 173. 8 157. 8 124. 4 124. 4 85. 4	99. 5 98. 7 174. 1 158. 4 124. 7 123. 8 85. 5	99. 6 97. 9 174. 7 159. 2 124. 5 123. 8 85. 6	99. 9 97. 2 178. 2 164. 4 124. 4 123. 1 85. 8	99. 8 96. 9 179. 9 167. 3 124. 5 121. 9 85. 8	99. 9 96. 4 180. 9 168. 9 124. 3 121. 7 85. 9	100. 0 96. 1 181. 2 169. 9 124. 2 120. 7 86. 2	100. 6 96. 4 182. 5 171. 6 124. 2 120. 8 86. 2	100. 0 97. 5 179. 1 166. 2 124. 3 122. 2 85. 8	100. (0 99. 2 192. 7 187. 4 122. 9 118. 1 86. 8
Shortening, hydrogenated 3-lb. can Margarine, coloredlb. Lardlb. Salad dressingpt. Peanut butter 4lb. Sugar and sweets	88. 8 28. 0 20. 4 37. 9 55. 9 56. 7 26. 4 28. 3 5. 1 48. 0	84. 4 73. 5 75. 3 100. 9 114. 0 120. 1 118. 1 112. 7 118. 1 114. 0 68. 9	84. 9 74. 4 76. 3 100. 8 114. 0 120. 2 118. 5 112. 6 117. 4 114. 2 77. 5	85. 6 75. 7 78. 6 100. 6 114. 4 120. 1 118. 4 112. 5 117. 4 114. 2 80. 0	87. 8 76. 0 81. 7 100. 6 114. 6 120. 1 118. 4 112. 2 117. 4 114. 1 83. 3	88. 4 76. 2 83. 4 100. 9 115. 4 120. 0 118. 4 112. 1 116. 6 114. 3 84. 4	82. 2 76. 0 84. 3 100. 8 115. 7 120. 0 118. 3 111. 9 116. 4 114. 2 89. 9	88. 1 76. 1 84. 7 100. 8 115. 7 120. 0 118. 4 111. 5 116. 8 114. 4 91. 4	88. 2 76. 3 85. 2 100. 7 115. 9 119. 9 118. 3 111. 3 116. 4 114. 3 98. 5	89. 2 76. 2 84. 4 100. 9 115. 4 119. 8 118. 4 110. 9 116. 3 114. 2 87. 2	89. 9 76. 5 83. 3 100. 7 113. 7 119. 6 118. 1 110. 7 116. 2 114. 2 82. 5	89. 9 77. 3 83. 1 100. 8 112. 5 119. 2 117. 6 110. 5 115. 9 113. 8 78. 9	90. 9 77. 7 82. 7 101. 0 111. 5 118. 4 116. 2 110. 2 115. 7 113. 2 81. 1	91. 0 78. 0 82. 6 100. 6 111. 0 117. 1 115. 9 109. 7 115. 9 109. 6 84. 5	89. 7 77. 0 83. 4 100. 8 113. 2 117. 9 117. 2 110. 2 116. 1 110. 3 86. 5	93. 78. 83. 99. 109. 112. 114. 106. 114. 100. 82.

12 July 1953=100.
13 3 months' average.
14 April 1953=100.
15 2 months' average.
15 4 months' average.
17 5 months' average.
18 June 1953=100.
19 Price of 1-lb. can, 78.1 cents. Price of 1-lb. bag, 61.5 cents (priced only in chain stores and large supermarkets).

Note: March average prices available upon request.

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

TABLE D-5. Consumer Price Index 1-All items indexes, by city

						[1941-49-	- 100]										
City		198	59		1958										Annual average		
City	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1958	1957		
United States city average 2_	123. 9	123. 7	123. 7	123. 8	123. 7	123. 9	123.7	123. 7	123. 7	123. 9	123. 7	123. 6	123. 5	123. 5	120. 2		
Atlanta, Ga	(3) (3) 125. 1 127. 4 (3)	124. 3 126. 4 (3) 127. 2 122. 2	(3) (3) (3) (3) 127. 1	(3) (3) 125. 4 127. 1 (3)	124. 4 125. 5 (3) 127. 0 122. 4	(3) (3) (3) (3) 127. 4 (3)	(3) (3) 125. 4 127. 3 (3)	124. 6 124. 8 (3) 127. 4 122. 5	(3) (3) (3) 126. 9 (3)	(8) (3) 125. 4 127. 6 (3)	124. 9 124. 8 (3) 127. 5 122. 7	(3) (3) (3) (3) 127. 0 (3)	(3) (8) 124. 5 127. 0 (8)	124. 5 124. 5 124. 8 127. 0 122. 3	121. 4 121. 0 121. 2 123. 3 119. 6		
Cleveland, Ohio	(3) 123. 5 (3) 125. 5 126. 6	(3) 123. 2 (3) (3) (3) 126. 6	124. 8 123. 3 124. 1 (3) 126. 7	(3) 123. 3 (3) 124. 5 126. 5	(3) 123. 3 (3) (3) 126. 5	124. 5 123. 4 124. 2 (3) 126. 5	(3) 123. 3 (3) 124. 9 125. 9	(3) 123. 8 (3) (3) (3) 126. 0	125. 1 123. 7 124. 0 (3) 125. 5	(3) 124. 3 (3) 124. 8 125. 7	(3) 124. 2 (3) (3) (3) 125. 5	125. 0 124. 3 123. 7 (3) 125. 2	(3) 124. 4 (3) 123. 7 125. 6	124. 8 123. 9 123. 6 124. 1 125. 4	122. 1 122. 2 121. 5 121. 1 121. 2		
Minneapolis, Minn	125. 1 122. 0 123. 6 124. 5 125. 3	(3) 121. 7 123. 4 (3) (3)	(3) 121. 7 123. 3 (3) (3)	125. 3 121. 8 123. 4 124. 4 124. 2	(3) 121. 3 123. 5 (3) (3)	(3) 121. 7 123. 5 (3) (3)	124. 5 121. 5 123. 3 124. 5 124. 5	(3) 121. 4 123. 4 (3) (3)	(3) 121. 1 123. 4 (3) (3)	124. 9 121. 1 123. 3 124. 7 124. 7	(3) 121. 0 123. 0 (3) (3)	(3) 121. 1 122. 9 (3) (3)	124. 1 121. 2 122. 9 123. 8 125. 0	124. 3 121. 1 123. 1 124. 0 124. 4	121. 1 117. 6 120. 8 120. 2 121. 7		
St. Louis, Mo San Francisco, Calif Scranton, Pa Seattle, Wash Washington, D.C	(3) (3) (3) (3) (3)	126. 0 129. 0 (3) (3) (3) (3)	(3) (3) 120. 3 126. 9 121. 3	(3) (3) (3) (3)	125. 7 127. 9 (3) (3) (3) (3)	(3) (3) 120. 7 126. 0 121. 5	(3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3)	125. 3 128. 4 (3) (3) (3) (3)	(3) (3) 120, 4 126, 3 121, 2	(3) (3) (3) (3) (3)	124. 5 128. 0 (3) (3) (3) (3)	(3) 120. 7 126. 1 121. 3	(3) (3) (3) (3)	124. 7 127. 5 120. 2 125. 8 121. 1	121. 2 123. 1 116. 9 123. 1 118. 3		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.

'Average of 46 cities.

<sup>1</sup> 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 usual week containing the 15th.

4 December 1952=100.

5 Not available.

6 10 months' average.

7 11 months' average.

8 May 1953=100.

9 Priced only in season.

10 January 1953=100.

11 7 months' average.

 $<sup>^{3}</sup>$  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]

Oity	7	Total food		Food at home												
				Tota	l food at h	ome	Cereals a	nd bakery	products	Meats, poultry, and fish						
	Apr. 1959	Mar. 1959	Apr. 1958	Apr. 1959	Mar. 1959	Apr. 1958	Apr. 1959	Mar. 1959	Apr. 1958	Apr. 1959	Mar. 1959	Apr. 1958				
United States city average 7	117.6	117.7	121.6	115.3	115. 5	120. 5	134.1	134. 1	132. 7	111.5	111.3	115.				
Atlanta, Ga	115.7 117.3 117.3 115.2 118.1	114.9 117.2 118.3 115.4 117.8	119. 4 122. 5 120. 4 118. 4 123. 3	114. 1 113. 9 113. 9 112. 5 115. 4	113. 4 113. 9 115. 1 112. 7 115. 0	119. 2 120. 0 119. 0 116. 5 122. 0	125. 5 128. 6 132. 4 129. 5 133. 4	125. 8 128. 3 132. 2 129. 6 133. 5	126. 3 128. 4 131. 0 124. 4 132. 5	114. 5 111. 8 112. 7 104. 8 110. 6	113. 0 110. 8 113. 4 104. 3 110. 0	119.1 115.1 114.1 108.1				
Cleveland, Ohio Detroit, Mich Houston, Tex Kansas City, Mo Los Angeles, Calif	114.3 117.2 114.7 111.6 123.1	114. 2 117. 0 115. 6 111. 6 123. 4	118. 5 123. 1 118. 2 115. 5 125. 2	111.8 114.7 112.7 108.7 118.7	111.7 114.5 113.8 108.8 119.2	117. 0 121. 6 116. 8 114. 1 122. 3	128. 9 125. 2 125. 7 127. 2 146. 1	129. 3 124. 8 125. 8 127. 2 146. 0	130. 1 125. 6 126. 6 127. 6 141. 3	105. 6 107. 6 106. 7 105. 3 111. 1	104. 3 107. 0 107. 7 104. 7 110. 8	110.9 113.1 110.1 112.1 116.4				
Minneapolis, Minn New York, N.Y	118.1 119.5 120.2 118.7 119.2	(4) 119.3 120.4 118.8 119.4	120. 0 122. 1 123. 4 122. 7 121. 2	115. 0 116. 8 117. 3 116. 9 116. 9	(4) 116. 9 117. 6 117. 4 117. 4	119. 1 120. 5 121. 4 121. 7 120. 4	134. 5 141. 6 138. 7 132. 9 140. 4	(4) 142. 4 138. 7 133. 0 140. 3	134. 3 137. 7 133. 8 130. 7 135. 3	107. 6 113. 8 113. 8 110. 6 114. 4	(4) 114. 8 112. 4 110. 5 114. 9	109. 116. 116. 114. 117.				
St. Louis, Mo	118. 7 122. 2 114. 4 120. 2 118. 5	118.7 122.8 114.8 119.6 118.9	122. 1 124. 1 119. 7 122. 5 123. 2	114. 0 120. 1 113. 7 118. 4 115. 8	114. 0 120. 9 114. 2 117. 9 116. 3	118. 9 123. 1 120. 1 122. 6 122. 0	124. 5 147. 2 135. 9 146. 7 132. 2	124. 8 147. 3 136. 0 145. 6 132. 0	125. 5 141. 0 135. 3 142. 0 132. 1	106. 4 116. 2 112. 6 113. 7 112. 2	106. 8 115. 8 111. 4 112. 4 112. 6	113. 120. 116. 116.				

	Food at home—Continued												
City	Da	airy products	3	Fruit	s and vegetal	bles	Other foods at home 5						
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.				
	1959	1959	1958	1959	1959	1958	1959	1959	1958				
United States city average 3	112.9	113.8	112. 5	123. 6	120.7	136. 6	104.7	107. 3	112. 4				
Atlanta, Ga. Baltimore, Md. Boston, Mass. Ohicago, Ill. Oincinnati, Ohio.	113. 8	114. 0	113. 9	125. 7	121. 8	137. 7	99. 7	100. 8	105. 7				
	116. 9	117. 2	117. 3	116. 6	113. 6	132. 0	103. 4	106. 5	113. 2				
	110. 9	115. 6	113. 9	117. 8	117. 2	133. 5	101. 0	102. 3	107. 9				
	113. 4	113. 3	111. 1	121. 0	119. 1	132. 0	108. 8	111. 9	117. 6				
	112. 4	112. 5	116. 0	124. 1	120. 1	136. 7	108. 0	110. 0	116. 3				
Cleveland, Ohio Detroit, Mich Houston, Tex Kansas City, Mo Los Angeles, Calif	110. 3	110. 4	107. 7	115. 4	114. 4	127. 3	108. 0	110. 3	115. 9				
	108. 1	108. 4	110. 2	133. 8	129. 6	148. 6	104. 4	107. 1	114. 3				
	113. 5	113. 7	112. 6	125. 8	124. 8	131. 7	102. 4	106. 2	110. 8				
	107. 9	108. 0	98. 7	115. 5	112. 8	129. 0	97. 2	100. 6	106. 4				
	110. 9	110. 8	108. 5	133. 7	133. 4	142. 2	106. 6	109. 3	112. 8				
Minneapolis, Minn New York, N.Y Philadelphia, Pa. Pittsburgh, Pa. Portland, Oreg.	104. 8	(4)	104. 7	132. 2	(4)	141. 9	110. 3	(4)	119. 5				
	115. 1	117. 7	114. 0	120. 6	113. 3	132. 0	105. 1	107. 7	111. 8				
	116. 2	118. 4	115. 6	123. 5	122. 1	135. 4	103. 1	105. 7	111. 9				
	114. 5	117. 2	114. 5	121. 3	118. 4	136. 2	114. 4	116. 9	121. 8				
	117. 3	117. 3	117. 0	119. 2	118. 9	128. 2	106. 3	107. 8	113. 5				
St. Louis, Mo. San Francisco, Calif. Scranton, Pa. Seattle, Wash Washington, D.C.	105. 6	105. 8	101. 6	132. 1	127. 0	140. 3	111. 5	114. 3	119. 5				
	115. 4	116. 9	113. 9	132. 3	131. 6	139. 9	105. 3	108. 4	110. 8				
	110. 5	113. 2	110. 8	115. 1	113. 3	133. 4	101. 4	104. 3	110. 7				
	116. 0	115. 4	118. 5	128. 4	126. 4	140. 1	103. 7	105. 5	109. 4				
	117. 5	117. 7	118. 0	119. 2	117. 5	136. 2	105. 6	108. 1	114. 3				

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

See footnote 1, table D-1.
 See footnote 2, table D-2.
 Average of 46 cities.
 Insufficient data, owing to work stoppage in food stores.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> See footnotes, table D-2.

Table D–7. Indexes of wholesale prices, by major groups  $^{1}$ 

[1947-49=100]

								[1947-48	-1001								
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 mate- rials	Ohemicals and allied products	Rubber and rub- ber products	Lumber and wood products	Pulp, paper, and allied products	Metals and metal products	Machinery and motive products	Furniture and other house-hold durables	Nonmetallicmin- erals—struc- tural	Tobacco manu- factures and bottled bever- ages	Miscellaneous products
1947: A verage. 1948: A verage. 1949: A verage. 1950: A verage. 1951: A verage. 1952: A verage. 1954: A verage. 1955: A verage. 1956: A verage. 1958: A verage.	96. 4 104. 4 99. 2 103. 1 114. 8 111. 6 110. 1 110. 3 110. 7 114. 3 117. 6 2 119. 2	100. 0 107. 3 92. 8 97. 5 113. 4 107. 0 97. 0 95. 6 89. 6 88. 4 90. 9 2 94. 9	98. 2 106. 1 95. 7 99. 8 111. 4 108. 8 104. 6 105. 3 101. 7 101. 7 105. 6 2110. 9	95. 3 103. 4 101. 3 105. 0 115. 9 113. 2 114. 0 114. 5 117. 0 122. 2 125. 6 2 126. 0	100. 1 104. 4 95. 5 99. 2 110. 6 99. 8 97. 3 95. 2 95. 3 95. 3 95. 3 95. 4 2 93. 5	101. 0 102. 1 96. 9 104. 6 120. 3 97. 2 98. 5 94. 5 94. 8 99. 3 99. 4 2 100. 6	90. 9 107. 1 101. 9 103. 0 106. 7 106. 6 109. 5 108. 1 107. 9 111. 2 117. 2 2 112. 7	101. 4 103. 8 94. 8 96. 3 110. 0 104. 5 105. 7 107. 0 106. 6 107. 2 109. 5 2 110. 4	99. 0 102. 1 98. 9 120. 5 148. 0 134. 0 125. 0 126. 9 143. 8 145. 8 145. 2 2 145. 0	93. 7 107. 2 99. 2 113. 9 123. 9 120. 3 120. 2 118. 0 123. 6 125. 4 119. 0 2 117. 7	98. 6 102. 9 98. 5 100. 9 119. 6 116. 5 116. 1 116. 3 119. 3 127. 2 129 6 2 131. 0	91. 3 103. 9 104. 8 110. 3 122. 8 123. 0 126. 9 128. 0 136. 6 148. 4 151. 2 2 150. 4	92. 5 100. 9 106. 6 108. 6 119. 0 121. 5 123. 0 124. 6 128. 4 137. 8 146. 1 2 149. 8	95. 6 101. 4 103. 1 105. 3 114. 1 112. 0 114. 2 115. 4 115. 9 119. 1 122. 2 2 123. 2	93. 9 101. 7 104. 4 106. 9 113. 6 118. 2 120. 9 124. 2 129. 6 134. 6 2 136. 0	97. 2 100. 5 102. 3 103. 5 109. 4 111. 8 115. 7 120. 6 121. 6 122. 3 126. 1 2 128. 2	100. 8 103. 1 96. 1 96. 6 104. 9 108. 3 97. 8 102. 5 92. 0 91. 0 89. 6 2 94. 2
JanuaryFebruaryMarchApril	110. 1 110. 4 110. 0 110. 5 109. 9 110. 3 110. 5 110. 9 111. 7 111. 6 111. 2	92. 5 93. 1 92. 1 94. 2 91. 2 91. 8 89. 5 88. 1 89. 3 86. 8 84. 1 82. 9	103. 8 103. 2 101. 6 102. 5 102. 1 103. 9 103. 1 101. 9 101. 5 100. 2 98. 8 98. 2	115. 2 115. 7 115. 6 115. 7 115. 5 115. 6 116. 5 117. 5 118. 5 119. 0 119. 4 119. 8	95. 2 95. 2 95. 3 95. 0 95. 0 95. 2 95. 3 95. 3 95. 4 95. 4 95. 6 95. 6	91. 9 92. 3 92. 2 93. 2 92. 9 92. 9 93. 7 93. 8 94. 0 95. 3 96. 4 96. 7	108. 5 108. 7 108. 5 107. 4 107. 0 106. 8 106. 4 107. 0 108. 0 108. 0 108. 6 109. 3	107. 1 107. 1 106. 8 107. 1 106. 8 106. 8 106. 0 105. 9 106. 0 106. 5 106. 6	136. 8 140. 6 138. 0 138. 3 138. 0 140. 3 143. 4 145. 7 147. 8 150. 6 151. 0	120. 3 121. 2 121. 4 122. 4 123. 5 123. 7 124. 1 125. 1 125. 7 125. 4 125. 0 125. 1	116. 3 116. 6 116. 8 117. 4 117. 7 118. 3 119. 0 119. 7 120. 5 122. 8 123. 2 123. 6	130. 1 131. 5 131. 9 132. 9 132. 5 132. 6 136. 7 139. 5 141. 9 142. 4 142. 9 143. 9	125. 8 126. 1 126. 1 126. 3 126. 7 127. 1 127. 5 128. 5 130. 0 131. 4 132. 5 133. 0	115. 5 115. 4 115. 1 115. 1 115. 1 115. 2 115. 5 116. 0 116. 4 116. 9 117. 2 117. 3	122. 0 121. 8 121. 9 122. 3 123. 2 123. 7 125. 3 126. 1 126. 4 126. 8 125. 2 125. 4	121. 4 121. 6 121. 6 121. 6 121. 6 121. 6 121. 7 121. 7 121. 7 121. 7 121. 7	97. 0 97. 1 95. 6 94. 0 91. 3 89. 1 90. 8 89. 8 90. 3 91. 5 88. 0 88. 8
January February February March April_ May June July_ August September, October November,	111. 9 112. 4 112. 8 113. 6 114. 4 114. 2 114. 0 114. 7 115. 5 115. 6 115. 9 116. 3	84. 1 86. 0 86. 6 88. 0 90. 9 91. 2 90. 0 89. 1 90. 1 88. 4 87. 9 88. 9	98, 3 99, 0 99, 2 100, 4 102, 4 102, 3 102, 2 102, 6 104, 0 103, 6 103, 6 103, 1	120. 4 120. 6 121. 0 121. 7 121. 5 121. 4 122. 5 123. 1 123. 6 124. 2 124. 7	95. 7 96. 0 95. 9 95. 1 94. 9 94. 9 94. 8 94. 8 95. 3 95. 4 95. 6	96. 7 97. 1 97. 7 100. 6 100. 0 100. 2 100. 1 100. 0 100. 2 99. 7 99. 8 99. 2	111. 0 111. 2 110. 9 110. 6 110. 8 110. 5 110. 7 110. 9 111. 1 111. 7	106. 3 106. 4 106. 5 106. 9 107. 1 107. 3 107. 3 107. 1 107. 7 108. 2 108. 3	148. 4 147. 1 146. 2 145. 0 143. 5 142. 8 143. 3 146. 9 145. 7 145. 8 146. 9 147. 9	126. 3 126. 7 128. 0 128. 5 128. 0 127. 3 126. 6 125. 2 123. 6 122. 0 121. 5 121. 0	124. 8 125. 4 126. 8 127. 4 127. 3 127. 4 127. 7 127. 9 128. 1 127. 8 128. 0	145. 1 146. 5 147. 7 146. 8 145. 8 144. 9 150. 2 151. 9 152. 2 152. 1 152. 3	133. 3 133. 9 134. 7 135. 7 136. 5 136. 8 136. 9 137. 7 141. 1 143. 4 143. 6	118.0 118.2 118.1 118.0 118.0 118.1 118.3 119.1 119.7 121.0 121.1 121.2	127. 0 127. 1 127. 9 128. 6 128. 6 128. 9 130. 6 130. 8 131. 1 131. 5 131. 2 131. 3	121. 7 121. 7 121. 7 121. 7 121. 6 121. 6 121. 6 121. 5 122. 5 122. 8 123. 1 123. 5	89. 6 88. 7 88. 2 92. 1 96. 1 92. 9 91. 3 91. 1 89. 9 89. 2 91. 2
January February March April May June July August September October November.	116. 9 117. 0 116. 9 117. 2 117. 1 117. 4 118. 2 118. 4 118. 0 117. 8 118. 1 118. 5	89. 3 88. 8 88. 8 90. 6 89. 5 90. 9 92. 8 93. 0 91. 0 91. 5 91. 9 92. 6	104. 3 103. 9 103. 7 104. 3 104. 9 106. 1 107. 2 106. 8 106. 5 105. 5 106. 5 107. 4	125. 2 125. 5 125. 4 125. 4 125. 2 125. 2 125. 7 126. 0 126. 0 125. 8 125. 9 126. 1	95. 8 95. 7 95. 4 95. 3 95. 4 95. 4 95. 4 95. 4 95. 4 95. 1 95. 0 94. 9	98. 4 98. 0 98. 4 98. 6 98. 9 99. 8 100. 6 100. 3 100. 0 100. 1 100. 0 99. 5	116. 3 119. 6 119. 2 119. 5 118. 5 117. 2 116. 4 116. 1 115. 8 115. 7 116. 2	108. 7 108. 8 108. 8 109. 1 109. 1 109. 3 109. 5 109. 8 110. 2 110. 4 110. 3 110. 6	145. 0 143. 9 144. 3 144. 5 144. 7 145. 1 144. 9 146. 5 146. 2 144. 7 145. 7	121. 3 120. 7 120. 1 120. 2 119. 7 119. 7 119. 3 118. 6 117. 8 117. 3 116. 9 116. 3	128.6 128.5 128.7 128.6 128.9 129.5 129.5 129.9 130.1 130.9 131.0	152. 2 151. 4 151. 0 150. 1 150. 0 150. 6 152. 4 153. 2 152. 2 150. 8 150. 4 150. 5	143. 9 144. 5 144. 8 145. 0 145. 1 145. 2 146. 2 146. 9 147. 7 149. 2 149. 4	121. 9 121. 9 121. 5 121. 6 121. 7 122. 2 122. 4 122. 3 122. 6 122. 7 123. 5	132. 0 132. 7 133. 2 134. 6 135. 0 135. 1 135. 2 135. 3 135. 2 135. 3 135. 4	124. 0 124. 1 124. 1 124. 5 124. 5 124. 5 127. 7 127. 7 127. 7 127. 7 127. 7 127. 8 128. 0	93. 2 92. 4 92. 0 91. 4 89. 4 87. 3 88. 8 90. 1 89. 4 87. 7 86. 8 87. 2
JanuaryFebruary	118. 9 119. 0 119. 7 119. 3 119. 5 119. 2 119. 2 119. 1 119. 1 119. 0 119. 2 119. 2	93. 7 96. 1 100. 5 97. 7 98. 5 95. 6 95. 0 93. 2 93. 1 92. 3 92. 1 90. 6	109. 5 109. 9 110. 7 111. 5 112. 9 113. 5 112. 7 111. 3 111. 1 110. 0 109. 5 108. 8	126. 1 125. 7 125. 7 125. 5 125. 3 125. 3 125. 6 126. 1 126. 2 126. 4 126. 8 127. 2	94. 6 94. 1 94. 0 93. 7 93. 5 93. 3 93. 3 93. 3 93. 3 93. 2 93. 1 93. 3	99. 5 99. 6 99. 5 99. 7 99. 9 100. 3 100. 3 100. 2 101. 4 102. 3 103. 6	116. 1 113. 6 112. 4 111. 0 110. 3 110. 7 111. 9 113. 7 114. 1 113. 0 112. 6 112. 9	110. 8 110. 6 110. 7 111. 0 110. 8 110. 7 110. 4 110. 0 109. 9 110. 2 110. 2 110. 0	145. 1 144. 6 144. 6 144. 5 143. 8 144. 2 144. 7 144. 4 145. 2 146. 1 146. 6 146. 3	116. 3 115. 8 115. 5 115. 7 115. 9 116. 4 116. 8 118. 6 120. 4 120. 8 120. 0 119. 8	130. 8 130. 8 130. 5 130. 5 130. 5 131. 0 131. 0 131. 7 131. 9 131. 9	150. 0 150. 1 149. 8 148. 6 148. 6 148. 8 148. 8 150. 8 151. 3 152. 2 153. 0 153. 0	149. 4 149. 3 149. 2 149. 4 149. 4 149. 5 149. 5 149. 5 149. 4 149. 9 151. 2 151. 5	123. 8 123. 6 123. 5 123. 4 123. 2 123. 0 123. 0 123. 0 123. 0 122. 7 122. 8	136. 4 136. 5 135. 3 135. 4 135. 4 135. 2 135. 3 135. 2 136. 7 136. 7 136. 7	128. 1 128. 0 128. 0 128. 0 128. 0 128. 0 128. 0 128. 0 128. 0 128. 8 128. 7 128. 6	88. 3 89. 3 94. 3 97. 8 96. 2 93. 7 97. 2 95. 6 92. 5 91. 2 93. 2
January February March April 2	119. 5 119. 5 119. 6 120. 0	91.5 91.1 8 90.8 92.4	108. 7 107. 6 107. 2 107. 2	127. 5 127. 8 128. 1 128. 3	93. 3 93. 7 3 93. 9 94. 1	104. 1 105. 4 108. 5 117. 8	113. 9 114. 8 115. 0 114. 2	110. 2 109. 9 109. 8 110. 0	146. 0 146. 1 146. 7 147. 5	120. 5 122. 5 3 124. 2 126. 1	131. 5 131. 7 132. 0 132. 2	152. 9 153. 4 3 153. 6 152. 8	151. 8 152. 0 3 152. 2 152. 1	123. 3 123. 3 3 123. 5 123. 5	137. 2 137. 5 137. 7 138. 3	128. 6 128. 9 132. 1 132. 2	100. 8 98. 5 97. 0 98. 8

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> As of January 1958, new weight factors reflecting 1954 values were introduced into the index. Technical details furnished upon request to the Bureau.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary. Revised.

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

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

Table D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities <sup>1</sup>

[1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified] 1050 1958 Commodity group Apr.2 Mar. Feb. Jan. Dec. Nov. Oct. Sept. Ang. July June May Apr. 1058 2 1957 All commodities\_\_\_\_\_ 119 6 119.5 119.5 119 2 119 2 119.0 119.1 119.1 119.2 119.2 119.5 119.3 119.2 117.6 93. 1 95 0 95 6 92.3 98 5 97 7 Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables\_\_\_\_ 91. 5 102. 5 76. 1 90. 3 99. 4 95. 7 72. 5 76. 4 114 2 93.6 105.9 99. 2 76. 1 98. 1 75. 3 90. 1 101.5 97. 9 76. 1 91. 5 97. 2 106.3 102.0 122. 0 129. 2 112.0 103 A Crains.

Livestock and live poultry

Plant and animal fibers 79. 7 91. 9 77.0 77. 7 91. 1 76. 8 88. 4 77. 3 94. 0 79. 8 96. 7 81. 3 98. 8 84. 2 99. 8 85. 7 94. 5 79. 5 92. 9 84. 1 80. 2 87. 6 99. 6 96. 2 77. 7 75. 0 88. 4 99. 5 3 93. 5 101. 1 95. 8 98. 6 72. 2 100.6 100. 7 96. 2 91. 1 101. 8 93. 5 81. 5 75. 9 101. 6 90. 5 75. 7 79. 7 101. 4 91. 7 77. 1 79. 9 101. 5 94. 6 81. 7 76. 9 104. 0 96. 0 77. 2 82. 0 101 9 101 8 Fluid milk\_\_\_\_\_ 96. 6 86. 5 74. 0 137. 7 95. 5 69. 3 92.0 Eggs\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Hay, hayseeds, and oil seeds\_\_\_\_\_\_ 54. 5 70. 5 78. 4 74. 9 79. 3 76.1 79.5 78.0 73. 3 138. 8 Other farm products\_\_\_\_\_ 133.5 133.8 134. 8 134. 5 136. 4 137. 3 139. 5 139. 9 141.4 142.0 142.3 140.4 144.6 107 2 107. 2 108. 7 117. 5 103. 3 Processed foods 107. 6 117. 7 112.7 117.5 112.1 rocessed foods.

Cereal and bakery products.

Meats, poultry, and fish.

Dairy products and ice cream.

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables. 113. 5 112.9 111.5 110.9 105.6 103. 8 117. 4 101. 4 113. 5 113. 0 117. 0 157. 9 60. 7 117. 8 107. 1 113. 7 118.0 118 2 116 9 118. 5 114. 1 118. 4 108. 5 102. 5 113. 4 103. 5 113. 5 108. 2 112. 2 100.8 99.6 100.9 91. 9 111. 7 103. 9 106. 7 112.0 113. 0 111. 2 110. 9 110. 6 108. 2 111. 4 107. 6 112. 7 109. 7 111 4 110. 8 115. 3 154. 0 112. 9 116. 3 161. 2 111. 4 116. 5 161. 2 74. 7 55. 3 110.8 110.6 112. 1 116. 7 111.8 110. 3 Sugar and confectionery
Packaged beverage materials 113. 8 149. 7 112 9 116. 0 161. 2 116. 4 165. 2 116. 4 168. 4 115.5 114. 3 168. 4 115. 6 165. 7 113. 4 183. 1 148.4 161.2 Packaged Deverage materials
Animal fats and oils
Crude vegetable oils
Refined vegetable oils
Vegetable oil end products
Other processed foods 57. 9 53. 9 59. 8 76. 8 96. 2 57. 9 54. 6 57. 0 53. 7 57. 1 53. 6 80. 4 56. 6 67. 5 81. 6 96. 5 75. 4 56. 1 63. 4 80. 4 97. 0 74. 1 57. 0 67. 5 73. 4 58. 8 70. 0 83. 2 72. 0 60. 1 67. 9 75. 6 65. 7 72.7 72.3 57. 5 63. 8 79. 4 97. 4 54. 1 63. 8 76. 8 96. 8 63. 9 70. 9 85. 2 64. 1 70. 9 85. 1 59.3 59 3 59 3 64. 5 81. 3 70.1 74. 4 95. 7 75. 0 97. 2 82 6 82. 8 96. 6 96. 7 97.1 96. 9 96. 9 97. 1 All commodities other than farm and foods-128.3 128.1 127.8 127.5 127. 2 126 8 126 2 126 1 126 4 125.6 125.3 125.3 125. 5 126.0 125.6 All commodities except farm products\_\_\_\_ 124.4 124. 2 124. 2 124.0 123.7 123.5 123. 5 123. 4 123.3 123.1 123 1 123.0 123.3 122.1 3 93, 9 93. 3 93.3 93. 5 93. 7 93.5 95.4 90. 2 88. 6 97. 5 79. 4 105. 1 99. 3 89. 6 97. 7 79. 8 109. 3 88. 7 97. 4 79. 3 104. 7 99. 3 88. 3 100. 5 80. 3 116. 1 88. 0 97. 9 87. 8 98. 4 87. 9 99. 6 87. 7 100. 4 87. 4 100. 5 87. 6 101. 3 88. 5 101. 6 3 97. 8 88.4 99.5 100. 8 80. 2 113. 5 109.5 <sup>3</sup> 80. 1 112. 1 80. 5 116. 5 99. 2 79. 7 107. 1 79. 7 115. 8 80. 0 116. 3 80. 1 116. 2 80. 4 109. 9 79.3 Silk products 113.6 106.0 122.1 Apparel Other textile products 99.2 76.6 99 3 99.3 99.3 99 3 99. 1 99. 1 75. 4 76.1 78.0 76. 7 75.9 76.3 75. 3 75. 9 75. 4 76. 4 75. 2 108. 5 87. 7 103. 6 Hides, skins, leather, and leather products\_ 105. 4 104. 1 68. 7 99. 3 123. 2 101. 4 62. 0 92. 8 122. 8 103 6 100.3 57.0 91.8 121.8 99. 9 55. 4 91. 1 102.3 100 2 100. 5 100.3 99.7 100.6 73. 0 101. 0 66. 6 99. 2 65. 1 94. 7 122. 9 97. 4 60. 4 59. 0 91. 3 55. 2 90. 2 121. 1 58. 1 91. 5 53. 3 57. 5 92. 3 91.1 Footwear\_\_\_\_Other leather products\_\_\_\_\_ 123.6 123 3 123. 1 98. 2 121. 9 121. 8 97. 1 103. 4 97. 2 96.7 96. 8 97.3 97.3 97.6 97.5 98.0 114. 8 126. 2 170. 4 112. 0 113. 9 125. 3 163. 1 112. 7 Fuel, power, and lighting materials..... 114 2 112.6 113.0 114.1 113.7 111.9 110.7 110.3 111.0 Coal Coke Gas fuels <sup>4</sup> Electric power <sup>4</sup> 123. 8 161. 9 106. 0 121. 9 161. 9 123. 7 161. 9 123. 8 161. 9 122. 7 161. 9 121. 1 161. 9 120.3 161.9 119. 7 161. 9 119. 8 161. 9 122.9 124. 4 161. 7 170.4 170. 4 113. 1 161. 9 101. 7 107.8 106 3 104.1 102.0 97.9 98.1 Electric power 4\_\_\_\_\_\_ Petroleum and products\_\_\_\_\_\_ 100.9 100. 8 116. 9 100. 8 100. 8 119. 2 100. 4 117. 7 100.8 100.7 117. 2 119.4 119.9 119.5 118. 2 117.5 117.1 115.3 114.7 115.8 127.0 110. 2 124. 0 128. 2 110.0 109 8 109.9 110.2 110.4 110.7 110.8 109 5 110. 2 123. 6 128. 2 102. 7 93. 2 64. 7 123. 9 128. 3 123.7 123. 7 128. 2 102. 8 123. 6 128. 2 122. 8 128. 2 123. 1 128. 2 123. 5 128. 2 123. 9 128. 4 124. 3 128. 4 122.7 123.5 128 4 128 4 128. 2 102. 9 128. 3 Drugs and pharmaceuticals.

Fats and oils, inedible

Mixed fertilizer

Fertilizer materials. 126 3 101.4 102. 5 128. 2 103. 4 94. 5 61. 9 111. 2 110. 3 102.8 103.3 103 4 103. 9 104.0 103.6 93. 2 61. 5 109. 4 105. 3 106. 2 93. 9 62. 6 109. 5 94. 0 62. 6 93.0 94. 4 94. 4 92.8 93.0 94. 1 62. 2 93.3 60 4 60. 3 110. 0 58. 9 109. 8 59. 9 110. 2 61. 5 111. 2 110. 3 61. 4 110. 0 62.5 109.6 110. 8 104. 4 106. 4 111. 4 110. 3 107. 2 109. 8 105. 2 109. 7 104. 3 110. 7 108. 0 107 5 107. 5 106. 1 107. 5 106. 5 107. 6 106. 7 106.3 Other chemicals and allied products\_\_\_\_ 106.8 106.6 106.6 106.8 107.0 107.2 106.8 105.7 Rubber and rubber products 147. 5 146. 9 145. 2 135. 7 152. 8 146. 6 142. 6 152. 8 144. 4 134. 3 152. 8 144. 7 133. 0 152. 1 142. 7 146.3 146, 1 144. 2 129. 4 143. 8 127. 7 144, 5 131, 2 152, 1 145.0 145.2 Crude rubber
Tires and tubes
Other rubber products 142 4 139 4 138 9 140. 1 152. 8 134. 0 152. 4 141.3 150.9 151.9 152. 1 143. 0 152 1 143. 4 143.6 143.6 143.4 143.0 143.0 142.7 140.9 Lumber and wood products\_\_\_\_\_ 120. 0 120. 2 130. 5 100. 1 120.5 119.8 120.1 120. 8 120. 8 120.4 118.6 119.0 116.8 115. 7 115. 9 117. 7 118. 0 119.0 Lumber
Millwork
Plywood <sup>3</sup> 125, 5 130, 2 123. 1 130. 2 121. 0 130. 2 126.6 121.0 116.7 116.8 116.7 119.7 127. 3 98. 3 130.5 99.1 130. 5 102. 7 127. 1 94. 9 127. 1 92. 2 127. 6 94. 4 128. 2 97. 1 127 6 196 8 106.6 3 104. 0 103.6 102.0 100. 2 96.4 131. 7 121. 2 107. 1 Pulp, paper, and allied products\_\_\_\_\_ 132. 0 131. 9 121. 2 111. 3 142. 1 136. 2 131. 9 121. 2 111. 3 142. 0 136. 2 131. 0 121. 2 88. 3 142. 3 131 5 130. 5 121. 2 75. 3 142. 9 131.3 121.2 131.7 121.2 131. 0 121. 2 129.6 Woodpulp\_\_\_\_\_ Wastepaper\_\_\_\_ 121. 2 115. 7 121. 2 115. 7 121. 2 71. 8 141. 8 118.8 77.2 141.9 121.2 121.2 101. 0 142. 1 136. 2 95. 8 142. 1 87. 0 141. 8 86. 1 141. 8 71. 8 141. 8 106.4 143 3 142.1 142. 1 136. 2 136. 2 136. 2 136, 5 136.0 136.0 136.0 136.0 136. 1 136. 2 136. 3 Converted paper and paperboard prod-127. 5 145. 0 127.6 144.2 127. 7 143. 9 127. 8 143. 7 127. 9 143. 4 127.9 127. 9 143. 4 128.0 127.9 127 8 127. 9 144. 1 127. 2 144. 1 Building paper and board----126. 1 141. 5 144.2 143. 4 143. 4 144. 1 152, 8 170, 8 134, 8 152, 9 Metals and metal products\_\_\_\_\_ 153.6 152 9 153.0 172.0 152. 2 171. 4 150.8 171.3 148.6 150.4 153.0 151.3 Iron and steel
Nonferrous metals
Metal containers 171. 9 3 136. 1 172. 0 133. 2 171. 7 133. 2 159. 8 172. 6 124. 8 121. 8 133. 9 167. 0 124. 9 155. 7 171. 7 119. 9 121. 2 133. 1 168. 8 127. 7 155. 7 171.8 166. 7 166. 2 166. 4 166. 2 137. 4 106. 7 124. 8 155. 7 171. 7 122. 8 121. 0 133. 7 172. 0 133. 7 156. 5 172. 5 124. 6 121. 4 133. 8 145. 0 126. 1 155. 7 172. 0 119. 9 121. 2 106, 2 123, 9 155, 7 170, 7 122, 8 120, 8 134, 1 127. 3 156. 1 134.1 130. 8 156. 5 124. 1 155. 7 156. 3 173. 0 129. 2 121. 9 3 132. 9 156. 3 172. 9 126. 0 122. 0 156. 3 172. 8 124. 9 151.2 Hardware Plumbing equipment 172. 0 124. 6 121. 4 133. 6 145. 7 172. 0 123. 7 121. 5 133. 1 169. 0 123. 6 120. 8 134. 1 170. 8 123. 7 121. 2 133. 9 164. 9 130. 2 129. 8 121. 9 132. 9 Heating equipment 121.9 Fabricated structural metal products 132.9 Fabricated nonstructural metal products 145.9 122. 1 133. 8 134.0 134 0 133. 3 145. 4 145.0 145.0 144.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities 1—Continued [1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified]

Commodity group		19	959						1958						nual rage
Commodity group	Apr.2	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	Мау	Apr.	19582	1957
Machinery and motive products		3 152. 2 3 143. 1 3 171. 7 3 172. 1	152. 0 143. 0 171. 4 171. 0	151. 8 142. 9 170. 9 170. 8	151, 5 3142, 9 170, 3 170, 6	151. 2 3 141. 8 168. 0 170. 2	149. 9 139. 2 166. 8 170. 0	149. 4 138. 9 166. 0 169. 3	149, 5 137, 7 165, 6 169, 3	149. 5 138. 4 165. 6 169. 7	149. 5 138. 3 165. 5 169. 4	149. 4 138. 4 165. 5 169. 6	149. 4 138. 5 165. 4 170. 7	149. 8 139. 0 166. 3 170. 1	146. 1 133. 6 160. 0 167. 0
ment. Miscellaneous machinery. Electrical machinery and equipment Motor vehicles	149. 2	\$ 163. 3 \$ 149. 2 \$ 153. 1 143. 2	163. 9 149. 0 152. 5 143. 2	163. 0 148. 6 152. 6 143. 1	162. 3 148. 4 152. 4 143. 1	161. 6 147. 9 152. 4 142. 8	160. 2 147. 6 152. 7 139. 7	159. 3 147. 4 152. 7 139. 0	158. 8 147. 6 152. 8 139. 0	159. 7 147. 5 152. 6 139. 0	160. 0 147. 7 152. 6 139. 0	159. 6 147. 6 152. 3 139. 0	159. 4 149. 0 151. 8 139. 0	160. 0 148. 1 152. 2 139. 7	157. 6 145. 2 149. 0 135. 4
Furniture and other household durables Household furniture Commercial furniture Floor covering Household appliances	123, 5 123, 9 155, 0 127, 8 105, 1	3 123. 5 124. 1 155. 0 127. 2 3 105. 0	123. 3 124. 1 155. 0 126. 3 104. 8	123. 3 124. 1 155. 0 126. 1 105. 0	122, 8 123, 9 155, 0 126, 1 103, 8	122. 7 123. 7 155. 0 126. 1 103. 8	123. 0 123. 0 155. 0 126. 1 104. 2	123. 0 122. 8 155. 0 126. 2 104. 0	123. 0 122. 6 155. 0 126. 7 104. 7	123. 2 122. 6 155. 0 126. 7 104. 8	123. 0 122. 5 154. 2 127. 9 104. 9	123. 2 122. 8 154. 2 128. 5 104. 9	123. 4 122. 8 154. 2 128. 5 105. 3	123. 2 123. 0 154. 6 128. 2 104. 7	122. 2 122. 5 150. 4 133. 4 105. 5
Television, radio receivers, and phonographs Other household durable goods	93. 4 156. 2	<sup>3</sup> 93. 4 156. 0	93. 2 156. 0	93. 2 155. 5	92. 5 155. 5	92. 7 155. 0	94. 9 155. 0	94. 9 154. 9	94. 9 154. 7	95. 0 155. 1	93.7 155.2	94. 3 155. 1	94. 7 155. 1	94. 4 155. 1	94. 4 148. 3
Nonmetallic minerals—structural Flat glass Concrete ingredients. Concrete products. Structural clay products Gypsum products Prepared asphalt roofing. Other nonmetallic minerals.	129. 4 160. 0 133. 1	137. 7 135. 2 140. 2 3 129. 3 159. 9 133. 1 3 119. 4 132. 7	137. 5 135. 2 140. 2 129. 0 159. 6 133. 1 119. 8 131. 7	137. 2 135. 2 140. 2 128. 6 159. 3 133. 1 118. 5 131. 4	136. 9 135. 2 139. 2 128. 4 158. 8 133. 1 118. 5 131, 4	136. 7 135. 0 139. 1 128. 1 158. 4 133. 1 118. 5 131. 2	136. 7 135. 0 139. 1 128. 1 158. 2 133. 1 118. 5 131. 2	136. 7 135. 0 139. 1 127. 9 158. 2 133. 1 118. 5 131. 2	135. 2 135. 3 139. 1 128. 1 155. 6 133. 1 103. 3 131. 2	135. 3 135. 7 139. 0 128. 4 155. 6 133. 1 103. 3 131. 2	135. 2 135. 7 138. 9 128. 3 155. 6 133. 1 103. 3 131. 2	135. 4 135. 7 139. 0 128. 2 155. 6 133. 1 106. 1 131. 2	135. 4 135. 7 138. 9 127. 9 155. 5 133. 1 107. 2 131. 2	136. 0 135. 4 139. 0 128. 1 156. 5 132. 1 112. 8 131. 2	134. 6 135. 7 136. 0 126. 4 154. 0 127. 1 122. 3 128. 0
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages Clgarettes Clgars Other tobacco manufactures Alcoholic beverages Nonalcoholic beverages	132. 2 134. 8 106. 6 152. 8 121. 7 171. 1	132. 1 134. 8 106. 6 150. 9 121. 7 171. 1	128. 9 134. 8 106. 6 148. 3 121. 7 148. 9	128. 6 134. 8 106. 6 139. 7 121. 7 148. 9	128. 6 134. 8 106. 6 139. 7 121. 7 148. 9	128. 7 134. 8 106. 6 139. 7 121. 7 149. 3	128. 8 134. 8 106. 6 139. 7 121. 7 149. 3	128. 0 134. 8 106. 6 139. 7 120. 1 149. 3	128. 2 134, 8 106. 6 140. 5 120. 5 149. 3	126. 1 129. 4 105. 0 136. 0 119. 5 149. 2					
Miscellaneous products.  Toys, sporting goods, small arms, and ammunition  Manufactured animal feeds.	82. 9	97. 0 3 117. 2 79. 6	98. 5 117. 9 82. 2	100. 8 117. 8 86. 2	100. 9 118. 6 86. 4	93. 2 118. 6 72. 6	91. 2 118. 6 69. 0	92. 5 118. 6 71. 4	95. 6 119. 3 76. 8	97. 2 119. 1 79. 7	93. 7 119. 1 73. 3	96. 2 119. 1 78. 0	97. 8 119. 1 80. 9	94. 2 119. 0 74. 4	89. 6 117. 7 67. 3
Notions and accessories  Jewelry, watches, and photographic equipment  Other miscellaneous products	97. 5 108. 2 132. 6	97. 5 108. 2 132. 6	97. 5 108. 1 132. 4	97. 5 108. 1 132. 6	97. 5 107. 9 132. 4	97. 5 107. 9 132. 2	97. 5 107. 8 132. 2	97. 5 107. 7 132. 4	97. 5 107. 7 132. 4	97. 5 107. 8 132. 3	97. 5 107. 8 132. 6	97. 5 107. 3 132. 4	97. 5 107. 3 132. 4	97. 5 107. 6 132. 2	97. 3 107. 5 128. 4

See Note and footnote 1, table D-7.
 Preliminary.
 Revised.
 January 1958=100.

TABLE D-9. Indexes of wholesale prices for special commodity groupings <sup>1</sup> [1947-49=100]

Commodity group		19	59						1958						nual rage
Commodity group	Apr.2	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	19582	1957
All foods All fish. Speelal metals and metal products Metalworking machinery Machinery and equipment Agricultural machinery (including tractors) Total tractors Steel-mill products Construction materials 4. Soaps. Synthetic detergents Refined petroleum products East Coast petroleum Mid-continent petroleum Gulf Coast petroleum Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper Bituminous coal, domestic sizes Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork	122. 7 150. 3 180. 2 157. 1 144. 6 152. 9 188. 2 134. 7 108. 8 101. 3 117. 5 110. 0 121. 4 121. 0 109. 5 131. 9 119. 2	150. 9 3 180. 1 3 157. 2 3 144. 5 3 152. 9 188. 2 133. 8 3 108. 8 101. 3 118. 1 111. 3 122. 6 121. 3 108. 1	133. 7 150. 7 178. 7 156. 9 144. 5 3 152. 9 188. 4 133. 3 109. 2 101. 3 117. 6 111. 3 120. 1 121. 3 112. 4 131. 3 128. 9	135. 4 150. 4 178. 6 156. 6 144. 4 3 152. 6 188. 4 110. 5 101. 3 115. 8 110. 0 117. 7 120. 3 109. 4 131. 2 128. 9	134. 8 150. 4 178. 2 156. 3 3 144. 2 3 152. 8 188. 3 132. 0 108. 6 101. 3 114. 3 109. 3 116. 6 117. 6 107. 5 130. 0	128. 3 150. 4 177. 8 155. 9 3 142. 8 3 150. 6 188. 3 132. 0 108. 5 101. 3 113. 9 108. 0 116. 1 116. 6 110. 6 131. 6 126. 1	129. 6 148. 8 177. 4 155. 4 139. 9 148. 2 187. 6 132. 1 108. 5 101. 3 114. 6 108. 0 118. 1 116. 3 110. 6 131. 6 125. 6	130. 1 147. 9 178. 0 155. 1 139. 5 147. 0 188. 1 132. 0 109. 8 101. 3 117. 2 109. 2 117. 5 120. 6 121. 3 131. 4	129. 9 147. 5 178. 1 155. 0 138. 4 146. 1 187. 8 130. 6 107. 7 101. 3 116. 6 108. 4 116. 4 120. 6 121. 3 130. 7 123. 0	131. 2 146. 2 178. 0 155. 2 138. 9 147. 0 183. 0 129. 6 107. 7 101. 3 114. 1 107. 7 112. 0 119. 7 118. 3 130. 6 120. 8	131. 5 146. 3 178. 0 155. 2 138. 7 146. 8 183. 0 129. 5 107. 7 101. 3 111. 9 108. 6 112. 0 114. 3 112. 2 130. 1 118. 8	111. 7 128. 6 146. 1 178. 0 155. 0 138. 7 146. 8 183. 1 129. 2 109. 0 101. 0 111. 1 108. 6 108. 7 114. 3 116. 4 130. 2 117. 2 114. 3	122. 9 146. 1 178. 0 155. 0 138. 8 147. 0 183. 1 129. 0 101. 0 110. 8 111. 0 110. 8 114. 3 117. 7 130. 2 117. 4	128. 5 147. 6 178. 0 155. 2 139. 7 147. 9 185. 1 130. 5 108. 1 101. 2 114. 8 110. 2 117. 7 117. 3 130. 7 123. 0	119. 146. 176. 151. 133. 141. 178. 130. 104. 99. 125. 122. 124. 128. 132. 129. 121.

Not available.

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

See Note and footnote 1, table D-7.
 Preliminary.
 Revised.
 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 <sup>1</sup> [1947-49=100]

Commodity group		19	)59						1958						nual rage
	Apr.2	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1958 2	1957
All commodities	120. 0	119. 6	119. 5	119. 5	119. 2	119. 2	119.0	119. 1	119.1	119. 2	119. 2	119. 5	119.3	119. 2	117.
Crude materials for further processing  Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs.  Crude nonfood materials except fuel  Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for manu-	99. 6 91. 1 112. 6	389.8	89.0	98. 1 89. 7 110. 5	97. 0 88. 4 110. 1	98. 4 89. 9 111. 2	89.3		99. 1 92. 1 109. 3	100. 0 94. 3 107. 7	95.7	101.7 97.7 106.0	95.4	92.8	87.
facturingCrude nonfood materials, except fuel, for con-		3 111. 3						108. 1					104. 4	106.8	111.
struction	140. 2 121. 1 120. 6 121. 8	125. 4 124. 9	126. 4 125. 9	126. 1 125. 7	139. 2 123. 5 123. 1 124. 1	123. 0 122. 6	123. 1 122. 7	139. 1 121. 8 121. 4 122. 3	120.6 120.3	118. 8 118. 5	138. 9 118. 2 117. 9 118. 5	117. 9 117. 6	117.9 117.7	121. 2 120. 9	119. 119.
ntermediate materials, supplies, and components Intermediate materials and components for manu-	127. 1	126. 7	126. 5	126. 3	126. 3	125. 7	125. 4	125. 4	125. 3	125.0	124.7	124.9	125. 1	125.3	125.
facturing Intermediate materials for food manufacturing Intermediate materials for nondurable manu-	128. 6 97. 4				127. 8 100. 4		127. 6 101. 4								
facturing Intermediate materials for durable manufacturing Components for manufacturing Materials and components for construction Processed fuels and lubricants Processed fuels and lubricants for manufacturing	106. 4 157. 7 150. 9 136. 4 107. 4 106. 6	157. 6 151. 1 135. 7 107. 4	157. 1 151. 0 135. 3 106. 8	156. 6 150. 8 134. 5 105. 9	156. 6 150. 7 134. 2 105. 6	156. 6 150. 7 134. 1 105. 4	156. 2 150. 2 134. 2 105. 6	155. 4 149. 8 133. 7 107. 7	155. 0 149. 5 132. 7 107. 6	149. 5 132. 1 106. 0	152. 9 149. 4 132. 1 105. 0	152. 9 149.0 132. 0 104. 6	152. 9 148. 5 131. 8 105. 4	154.3 149.5 132.9 106.5	153. 148. 132. 113.
Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanufacturing industry  Containers, nonreturnable  Supplies Supplies for manufacturing Supplies for nonmanufacturing industry  Manufactured animal feeds  Other supplies	108. 8 136. 7 118. 3 141. 7 107. 0 82. 0 121. 6	137. 8 117. 2 141. 6 105. 6 78. 7	138. 0 117. 6 141. 3 106. 2 80. 9	137. 8 118. 7 140. 6 107. 9	138. 7 118. 6 140. 5 107. 9 85. 6	138. 0 114. 9 140. 3 103. 0 72. 4	137. 9 113. 5 140. 5 101. 0 66. 9	137. 7 113. 7 139. 3 101. 8 69. 5	137. 7 114. 8 138. 2 103. 5 74. 0	137. 5 116. 1 139. 1 105. 0 77. 7	137. 4 114. 6 139. 4 102. 9 71. 7	137. 5 116.3 139.6 105. 1 76. 9	137. 1 117. 3 140. 6 106. 1 79. 8	137. 4 115. 1 139. 9 103. 4 73. 0	134. 112. 137. 101. 67.
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels)  Consumer finished goods.  Consumer coude foods.  Consumer processed foods.  Consumer other nondurable goods.  Consumer durable goods.  Producer finished goods  Producer goods for manufacturing industries.	112, 9 106, 2 92, 1 109, 2 113, 6 126, 5	109. 0 113. 7 3 126. 5 3 152. 8	112. 9 106. 8 3 95. 3 109. 3 113. 1 126. 4 152. 4	107. 8 95. 1 110. 5 112. 7 126. 4 152. 2	112, 8 107, 6 95, 5 110, 2 112, 2 126, 1	113. 0 108. 5 97. 8 110. 9 112. 0 126. 0	113. 3 109. 6 100. 6 111. 5 112. 2 125. 0 150. 3	113. 7 110. 8 100. 6 113. 0 112. 2 124. 6 150. 1	113. 3 110. 0 94. 1 113. 3 112. 0 124. 7 150. 0	113. 7 111. 5 95. 7 114. 8 111. 4 124. 7 150. 0	113. 6 111. 6 93. 2 115. 5 111. 0 124. 7 150. 0	113. 9 112. 5 102. 4 114. 7 110. 9 124. 7 150.0	113. 7 111. 9 105. 9 113. 3 111. 1 124. 8 150. J	113. 5 110. 5 101. 0 112. 6 111. 7 125. 0 150. 3	111. 104. 95. 106. 112. 123. 146.

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table D-7.
1 Preliminary. 1 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		19	59						1958						nual
	Apr.1	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1958 1	1957
All commodities	120.0	119.6	119.5	119. 5			119.0	119. 1	119.1	119.2	119.2	119.5	119.3	119.2	117. 6
Total durable goods Total nondurable goods	145. 4 106. 2	145. 4 2105. 6	145. 1 105. 5	144. 7 105. 7	144. 5 105. 4		143. 7 105. 6	143. 2 106. 1	142. 8 106. 2	142.1 106.8	142. 1 106. 8	141. 9	141. 9	142. 8 106. 4	141.4
Total manufactures		2125. 5	125.3	125. 2	125. 1	124.8	124, 5	124.6	124.6	124.6	124.5	124. 5	124. 5	124.5	123.
Durable manufactures  Nondurable manufactures	146. 6 109. 4	146. 4	146. 2 108. 7	145. 8 108. 9			144. 7 108. 5	144.3	143. 9 109. 4	143. 3 109. 8	143. 3	143. 2 109. 7	143.3	144. 0	142.0
Total raw or slightly processed goods	100.6	100. 1	100. 2	100. 3			100.8	101.0	100.6	101.3	101. 4	103. 1	102.6	101.6	98.
Durable raw or slightly processed goods Nondurable raw or slightly processed	109. 7	116. 2	115. 5	113. 4			113.7	111.5	111.7	106.8	106. 1	102.9	103. 1	108.3	122.
goods	100.1	99. 2	99.3	99.6	98.8	99.8	100.0	100.4	100.0	101.0	101. 2	103. 2	102.6	101.2	97.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2</sup> 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						during month
	Beginning in month or year	In effect dur- ing month	Beginning in month or year	In effect dur- ing month	Number	Percent of esti- mated work- ing time
35-39 (average)	2, 862		1, 130, 000		16, 900, 000	0. 27
47-49 (average)	3, 573		2, 380, 000		39, 700, 000	. 46
45	4, 750		3, 470, 000		38, 000, 000	. 47
46	4, 985		4, 600, 000		116, 000, 000	1. 43
47	3, 693		2, 170, 000			
48	3, 419				34, 600, 000	.41
49	3, 606		1, 960, 000		34, 100, 000	. 37
50	4, 843		3, 030, 000		50, 500, 000	. 59
51			2, 410, 000		38, 800, 000	. 44
52	4, 737		2, 220, 000		22, 900, 000	. 23
53	- 5, 117		3, 540, 000		59, 100, 000	. 57
	- 5, 091		2, 400, 000		28, 300, 000	. 26
54	3, 468		1, 530, 000		22, 600, 000	.21
55	4, 320		2, 650, 000		28, 200, 000	. 26
56	3, 825		1,900,000		33, 100, 000	. 29
57	3, 673		1, 390, 000		16, 500, 000	. 14
58	3, 694		2,060,000		23. 900, 000	. 22
58: April	275	375	110,000	160,000	1, 250, 000	. 13
May	_ 350	475	150,000	200, 000	2, 000, 000	. 21
June	350	500	160,000	250, 000	1, 650, 000	. 18
July	350	525	160,000	240, 000	1, 700, 000	. 18
August	300	475	140, 000	250, 000	2, 000, 000	. 22
September	400	575	400, 000	500,000	2, 500, 000	. 22
October	300	525	450, 000	525, 000		. 28
November	200	400			5, 250, 000	. 58
December	150		225, 000	300, 000	2, 500, 000	. 30
		300	60, 000	180,000	2, 000, 000	. 21
59: January *	_ 225	325	75,000	150,000	2,000,000	. 23
February 2	200	300	75, 000	140,000	1, 500, 000	. 18
March 2	250	350	90,000	150,000	1, 000, 000	. 11
April 2		475	175, 000	250, 000	2, 500, 000	. 26

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.

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.

Preliminary.

### F.—Building and Construction

### TABLE F-1. Expenditures for new construction <sup>1</sup>

[Value of work put in place]

						Expend	litures	(in milli	ons of d	ollars)					
Type of construction			1959						19	158				1958	1957
	May 2	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Total	Total
Total new construction	4, 595	4, 172	3, 792	3, 475	3, 666	4, 024	4, 448	4, 745	4, 751	4, 707	4, 548	4, 347	4,000	48, 980	48, 115
Private construction Residential buildings (nonfarm) New dwelling units Additions and alterations Nonhousekeeping. Nonresidential buildings 3 Industrial. Commercial Office buildings and warehouses. Stores, restaurants, and garages. Other nonresidential buildings. Religious. Educational. Hospital and institutional 4 Social and recreational. Miscellaneous. Farm construction Public utilities. Railroad. Telephone and telegraph. Other public utilities.	1, 430 376 611 687 154 320 159 161 213 71 46 41 14 143 448 24 67 357	2, 918 1, 714 1, 340 318 56 629 156 272 146 126 201 67 40 46 36 68 66 86 12 124 438 26 71	2, 698 1, 530 1, 215 261 54 628 161 265 144 121 202 67 41 47 34 13 111 416 21 70 325	2,500 1,369 1,070 245 54 638 167 262 148 114 209 70 44 47 34 41 101 380 20 64 296	2,610 1,448 1,150 243 55 660 173 268 153 115 219 73 47 48 35 55 610 98 390 23 600 307	2, 887 1, 605 1, 260 288 57 722 176 305 163 142 241 78 50 49 39 9 25 100 444 41 19 66 63 59	3, 119 1, 741 1, 330 354 57 760 178 327 167 160 255 81 52 50 42 30 114 487 21 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71	3, 184 1, 764 1, 340 370 54 750 175 319 165 154 256 81 53 51 44 44 27 134 519 22 79 418	3, 172 1, 732 1, 315 366 51 741 174 315 167 148 252 80 53 52 43 3 24 161 520 27 75 418	3, 153 1, 708 1, 778 1, 778 382 51 743 179 316 169 147 248 79 52 53 342 22 21 22 173 512 25 741 416	3, 082 1, 645 1, 205 388 52 754 185 326 169 157 243 75 50 52 41 11 25 169 494 494 494 19 76	2, 959 1, 559 1, 125 382 735 193 315 169 146 227 70 46 51 37 23 160 486 625 777	2, 752 1, 421 1, 015 355 51 698 204 285 165 120 209 65 43 511 32 18 146 470 25 81 81	17, 884 13, 405 3, 859 620 8, 720 2, 443 3, 561 1, 986 1, 575 2, 716 863 567 610 424 252 1, 600 5, 554 277 903 4, 377	9,556 3,557 3,564 1,893 1,671 2,435 868 525 525 1,590 5,624 406 1,068 1,068 4,150
All other private  Public construction  Residential buildings 5	15 1, 435 88	13 1, 254 92	1, 094 93	975 92	1, 056 91	16 1, 137 88	1, 329 84	1, 561 82	18 1, 579 73	17 1, 554 71	1, 466 69	1, 388 65	17 1, 248 63	15, 033 832	14, 127
Nonresidential buildings (other than military facilities) Industrial. Educational. Hospital and institutional. Administrative and service. Other nonresidential buildings. Military facilities 6. Highways Sewer and water systems. Sewer. Water Public service enterprises. Conservation and development. All other public.	30 226 38 53 39 132 545 121 73 48 48 93	383 30 228 36 51 38 118 405 115 70 45 37 84 20	366 29 219 34 48 36 105 295 111 68 43 31 75	322 27 197 29 39 30 98 265 96 60 36 25 63 14	356 28 223 30 42 33 105 285 105 66 39 28 71	361 28 227 32 41 33 110 350 109 69 40 30 74	379 30 229 37 47 36 125 485 117 72 45 35 88	427 31 259 41 55 41 140 630 124 76 48 45 96	430 31 259 40 58 42 135 645 130 80 50 52 97	428 32 259 39 55 43 120 635 133 81 52 52 100 15	421 33 262 37 49 40 105 585 128 77 51 47 98 13	411 34 257 34 46 40 95 545 123 73 50 41 96	386 34 239 32 43 38 88 455 118 69 49 39	4, 622 377 2, 877 401 530 444 1, 233 5, 350 1, 388 833 551 1, 004	7 2,825 350 439 416 5 1,322 4,971 1,344 781 1,563 393 4 971

<sup>1</sup> Estimated monetary value of new construction put in place during the periods shown, including major additions and alterations but excluding maintenance and repair. These figures differ from permit-valuation data reported in the tabulations for building-permit activity (tables F-3, F-4, and F-5) and the data on value of contract awards (table F-2).

2 Preliminary.

3 Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

4 Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

5 Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as house-keeping units.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> 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 (1964). See also Technical Note on Revised Estimates of Residential Additions and Alterations, 1945–56 (in Monthly Labor Review, August 1987, 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

						Val	ue (in m	illions of	dollars	)					
Ownership and type of construction		1959						19	58					1958	1957
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Total	Total
Total public construction	1, 058. 0	718. 4	847.3	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	13, 508. 1	11, 473. 8
Federally owned 2 Residential buildings Nonresidential buildings Educational. Hospital and institutional. Administrative and service. Other nonresidential buildings. Airfield buildings. Troop housing. Warehouses. All other. Airfields 4 Conservation and development Highways. Electric power. All other federally owned. Residential buildings. Nonresidential buildings. Educational. Hospital and institutional. Administrative and service. Other nonresidential buildings. Highways. Sewer and water systems. Sewer. Water Public service enterprises Electric power. Other. Conservation and development.	712. 2 19. 9 279. 9 199. 4 38. 3 27. 5 14. 7 273. 5 80. 7 56. 1 24. 6 36. 6 96. 6	46. 4 .5 1. 7 7. 2 607. 3 16. 0 208. 6 149. 1 29. 7 10. 3 10. 4 52. 5 53. 9 14. 3 7. 4 6. 9 6. 9	136. 4 13. 2 73. 4 10. 3 12. 6 10. 3 49. 2 22. 4 20. 2 23. 7 19. 2 9. 5 710. 9 34. 7 226. 4 22. 4 23. 2 9. 5 710. 9 24. 2 9. 5 71. 4 4. 2 9. 5 71. 5 11. 6 11.	1. 2 27. 7 28. 1 51. 5 2. 0 31. 0 35. 8 748. 5 20. 1 271. 9 45. 2 28. 3 343. 6 82. 1 56. 2 25. 9 6 13. 6 82. 1 83. 6 83. 83. 83. 83. 83. 83. 83. 83. 83. 83.	3. 4 10. 8 21. 9 5. 9 1. 1 1. 1. 8 13. 1 14. 7 17. 0 20. 0 26. 9 4. 2 700. 7 26. 9 246. 0 162. 0 162. 0 162. 0 162. 0 163. 1 10. 1 1	387. 8 74. 9 50. 8 24. 4 21. 8 6. 6	86. 4 28. 3 6. 9 20. 7 1. 8 9. 17. 6 2. 7 23. 2 8. 0 18. 2 55. 9 955. 0 18. 2 55. 9 19. 3 3 19. 6 197. 3 3 19. 6 40. 2 76. 6 40. 2 76. 6 40. 2 76. 6 80. 4 80. 4 80. 6 80. 4 80. 2 80. 6	50. 0 11. 9 5. 7 7 1. 8 30. 6 21. 4 23. 3 3. 4 1, 054. 0 325. 8 325. 8 325. 9 227. 1 31. 4 34. 8 32. 6 6 9 9 9 1, 054. 0 32. 3 32. 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	42. 4 44. 8 1. 8 1. 8 1. 8 1. 9. 0 3. 9 1. 6 1. 6 1. 7 1. 085. 3 327. 6 327. 6 327. 6 327. 6 327. 6 327. 7 38. 8 327. 8 3	101. 3 239. 8 113. 8 117. 0 63. 6. 2 167. 0 150. 3 133. 1 25. 4 117. 6 10. 2 10. 2 10. 2 10. 2 10. 2 10. 3 10. 2 10. 3 10. 3 1	52. 4 184. 9 5. 0 27. 0 29. 1 123. 8 37. 7 22. 5 9. 2 54. 4 120. 3 73. 9 11. 133. 8 70. 3 355. 9 229. 2 36. 4 18. 8 129. 2 36. 4 18. 8 129. 2 36. 4 36. 6 129. 2 36. 3 36. 7 36. 9 37 38. 9 38. 3 38. 3 38. 3 38. 3	6. 3 12. 9 24. 7 78. 9 38. 1 8. 0 3. 5 5 29. 3 68. 5 9. 9 9. 3. 4 10. 4 891. 6 47. 2 208. 8 40. 5 208. 6 66. 0 24. 2 24. 2 24. 2 32. 1 24. 1 25. 2 26. 3 26. 5 26. 6 26. 0 26.	5.8 14.7 16.2 13.6 4.0 4.0 18.0 18.0 18.0 18.0 18.0 18.0 18.0 18	592. 0 987. 7 51. 7 987. 7 151. 7 989. 3 196. 65. 9 196. 7 89. 3 334. 4 475. 6 475. 6 137. 8 137. 8 105. 6 2 2, 407. 6 2 2, 407. 6 2 3, 78. 5 3 34. 5 4 1, 050. 0 9 708. 2 9 7	563.8 91, 140.3 156.3 9, 156.3 326.3 3409.2 450.287.315.3 56.3, 825.1 ,034.619.4 364.200.164.

¹ Includes major force account projects started (construction done directly by a government agency using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own property).
² Includes construction contracts awarded under Lease-Purchase programs which terminated with P.L. 85-844, approved August 28, 1958.
³ Less than \$50,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and U.S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Beginning with January 1958, includes missile launching facilities which were previously included under "All other federally owned."

Table F-3. Building-permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building <sup>1</sup>

						Valu	ation (i	n millio	ns of do	llars)					
Class of construction, ownership, and type of building		1959							1958						1958
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.²	Dec.2	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.2	Feb. 2	Total
All building construction Private Public	2, 122. 0 1, 940. 0 182. 0	1, 284, 4	1, 181. 2	1, 148. 2	1, 359. 7	1, 689, 6	1, 597. 2	1, 665, 6	1, 732, 9	1, 703, 1	1, 920. 1 1, 557. 7 362. 4	1. 568. 3	1, 315. 7	1, 114. 1 936. 2 177. 8	17, 291. (
New residential building Dwelling units (housekeeping	1, 216. 9	777.5	755.8	748.7	914. 6	1, 128. 4	1, 118. 0	1, 053. 0	1, 083. 2	1, 056. 1	1, 024. 3	959. 1	781.1	538. 5	10, 998.
only) Privately owned.  1-family. 2-family. 3- and 4-family. 5-or-more family. Publiciv owned. Nonhousekeeping buildings. New nonresidential buildings. Commercial buildings. Commercial buildings. Commercial garages. Gasoline and service stations. Office buildings. Stores and other mercantile	993.7 41.1 18.3 125.2 26.4 726.0 331.6 22.3 3.8 11.4 198.2	749. 1 611. 2 25. 6 10. 1 102. 2 11. 0 17. 4 545. 0 208. 1 11. 8 2. 0 7. 8 111. 7	570. 3 22. 6 13. 0 99. 4 32. 5 18. 1 492. 9 204. 6 13. 9 5. 2 7. 7 90. 3	20. 5 11. 6 85. 5 17. 0 14. 9 462. 8 162. 3 11. 3 1. 7 8. 9 69. 9	876. 3 734. 2 25. 5 12. 9 103. 6 23. 4 15. 0 458. 2 153. 7 12. 3 1. 5 8. 8 62. 3	1, 084. 0 951. 8 26. 1 13. 5 92. 6 23. 9 20. 4 603. 2 219. 2 12. 8 4. 5 11. 4 106. 5	1, 021. 4 898. 0 25. 2 15. 1 83. 0 83. 4 13. 3 572. 2	982.1	1, 039. 3 888. 0 23. 7 14. 5 113. 2 23. 5 20. 4 672. 9	953. 6 838. 4 22. 2 10. 3 82. 7 83. 8 18. 7 795. 1 201. 4 21. 9 6. 8 11. 0	813.3 25.5 11.6 85.4 66.1 22.4 727.6 263.0 17.6 4.1 11.2	916. 9 793. 2 27. 5 10. 8 85. 4 25. 8 16. 3 656. 9 269. 9 17. 8 6. 6	732.3 625.2 21.3 11.0 74.7 29.6 19.2 591.1 229.1 13.3 5.0	15.7 8.4 48.3 33.6 11.9 454.7 149.7	10, 303. 6 8, 886. 4 275. 7 143. 0 998. 4
buildings Community buildings Educational buildings Institutional buildings Religious buildings Garages, private residential Industrial buildings Public utilities buildings All other nonresidential buildings Additions and alterations	132.7 41.4 38.3	74. 7 219. 1 135. 9 56. 3 26. 8 5. 4 54. 6 21. 2 36. 7 138. 0	34. 5 26. 4 4. 8 52. 6 19. 4 40. 8	70. 5 181. 9 99. 7 50. 4 31. 8 6. 0 47. 9 27. 2 37. 5 124. 3	68. 9 189. 1 112. 6 40. 5 36. 0 13. 1 55. 4 21. 7 25. 2 126. 9	224. 1 149. 3 33. 0 41. 7 21. 4 71. 7 34. 1	79. 4 248. 5 169. 8 37. 5 41. 3 21. 9 66. 1 33. 6 30. 2 167. 1	99. 8 261. 1 171. 0 49. 9 40. 1 19. 4 70. 8 64. 0 55. 4 169. 0	92. 9 268. 6 139. 4 78. 1 51. 2 19. 4 61. 5 24. 2 62. 9 196. 5	97. 6 235. 0 144. 0 47. 5 43. 5 19. 2 3 204. 1 30. 4 105. 1 191. 4	276. 6 149. 9 81. 0 45. 6	219. 5	79. 3 236. 7 159. 7 40. 8 36. 2 10. 3 61. 7 21. 2 32. 0 151. 6	58. 0 173. 7 120. 0 26. 2 27. 4 4. 8 45. 4 47. 4 33. 8 120. 8	998. 2, 683. 1, 644. 569. 470. 178. 873. 424. 564. 1, 916.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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.

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

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

TABLE F-4. Building-permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region <sup>1</sup>

						Valu	ation (i	n millio	ns of do	llars)					
Class of construction and geographic region		1959							1958						1958
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.2	Dec.2	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.2	Feb.2	Total
All building construction 3 Northeast North Central South West	517. 2 489. 0	1, 460, 5 349, 3 267, 5 425, 7 418, 0	246. 3 424. 6	306. 3 366. 6	439. 6	358. 4 575. 9 516. 2	385. 3 542. 2	519.3 532.6	364. 2 568. 0	387. 1 643. 2	380. 4 531. 5 518. 2	360. 4 539. 0 457. 1	273. 8 395. 9 419. 4	190. 2 224. 8 371. 7	5, 532. 5, 420.
New dwelling units (housekeeping only) Northeast North Central South West New nonresidential buildings North Central South West Additions and alterations North Central North Central South West Additions and sterations Northeast North Central South North Central South West South West	1, 190. 5 237. 7 294. 5 305. 1 353. 1 726. 0 234. 4 146. 3 177. 1 168. 2 179. 1 37. 8 42. 5 50. 0 48. 7	760. 1 142. 6 149. 0 243. 6 224. 9 545. 0 174. 3 90. 7 137. 1 142. 9 138. 0 29. 5 26. 2 39. 7 42. 7	130. 1 229. 1 254. 1 492. 9	109. 5 120. 3 123. 5 109. 6 124. 3 25. 6 26. 8	191. 7 262. 6	199. 2 336. 8 283. 1 288. 9 603. 2 118. 8 184. 4 181. 5 118. 4	1, 104. 7 231. 8 318. 0 282. 7 272. 3 572. 2 115. 9 173. 5 141. 2 167. 1 35. 5 48. 3 45. 0	278. 2 267. 5 294. 4 719. 9 156. 6 196. 4 212. 8 154. 1 169. 0 41. 3 41. 7 45. 3	198. 1 304. 9 275. 8 284. 0 672. 9 121. 5 208. 9 162. 0 180. 6	203. 2 279. 9	220. 8 273. 7 245. 7 261. 7 727. 6 123. 7 210. 9 216. 5 176. 5 168. 2 34. 9	189. 2 278. 4 248. 5 226. 6 656. 9 132. 1 211. 0 151. 5 162. 3 181. 1 35. 9 46. 5	130. 3 205. 5 218. 9 207. 2 591. 1 114. 0 148. 2 155. 2 173. 6 151. 6 28. 2 40. 1	60. 4 102. 9 197. 8 165. 5 454. 7 107. 8 92. 3 131. 9	10, 792. 2, 035. 2, 913. 2, 919. 2, 923. 7, 172. 1, 452. 2, 095. 1, 904. 1, 721. 1, 916. 399. 491. 531.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table F-3. <sup>2</sup> Revised.

<sup>3</sup> 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 State 1

						Val	uation	(in mill	ions of	lollars)					
State and location	19	59						1958						1958	1957
	Feb.	Jan.2	Dec.2	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar 2	Feb.2	Total	Total
All States	1, 460. 5 1, 168. 0 292. 5	1, 374. 4 1, 089. 4 285. 0	1, 335, 8 1, 045, 3 290, 5	1, 499. 8 1, 176. 4 323. 4	1, 907. 7 1, 493. 7 414. 0	1, 857. 3 1, 446. 4 410. 9	1, 942. 0 1, 533. 2 408. 8	1, 952. 6 1, 533. 0 419. 6	2, 042. 6 1, 581. 6 461. 0	1, 920. 1 1, 483. 0 437. 1	1, 797. 1 1, 388. 9 408. 2	1, 523. 8 1, 203. 1 320. 7	1, 114. 1 884. 1 230. 0	20. 086. 9 15, 718. 1 4, 368. 8	18, 168. 8 14, 130. 7 4, 038. 1
Alabama Arizona Arkansas California Colorado	21. 5 25. 8 6. 4 299. 3 17. 3	27. 6 6. 6 293. 4	16. 7 24. 6 6. 6 269. 6 25. 0		21. 1 26. 0 7. 5 301. 2 26. 3		23. 9 39. 9 6. 6 313. 8 27. 4	22. 8 23. 6 7. 0 373. 2 27. 9	25. 3 25. 5 9. 8 340. 4 34. 8	308. 1	275.0	23. 6 6. 3 318. 7	4.6	236. 8 292. 2 77. 5 3, 500. 6 313. 0	190. 6 224. 6 72. 7 3, 055. 5 261. 9
Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia	3. 0 2. 4 87. 9	3, 3 5, 3 80, 3	73. 9	5. 9 21. 3 65. 0	10. 5 93. 0	10.3 81.6	33, 1 13, 1 42, 9 76, 7 23, 7	32. 0 8. 4 12. 6 88. 9 24. 4	30. 8 6. 2 13. 8 78. 3 25. 8	66. 5 84. 1	6. 1 8. 3 83. 3	3. 6 6. 6 69. 6	9. 3 83. 5		390. 6 68. 9 133. 8 948. 0 252. 4
Idaho	61. 1 18. 4 8. 9	17. 9 8. 9	21. 9 10. 0	115. 8 28. 8 15. 2	122. 9 40. 6 26. 3	115. 0 43. 3 20. 5	4. 5 106. 5 33. 3 36. 9 13. 5	130. 0 33. 2 21. 6	3. 5 233. 0 33. 1 19. 3 11. 3	136. 2 33. 4 18. 5	112. 9 33. 7 16. 8	110. 6 30. 4 17. 4	21. 3 3. 9	45. 5 1, 362. 6 375. 5 212. 9 149. 3	38. 2 1, 240. 0 419. 5 160. 5 134. 8
Kentucky. Louislana Maine Maryland Massachusetts	22.7 .4 28.6	23.0 .9 41.5	1. 0 27. 6	21.7 3.1 32.2	29. 4 2. 3 46. 0	35. 1 3. 4	17. 8 34. 6 4. 2 67. 4 34. 8	41.2	19. 8 29. 3 4. 4 48. 3 68. 8	2. 9 39. 4	21. 0 4. 1 35. 7	31. 2 . 9 35. 5	29.3	30. 7	169. 1 250. 5 29. 2 448. 7 440. 5
Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana	16. 5 4. 8 30. 2	16.3 4.6 29.2	22. 1 2. 5 23. 4	29. 3 3. 9 50. 7	55. 6 6. 7 35. 2	3. 1 39. 4	88. 1 40. 8 4. 8 32. 3 5. 6	3. 2 40. 7	90. 6 39. 8 6. 6 40. 4 2. 9	51. 5 3. 9 31. 1	60. 4 7. 3 31. 9	22. 1 2. 9 23. 1	18.7	867. 3 449. 8 54. 5 385. 2 38. 9	933. 4 390. 7 54. 2 302. 0 35. 1
Nebraska	5. 4 1. 5 43. 0	6.1 1.8 40.6	9. 4 4. 6 3. 0 46. 6 10. 2	2. 4 63. 9	77.0	15. 1 4. 1 2. 7 73. 3 11. 6	12. 4 5. 4 2. 5 62. 8 15. 0	9. 0 4. 3 3. 2 75. 0 12. 9	7. 1 5. 9 4. 3 65. 6 11. 4	2.7	8.3 2.5	3. 4 62. 6	2. 5 4. 7 2. 0 27. 8 8. 5		78. 5 60. 2 30. 1 727. 4 88. 4
New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma	18. 5 . 3 60. 8	18. 6 . 5 46. 4	120. 4 15. 7 . 4 78. 2 13. 1	134. 6 20. 1 2. 9 77. 3 11. 0	126. 8 17. 1 5. 3 122. 6 16. 6	97.5	181. 2 19. 6 5. 3 108. 2 14. 1		128. 3 20. 9 7. 9 115. 8 16. 8	26.3 4.6	5. 6 118. 8	1.6 78.7	91. 4 18. 0 . 4 52. 0 15. 9	1, 529. 1 231. 7 45. 2 1, 116. 5 180. 9	1, 453. 4 194. 3 37. 2 1, 093. 7 121. 3
Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota	2. 5	54.1 3.0 7.9	10.7 39.9 3.0 5.3 1.9	54. 1 4. 7 4. 9	19. 3 67. 2 6. 9 6. 5 4. 2	62. 3 5. 2 6. 9	17. 0 73. 3 4. 3 5. 6 3. 3	16. 0 66. 2 6. 2 6. 0 3. 5	22. 7 74. 8 7. 4 7. 5 2. 4	18. 4 65. 7 4. 6 9. 3 3. 6	4. 5 6. 6	47.7 3.7	9.7 35.2 1.6 4.8		138. 9 749. 3 48. 8 63. 4 36. 4
Tennessee	8. 5	102. 5 5. 9 . 2	12. 4 3. 1	7.1	11.3	106. 1 10. 3 1. 3	17. 9 112. 3 15. 7 . 9 44. 3	15. 9	20. 0 108. 1 16. 3 2. 7 58. 1	24. 5 103. 7 16. 7 . 7 38. 5	102. 4 20. 8	97. 6 14. 2 1. 1	22. 7 77. 6 12. 4 .2 26. 5	159. 4 12. 6	179. 3 1, 013. 4 113. 5 15. 6 385. 2
Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	17.8	5.8	2. 7 21. 9		7. 1 41. 7	55. 9 5. 3 43. 8 2. 6	45. 4 7. 1 38. 7 3. 5	36. 6 7. 3 46. 2 2. 3	37. 5 13. 6 42. 4 3. 1	45. 8 6. 4 46. 7 3. 1		6. 4 28. 2	34. 3 5. 5 19. 8 1. 8		335. 3 80. 8 457. 8 21. 1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table F-3. <sup>2</sup> Revised.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 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 cost <sup>1</sup>

			Numb	er of new	dwelling uni	ts starte	d			Estimate	ed construction	on cost 1
Period						Locati	on			(1	in thousands)	
	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	Metro- politan places	Nonmetro- politan places	North- east	North Central	South	West	Total	Privately owned	Publicly
950	1, 396, 000	1, 352, 200	43, 800	1, 021, 600	374,000	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)	\$11, 788, 595	\$11, 418, 371	\$370, 22
950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958	1, 091, 300 1, 127, 000 1, 103, 800 1, 220, 400 1, 328, 900	1, 020, 100 1, 068, 500 1, 068, 300 1, 201, 700 1, 309, 500 1, 093, 900	71, 200 58, 500 35, 500 18, 700 19, 400 24, 200	776, 800 794, 900 803, 500 896, 900 975, 800	314, 500 332, 100 300, 300 323, 500 353, 100	(2) (2) 243, 100 273, 100	(2) (2) (2) 325, 800 356, 000 303, 100	(2) (2) (2) (2) (359, 700 389, 000	(2) (2) (2) (2) 291, 800 310, 800	9, 800, 892 10, 208, 983 10, 488, 003 12, 478, 237 14, 544, 647	9, 186, 123 9, 706, 276 10, 181, 185 12, 309, 200 14, 345, 829	614, 76 502, 70 306, 81 169, 03 198, 81
957 958	1, 041, 900 1, 209, 400	992, 800 1, 141, 500	49, 100 67, 900	779, 800 699, 700 827, 000	338, 300 342, 200 382, 400	228, 800 195, 500 210, 900	258, 400 289, 600	334, 200 346, 300 413, 300	252, 000 241, 700 295, 600	13, 077, 027 12, 693, 995 14, 499, 360	12, 814, 776 12, 126, 800 13, 678, 459	262, 28 567, 19 820, 90
954: First quarter	236, 800	232, 200 326, 500 339, 300	4,600 6,200 6,700	174, 300 244, 000 252, 800	62, 500 88, 700 93, 200	47, 400 67, 300 72, 500	52, 700 98, 400 97, 800	77, 600 90, 900 99, 900	59, 100 76, 100 75, 800	2, 240, 448 3, 454, 571 3, 590, 366	2, 199, 446 3, 398, 898 3, 528, 471	41, 00 55, 67 61, 89
Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter Second quarter Third quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter January February March Second quarter	304, 900 291, 300 404, 100 362, 300	303, 700 288, 000 397, 000 357, 800	1, 200 3, 300 7, 100 4, 500	225, 800 221, 800 294, 800 263, 400	79, 100 69, 500 109, 300 98, 900 75, 400	55, 900 53, 100 89, 100 75, 400	76, 900 63, 400 116, 600 108, 000	91, 300 95, 900 109, 700 99, 400	80, 800 78, 900 88, 700 79, 500	3, 192, 852 3, 076, 198 4, 416, 285 4, 025, 441	3, 182, 385 3, 043, 959 4, 349, 159 3, 981, 182	10, 4 32, 2 67, 1 44, 2
Fourth quarter 956: First quarter January February	271, 200 252, 100 75, 100 78, 400	266, 700 244, 600 73, 700 77, 000	4, 500 7, 500 1, 400 1, 400	195, 800 183, 800 54, 300 57, 600	75, 400 68, 300 20, 800 20, 800	55, 500 45, 700 12, 400 14, 400	68, 000 58, 200 15, 700 16, 400	84, 000 83, 200 27, 200 26, 800	63, 700 65, 000 19, 800 20, 800	3, 026, 723 2, 846, 008 814, 448	2, 971, 529 2, 761, 446 800, 665 871, 700	55, 19 84, 50 13, 70 15, 49
March Second quarterApril	98, 600 332, 500 111, 400 113, 700	93, 900 325, 300 109, 900 110, 800	4, 700 7, 200 1, 500 2, 900	71, 900 228, 300 76, 200 77, 600	26, 700 104, 200 35, 200 36, 100	18, 900 72, 300 23, 400 24, 700	26, 100 98, 100 33, 600 33, 300	29, 200 93, 200 31, 100 32, 800	24, 400 68, 900 23, 300 22, 900	887, 138 1, 144, 422 3, 923, 607 1, 309, 175 1, 346, 587	1, 089, 081 3, 844, 192 1, 293, 488 1, 312, 890	55, 3 79, 4 15, 6 33, 6
June June Third quarter July	107, 400 298, 900 101, 100	104, 600 292, 900 99, 000	2, 800 6, 000 2, 100	74, 500 202, 900 69, 700 70, 900	32, 900 96, 000 31, 400	24, 200 61, 800 21, 800	31, 200 87, 200 29, 900	29, 300 86, 500 27, 700 30, 700	22, 700 63, 400 21, 700 23, 200	1, 267, 845	1, 237, 814 3, 471, 787 1, 179, 266	30, 0 60, 4 21, 8
AugustSeptemberFourth quarterOctober	103, 900 93, 900 234, 600 93, 600	103, 200 90, 700 231, 100 91, 200	700 3, 200 3, 500 2, 400	62, 300 164, 800 64, 900	33, 000 31, 600 69, 800 28, 700	20, 800 19, 200 49, 000 20, 100	29, 200 28, 100 59, 600 26, 200	28, 100 71, 300 27, 500	18, 500 54, 700 19, 800	1, 201, 139 1, 227, 269 1, 103, 785 2, 775, 219 1, 103, 963	1, 222, 281 1, 070, 240 2, 737, 351 1, 078, 142	33, 8 37, 8 25, 8
March Second quarter April May June Third quarter July August September Fourth quarter October November December September First quarter January February March Second quarter April	77, 400 63, 600 217, 000 64, 200	77, 000 62, 900 202, 500 60, 100	400 700 14 500	54, 800 45, 100 149, 100 44, 000	22, 600 18, 500 67, 900 20, 200	16, 500 12, 400 33, 800 9, 300	19, 200 14, 200 46, 800 10, 700	22, 700 21, 100 80, 000 26, 000	19,000 15,900 56,400 18,200	930, 642 740, 614 <b>2</b> , 609, 458 752, 234	925, 991 733, 218 <b>2,</b> 432, 406 704, 917	4, 6 7, 3 177, 0 47, 3
February March Second quarter	65, 800 87, 000 296, 600 93, 700	63, 100 79, 300 282, 800 91, 400	4, 100 2, 700 7, 700 13, 800	46, 600 58, 500 200, 300	19, 200 28, 500 96, 300 30, 200	9, 700 14, 800 60, 700 19, 900	14, 000 22, 100 77, 200 23, 700	24, 600 29, 400 92, 800	17, 500 20, 700 65, 900 22, 000	784, 019 1, 073, 205 3, 645, 531 1, 152, 166	751, 813 975, 676 3, 479, 262 1, 123, 385	32, 2 97, 8 166, 2
June	99, 900	96, 900 94, 500 280, 900	2, 300 6, 100 5, 400 8, 800	63, 500 68, 200 68, 600 192, 600	34, 800 31, 300 97, 100	20, 900 19, 900 57, 900	25, 700 27, 800 79, 300	28, 100 33, 700 31, 000 91, 200	22, 700 21, 200 61, 300	1, 182, 100 1, 264, 385 1, 228, 980 3, 535, 278 1, 198, 141	1, 191, 789 1, 164, 088 3, 443, 443	28, 7 72, 8 64, 8 91, 8
July	97, 800 100, 000 91, 900 238, 600	93, 900 96, 800 90, 200 226, 600	3, 900 3, 200 1, 700 12, 000	63, 400 67, 700 61, 500 157, 700	34, 400 32, 300 30, 400 80, 900	19, 200 21, 800 16, 900 43, 100	27, 000 27, 300 25, 000 55, 100	31, 500 31, 000 28, 700 82, 300	20, 100 19, 900 21, 300 58, 100	1, 198, 141 1, 207, 763 1, 129, 374 2, 903, 728	1, 154, 771 1, 176, 600 1, 112, 072 2, 771, 689	43, 3 31, 1 17, 3 132, 0
October November December	97, 000 78, 200 63, 400 215, 400	88, 400 75, 700 62, 500 201, 200	8, 600 2, 500 900 14, 200	61, 800 52, 500 43, 400 143, 700	35, 200 25, 700 20, 000 71, 700	19, 500 13, 800 9, 800 27, 300	24, 200 17, 400 13, 500 40, 300	30, 100 28, 200 24, 000 88, 100	23, 200 18, 800 16, 100 59, 700	1, 195, 309 946, 481 761, 938 2, 545, 836	1, 098, 140 921, 444 752, 105 2, 381, 075	97, 1 25, 0 9, 8 164,
December  January February March Second quarter April May June Third quarter July	67, 900 66, 100 81, 400	62, 900 61, 000 77, 300	5,000 5,100 4,100	44, 500 44, 400 54, 800	23, 400 21, 700 26, 600	8,000 7,000 12,300	11,100 11, 200 18, 000	28, 700 28, 700 30, 700	20, 100 19, 200 20, 400	792, 338 781, 091 972, 407	737, 414 718, 862 924, 799	54, 9 62, 9 47, 0
Second quarter April May June	320, 600 99, 100 108, 500 113, 000	296, 800 94, 200 101, 300 101, 300	23, 800 4, 900 7, 200 11, 700	218, 100 67, 400 73, 900 76, 800	102, 500 31, 700 34, 600 36, 200	63, 800 18, 900 23, 400 21, 500	79, 400 25, 700 27, 000 26, 700	103, 300 33, 000 32, 600 37, 700	74, 100 21, 500 25, 500 27, 100	3, 887, 966 1, 192, 669 1, 323, 709 1, 371, 588	3, 606, 142 1, 136, 659 1, 237, 717 1, 231, 766	281, 8 56, 0 85, 9 139, 8
Third quarter July August	357, 800 112, 800 124, 000	334, 100 108, 600 114, 600	23, 700 4, 200 9, 400	248, 400 80, 600 82, 800	109, 400 32, 200 41, 200	65, 800 19, 600 22, 200	91, 600 28, 600 30, 700	117, 900 36, 200 42, 400	82, 500 28, 400 28, 700 25, 400	4, 298, 122 1, 362, 890 1, 466, 281	3, 998, 531 1, 311, 702 1, 346, 297	299, 51, 119,
July	121, 000 315, 600 115, 000 109, 400	110, 900 309, 400 112, 900 107, 000	10, 100 6, 200 2, 100 2, 400	85, 000 216, 800 79, 100 73, 900	36, 000 98, 800 35, 900 35, 500	24, 000 54, 000 19, 900 20, 800	32, 300 78, 300 31, 800 28, 900	39, 300 104, 000 36, 300 34, 600	79, 300 27, 000 25, 100	1, 468, 951 3, 767, 436 1, 405, 196 1, 298, 532	1, 340, 532 3, 692, 711 1, 378, 326 1, 269, 279	128, 74, 26, 29,
December	91, 200 296, 000 87, 000 89, 000	89, 500 289, 000 84, 100 87, 900	1, 700 7, 000 2, 900 1, 100	63, 800 204, 700 61, 900 61, 500	27, 400 91, 300 25, 100 27, 500	13, 300 	17, 600 	33, 100 34, 100 (2) (2)	25, 800 (2) (2)	1, 063, 708 3, 483, 799 986, 589 1, 058, 810	1, 045, 106 3, 404, 394 954, 384 1, 046, 010	18, 79, 32, 12,
March 3 Second quarter	120,000	117, 000	3, 000	81, 300 96, 000	38, 700 41, 000	(2) (2) (2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1, 438, 400 1, 646, 079	1, 404, 000	34, 4

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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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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 lap 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Not available.

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>4</sup> Revised.

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