



EMPLOYMENT and EARNINGS

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$\frac{1}{2}$ Quarterly data included in February, May, August, and November issues.

CAUTION

Periodically, the Bureau adjusts the industry employment series to a recent benchmark to improve its accuracy. These adjustments may also affect the hours and earnings series because employment levels are used as weights. All industry statistics after March 1959, the present benchmark date, are therefore subject to revision.

Beginning with November 1961 and subsequent issues of Employment and Earnings, data in tables B-1 through B-4, C-1 through C-7, and D-1 through D-3 are based on the 1957 Standard Industrial Classification and a March 1959 benchmark. Therefore, issues of Employment and Earnings prior to November 1961 cannot be used in conjunction with national industry data now shown in sections B, C, and D. Comparable data for prior periods are published in Employment and Earnings Statistics for the United States, 1909-60, which is temporarily out of print, but available in many public libraries.

When industry data are again adjusted to new benchmarks, another edition of Employment and Earnings Statistics for the United States will be issued containing the revised data extending from April 1959 forward to a current date, as well as the prior historical statistics.

Unemployment Rates from the Household Survey--

Definitions, Uses, and Limitations

Robert L. Stein

The Overall Rate

The rate of unemployment is one of the most widely quoted economic statistics compiled and published by the Federal Government. It is a measure of the proportion of the civilian labor force that is not working but seeking work during a specific calendar week. It provides a composite measure of unemployment for all kinds of workers--those in service activities as well as those in goods-producing industries, white-collar and blue-collar workers, farm and nonfarm workers, the self-employed as well as wage and salary workers. It is an average rate of unemployment among many different population groups--young and old, men and women, white and nonwhite, married and single--and among the different sections of the country.

The overall rate provides a standard by which to evaluate the situation among particular worker groups or geographic areas. For comparisons over long periods of time, it is a more meaningful index than the number of unemployed since the latter tends to rise along with growth in the population and labor force. For comparisons over shorter periods of time, such as over the course of a business cycle, the value of the rate as an economic indicator has been considerably enhanced in recent years by techniques of seasonal adjustment. Of course, no single statistic can be expected to describe fully the complex phenomenon of unemployment or to meet all the analytical and other specialized needs of users of labor market data. Because of its very comprehensiveness, the unemployment rate necessarily masks significant differences among the various occupations, industries, population groups, and areas. The overall rate, therefore, needs to be supplemented with considerable auxiliary information about the various sectors of the labor force. Moreover, the fact that the rate is such a comprehensive or global figure means that in some months it may be affected by factors that are not directly related to economic conditions, and will be a less diagnostic indicator than the rates for particular, more homogeneous worker groups within the labor force such as adult men or married men. It should also be noted that the unemployment rate does not reflect working time lost on part-time workweeks (since part-time workers are counted as employed regardless of how few hours they worked or the reasons for their short workweeks); nor does it reflect the fact that some of the unemployed are seeking only part-time work.¹

¹ On the basis of past data, this group of workers has been estimated to range between 10 and 20 percent of the total jobless. Beginning in March, separate data will be shown monthly for those seeking part-time jobs.

Despite these limitations, however, the overall seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment still stands as an exceedingly important and useful measure of immediately available, and completely idle, manpower resources. By itself it does not reveal who the unemployed are, and it is not designed to show whether they are in need of jobs. But it does indicate the overall incidence of joblessness in a changing economy and provides an essential standard (although not the only one) by which the performance of our economy can be measured. Its chief value lies in its use for comparative purposes. If we are troubled by a rate of unemployment close to 6 percent today, it is because we know that we have done better during most of the past 20 years. We are concerned because in the past an unemployment rate of 6 percent was usually associated with business recessions. If such a high rate persisted in a labor market area during nonrecessionary periods, that area was considered to be in a depressed condition. And more recently, studies have shown that the unemployment rate is much higher than that of most western European countries and Japan, even after allowing for differences in measurement techniques. These conclusions would not be materially changed by altering the method for calculating the unemployment rate. Various alternatives have been proposed through the years--some yielding a higher result, some a lower one--but their adoption would not have changed the basic picture that has emerged from the trends in the present rate, namely a greater degree of unemployment during the 1957-62 period than during the 1947-57 decade, and a creeping upward movement in unemployment, with each of the past three business cycles showing a higher rate during the recovery period than that prevailing before the downturn phase began.

Auxiliary Rates of Unemployment

For some time, various rates of unemployment have been published to show the impact of unemployment on particular population groups, and occupation and industry groups (defined for the unemployed in terms of their last full-time job of at least 2 weeks duration). The base for these rates is in each case the civilian labor force (employed plus unemployed) for the particular group involved. Unemployment rates computed from household survey data have the advantage of greater statistical reliability than the corresponding absolute numbers.

A development of fairly recent origin has been the application of seasonal adjustment techniques to the auxiliary rates of unemployment. In 1961, this procedure was extended to many of the groups that make up the unemployed and was also applied to a newly developed measure of labor force time lost through unemployment and part time for economic reasons (slack work, material shortages, job turnover). For the most part, however, these new data were used for analytical purposes only in the regular monthly reports on the labor force, although some of the more important rates were charted and considerable detail was published in a special study for the Subcommittee on Economic Statistics of the Joint Economic Committee.²

² See "Unemployment: Terminology, Measurement, and Analysis," prepared for the Subcommittee on Economic Statistics, Joint Economic Committee, 87th Cong., 1st sess., 1961.

The latest step in this process of developing and publishing seasonally adjusted unemployment rates was stimulated by the report of the President's Committee to Appraise Employment and Unemployment Statistics³ in September 1962. One of the recommendations of that committee was that the monthly press releases should feature several different unemployment rates, all seasonally adjusted, to serve various purposes. In recent months, the advance release has included such rates for adult men, adult women, and teenagers. Starting next month, three additional seasonally adjusted rates will be included; a discussion of these is presented below.

1. Married Men. Married men have a much lower unemployment rate than other workers. Since 1947, this has been true during periods of economic expansion and contraction, during wartime and peacetime, and irrespective of the level of the overall rate of unemployment (which ranged from a low of 2-1/2 percent to a high of 7-1/2 percent during the past 15 years).⁴ One reason is that most men do not get married until they feel they have a steady job. Moreover, because of their responsibilities as heads of families and principal earners, married men are strongly attached to their jobs and are not free (as are unmarried men and many women) to quit without having an immediate prospect of another job.

Thus, the unemployment rate for all married men is even lower than the rate for all adult men 20 years and over, despite the fact that about 80 percent of these adults are also married. The 1962 annual average unemployment rates for all adult men and for married men were 4.6 and 3.6 percent, respectively. Age is a factor in this difference; unemployment rates are higher among young men 20 to 24 years of age, a smaller proportion of whom are married. Moreover, married men are more concentrated in those occupations requiring relatively more skill, training, or capital, being thus less liable to unemployment and more likely to be reemployed at an earlier date. The strong motivations of married men to remain in the labor force and to stay at a particular job in order to maintain employment and income are reflected in their higher rate of labor force participation, their lower proportion of part-time or part-year employment and the greater percentage working longer workweeks, their shorter average duration of unemployment, and their lower rate of unemployment in every age group.

The series on unemployment rates among married men is of particular interest because unemployment for married men nearly always results from the loss of jobs (disemployment) rather than entry into the labor force (which is more common among married women and teenagers) and most of the disemployment probably represents layoffs rather than voluntary job changing. The series is especially useful as an economic indicator, since the unemployment rate for married men tends to

³ See Chapters II and IX of "Measuring Employment and Unemployment," report of the President's Committee to Appraise Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1962.

⁴ Data on the unemployment rates for married men and other marital groups were collected once a year (in April or March) from 1947 through 1954, and monthly from January 1955 to date.

respond rather quickly to changes in business conditions. This is true partly because they are mostly "primary" workers in the sense of having a steady attachment to the labor force, and partly because there are relatively more of them in manufacturing, construction, and other volatile sectors of employment. In a purely statistical sense, the rate for married men is fairly reliable because they are a large group (making up over 50 percent of the civilian labor force) and their enumeration is less subject to error; the employment status of most married men is usually rather clear-cut and easy to report with a high degree of accuracy.

The President's Committee report on measuring employment and unemployment expresses a preference for a series on the unemployment rates of household heads rather than of married men. This would indeed be a more comprehensive measure since it includes female heads of families and individuals who are heads of households but not living with any persons who are related to them; most of these individuals would presumably have responsibility for supporting themselves, and possibly for some persons not living in the household. In addition, the household head series would exclude subfamily heads (e.g., husbands of married couples living with parents) who generally have less financial responsibility. Unemployment data for heads of households will be published regularly in the "Monthly Report on the Labor Force" starting with the report to be issued in March. However, such data have not been compiled long enough on a monthly basis to permit seasonal adjustment. The series for married men should be a reasonable approximation of that for heads of households since there is a high degree of overlap between these two groups. In 1962, for example, about 75 percent of all unemployed household heads were also married men.

The President's Committee report also notes that the rate for household heads would be a better measure than the overall rate of the hardship imposed on families by unemployment. Even the figures for household heads would still represent an incomplete measure of hardship resulting from unemployment since the contribution of married women and other family members to family income can be substantial and in some cases crucial, and their need for jobs may be very great in particular situations. In general, however, the need of most household heads for employment and income is greater than that of most other members of the labor force.

2. Experienced Wage and Salary Workers. The unemployment rate for wage and salary workers with some previous work experience tends to run very close to the rate for all civilian workers. In 1962, this group comprised about 61 million of the 72 million in the civilian labor force. On the one hand, the exclusion of the more than 10 million self-employed and unpaid family workers tends to pull the unemployment rate up (by 0.8 percentage point in 1962) since it omits from the base a large number of workers who have very low rates of unemployment. In 1962, for example, the unemployment rate for self-employed and unpaid family workers in farm and nonfarm activities combined was only 1 percent. On the other hand, the exclusion of unemployed persons with no previous work experience would tend to reduce the rate (by 0.7 percentage point in 1962). The number of such persons is increasing (it was about 540,000 in 1962), and their impact on the rate is strong because the individuals in this are all unemployed.

This kind of unemployment rate is purported to be more meaningful than the overall rate because it measures unemployment in that part of the labor force that

is most exposed to it (wage and salary workers) and because it comes closer to measuring loss of jobs by being limited to experienced workers. Unemployment is not considered to be a satisfactory indicator of economic well-being for the self-employed since they generally continue to operate their enterprises even when declining business brings their earnings down to low levels. Moreover, the self-employed cannot be separated from employment by the decisions of others, but only by the failure of their own businesses or farms or by their own decisions to quit and seek other work. As for persons who have never worked, they obviously cannot be laid off or lose a job, and the loss of jobs by experienced workers is considered to be a more serious problem than the inability of new workers to find them. The latter can, under certain circumstances, delay their entry into the labor market. More often than not, they do not have family responsibilities and, in fact, are being supported by others. Although they lose potential earnings, they do not face a lowering in their standard of living through the loss of employment.

In actual practice, however, the unemployment rate for experienced wage and salary workers does not entirely achieve its objective of measuring loss of jobs among those subject to unemployment. All members of the civilian labor force are exposed to unemployment in some degree. And no doubt some of the self-employed in marginal or highly seasonal activities are more vulnerable than are many salaried groups, such as professional and managerial workers and government workers in almost all occupations. Moreover, the measure does not exclude those reentering the labor force. Some of the latter may not have worked for many years, but would still be defined as experienced workers even though their last job was long before their current spell of unemployment. To the extent that reentrants are included, this rate is not purely a measure of disemployment.⁵ It is impossible to get a precise estimate of the number of reentrants among the unemployed each month, but during the year 1962 it averaged at least 600,000.

3. Labor Force Time Lost. This is an entirely different kind of rate than those described previously for a number of reasons. First of all, it is a measure of manhours lost as a percent of manhours potentially available to the civilian labor force and is not a measure of the status of individual workers. Secondly, it is broader than the conventional unemployment rate because it also reflects time lost by workers on part time for economic reasons (such as slack work as distinct from noneconomic reasons such as illness or bad weather). And finally, it is not entirely a direct measurement since it requires certain assumptions as to what constitutes a standard full-time workweek and certain imputations as to how many hours of work the unemployed and economic part-time workers would have had if they had been fully employed.

⁵ This problem, incidentally, extends to unemployment rates for particular industry and occupation groups. Especially for such categories as trade, finance, service, clerical workers, sales workers, and service workers, the unemployment rate is not entirely a measure of disemployment from a job in that industry or occupation. And for occupations and industries, the problem is further complicated by mobility between groups. For the unemployed, occupation and industry refer to the last job held, which may not necessarily have been the most important job in the perspective of a longer work history.

The computation of the numerator for this rate involves the assumptions that unemployed persons lose 37.5 potential manhours of work each week they are unemployed⁶ and that economic part-time workers lose the difference between 37.5 and the hours they actually work (generally close to 20 for the combined group). The denominator--total manhours potentially available to the civilian labor force--is the sum of manhours actually worked, manhours imputed to employed persons with a job but not at work (assuming a 37.5 hour workweek), and manhours lost by the unemployed and economic part-time workers.

This measure of labor force time lost averages about 1 percentage point above the regular unemployment rate. It provides a comprehensive measure of labor input lost to the economy and to the labor force through the inability of the economy to provide full-time jobs to those who are seeking them. It is an attempt to overcome the employment status classification problems posed by involuntary part-time workers who cannot be counted as either fully employed nor fully unemployed; in effect, it allocates only their unutilized time to the total of manhours lost and avoids the issue as to how individual workers should be classified.

The time lost measure takes account of measurable underemployment in terms of hours, but obviously it does not reflect the many other forms of underutilization of manpower it does not reflect. Other limitations derive from the various assumptions that are required, and from the fact that data are not available to permit computation of this index for subgroups within the labor force.

Comparison of Alternative Rates

In general, these auxiliary rates follow the same seasonal and cyclical patterns as the overall rate, although there are some differences. A comparison of five rates--the overall rate, and the rates for men 20 years and over, married men, experienced wage and salary workers, and labor force time lost--reveals the following:

Seasonal Patterns

1. They all have a seasonal peak in the first quarter, with February the highest month, from 15 to 30 percent above the annual average.
2. They all have a seasonal low point in October or September, about 20 percent below the annual average.
3. Married men and adult men show the largest seasonal increase during the winter months.

⁶In the future, as monthly data are accumulated, it will be possible to introduce a refinement into the computation to reflect the percentage of unemployed who are seeking only part-time jobs.

Cyclical Patterns

1. In the 1957-59 cycle, all five rates (seasonally adjusted) showed a definite upward trend after August 1957, reached a peak in April 1958, remained on a plateau for about 4 months, and then showed a definite downward trend by September 1958.

2. In the 1960-62 cycle, all five rates turned upward after May 1960 and reached a peak by February 1961. In the recovery phase, the rates for married men and adult men seemed to start down about 2 months before the other (September rather than November 1961).

3. All five rates started upward in 1960 from a higher level than where they had been at the start of the 1957-58 recession. All five moved up much less sharply in 1960-61 than in 1957-58, but all remained at their recession peaks for a much longer period. And in each case, the recovery after the 1961 recession did not bring the rates back fully to their lowest prerecession levels in 1959 and 1960.

4. The rate for married men showed the sharpest cyclical movement, followed by the series for adult men. On the other hand, the cyclical changes in the rate for experienced wage and salary workers and for the percent of labor force time lost were no greater than for the overall rate.

In conclusion, any one of these five measures could have been used as a general economic indicator during the postwar period, although the series for married men and adult men appear to be somewhat more sensitive to cyclical change. Because of the more limited coverage or specialized nature of these measures, however, it would seem undesirable to replace the overall rate with any of the others described here. Rather, with full knowledge of the uses and limitations of each, it would be preferable to extend the range of analysis by examining all of them. Under present concepts, however, the overall unemployment situation must continue to be characterized by the overall rate.

Table A-1: Employment status of the noninstitutional population

1929 to date

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Year and month	Total noninstitutional population	Total labor force including Armed Forces		Civilian labor force						Not in labor force	
		Number	Percent of noninstitutional population	Total	Employed ¹		Unemployed ¹		Percent of labor force		
					Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force		Not seasonally adjusted
1929.....	(2)	49,440	(2)	49,180	47,630	10,450	37,180	1,550	3.2	-	(2)
1930.....	(2)	50,080	(2)	49,820	45,480	10,340	35,140	4,340	8.7	-	(2)
1931.....	(2)	50,680	(2)	50,420	42,400	10,290	32,110	8,020	15.9	-	(2)
1932.....	(2)	51,250	(2)	51,000	38,940	10,170	28,770	12,060	23.6	-	(2)
1933.....	(2)	51,840	(2)	51,590	38,760	10,090	28,670	12,830	24.9	-	(2)
1934.....	(2)	52,490	(2)	52,230	40,890	9,900	30,990	11,340	21.7	-	(2)
1935.....	(2)	53,140	(2)	52,870	42,260	10,110	32,150	10,610	20.1	-	(2)
1936.....	(2)	53,740	(2)	53,440	44,410	10,000	34,410	9,030	16.9	-	(2)
1937.....	(2)	54,320	(2)	54,000	46,300	9,820	36,480	7,700	14.3	-	(2)
1938.....	(2)	54,950	(2)	54,610	44,220	9,690	34,530	10,390	19.0	-	(2)
1939.....	(2)	55,600	(2)	55,230	45,750	9,610	36,140	9,480	17.2	-	(2)
1940.....	100,380	56,180	56.0	55,640	47,520	9,540	37,980	8,120	14.6	-	44,200
1941.....	101,320	57,530	56.7	55,910	50,350	9,100	41,250	5,560	9.9	-	43,990
1942.....	102,610	60,380	58.8	56,410	53,750	9,250	44,500	2,660	4.7	-	42,230
1943.....	103,660	64,560	62.3	55,540	54,470	9,080	45,390	1,070	1.9	-	39,100
1944.....	104,630	66,040	63.1	54,630	53,960	8,950	45,010	670	1.2	-	38,590
1945.....	105,530	65,300	61.9	53,860	52,820	8,580	44,240	1,040	1.9	-	40,230
1946.....	106,520	66,970	57.2	57,520	55,250	8,320	46,930	2,270	3.9	-	45,550
1947.....	107,608	61,758	57.4	60,168	57,812	8,256	49,557	2,356	3.9	-	45,850
1948.....	108,632	62,898	57.9	61,442	59,117	7,960	51,156	2,325	3.8	-	45,733
1949.....	109,773	63,721	58.0	62,105	58,423	8,017	50,406	3,682	5.9	-	46,051
1950.....	110,929	64,749	58.4	63,099	59,743	7,497	52,251	3,351	5.3	-	46,181
1951.....	112,075	65,983	58.9	62,884	60,784	7,048	53,736	2,099	3.1	-	46,092
1952.....	113,270	66,560	58.8	62,966	61,035	6,792	54,243	1,932	3.3	-	46,710
1953 ²	115,094	67,362	58.5	63,815	61,945	6,555	55,390	1,870	2.9	-	47,732
1954.....	116,219	67,818	58.4	64,468	60,890	6,495	54,395	3,578	5.6	-	48,401
1955.....	117,388	68,896	58.7	65,848	62,944	6,718	56,225	2,904	4.4	-	48,342
1956.....	118,734	70,387	59.3	67,530	64,708	6,572	58,135	2,822	4.2	-	48,498
1957.....	120,445	70,744	58.7	67,946	65,011	6,222	58,789	2,936	4.3	-	49,699
1958.....	121,950	71,284	58.5	68,647	63,966	5,844	58,122	4,681	6.8	-	50,666
1959.....	123,366	71,946	58.3	69,394	65,581	5,836	59,745	3,813	5.5	-	51,420
1960 ⁴	125,368	73,126	58.3	70,612	66,681	5,723	60,958	3,931	5.6	-	52,242
1961.....	127,852	74,175	58.0	71,603	66,796	5,463	61,333	4,806	6.7	-	53,677
1962.....	130,081	74,681	57.4	71,854	67,846	5,190	62,657	4,007	5.6	-	55,400
1962: January.....	129,118	72,564	56.2	69,721	65,058	4,417	60,641	4,663	6.7	5.8	56,554
February.....	129,290	73,218	56.6	70,332	65,789	4,578	61,211	4,543	6.5	5.6	56,072
March.....	129,471	73,582	56.8	70,697	66,316	4,782	61,533	4,382	6.2	5.5	55,889
April ⁵	129,587	73,654	56.8	70,769	66,824	4,961	61,863	3,946	5.6	5.5	55,933
May.....	129,752	74,797	57.6	71,922	68,203	5,428	62,775	3,719	5.2	5.4	54,956
June.....	129,930	76,857	59.2	74,001	69,539	6,290	63,249	4,463	6.0	5.5	53,072
July.....	130,183	76,437	58.7	73,582	69,564	6,064	63,500	4,018	5.5	5.3	53,746
August.....	130,359	76,554	58.7	73,695	69,762	5,770	63,993	3,932	5.3	5.8	53,805
September.....	130,546	74,914	57.4	72,179	68,668	5,564	63,103	3,512	4.9	5.8	55,631
October.....	130,730	74,923	57.3	72,187	68,893	5,475	63,418	3,294	4.6	5.5	55,808
November.....	130,910	74,532	56.9	71,782	67,981	4,883	63,098	3,801	5.3	5.8	56,378
December.....	131,096	74,142	56.6	71,378	67,561	4,066	63,495	3,817	5.3	5.6	56,954
1963: January.....	131,253	73,323	55.9	70,607	65,935	4,206	61,730	4,672	6.6	5.8	57,930

¹Data for 1947-56 adjusted to reflect changes in the definition of employment and unemployment adopted in January 1957. Two groups averaging about one-quarter million workers which were formerly classified as employed (with a job but not at work)--those on temporary layoff and those waiting to start new wage and salary jobs within 30 days--were assigned to different classifications, mostly to the unemployed. Data by sex, shown in table A-2, were adjusted for the years 1948-56.

²Not available.

³Beginning 1953, labor force and employment figures are not strictly comparable with previous years as a result of the introduction of material from the 1950 Census into the estimating procedure. Population levels were raised by about 600,000; labor force, total employment, and agricultural employment by about 350,000, primarily affecting the figures for total and males. Other categories were relatively unaffected.

⁴Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960 and are therefore not strictly comparable with previous years. This inclusion has resulted in an increase of about half a million in the noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over, and about 300,000 in the labor force, four-fifths of this in nonagricultural employment. The levels of other labor force categories were not appreciably changed.

⁵Figures for periods prior to April 1962 are not strictly comparable with current data because of the introduction of 1960 Census data into the estimation procedure. The change primarily affected the labor force and employment totals, which were reduced by about 200,000. The unemployment totals were virtually unchanged.

Table A-2: Employment status of the noninstitutional population, by sex

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Sex, year, and month	Total noninstitutional population	Total labor force including Armed Forces		Civilian labor force						Not in labor force	
		Number	Percent of noninstitutional population	Total	Employed ¹			Unemployed ¹			
					Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force		
								Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted		
MALE											
1940.....	50,080	42,020	83.9	41,480	35,550	8,450	27,100	5,930	14.3	-	8,060
1944.....	51,980	46,670	89.8	35,460	35,110	7,020	28,090	350	1.0	-	5,310
1947.....	53,085	44,844	84.5	43,272	41,677	6,953	34,725	1,595	3.7	-	8,242
1948.....	53,513	45,300	84.7	43,858	42,268	6,623	35,645	1,590	3.6	-	8,213
1949.....	54,028	45,674	84.5	44,075	41,473	6,629	34,844	2,602	5.9	-	8,354
1950.....	54,526	46,059	84.5	44,442	42,162	6,271	35,891	2,280	5.1	-	8,457
1951.....	54,996	46,674	84.9	43,612	42,362	5,791	36,571	1,250	2.9	-	8,322
1952.....	55,503	47,001	84.7	43,454	42,237	5,623	36,614	1,217	2.8	-	8,502
1953 ²	56,534	47,692	84.4	44,194	42,966	5,496	37,470	1,228	2.8	-	8,840
1954.....	57,016	47,847	83.9	44,537	42,165	5,429	36,736	2,372	5.3	-	9,169
1955.....	57,484	48,054	83.6	45,041	43,152	5,479	37,673	1,889	4.2	-	9,430
1956.....	58,044	48,579	83.7	45,756	43,999	5,268	38,731	1,757	3.8	-	9,465
1957.....	58,813	48,649	82.7	45,882	43,990	5,037	38,952	1,893	4.1	-	10,164
1958.....	59,478	48,802	82.1	46,197	43,042	4,802	38,240	3,155	6.8	-	10,677
1959.....	60,100	49,081	81.7	46,562	44,089	4,749	39,340	2,473	5.3	-	11,019
1960 ³	61,000	49,507	81.2	47,025	44,485	4,678	39,807	2,541	5.4	-	11,493
1961.....	62,147	49,918	80.3	47,378	44,318	4,508	39,811	3,060	6.5	-	12,229
1962.....	63,234	50,175	79.3	47,380	44,892	4,266	40,626	2,488	5.3	-	13,059
1962: January.....	62,743	48,911	78.0	46,105	43,072	3,906	39,165	3,034	6.6	5.4	13,831
February.....	62,813	49,304	78.5	46,454	43,435	3,975	39,460	3,019	6.5	5.3	13,509
March.....	62,896	49,436	78.6	46,585	43,697	4,144	39,553	2,888	6.2	5.1	13,459
April ⁴	63,044	49,568	78.6	46,717	44,183	4,258	39,925	2,534	5.4	5.3	13,475
May.....	63,118	50,272	79.6	47,430	45,134	4,447	40,687	2,296	4.8	5.2	12,846
June.....	63,199	51,832	82.0	49,009	46,310	4,889	41,421	2,698	5.5	5.3	11,368
July.....	63,291	51,733	81.7	48,911	46,505	4,773	41,732	2,406	4.9	5.1	11,558
August.....	63,371	51,657	81.5	48,830	46,503	4,604	41,899	2,327	4.8	5.5	11,714
September.....	63,456	50,110	79.0	47,406	45,415	4,363	41,052	1,991	4.2	5.3	13,246
October.....	63,540	49,974	78.6	47,269	45,387	4,256	41,131	1,881	4.0	5.1	13,567
November.....	63,622	49,719	78.1	47,001	44,743	4,040	40,703	2,259	4.8	5.4	13,902
December.....	63,708	49,574	77.8	46,841	44,319	3,537	40,782	2,522	5.4	5.2	14,134
1963: January.....	63,776	49,269	77.3	46,585	43,505	3,666	39,839	3,080	6.6	5.4	14,507
FEMALE											
1940.....	50,300	14,160	28.2	14,160	11,970	1,090	10,880	2,190	15.5	-	36,140
1944.....	52,650	19,370	36.8	19,170	18,850	1,930	16,920	320	1.7	-	33,280
1947.....	54,523	16,915	31.0	16,896	16,349	1,314	15,036	547	3.2	-	37,608
1948.....	55,118	17,599	31.9	17,583	16,848	1,338	15,510	735	4.1	-	37,520
1949.....	55,745	18,048	32.4	18,030	16,947	1,386	15,561	1,083	6.0	-	37,697
1950.....	56,404	18,680	33.1	18,657	17,584	1,226	16,358	1,073	5.8	-	37,724
1951.....	57,078	19,309	33.8	19,272	18,421	1,257	17,164	851	4.4	-	37,770
1952.....	57,766	19,558	33.9	19,513	18,798	1,170	17,628	715	3.7	-	38,208
1953 ²	58,561	19,668	33.6	19,621	18,979	1,061	17,918	642	3.3	-	38,893
1954.....	59,203	19,971	33.7	19,931	18,724	1,067	17,657	1,207	6.1	-	39,232
1955.....	59,904	20,842	34.8	20,806	19,790	1,239	18,551	1,016	4.9	-	39,062
1956.....	60,690	21,808	35.9	21,774	20,707	1,306	19,401	1,067	4.9	-	38,883
1957.....	61,632	22,097	35.9	22,064	21,021	1,184	19,837	1,043	4.7	-	39,535
1958.....	62,472	22,482	36.0	22,451	20,924	1,042	19,882	1,526	6.8	-	39,990
1959.....	63,265	22,865	36.1	22,832	21,492	1,087	20,405	1,340	5.9	-	40,401
1960 ³	64,368	23,619	36.7	23,587	22,196	1,045	21,151	1,390	5.9	-	40,749
1961.....	65,705	24,257	36.9	24,225	22,478	955	21,523	1,747	7.2	-	41,448
1962.....	66,848	24,507	36.7	24,474	22,954	924	22,031	1,519	6.2	-	42,341
1962: January.....	66,375	23,652	35.6	23,616	21,986	511	21,476	1,629	6.9	6.6	42,723
February.....	66,477	23,914	36.0	23,878	22,354	603	21,751	1,524	6.4	6.2	42,563
March.....	66,576	24,146	36.3	24,112	22,619	638	21,980	1,493	6.2	6.1	42,430
April ⁴	66,544	24,086	36.2	24,052	22,641	703	21,938	1,411	5.9	6.0	42,457
May.....	66,634	24,525	36.8	24,492	23,069	982	22,088	1,423	5.8	5.9	42,109
June.....	66,730	25,026	37.5	24,993	23,228	1,401	21,827	1,764	7.1	5.8	41,705
July.....	66,891	24,703	36.9	24,671	23,059	1,291	21,768	1,611	6.5	5.9	42,188
August.....	66,988	24,897	37.2	24,865	23,260	1,166	22,094	1,605	6.5	6.5	42,091
September.....	67,089	24,804	37.0	24,773	23,253	1,201	22,051	1,520	6.1	6.7	42,285
October.....	67,190	24,949	37.1	24,918	23,505	1,219	22,287	1,413	5.7	6.4	42,241
November.....	67,288	24,812	36.9	24,781	23,238	843	22,395	1,543	6.2	6.5	42,476
December.....	67,388	24,568	36.5	24,537	23,242	528	22,714	1,295	5.3	6.1	42,820
1963: January.....	67,478	24,054	35.6	24,022	22,430	540	21,890	1,592	6.6	6.4	43,424

¹See footnote 1, table A-1. ²See footnote 3, table A-1. ³See footnote 4, table A-1. ⁴See footnote 5, table A-1.

Table A-3: Employment status of the noninstitutional population, by age and sex

January 1963¹

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Age and sex	Total labor force including Armed Forces		Civilian labor force						Not in labor force				
	Number	Percent of noninstitutional population	Number	Percent of noninstitutional population	Employed		Unemployed		Total	Keeping house	In school	Unable to work	Other
					Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force					
Total.....	73,323	55.9	70,607	54.9	4,206	61,730	4,672	6.6	57,930	35,703	13,102	1,646	7,480
Male.....	49,269	77.3	46,585	76.3	3,666	39,839	3,080	6.6	44,507	135	6,702	1,009	6,660
14 to 17 years.....	1,541	23.4	1,490	22.8	239	1,064	189	12.7	5,048	17	4,941	6	85
14 and 15 years.....	510	14.2	510	14.2	94	386	31	6.0	3,079	10	3,039	6	25
16 and 17 years.....	1,031	34.4	980	33.2	145	678	158	16.1	1,969	7	1,902	-	60
18 to 24 years.....	7,011	79.1	5,623	75.3	366	4,550	706	12.6	1,847	3	1,604	32	212
18 and 19 years.....	1,795	64.0	1,349	57.2	123	997	228	16.9	1,011	3	899	8	102
20 to 24 years.....	5,216	86.2	4,274	83.6	243	3,553	478	11.2	836	-	705	24	110
25 to 34 years.....	10,626	97.0	9,872	96.8	521	8,716	635	6.4	326	1	129	62	135
25 to 29 years.....	5,164	96.3	4,739	96.0	220	4,154	364	7.7	198	-	101	19	79
30 to 34 years.....	5,462	97.7	5,133	97.6	301	4,562	271	5.3	128	1	28	43	56
35 to 44 years.....	11,584	97.6	11,183	97.5	702	9,977	503	4.5	285	5	22	79	179
35 to 39 years.....	5,875	97.9	5,646	97.8	334	5,043	268	4.7	127	3	8	36	80
40 to 44 years.....	5,709	97.3	5,537	97.2	368	4,934	235	4.2	158	2	14	43	99
45 to 54 years.....	9,857	95.7	9,771	95.6	724	8,491	554	5.7	445	1	4	139	300
45 to 49 years.....	5,231	96.7	5,166	96.7	336	4,521	308	6.0	178	-	3	55	120
50 to 54 years.....	4,626	94.5	4,605	94.5	388	3,970	246	5.4	267	1	1	84	180
55 to 64 years.....	6,595	85.8	6,590	85.8	693	5,516	382	5.8	1,091	20	4	190	877
55 to 59 years.....	3,831	91.1	3,827	91.1	385	3,203	239	6.3	373	9	2	90	272
60 to 64 years.....	2,764	79.4	2,763	79.4	308	2,313	143	5.2	718	11	2	100	605
65 years and over.....	2,056	27.3	2,056	27.3	420	1,525	110	5.4	5,465	90	-	502	4,873
65 to 69 years.....	1,089	38.6	1,089	38.6	194	834	61	5.6	1,734	30	-	108	1,596
70 years and over.....	967	20.6	967	20.6	226	691	49	5.1	3,731	60	-	394	3,277
Female.....	24,054	35.6	24,022	35.6	540	21,890	1,592	6.6	43,424	35,567	6,400	636	820
14 to 17 years.....	923	14.4	923	14.4	17	811	95	10.3	5,489	285	5,154	8	43
14 and 15 years.....	302	8.7	302	8.7	8	281	13	4.3	3,185	53	3,112	3	18
16 and 17 years.....	621	21.2	621	21.2	9	530	82	13.3	2,304	232	2,042	5	25
18 to 24 years.....	4,159	47.0	4,141	46.9	51	3,647	443	10.7	4,688	3,388	1,167	25	109
18 and 19 years.....	1,292	46.8	1,285	46.7	16	1,073	196	15.3	1,467	597	806	9	56
20 to 24 years.....	2,867	47.1	2,856	47.0	35	2,574	247	8.7	3,221	2,791	361	16	53
25 to 34 years.....	3,981	35.3	3,974	35.3	79	3,606	289	7.3	7,292	7,176	35	30	51
25 to 29 years.....	1,935	35.2	1,931	35.2	38	1,751	144	7.3	3,561	3,501	18	12	29
30 to 34 years.....	2,046	35.4	2,043	35.4	41	1,855	147	7.2	3,731	3,675	17	18	22
35 to 44 years.....	5,522	44.3	5,518	44.3	120	5,055	343	6.2	6,935	6,808	38	42	47
35 to 39 years.....	2,566	40.8	2,564	40.8	56	2,345	163	6.4	3,718	3,661	16	13	28
40 to 44 years.....	2,956	47.9	2,954	47.9	64	2,710	180	6.1	3,217	3,147	22	29	19
45 to 54 years.....	5,373	49.8	5,371	49.8	136	4,968	267	5.0	5,417	5,306	3	34	73
45 to 49 years.....	2,799	49.5	2,798	49.5	62	2,560	176	6.3	2,859	2,792	2	21	44
50 to 54 years.....	2,574	50.2	2,573	50.1	74	2,408	91	3.5	2,558	2,514	1	13	29
55 to 64 years.....	3,253	39.1	3,253	39.1	101	3,039	113	3.5	5,071	4,930	3	66	73
55 to 59 years.....	2,029	45.4	2,029	45.4	58	1,893	78	3.9	2,443	2,395	-	25	23
60 to 64 years.....	1,224	31.8	1,224	31.8	43	1,146	35	2.8	2,628	2,535	3	41	50
65 years and over.....	841	9.0	841	9.0	35	764	41	4.9	8,531	7,675	-	430	426
65 to 69 years.....	522	15.7	522	15.7	16	473	32	6.2	2,802	2,675	-	47	79
70 years and over.....	319	5.3	319	5.3	19	291	9	2.9	5,729	5,000	-	383	347

¹Not completely comparable with data prior to April 1962. (See footnote 5, table A-1.)

NOTE: Total noninstitutional population may be obtained by summing total labor force and not in labor force; civilian noninstitutional population by summing civilian labor force and not in labor force.

Table A-4: Employment status of male veterans of World War II in the civilian noninstitutional population
(In thousands)

Employment status	Jan. 1963 ¹	Dec. 1962 ¹	Jan. 1962
Total.....	14,339	14,343	14,387
Civilian labor force.....	13,926	13,934	13,922
Employed.....	13,300	13,460	13,288
Agriculture.....	575	596	601
Nonagricultural industries.....	12,725	12,864	12,687
Unemployed.....	626	474	634
Not in labor force.....	413	410	465

¹Not completely comparable with data prior to April 1962. (See footnote 5, table A-1.)

Table A-5: Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population, by marital status and sex

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Sex and employment status	January 1963 ¹				December 1962 ¹				January 1962			
	Married, spouse present	Married, spouse absent	Widowed or divorced	Single	Married, spouse present	Married, spouse absent	Widowed or divorced	Single	Married, spouse present	Married, spouse absent	Widowed or divorced	Single
MALE												
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labor force.....	87.5	84.2	48.3	50.6	87.7	82.4	49.5	52.2	87.8	83.8	52.1	51.2
Not in labor force.....	12.5	15.8	51.7	49.4	12.3	17.6	50.5	47.8	12.2	16.2	47.9	48.8
Labor force.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	95.1	86.4	88.2	87.2	96.2	87.8	89.8	89.2	95.1	89.5	89.0	86.7
Agriculture.....	7.2	8.3	9.2	10.9	7.1	5.8	10.4	9.5	7.7	11.6	9.8	11.4
Nonagricultural industries	87.9	78.1	79.0	76.3	89.1	82.0	79.4	79.7	87.4	77.9	79.2	75.3
Unemployed.....	4.9	13.6	11.8	12.8	3.8	12.2	10.2	10.8	4.9	10.5	11.0	13.3
FEMALE												
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labor force.....	32.5	52.2	36.5	41.3	33.0	54.8	36.6	43.6	32.2	55.1	37.5	41.5
Not in labor force.....	67.5	47.8	63.5	58.7	67.0	45.2	63.4	56.4	67.8	44.9	62.5	58.5
Labor force.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	93.9	87.1	94.4	93.1	95.5	89.5	95.9	93.4	93.3	87.9	94.5	92.9
Agriculture.....	2.8	2.8	1.6	1.1	2.6	2.4	1.7	1.4	2.7	1.6	1.8	1.2
Nonagricultural industries	91.1	84.3	92.8	92.0	92.9	87.1	94.2	92.0	90.6	86.3	92.7	91.7
Unemployed.....	6.1	12.9	5.6	6.9	4.5	10.5	4.1	6.6	6.7	12.1	5.5	7.1

¹Not completely comparable with data prior to April 1962. (See footnote 5, table A-1.)

Table A-6: Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population, by color and sex

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Color and employment status	January 1963 ¹			December 1962 ¹			January 1962		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
WHITE									
Total.....	115,040	54,793	60,247	114,867	54,695	60,171	113,168	53,806	59,362
Labor force.....	62,802	41,921	20,881	63,539	42,167	21,372	62,170	41,581	20,589
Percent of population.....	54.6	76.5	34.7	55.3	77.1	35.5	54.9	77.3	34.7
Employed.....	59,125	39,457	19,668	60,585	40,171	20,414	58,518	39,147	19,371
Agriculture.....	3,728	3,237	491	3,596	3,118	478	3,894	3,441	453
Nonagricultural industries.....	55,397	36,220	19,177	56,989	37,053	19,936	54,624	35,705	18,918
Unemployed.....	3,677	2,464	1,213	2,954	1,995	958	3,652	2,435	1,217
Percent of labor force.....	5.9	5.9	5.8	4.6	4.7	4.5	5.9	5.9	5.9
Not in labor force.....	52,238	12,873	39,366	51,328	12,529	38,799	50,998	12,225	38,774
NONWHITE									
Total.....	13,497	6,298	7,199	13,466	6,280	7,186	13,107	6,130	6,977
Labor force.....	7,805	4,664	3,141	7,839	4,674	3,165	7,551	4,524	3,027
Percent of population.....	57.8	74.1	43.6	58.2	74.4	44.0	57.6	73.8	43.4
Employed.....	6,810	4,049	2,762	6,976	4,148	2,828	6,540	3,925	2,615
Agriculture.....	477	429	48	469	419	50	522	465	58
Nonagricultural industries.....	6,333	3,620	2,713	6,507	3,729	2,778	6,018	3,460	2,557
Unemployed.....	995	616	379	863	527	337	1,011	599	412
Percent of labor force.....	12.7	13.2	12.1	11.0	11.3	10.6	13.4	11.0	13.6
Not in labor force.....	5,692	1,634	4,058	5,627	1,606	4,021	5,556	1,606	3,950

¹Not completely comparable with data prior to April 1962. (See footnote 5, table A-1.)

**Table A-7: Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population,
total and urban, by region**

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Region	January 1963 ¹					December 1962 ¹					January 1962				
	Percent of population in labor force	Labor force				Percent of population in labor force	Labor force				Percent of population in labor force	Labor force			
		Total	Employed		Unemployed		Total	Employed		Unemployed		Total	Employed		Unemployed
			Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries				Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries				Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	
Total.....	54.9	100.0	6.0	87.4	6.6	55.6	100.0	5.7	89.0	5.3	55.2	100.0	6.3	87.0	6.7
Northeast.....	55.6	100.0	2.2	90.9	6.9	56.3	100.0	2.1	92.2	5.7	56.6	100.0	2.2	90.7	7.1
North Central.....	55.3	100.0	8.0	86.6	5.4	56.2	100.0	7.7	87.7	4.6	55.4	100.0	8.5	85.4	6.1
South.....	53.1	100.0	7.9	84.9	7.2	53.6	100.0	7.4	87.0	5.6	52.7	100.0	8.4	84.9	6.7
West.....	56.5	100.0	5.1	87.6	7.3	57.2	100.0	4.9	89.6	5.5	57.2	100.0	5.6	87.5	6.9
Urban.....	56.3	100.0	.9	92.4	6.7	57.0	100.0	.7	93.9	5.4	56.8	100.0	.8	92.0	7.2
Northeast.....	56.0	100.0	.4	92.7	6.9	56.7	100.0	.4	93.9	5.7	57.4	100.0	.3	92.4	7.3
North Central.....	56.6	100.0	.7	93.6	5.7	57.5	100.0	.5	94.5	5.0	56.3	100.0	.5	92.4	7.1
South.....	55.3	100.0	1.4	91.8	6.8	56.1	100.0	1.0	93.6	5.4	55.7	100.0	1.1	92.0	6.9
West.....	57.6	100.0	1.3	91.2	7.5	58.2	100.0	1.4	93.1	5.5	58.0	100.0	1.0	91.5	7.5

¹Not completely comparable with data prior to April 1962. (See footnote 5, table A-1.)

Table A-8: Employed persons, by type of industry, class of worker, and sex

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Type of industry and class of worker	January 1963 ¹			December 1962 ¹			January 1962		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	65,935	43,505	22,430	67,561	44,319	23,242	65,058	43,072	21,986
Agriculture.....	4,206	3,666	540	4,066	3,537	528	4,417	3,906	511
Wage and salary workers.....	1,356	1,222	134	1,171	1,047	124	1,106	1,049	111
Self-employed workers.....	2,318	2,213	106	2,359	2,266	93	2,677	2,554	123
Unpaid family workers.....	529	229	300	537	226	312	580	303	277
Nonagricultural industries.....	61,730	39,839	21,890	63,495	40,782	22,714	60,641	39,165	21,476
Wage and salary workers.....	55,153	35,059	20,094	56,843	35,932	20,911	53,829	34,197	19,631
In private households.....	2,457	189	2,268	2,615	222	2,394	2,575	195	2,380
Government workers.....	9,091	5,394	3,696	9,117	5,465	3,652	8,679	5,227	3,452
Other wage and salary workers.....	43,605	29,476	14,130	45,111	30,245	14,865	42,575	28,775	13,799
Self-employed workers.....	6,006	4,729	1,277	6,063	4,787	1,276	6,236	4,886	1,350
Unpaid family workers.....	574	55	519	589	52	527	577	82	494

¹Not completely comparable with data prior to April 1962. (See footnote 5, table A-1.)

Table A-9: Employed persons with a job but not at work, by reason for not working and pay status

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Reason for not working	January 1963 ¹				December 1962 ¹				January 1962			
	Total	Nonagricultural industries			Total	Nonagricultural industries			Total	Nonagricultural industries		
		Total	Wage and salary workers			Total	Wage and salary workers			Total	Wage and salary workers	
			Number	Percent paid			Number	Percent paid			Number	Percent paid
Total.....	2,421	2,172	1,734	34.1	2,559	2,243	1,811	38.9	2,681	2,386	1,910	32.6
Bad weather.....	304	232	138	.7	476	354	246	17.9	698	545	394	7.4
Industrial dispute.....	78	78	78	-	30	30	30	-	39	39	39	-
Vacation.....	360	339	298	73.2	430	407	376	85.9	322	312	254	76.0
Illness.....	1,040	959	826	36.0	1,002	921	805	35.0	1,036	970	858	38.0
All other.....	639	563	397	17.6	621	532	356	15.7	587	519	363	20.4

¹Not completely comparable with data prior to April 1962. (See footnote 5, table A-1.)

NOTE: Persons on temporary (less than 30-day) layoff and persons scheduled to start new wage and salary jobs within 30 days have not been included in the category "With a job but not at work" since January 1957. Most of these persons are now classified as unemployed. These groups numbered 217,000 and 96,000, respectively, in January 1963.

Table A-10: Occupation group of employed persons, by sex

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Occupation group	January 1963 ¹						January 1962					
	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution			Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female				Total	Male	Female
Total	65,935	43,505	22,430	100.0	100.0	100.0	65,058	43,072	21,986	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	8,298	5,257	3,040	12.6	12.1	13.6	8,018	5,091	2,929	12.3	11.8	13.3
Medical and other health workers.....	1,396	584	812	2.1	1.3	3.6	1,352	580	773	2.1	1.3	3.5
Teachers, except college.....	1,902	546	1,356	2.9	1.3	6.0	1,825	546	1,279	2.8	1.3	5.8
Other professional, technical, and kindred workers	5,000	4,127	872	7.6	9.5	3.9	4,841	3,965	877	7.4	9.2	4.0
Farmers and farm managers.....	2,324	2,226	98	3.5	5.1	.4	2,660	2,539	122	4.1	5.9	.6
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm...	7,363	6,252	1,112	11.2	14.4	5.0	7,470	6,336	1,134	11.5	14.7	5.2
Salaried workers.....	4,146	3,500	647	6.3	8.0	2.9	4,095	3,471	624	6.3	8.1	2.8
Self-employed workers in retail trade.....	1,461	1,175	286	2.2	2.7	1.3	1,635	1,290	345	2.5	3.0	1.6
Self-employed workers, except retail trade.....	1,756	1,577	179	2.7	3.6	.8	1,740	1,575	165	2.7	3.7	.8
Clerical and kindred workers.....	10,001	3,066	6,935	15.2	7.0	30.9	9,698	3,002	6,697	14.9	7.0	30.5
Stenographers, typists, and secretaries.....	2,470	68	2,402	3.7	.2	10.7	2,352	80	2,273	3.6	.2	10.3
Other clerical and kindred workers.....	7,531	2,998	4,533	11.4	6.9	20.2	7,346	2,922	4,424	11.3	6.8	20.1
Sales workers.....	4,144	2,560	1,584	6.3	5.9	7.1	4,220	2,619	1,601	6.5	6.1	7.3
Retail trade.....	2,344	960	1,384	3.6	2.2	6.2	2,398	979	1,419	3.7	2.3	6.5
Other sales workers.....	1,800	1,600	200	2.7	3.7	.9	1,822	1,640	182	2.8	3.8	.8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	8,475	8,230	245	12.9	18.9	1.1	8,190	7,993	196	12.6	18.6	.9
Carpenters.....	727	723	5	1.1	1.7	(2)	693	691	1	1.1	1.6	(2)
Construction craftsmen, except carpenters.....	1,529	1,518	11	2.3	3.5	(2)	1,512	1,499	14	2.3	3.5	.1
Mechanics and repairmen.....	2,265	2,241	24	3.4	5.2	.1	2,091	2,077	15	3.2	4.8	.1
Metal craftsmen, except mechanics.....	1,028	1,023	6	1.6	2.4	(2)	1,039	1,022	15	1.6	2.4	.1
Other craftsmen and kindred workers.....	1,699	1,598	100	2.6	3.7	.4	1,749	1,660	89	2.7	3.9	.4
Foremen, not elsewhere classified.....	1,227	1,127	99	1.9	2.6	.4	1,106	1,044	62	1.7	2.4	.3
Operatives and kindred workers.....	12,043	8,682	3,361	18.3	20.0	15.0	11,614	8,452	3,162	17.9	19.6	14.4
Drivers and deliverymen.....	2,369	2,319	50	3.6	5.3	.2	2,317	2,284	34	3.6	5.3	.2
Other operatives and kindred workers:												
Durable goods manufacturing.....	3,729	2,795	934	5.7	6.4	4.2	3,554	2,676	878	5.5	6.2	4.0
Nondurable goods manufacturing.....	3,219	1,560	1,659	4.9	3.6	7.4	3,141	1,557	1,584	4.8	3.6	7.2
Other industries.....	2,726	2,008	718	4.1	4.6	3.2	2,602	1,935	666	4.0	4.5	3.0
Private household workers.....	2,314	59	2,254	3.5	.1	10.0	2,410	65	2,345	3.7	.2	10.7
Service workers, except private household.....	6,401	3,058	3,343	9.7	7.0	14.9	6,305	2,929	3,376	9.7	6.8	15.4
Protective service workers.....	829	793	36	1.3	1.8	.2	806	770	36	1.2	1.8	.2
Waiters, cooks, and bartenders.....	1,750	489	1,261	2.7	1.1	5.6	1,774	497	1,278	2.7	1.2	5.8
Other service workers.....	3,822	1,776	2,046	5.8	4.1	9.1	3,725	1,662	2,062	5.7	3.9	9.4
Farm laborers and foremen.....	1,600	1,222	378	2.4	2.8	1.7	1,487	1,138	348	2.3	2.6	1.6
Paid workers.....	1,072	992	80	1.6	2.3	.4	911	835	76	1.4	1.9	.3
Unpaid family workers.....	528	230	298	.8	.5	1.3	576	303	272	.9	.7	1.2
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	2,973	2,894	80	4.5	6.7	.4	2,985	2,908	78	4.6	6.8	.4
Construction.....	576	576	1	.9	1.3	(2)	591	589	2	.9	1.4	(2)
Manufacturing.....	902	870	32	1.4	2.0	.1	846	812	35	1.3	1.9	.2
Other industries.....	1,495	1,448	47	2.3	3.3	.2	1,548	1,507	41	2.4	3.5	.2

¹Not completely comparable with data prior to April 1962. (See footnote 5, table A-1.)

²Less than 0.05.

Table A-11: Major occupation group of employed persons, by color and sex

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Major occupation group	January 1963 ¹						January 1962					
	White			Nonwhite			White			Nonwhite		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total.....thousands..	59,125	39,457	19,668	6,810	4,049	2,762	58,518	39,147	19,371	6,540	3,925	2,615
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	13.3	12.8	14.4	6.1	5.1	7.5	13.1	12.5	14.3	5.2	4.7	6.1
Farmers and farm managers.....	3.7	5.3	.5	1.8	2.9	.3	4.3	6.2	.6	2.1	3.2	.6
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.....	12.1	15.5	5.4	2.7	3.5	1.5	12.4	15.8	5.6	3.3	4.2	1.8
Clerical and kindred workers.....	16.0	7.1	33.9	7.8	6.3	9.9	15.7	7.1	33.2	7.6	5.7	10.4
Sales workers.....	6.8	6.3	7.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	7.1	6.5	8.1	1.4	1.6	1.2
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	13.5	19.7	1.2	6.8	11.2	.5	13.3	19.4	.9	6.6	10.4	.7
Operatives and kindred workers.....	17.9	19.2	15.1	21.8	27.1	13.9	17.4	18.9	14.4	22.0	27.1	14.3
Private household workers.....	2.0	.1	5.8	16.6	.6	40.0	2.4	.1	7.0	15.4	.5	37.9
Service workers, except private household...	8.6	6.0	13.8	19.2	17.0	22.5	8.6	5.9	14.1	19.0	15.5	24.4
Farm laborers and foremen.....	2.2	2.4	1.7	4.6	6.7	1.4	2.0	2.2	1.6	5.0	7.3	1.6
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	3.8	5.5	.3	11.0	18.0	.9	3.7	5.4	.3	12.3	19.9	.9

¹Not completely comparable with data prior to April 1962. (See footnote 5, table A-1.)

Table A-12: Unemployed persons, by duration of unemployment

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Duration of unemployment	Jan. 1963 ¹		Dec. 1962 ¹	Nov. 1962 ¹	Oct. 1962 ¹	Sept. 1962 ¹	Aug. 1962 ¹	July 1962 ¹	June 1962 ¹	May 1962 ¹	Apr. 1962 ¹	Mar. 1962	Feb. 1962	Jan. 1962
	Number	Percent												
Total.....	4,672	100.0	3,817	3,801	3,294	3,512	3,932	4,018	4,463	3,719	3,946	4,382	4,543	4,663
Less than 5 weeks.....	1,996	42.7	1,697	1,960	1,546	1,681	1,702	1,805	2,536	1,523	1,527	1,578	1,520	1,973
Less than 1 week.....	40	.9	16	24	20	51	66	42	58	35	19	19	22	33
1 week.....	440	9.4	379	502	358	496	418	466	731	398	407	486	365	396
2 weeks.....	608	13.0	532	579	448	498	491	485	730	407	456	380	418	571
3 weeks.....	498	10.7	396	448	358	332	374	390	602	328	319	345	360	585
4 weeks.....	410	8.8	375	406	362	304	352	422	415	355	326	349	355	388
5 to 14 weeks.....	1,523	32.6	1,141	976	883	924	1,297	1,292	893	921	936	1,319	1,592	1,437
5 to 6 weeks.....	482	10.3	367	273	303	280	309	572	285	298	243	280	383	416
7 to 10 weeks.....	680	14.6	473	411	351	350	631	465	379	411	386	464	750	662
11 to 14 weeks.....	361	7.7	300	292	229	295	358	255	230	212	307	576	459	359
15 weeks and over.....	1,153	24.7	979	866	865	906	934	921	1,033	1,274	1,483	1,485	1,431	1,252
15 to 26 weeks.....	612	13.1	525	469	418	428	341	345	449	608	764	750	728	581
27 weeks and over.....	541	11.6	453	397	447	477	593	576	584	666	719	734	703	672
Average duration.....	13.1	-	13.5	12.6	14.4	14.0	14.5	13.5	12.8	16.8	16.9	16.5	16.1	14.5

¹Not completely comparable with data prior to April 1962. (See footnote 5, table A-1.)

Table A-13: Unemployed persons, by major occupation group and industry group

(Persons 14 years of age and over)

Occupation and industry	January 1963 ¹		December 1962 ¹		January 1962	
	Percent distribution	Unemployment rate ²	Percent distribution	Unemployment rate ²	Percent distribution	Unemployment rate ²
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP						
Total.....	100.0	6.6	100.0	5.3	100.0	6.7
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	3.4	1.9	2.9	1.3	3.2	1.8
Farmers and farm managers.....	.6	1.1	.3	.4	.1	.2
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.....	2.1	1.3	2.4	1.2	2.9	1.8
Clerical and kindred workers.....	9.0	4.0	9.1	3.3	10.0	4.6
Sales workers.....	5.4	5.7	3.9	3.0	6.0	6.2
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	15.7	8.0	14.5	6.0	12.7	6.8
Operatives and kindred workers.....	25.4	9.0	24.5	7.1	27.7	10.0
Private household workers.....	2.6	5.0	2.9	4.3	3.0	5.6
Service workers, except private household.....	10.0	6.8	10.9	6.0	9.5	6.6
Farm laborers and foremen.....	4.0	10.4	3.6	8.7	3.8	10.7
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	13.8	17.8	15.1	15.5	13.7	17.6
No previous work experience.....	8.0	-	9.9	-	7.2	-
INDUSTRY GROUP						
Total ³	100.0	6.6	100.0	5.3	100.0	6.7
Experienced wage and salary workers.....	88.4	6.8	87.4	5.4	89.4	7.0
Agriculture.....	4.9	14.4	4.1	11.7	5.1	17.0
Nonagricultural industries.....	83.6	6.6	83.3	5.3	84.3	6.8
Mining, forestry, and fisheries.....	1.7	12.4	1.7	9.9	1.4	9.3
Construction.....	16.4	19.7	15.5	15.0	15.4	19.0
Manufacturing.....	25.4	6.5	27.1	5.7	27.4	7.2
Durable goods.....	13.4	6.1	15.1	5.7	14.8	6.9
Primary metal industries.....	1.5	6.4	2.4	8.2	1.7	7.1
Fabricated metal products.....	2.2	7.2	1.7	4.6	1.9	5.9
Machinery.....	1.4	3.8	1.5	3.3	1.4	3.8
Electrical equipment.....	2.0	5.3	2.4	5.4	2.1	6.2
Transportation equipment.....	1.8	4.4	1.7	3.5	2.4	6.4
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	.6	3.0	.6	2.3	1.1	5.9
All other transportation equipment.....	1.2	5.9	1.1	4.8	1.3	6.9
Other durable goods industries.....	4.6	8.7	5.6	8.6	5.3	10.5
Nondurable goods.....	12.0	7.1	12.0	5.8	12.6	7.5
Food and kindred products.....	3.4	8.7	3.2	6.8	3.3	8.3
Textile-mill products.....	1.3	6.8	1.2	4.8	1.6	8.4
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	3.6	13.6	3.6	11.3	3.4	13.1
Other nondurable goods industries.....	3.7	4.4	4.0	3.8	4.2	5.2
Transportation and public utilities.....	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.0	5.2	5.5
Railroads and railway express.....	1.1	5.7	1.2	4.8	1.5	7.6
Other transportation.....	2.6	6.7	2.5	5.2	2.5	7.2
Communication and other public utilities.....	1.3	3.3	1.3	2.6	1.2	3.0
Wholesale and retail trade.....	17.8	7.5	14.8	4.8	18.2	7.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1.7	2.8	2.0	2.8	1.9	3.2
Service industries.....	13.8	4.5	15.3	4.0	13.0	4.4
Professional services.....	3.9	2.2	3.9	1.8	3.9	2.3
All other service industries.....	9.9	7.5	11.4	6.8	9.1	6.9
Public administration.....	1.8	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.5

¹Not completely comparable with data prior to April 1962. (See footnote 5, table A-1.)

²Percent of labor force in each group who were unemployed.

³Included self-employed, unpaid family workers, and persons with no previous work experience, not shown separately.

Table A-14: Persons unemployed 15 weeks and over, by selected characteristics

(Persons 14 years of age and over)

Characteristics	January 1963 ¹		December 1962 ¹		January 1962	
	Percent distribution	Percent of unemployed in each group	Percent distribution	Percent of unemployed in each group	Percent distribution	Percent of unemployed in each group
AGE AND SEX						
Total.....	100.0	24.7	100.0	25.6	100.0	26.9
Male: 14 years and over.....	69.0	25.8	66.9	26.0	67.3	27.8
14 to 17 years.....	3.6	22.2	4.1	20.9	4.6	29.6
18 and 19 years.....	6.5	32.9	6.5	35.6	5.6	28.5
20 to 24 years.....	8.1	19.5	7.4	18.4	7.9	21.1
25 to 34 years.....	11.4	20.6	9.2	19.2	10.9	22.8
35 to 44 years.....	9.8	22.5	7.7	20.8	12.8	30.0
45 to 64 years.....	25.3	31.2	27.4	33.2	21.5	31.1
65 years and over.....	4.2	44.5	4.5	40.0	3.8	42.5
Female: 14 years and over.....	31.0	22.4	33.1	25.0	32.7	25.2
14 to 19 years.....	4.2	16.4	4.6	17.0	4.2	19.9
20 to 24 years.....	3.6	17.0	5.0	23.6	4.9	23.7
25 to 34 years.....	5.3	21.1	5.0	19.5	4.7	18.2
35 to 44 years.....	8.7	29.2	8.5	34.4	7.6	27.6
45 years and over.....	9.3	25.4	10.1	30.1	11.3	32.6
MARITAL STATUS AND SEX						
Total.....	100.0	24.7	100.0	25.6	100.0	26.9
Male: Married, wife present.....	38.5	24.8	36.3	25.4	37.0	26.5
Single.....	23.6	27.5	22.2	25.3	21.7	26.8
Other.....	6.9	26.5	8.5	31.2	8.5	40.4
Female: Married, husband present.....	17.0	24.0	15.6	24.8	17.0	24.0
Single.....	6.3	19.5	8.5	21.7	7.3	24.8
Other.....	7.6	22.1	8.9	29.5	8.4	28.5
COLOR AND SEX						
Total.....	100.0	24.7	100.0	25.6	100.0	26.9
White.....	76.1	23.9	76.1	25.2	74.0	25.4
Male.....	51.2	23.9	50.9	25.0	50.8	26.2
Female.....	25.0	23.7	25.2	25.8	23.1	23.8
Nonwhite.....	23.9	27.6	23.9	27.1	26.0	32.1
Male.....	17.9	33.4	16.0	29.8	16.5	34.6
Female.....	6.0	18.2	7.9	22.8	9.5	28.9
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP						
Total.....	100.0	24.7	100.0	25.6	100.0	26.9
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	3.9	28.7	4.2	37.6	3.7	30.5
Farmers and farm managers.....	1.0	(2)	-	-	-	-
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.....	2.1	24.0	2.7	(2)	4.3	39.7
Clerical and kindred workers.....	9.4	25.7	10.5	29.8	10.1	27.2
Sales workers.....	4.1	18.7	4.2	27.9	4.4	19.6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	13.5	21.3	13.3	23.5	9.0	19.0
Operatives and kindred workers.....	26.1	25.3	25.0	26.1	26.8	25.9
Private household workers.....	1.3	12.2	2.7	23.2	3.8	33.1
Service workers, except private household.....	10.9	26.9	12.1	28.3	11.8	33.4
Farm laborers and foremen.....	2.8	17.2	1.0	7.2	1.1	7.8
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	13.0	23.3	13.9	23.5	13.9	27.3
No previous work experience.....	12.0	37.0	10.5	27.2	11.2	41.5
INDUSTRY GROUP						
Total ³	100.0	24.7	100.0	25.6	100.0	26.9
Experienced wage and salary workers.....	84.7	23.6	87.7	25.7	85.4	25.6
Agriculture.....	2.9	14.8	1.0	6.5	2.4	12.6
Nonagricultural industries.....	81.7	24.1	86.7	26.7	83.0	26.4
Mining, forestry, and fisheries.....	1.9	(2)	1.7	(2)	2.2	(2)
Construction.....	11.2	16.9	10.8	17.9	8.2	14.4
Manufacturing.....	30.2	29.3	30.9	29.2	28.9	28.4
Durable goods.....	18.3	33.9	19.9	33.7	17.3	31.5
Nondurable goods.....	11.9	24.4	11.0	23.5	11.6	24.7
Transportation and public utilities.....	5.7	28.3	4.7	24.7	7.6	38.9
Wholesale and retail trade.....	17.0	23.6	19.2	33.3	16.5	24.3
Service and finance, insurance, and real estate.....	13.6	21.7	16.6	24.7	17.7	31.8
Public administration.....	2.2	(2)	2.7	(2)	1.9	(2)

¹Not completely comparable with data prior to April 1962. (See footnote 5, table A-1.)

²Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.

³Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and persons with no previous work experience, not shown separately.

Table A-15: Persons at work, by hours worked, type of industry, and class of worker

January 1963¹

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Hours worked	Agriculture					Nonagricultural industries						
	Total	Wage and salary workers				Total	Wage and salary workers					
		Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers	Private households	Government		Other	Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers			
Total at work...thousands.....	63,514	3,953	1,289	2,136	529	59,561	53,419	2,392	8,830	42,197	5,568	574
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 34 hours.....	19.7	36.1	32.5	32.7	59.4	18.7	18.1	65.6	13.2	16.4	21.5	41.0
1 to 14 hours.....	6.8	11.2	10.9	14.2	-	6.5	6.2	40.5	3.9	4.8	9.2	-
15 to 21 hours.....	5.1	12.6	9.8	8.7	35.2	4.6	4.3	11.5	3.7	4.0	5.9	23.2
22 to 29 hours.....	3.9	7.5	7.5	5.4	16.3	3.7	3.7	8.6	2.5	3.6	2.9	10.2
30 to 34 hours.....	3.9	4.8	4.3	4.4	7.9	3.9	3.9	5.0	3.1	4.0	3.5	7.6
35 to 40 hours.....	47.6	16.8	19.6	16.3	12.0	49.7	53.1	17.2	59.1	53.8	19.9	25.9
41 to 47 hours.....	6.4	7.7	6.4	8.1	9.2	6.3	6.6	4.6	7.0	6.6	3.8	7.7
48 hours.....	41.2	9.1	13.2	8.2	2.8	43.4	46.5	12.6	52.1	47.2	16.1	18.2
49 hours and over.....	32.6	47.0	47.9	51.2	28.8	31.8	28.9	17.2	27.7	29.7	58.7	33.2
41 to 47 hours.....	8.4	8.5	10.1	7.5	9.1	8.4	8.6	4.6	9.5	8.6	6.8	3.2
48 hours.....	6.6	4.2	7.3	2.9	1.9	6.8	6.7	2.7	4.9	7.3	7.7	4.6
49 hours and over.....	17.6	34.3	30.5	40.8	17.8	16.6	13.6	9.9	13.3	13.8	44.2	25.4
49 to 54 hours.....	6.4	7.2	9.8	6.5	3.8	6.3	5.8	3.9	5.3	5.9	11.7	8.0
55 to 59 hours.....	2.7	4.6	3.5	5.5	3.6	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.4	4.7	3.0
60 to 69 hours.....	4.7	8.9	8.3	10.3	4.7	4.5	3.4	2.0	3.3	3.5	14.3	4.6
70 hours and over.....	3.8	13.6	8.9	18.5	5.7	3.2	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.0	13.5	9.8
Average hours.....	40.1	41.5	40.5	44.0	33.8	40.0	39.3	24.2	40.4	39.9	46.2	39.3

¹Not completely comparable with data prior to April 1962. (See footnote 5, table A-1.)

Table A-16: Employed persons, by type of industry, by full-time or part-time status and reason for part time

January 1963¹

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Hours worked, usual status, and reason working part time	Agriculture		Nonagricultural industries		Hours worked, usual status, and reason working part time	Agriculture		Nonagricultural industries	
	Total	Part time	Total	Part time		Total	Part time	Total	Part time
Total.....	4,206		61,730		Usually work full time—Continued				
With a job but not at work.....	249		2,172		Part time for other reasons.....	438		2,074	
At work.....	3,953		59,561		Own illness.....	30		860	
41 hours and over.....	1,859		18,893		Vacation.....	8		109	
35 to 40 hours.....	663		29,587		Bad weather.....	331		496	
1 to 34 hours.....	1,431		11,080		Holiday.....	-		77	
Usually work full time on present job:					All other.....	69		532	
Part time for economic reasons.....	210		1,147		Usually work part time on present job:				
Slack work.....	209		949		For economic reasons ²	120		1,096	
Material shortages or repairs.....	-		47		Average hours.....	17.2		17.5	
New job started.....	-		95		For other reasons.....	663		6,763	
Job terminated.....	1		55		Average hours for total at work....	41.5		40.0	
Average hours.....	19.5		23.3						

¹Not completely comparable with data prior to April 1962. (See footnote 5, table A-1.)²Primarily includes persons who could find only part-time work.

Table A-17: Wage and salary workers, by full-time or part-time status and major industry group

January 1963¹

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Major industry group	Total at work	1 to 34 hours					35 to 39 hours	40 hours	41 hours and over			
		Total	Usually work full time on present job		Usually work part time on present job				Total	41 to 47 hours	48 hours	49 hours and over
			Part time for economic reasons	Part time for other reasons	For economic reasons	For other reasons						
Agriculture.....	100.0	32.5	4.7	10.2	7.1	10.5	6.4	13.2	47.9	10.1	7.3	30.5
Nonagricultural industries.....	100.0	18.1	1.9	3.4	1.8	11.0	6.6	46.5	28.9	8.6	6.7	13.6
Construction.....	100.0	23.3	6.3	11.1	2.7	3.2	5.8	49.9	21.1	8.5	4.4	8.2
Manufacturing.....	100.0	10.5	3.0	3.5	.8	3.2	5.6	58.4	25.5	7.7	7.9	9.9
Durable goods.....	100.0	7.5	2.0	3.5	.5	1.5	3.0	64.0	25.6	7.6	8.3	9.7
Nondurable goods.....	100.0	14.3	4.2	3.6	1.2	5.3	9.1	51.0	25.5	7.9	7.4	10.2
Transportation and public utilities.....	100.0	9.5	1.3	3.3	1.0	3.9	4.9	59.1	26.5	7.7	5.7	13.1
Wholesale and retail trade.....	100.0	23.6	1.5	1.9	2.4	17.8	5.1	31.3	39.9	10.8	8.8	20.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	100.0	11.1	.4	2.3	.6	7.8	18.4	45.4	25.2	9.6	3.7	11.9
Service industries.....	100.0	28.6	.8	2.5	3.5	21.8	7.4	35.0	29.1	8.6	5.5	15.0
Educational services.....	100.0	19.5	.2	1.5	.7	17.1	10.1	34.6	35.8	12.6	4.1	19.1
Other professional services.....	100.0	19.8	.3	3.6	.9	15.0	6.3	48.2	25.6	6.2	5.5	13.9
All other service industries.....	100.0	41.1	1.5	2.4	7.3	29.9	6.3	25.8	27.0	7.6	6.4	13.0
All other industries.....	100.0	10.2	.6	5.1	.3	4.2	5.8	58.6	25.5	6.8	5.6	13.1

¹Not completely comparable with data prior to April 1962. (See footnote 5, table A-1.)

Table A-18: Persons at work, by full-time or part-time status and major occupation group

January 1963¹
(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Major occupation group	Total at work	1 to 34 hours					35 to 39 hours	40 hours	41 hours and over				Average hours
		Total	Usually work full time on present job		Usually work part time on present job				Total	41 to 47 hours	48 hours	49 hours and over	
			Part time for economic reasons	Part time for other reasons	For economic reasons	For other reasons							
Total.....	100.0	19.7	2.1	4.0	1.9	11.7	6.4	41.2	32.6	8.4	6.6	17.6	40.1
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	100.0	11.9	.2	2.4	.5	8.8	7.1	43.4	37.6	10.0	4.8	22.8	42.4
Farmers and farm managers.....	100.0	31.8	6.6	12.9	1.2	11.1	8.2	8.7	51.4	7.5	3.0	40.9	44.3
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.....	100.0	7.2	1.1	2.3	.4	3.4	4.5	27.3	60.9	10.8	8.9	41.2	48.8
Clerical and kindred workers.....	100.0	17.6	.6	3.4	.7	12.9	11.7	55.4	15.3	7.0	3.5	4.8	37.5
Sales workers.....	100.0	29.6	.8	2.2	1.2	25.4	5.6	29.5	35.3	7.8	6.8	20.7	37.5
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	100.0	11.0	2.9	5.1	1.0	2.0	4.7	52.5	31.7	9.7	9.0	13.0	41.2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	100.0	15.5	4.5	4.3	1.9	4.8	4.9	50.7	28.9	8.3	7.8	12.8	40.3
Private household workers.....	100.0	66.8	.9	1.8	13.2	50.9	4.4	12.2	16.6	4.9	2.3	9.4	24.0
Service workers, except private household.....	100.0	28.1	1.2	2.5	3.3	21.1	5.7	35.2	30.9	6.3	9.6	15.0	37.8
Farm laborers and foremen.....	100.0	43.2	3.4	9.5	5.0	25.3	7.5	8.2	41.1	9.9	5.0	26.2	37.8
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	100.0	30.9	4.6	7.1	4.5	14.7	4.0	44.6	20.6	6.9	5.7	8.0	35.3

¹ Not completely comparable with data prior to April 1962. (See footnote 5, table A-1.)

Table A-19: Persons at work in nonagricultural industries, by full-time and part-time status and selected characteristics

January 1963¹
(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Characteristics	Total at work		1 to 34 hours					35 to 40 hours	41 hours and over	Average hours
	(In thousands)	Percent	Total	Usually work full time on present job		Usually work part time on present job				
				Part time for economic reasons	Part time for other reasons	For economic reasons	For other reasons			
AGE AND SEX										
Total.....	59,561	100.0	18.7	1.9	3.5	1.8	11.5	49.7	31.8	40.0
Male.....	38,491	100.0	12.5	1.9	3.5	1.2	5.9	48.5	38.9	42.5
14 to 17 years.....	1,025	100.0	90.9	-	1.5	2.2	87.2	6.8	2.3	14.5
18 to 24 years.....	4,453	100.0	21.2	2.6	4.1	2.5	12.0	45.9	32.9	39.3
25 to 34 years.....	8,531	100.0	7.7	1.9	3.5	.8	1.5	49.3	43.1	44.3
35 to 44 years.....	9,685	100.0	6.8	1.9	3.3	.9	.7	50.3	42.9	44.7
45 to 64 years.....	13,412	100.0	8.9	1.9	3.8	1.2	2.0	51.8	39.4	43.8
65 years and over.....	1,385	100.0	34.0	1.5	2.7	1.8	28.0	37.9	28.0	36.2
Female.....	21,070	100.0	29.6	1.9	3.4	3.0	21.3	51.9	18.5	35.2
14 to 17 years.....	794	100.0	88.9	-	1.2	2.6	85.1	6.8	4.3	12.6
18 to 24 years.....	3,534	100.0	23.2	2.1	3.2	3.2	14.7	61.8	15.0	35.8
25 to 34 years.....	3,460	100.0	27.9	1.5	3.9	2.6	19.9	54.3	17.8	35.4
35 to 44 years.....	4,874	100.0	28.7	2.6	3.4	2.7	20.0	53.4	18.1	35.8
45 to 64 years.....	7,677	100.0	25.8	1.9	3.7	3.2	17.0	52.3	22.0	37.3
65 years and over.....	730	100.0	51.9	1.5	1.8	4.5	44.1	26.7	21.4	31.3
MARITAL STATUS AND SEX										
Male: Single.....	5,705	100.0	33.4	2.5	3.2	2.6	25.1	44.9	21.7	34.2
Married, wife present.....	31,007	100.0	8.5	1.8	3.5	.8	2.4	49.0	42.5	44.1
Other.....	1,778	100.0	16.9	2.5	4.5	3.9	6.0	50.6	32.5	41.2
Female: Single.....	4,913	100.0	29.6	1.2	2.5	2.5	23.4	53.7	16.7	33.6
Married, husband present.....	11,639	100.0	31.0	2.4	3.7	2.4	22.5	51.4	17.5	35.2
Other.....	4,518	100.0	25.7	1.5	3.6	4.9	15.7	50.9	23.3	37.2
COLOR AND SEX										
White.....	53,519	100.0	17.6	1.8	3.3	1.3	11.2	49.8	32.6	40.3
Male.....	35,041	100.0	11.9	1.7	3.3	1.0	5.9	48.1	39.9	42.8
Female.....	18,478	100.0	28.1	1.9	3.3	1.8	21.1	53.0	18.8	35.6
Nonwhite.....	6,043	100.0	27.5	2.9	4.7	6.9	13.0	48.7	23.8	36.9
Male.....	3,450	100.0	18.6	3.6	5.3	3.6	6.1	52.6	28.8	39.8
Female.....	2,592	100.0	39.6	2.0	4.0	11.4	22.2	43.4	17.0	33.0

¹ Not completely comparable with data prior to April 1962. (See footnote 5, table A-1.)

Table B-1: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division

1919 to date

(In thousands)

Year and month	TOTAL	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Service and miscellaneous	Government
1919.....	27,088	1,133	1,021	10,659	3,711	4,514	1,111	2,263	2,676
1920.....	27,350	1,239	848	10,658	3,998	4,467	1,175	2,362	2,603
1921.....	24,382	962	1,012	8,257	3,459	4,589	1,163	2,412	2,528
1922.....	25,827	929	1,185	9,120	3,505	4,903	1,144	2,503	2,538
1923.....	28,394	1,212	1,229	10,300	3,882	5,290	1,190	2,684	2,607
1924.....	28,040	1,101	1,321	9,671	3,807	5,407	1,231	2,782	2,720
1925.....	28,778	1,089	1,446	9,939	3,826	5,576	1,233	2,869	2,800
1926.....	29,819	1,185	1,555	10,156	3,942	5,784	1,305	3,046	2,846
1927.....	29,976	1,114	1,608	10,001	3,895	5,908	1,367	3,168	2,915
1928.....	30,000	1,050	1,606	9,947	3,828	5,874	1,435	3,265	2,995
1929.....	31,339	1,087	1,497	10,702	3,916	6,123	1,509	3,440	3,065
1930.....	29,424	1,009	1,372	9,562	3,685	5,797	1,475	3,376	3,148
1931.....	26,649	873	1,214	8,170	3,254	5,284	1,407	3,183	3,264
1932.....	23,628	731	970	6,931	2,816	4,683	1,341	2,931	3,225
1933.....	23,711	744	809	7,397	2,672	4,755	1,295	2,873	3,166
1934.....	25,953	883	862	8,501	2,750	5,281	1,319	3,058	3,299
1935.....	27,053	897	912	9,069	2,786	5,431	1,335	3,142	3,481
1936.....	29,082	946	1,145	9,827	2,973	5,809	1,388	3,326	3,668
1937.....	31,026	1,015	1,112	10,794	3,134	6,265	1,432	3,518	3,756
1938.....	29,209	891	1,055	9,440	2,863	6,179	1,425	3,473	3,883
1939.....	30,618	854	1,150	10,278	2,936	6,426	1,462	3,517	3,995
1940.....	32,376	925	1,294	10,985	3,038	6,750	1,502	3,681	4,202
1941.....	36,554	957	1,790	13,192	3,274	7,210	1,549	3,921	4,660
1942.....	40,125	992	2,170	15,280	3,460	7,118	1,538	4,084	5,483
1943.....	42,452	925	1,567	17,602	3,647	6,982	1,502	4,148	6,080
1944.....	41,883	892	1,094	17,328	3,829	7,058	1,476	4,163	6,043
1945.....	40,394	836	1,132	15,524	3,906	7,314	1,497	4,241	5,944
1946.....	41,674	862	1,661	14,703	4,061	8,376	1,697	4,719	5,595
1947.....	43,881	955	1,982	15,545	4,166	8,955	1,754	5,050	5,474
1948.....	44,891	994	2,169	15,582	4,189	9,272	1,829	5,206	5,650
1949.....	43,778	930	2,165	14,441	4,001	9,264	1,857	5,264	5,856
1950.....	45,222	901	2,333	15,241	4,034	9,386	1,919	5,382	6,026
1951.....	47,849	929	2,603	16,393	4,226	9,742	1,991	5,576	6,389
1952.....	48,825	898	2,634	16,632	4,248	10,004	2,069	5,730	6,609
1953.....	50,232	866	2,623	17,549	4,290	10,247	2,146	5,867	6,645
1954.....	49,022	791	2,612	16,314	4,084	10,235	2,234	6,002	6,751
1955.....	50,675	792	2,802	16,882	4,141	10,535	2,335	6,274	6,914
1956.....	52,408	822	2,999	17,243	4,244	10,858	2,429	6,536	7,277
1957.....	52,904	828	2,923	17,174	4,241	10,886	2,477	6,749	7,626
1958.....	51,423	751	2,778	15,945	3,976	10,750	2,519	6,811	7,893
1959.....	53,380	731	2,955	16,667	4,010	11,125	2,597	7,105	8,190
1960.....	54,347	709	2,882	16,762	4,017	11,412	2,684	7,361	8,520
1961.....	54,077	666	2,760	16,267	3,923	11,368	2,748	7,516	8,828
1962 ¹	55,325	647	2,696	16,750	3,925	11,571	2,793	7,757	9,185
1962: January....	53,737	647	2,298	16,370	3,863	11,270	2,747	7,510	9,032
February....	53,823	642	2,282	16,452	3,863	11,188	2,749	7,545	9,102
March.....	54,056	640	2,328	16,525	3,880	11,223	2,754	7,573	9,133
April.....	54,849	647	2,589	16,636	3,904	11,470	2,770	7,690	9,143
May.....	55,209	657	2,749	16,682	3,924	11,476	2,780	7,769	9,172
June.....	55,777	661	2,839	16,870	3,965	11,582	2,808	7,881	9,171
July.....	55,493	648	2,982	16,782	3,948	11,540	2,839	7,884	8,870
August.....	55,709	658	3,031	16,931	3,963	11,558	2,841	7,867	8,860
September..	56,252	651	2,978	17,127	3,959	11,627	2,813	7,856	9,241
October.....	56,333	645	2,936	17,028	3,959	11,682	2,807	7,870	9,406
November...	56,214	638	2,801	16,891	3,934	11,842	2,808	7,830	9,470
December...	56,482	626	2,533	16,733	3,939	12,426	2,807	7,803	9,615
1963: January....	54,842	617	2,346	16,550	3,804	11,532	2,803	7,751	9,439

¹ Preliminary.

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1959. This inclusion has resulted in an increase of 212,000 (0.4 percent) in the nonagricultural total for the March 1959 benchmark month.

Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table B-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry

Industry	(In thousands)									
	All employees					Production workers ¹				
	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Avg. 1962	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Avg. 1962
TOTAL	54,842	56,482	56,214	55,503	55,325	-	-	-	-	-
MINING	617	626	638	657	647	-	489	501	518	508
METAL MINING	-	78.2	78.9	84.8	84.2	-	63.6	64.4	69.4	69.2
Iron ores	-	24.3	25.1	27.0	27.5	-	20.0	20.8	22.3	23.0
Copper ores	-	27.8	27.8	28.5	28.5	-	22.8	22.8	23.4	23.3
COAL MINING	--	140.4	142.2	155.9	144.4	-	123.5	125.0	137.4	126.9
Bituminous	-	131.8	133.4	146.4	135.5	-	115.9	117.3	129.1	119.1
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS	-	299.6	300.1	306.3	304.4	-	213.2	214.0	219.6	217.1
Crude petroleum and natural gas fields	-	171.4	172.1	174.1	174.7	-	102.4	103.0	105.2	104.9
Oil and gas field services	-	128.2	128.0	132.2	129.7	-	110.8	111.0	114.4	112.3
QUARRYING AND NONMETALLIC MINING	-	107.7	116.4	110.3	114.0	-	88.4	97.2	91.2	94.6
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	2,346	2,533	2,801	2,575	2,696	-	2,131	2,397	2,165	2,291
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	-	786.8	861.7	814.9	831.0	-	667.7	742.0	695.5	712.1
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION	-	471.1	579.3	473.6	555.0	-	403.2	510.0	402.3	484.9
Highway and street construction	-	247.0	326.9	234.1	307.0	-	215.6	295.2	203.0	275.7
Other heavy construction	-	224.1	252.4	239.5	248.1	-	187.6	214.8	199.3	209.2
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	-	1,274.7	1,360.4	1,286.1	1,310.0	-	1,060.1	1,145.2	1,067.5	1,093.8
MANUFACTURING	16,550	16,733	16,891	16,556	16,750	12,193	12,371	12,518	12,303	12,417
DURABLE GOODS	9,412	9,481	9,533	9,297	9,443	6,868	6,937	6,994	6,844	6,930
NONDURABLE GOODS	7,138	7,252	7,358	7,259	7,308	5,325	5,434	5,524	5,459	5,487
<i>Durable Goods</i>										
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	221.9	221.4	221.6	206.6	215.1	100.8	101.5	101.7	97.9	99.0
Ammunition, except for small arms	-	114.6	114.7	105.6	111.1	-	41.4	41.7	41.0	41.4
Sighting and fire control equipment	-	52.0	52.6	51.9	52.5	-	22.1	22.4	22.7	22.1
Other ordnance and accessories	-	54.8	54.3	49.1	51.5	-	38.0	37.6	34.2	35.5
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS, EXCEPT FURNITURE	576.3	591.5	608.6	589.4	606.8	516.1	529.6	546.9	525.5	543.7
Logging camps and logging contractors	-	87.3	94.0	88.6	92.6	-	81.9	89.2	82.8	87.3
Sawmills and planing mills	-	262.3	269.2	263.3	269.3	-	239.2	245.7	238.8	245.4
Sawmills and planing mills, general	-	230.2	236.4	230.6	236.7	-	209.7	215.6	208.9	215.5
Millwork, plywood, and related products	-	143.6	146.4	139.9	145.2	-	121.9	124.7	118.4	123.1
Millwork	-	64.8	66.4	64.4	66.2	-	52.2	53.8	51.7	53.6
Veneer and plywood	-	66.2	66.5	62.5	65.2	-	61.2	61.5	57.6	60.2
Wooden containers	-	38.6	39.0	39.5	39.6	-	34.9	35.3	35.5	35.8
Wooden boxes, shooks, and crates	-	29.4	29.5	29.5	30.0	-	26.5	26.6	26.5	27.0
Miscellaneous wood products	-	59.7	60.0	58.1	60.2	-	51.7	52.0	50.0	52.1

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table B-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry--Continued

Industry	(In thousands)									
	All employees					Production workers ¹				
	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Avg. 1962	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Avg. 1962
<i>Durable Goods--Continued</i>										
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	381.2	383.8	387.1	378.2	380.9	316.4	319.1	322.5	313.5	316.1
Household furniture	-	273.8	275.8	269.2	270.7	-	233.7	236.1	230.0	231.1
Wood house furniture, unupholstered	-	143.5	144.4	138.0	139.8	-	127.6	128.5	122.2	124.0
Wood house furniture, upholstered	-	68.3	68.6	68.4	67.0	-	57.3	57.6	58.1	56.3
Mattresses and bedsprings	-	33.3	33.5	33.4	33.9	-	25.6	26.1	26.0	26.4
Office furniture	-	30.6	30.7	28.4	28.9	-	24.6	24.7	22.7	23.0
Partitions; office and store fixtures	-	35.0	35.7	36.1	36.6	-	26.5	27.0	26.7	27.4
Other furniture and fixtures	-	44.4	44.9	44.5	44.8	-	34.3	34.7	34.1	34.5
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	544.5	560.4	578.2	560.3	572.4	430.6	447.1	465.1	449.2	459.6
Flat glass	-	30.3	31.0	28.9	29.9	-	24.9	25.6	24.4	24.8
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	-	99.6	100.4	99.6	101.1	-	85.1	85.8	83.7	85.9
Glass containers	-	56.7	57.1	56.4	58.2	-	50.0	50.3	49.3	51.1
Pressed and blown glassware, n.e.c	-	42.9	43.3	43.2	42.9	-	35.1	35.5	34.4	34.8
Cement, hydraulic	-	38.0	40.3	38.8	39.6	-	30.2	32.5	31.0	31.7
Structural clay products	-	68.6	70.6	70.4	69.8	-	58.3	60.4	60.1	59.6
Brick and structural clay tile	-	30.0	31.0	30.9	30.6	-	26.6	27.7	27.2	27.3
Pottery and related products	-	43.6	44.5	44.1	43.9	-	36.8	37.8	37.5	37.3
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	-	145.0	154.7	142.7	152.0	-	111.8	121.3	110.8	119.2
Other stone and mineral products	-	120.3	121.4	120.9	121.4	-	87.6	89.0	89.3	88.9
Abrasive products	-	31.4	31.4	30.7	31.4	-	18.7	18.7	18.2	18.5
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1,121.9	1,123.7	1,118.7	1,187.8	1,166.0	897.7	899.9	894.2	959.7	937.6
Blast furnace and basic steel products	-	554.8	550.8	624.3	597.5	-	442.0	437.4	505.7	479.9
Blast furnaces, steel and rolling mills	-	490.0	486.1	553.0	528.0	-	392.1	387.6	450.0	425.7
Iron and steel foundries	-	195.2	194.9	192.6	195.5	-	165.0	164.5	162.6	165.2
Gray iron foundries	-	113.9	113.5	113.3	113.2	-	97.8	97.1	97.1	97.0
Malleable iron foundries	-	26.8	26.8	25.3	26.0	-	22.3	22.4	21.1	21.6
Steel foundries	-	54.5	54.6	54.0	56.3	-	44.9	45.0	44.4	46.6
Nonferrous smelting and refining	-	68.3	68.7	68.7	68.6	-	52.8	53.0	53.0	52.9
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and extruding	-	176.7	176.7	176.9	177.1	-	135.3	135.4	136.3	135.8
Copper rolling, drawing, and extruding	-	44.9	45.0	44.3	45.1	-	34.9	35.0	34.4	35.0
Aluminum rolling, drawing, and extruding	-	55.9	55.8	56.8	56.5	-	42.4	42.4	43.4	43.1
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	-	58.6	58.8	58.2	58.1	-	45.8	45.9	45.9	45.3
Nonferrous foundries	-	68.3	67.5	65.4	66.7	-	56.9	56.0	54.5	55.6
Aluminum castings	-	34.0	33.4	32.3	33.0	-	28.6	28.0	27.4	27.8
Other nonferrous castings	-	34.3	34.1	33.1	33.7	-	28.3	28.0	27.1	27.8
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	-	60.4	60.1	59.9	60.6	-	47.9	47.9	47.6	48.2
Iron and steel forgings	-	44.4	44.2	44.2	44.6	-	35.6	35.5	35.6	35.9
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	1,113.5	1,124.0	1,128.3	1,109.0	1,117.6	851.4	860.4	864.7	850.8	855.8
Metal cans	-	58.5	57.9	57.8	61.7	-	48.1	47.5	48.3	51.5
Cutlery, hand tools, and general hardware	-	141.5	141.3	138.6	138.1	-	111.9	111.8	109.9	108.8
Cutlery and hand tools, including saws	-	54.0	54.3	52.8	53.3	-	42.3	42.5	41.5	41.7
Hardware, n.e.c	-	87.5	87.0	85.8	84.8	-	69.6	69.3	68.4	67.1
Heating equipment and plumbing fixtures	-	77.0	77.8	76.2	77.1	-	57.0	58.1	56.1	57.1
Sanitary ware and plumbers' brass goods	-	31.9	31.6	31.0	31.4	-	25.9	25.9	25.0	25.4
Heating equipment, except electric	-	45.1	46.2	45.2	45.7	-	31.1	32.2	31.1	31.7
Fabricated structural metal products	-	322.6	325.8	325.3	326.5	-	226.6	229.0	230.2	230.7
Fabricated structural steel	-	93.4	94.7	98.3	97.3	-	68.2	68.9	72.6	71.5
Metal doors, sash, frames, and trim	-	58.8	60.0	55.3	57.7	-	41.6	42.7	39.4	41.1
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	-	88.2	88.4	91.0	89.1	-	56.5	56.6	58.9	57.4
Sheet metal work	-	52.0	52.6	51.9	52.7	-	38.9	39.4	39.1	39.7
Architectural and miscellaneous metal work	-	30.2	30.1	28.8	29.7	-	21.4	21.4	20.2	21.0
Screw machine products, bolts, etc	-	87.8	87.8	85.2	87.2	-	69.1	69.2	67.2	68.7
Screw machine products	-	36.6	36.8	35.6	36.6	-	30.8	30.9	30.0	30.9
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, and washers	-	51.2	51.0	49.6	50.6	-	38.3	38.3	37.2	37.8
Metal stampings	-	197.0	196.4	190.9	190.0	-	160.0	159.4	155.3	153.4
Coating, engraving, and allied services	-	68.2	70.0	66.9	68.0	-	57.0	58.7	55.5	56.7
Miscellaneous fabricated wire products	-	57.1	57.4	56.7	56.4	-	45.5	46.0	45.2	44.9
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	-	114.3	113.9	111.4	112.7	-	85.2	85.0	83.1	84.1
Valves, pipe, and pipe fittings	-	70.5	69.8	69.1	69.0	-	50.6	50.0	49.8	49.4

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table B-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry--Continued

Industry	(In thousands)									
	All employees					Production workers ¹				
	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Avg. 1962	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Avg. 1962
<i>Durable Goods--Continued</i>										
MACHINERY	1,466.9	1,464.7	1,462.9	1,414.1	1,459.2	1,018.8	1,018.7	1,016.7	977.3	1,015.5
Engines and turbines	-	87.0	86.3	80.4	85.8	-	58.1	57.5	52.3	57.3
Steam engines and turbines	-	33.8	33.8	32.7	32.9	-	19.0	19.0	18.5	18.5
Internal combustion engines, n.e.c.	-	53.2	52.5	47.7	52.8	-	39.1	38.5	33.8	38.8
Farm machinery and equipment	-	120.9	117.4	106.0	118.0	-	87.4	83.9	73.4	84.5
Construction and related machinery	-	209.5	208.6	198.7	207.9	-	139.4	138.3	129.5	137.9
Construction and mining machinery	-	114.4	113.8	109.5	113.7	-	78.7	77.8	74.0	78.1
Oil field machinery and equipment	-	33.8	34.1	32.9	34.2	-	22.4	22.5	22.0	22.8
Conveyors, hoists, and industrial cranes	-	28.2	28.1	26.8	27.7	-	18.4	18.5	16.8	17.7
Metalworking machinery and equipment	-	259.5	258.3	249.4	257.1	-	193.7	192.5	185.5	191.7
Machine tools, metal cutting types	-	71.6	71.2	69.6	70.7	-	49.5	49.1	47.9	48.6
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	-	88.8	88.2	84.8	88.2	-	72.7	72.0	69.5	72.4
Machine tool accessories	-	41.4	41.5	39.3	40.9	-	30.4	30.4	28.4	29.8
Miscellaneous metalworking machinery	-	57.7	57.4	55.7	57.4	-	41.1	41.0	39.7	41.0
Special industry machinery	-	171.0	170.8	168.6	171.1	-	118.1	117.9	116.3	118.2
Food products machinery	-	35.4	35.1	34.2	35.3	-	23.2	22.8	22.5	23.1
Textile machinery	-	38.2	38.4	37.7	38.3	-	29.4	29.6	29.1	29.5
General industrial machinery	-	220.2	222.5	216.6	220.4	-	147.9	151.0	147.5	149.8
Pumps; air and gas compressors	-	60.2	60.2	58.8	59.7	-	34.9	35.0	34.1	34.8
Ball and roller bearings	-	49.0	51.8	50.5	51.7	-	37.6	41.2	40.2	41.2
Mechanical power transmission goods	-	44.8	44.5	44.0	44.7	-	33.1	32.8	32.6	32.9
Office, computing, and accounting machines	-	150.0	150.4	151.1	151.3	-	92.8	93.3	95.7	94.5
Computing machines and cash registers	-	105.6	105.8	107.5	107.5	-	61.5	61.8	64.7	63.5
Service industry machines	-	95.2	96.0	94.6	97.2	-	64.4	64.8	64.2	66.6
Refrigeration, except home refrigerators	-	60.4	61.3	59.1	61.7	-	41.1	41.8	40.6	42.5
Miscellaneous machinery	-	151.4	152.6	148.7	150.4	-	116.9	117.5	112.9	115.1
Machine shops, jobbing and repair	-	100.8	102.2	100.5	101.0	-	78.9	79.7	77.2	78.4
Machine parts, n.e.c., except electrical	-	50.6	50.4	48.2	49.4	-	38.0	37.8	35.7	36.8
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	1,549.3	1,556.6	1,561.1	1,491.8	1,527.8	1,046.6	1,053.6	1,060.1	1,013.4	1,035.4
Electric distribution equipment	-	163.3	163.5	162.2	161.6	-	108.7	109.1	107.4	107.2
Electric measuring instruments	-	54.5	54.3	52.6	53.6	-	36.5	36.5	35.2	35.9
Power and distribution transformers	-	41.9	42.2	42.1	41.8	-	28.5	28.7	28.2	28.3
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	-	66.9	67.0	67.5	66.1	-	43.7	43.9	44.0	43.0
Electrical industrial apparatus	-	176.4	176.9	174.2	176.0	-	120.4	120.8	118.8	120.0
Motors and generators	-	96.3	96.4	97.4	96.3	-	66.5	66.8	67.4	66.5
Industrial controls	-	44.2	44.3	42.4	43.9	-	29.2	29.1	28.1	29.0
Household appliances	-	154.6	154.8	155.1	153.7	-	118.5	118.8	118.6	117.4
Household refrigerators and freezers	-	46.1	44.3	46.9	46.3	-	36.0	34.1	37.2	36.3
Household laundry equipment	-	29.5	29.6	29.9	29.1	-	22.3	22.5	22.5	21.8
Electric housewares and fans	-	33.5	34.8	31.4	31.9	-	26.0	27.2	23.8	24.3
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	-	138.6	138.9	132.7	135.6	-	108.5	108.9	103.6	106.1
Electric lamps	-	31.2	30.9	29.4	30.0	-	27.3	27.0	25.5	26.1
Lighting fixtures	-	49.4	50.0	47.7	48.4	-	37.8	38.4	36.2	36.9
Wiring devices	-	58.0	58.0	55.6	57.2	-	43.4	43.5	41.9	43.0
Radio and TV receiving sets	-	129.4	132.9	124.4	127.0	-	96.3	100.2	93.6	94.8
Communication equipment	-	429.1	427.4	394.6	415.6	-	228.7	227.7	210.1	220.8
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	-	138.0	137.7	127.5	134.6	-	90.4	90.3	82.2	87.6
Radio and TV communication equipment	-	291.1	289.7	267.1	281.0	-	138.3	137.4	127.9	133.2
Electronic components and accessories	-	246.2	247.6	235.6	243.2	-	181.3	183.4	174.8	181.1
Electron tubes	-	74.4	74.4	74.4	74.4	-	51.2	51.5	52.6	52.2
Electronic components, n.e.c.	-	171.8	173.2	161.2	168.7	-	130.1	131.9	122.2	128.8
Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies	-	119.0	119.1	113.0	115.0	-	91.2	91.2	86.5	87.9
Electrical equipment for engines	-	72.9	72.5	67.8	69.7	-	56.7	56.2	52.5	53.9
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	1,706.3	1,707.6	1,695.4	1,623.0	1,645.4	1,167.3	1,168.9	1,159.6	1,123.0	1,122.4
Motor vehicles and equipment	-	763.2	755.1	724.0	723.5	-	596.7	589.3	564.6	558.6
Motor vehicles	-	300.6	297.5	290.5	284.1	-	224.4	221.6	216.7	207.7
Passenger car bodies	-	62.3	62.0	61.3	59.6	-	51.0	50.5	49.8	48.2
Truck and bus bodies	-	32.3	31.9	29.3	31.4	-	26.1	25.6	23.5	25.2
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	-	346.5	342.5	326.2	328.0	-	278.7	275.4	262.7	262.1
Aircraft and parts	-	730.6	726.5	694.2	707.3	-	398.6	396.4	393.3	389.3
Aircraft	-	401.0	400.2	378.2	389.0	-	210.4	210.5	208.6	206.6
Aircraft engines and engine parts	-	206.6	204.6	189.9	197.3	-	111.3	110.0	105.3	107.5
Other aircraft parts and equipment	-	123.0	121.7	126.1	121.0	-	76.9	75.9	79.4	75.2
Ship and boat building and repairing	-	145.3	144.0	142.3	143.1	-	121.7	120.7	119.1	119.9
Ship building and repairing	-	117.4	116.9	116.2	115.8	-	98.2	98.1	97.3	97.0
Boat building and repairing	-	27.9	27.1	26.1	27.4	-	23.5	22.6	21.8	22.9
Railroad equipment	-	42.0	42.0	36.8	43.0	-	30.7	30.8	25.8	31.7
Other transportation equipment	-	26.5	27.8	25.7	28.5	-	21.2	22.4	20.2	23.0

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table B-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry--Continued

Industry	(In thousands)									
	All employees					Production workers ¹				
	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Avg. 1962	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Avg. 1962
<i>Durable Goods--Continued</i>										
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	361.6	361.7	362.1	354.0	357.8	229.2	229.2	230.5	227.3	227.9
Engineering and scientific instruments	-	74.1	74.3	72.9	73.1	-	39.1	39.4	38.7	38.5
Mechanical measuring and control devices	-	96.5	96.3	94.7	95.4	-	62.8	62.7	62.3	62.1
Mechanical measuring devices	-	65.4	65.5	63.4	64.7	-	41.3	41.5	40.4	41.0
Automatic temperature controls	-	31.1	30.8	31.3	30.7	-	21.5	21.2	21.9	21.1
Optical and ophthalmic goods	-	41.7	41.6	40.8	41.8	-	30.1	30.2	30.3	30.5
Surgical, medical, and dental equipment	-	49.6	49.7	48.4	48.8	-	34.3	34.5	33.6	33.8
Photographic equipment and supplies	-	71.2	71.2	69.3	70.3	-	40.1	40.5	39.8	40.0
Watches and clocks	-	28.6	29.0	27.9	28.5	-	22.8	23.4	22.6	23.0
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	368.5	385.6	409.0	382.3	393.4	292.7	308.5	332.4	306.6	317.1
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	-	42.0	42.8	42.8	41.6	-	32.6	33.4	33.7	32.4
Toys, amusement, and sporting goods	-	98.6	116.1	96.4	107.1	-	80.8	99.0	79.1	90.1
Toys, games, dolls, and play vehicles	-	61.8	79.0	60.3	70.2	-	51.4	69.3	50.4	60.6
Sporting and athletic goods, n.e.c.	-	36.7	37.1	36.1	37.0	-	29.4	29.7	28.7	29.5
Pens, pencils, office, and art materials	-	34.4	34.9	32.7	33.4	-	25.9	26.3	24.4	25.0
Costume jewelry, buttons, and notions	-	55.1	57.1	55.6	55.2	-	45.9	47.8	46.5	45.8
Other manufacturing industries	-	155.5	158.1	154.8	156.1	-	123.3	125.9	122.9	123.8
<i>Nondurable Goods</i>										
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	1,681.9	1,738.7	1,780.7	1,747.5	1,771.8	1,094.0	1,147.6	1,187.6	1,159.0	1,177.8
Meat products	-	311.6	316.0	318.7	310.6	-	251.3	254.7	256.7	249.2
Meat packing	-	202.9	204.5	209.1	203.3	-	160.1	161.0	164.3	159.5
Sausages and other prepared meats	-	43.3	43.4	43.9	43.3	-	31.2	31.2	32.1	31.2
Poultry dressing and packing	-	65.4	68.1	65.7	64.0	-	60.0	62.5	60.3	58.5
Dairy products	-	301.1	303.0	305.2	309.4	-	148.6	149.9	154.6	155.7
Ice cream and frozen desserts	-	30.5	31.2	31.8	33.8	-	15.8	16.3	16.6	18.4
Fluid milk	-	214.5	215.3	218.3	218.6	-	90.5	90.9	96.5	94.2
Canned and preserved food, except meats	-	203.2	227.5	207.6	245.8	-	165.8	190.4	170.8	207.7
Canned, cured, and frozen sea foods	-	35.5	34.8	34.1	36.2	-	31.1	30.5	30.1	32.2
Canned food, except sea foods	-	99.6	116.7	109.6	137.0	-	77.7	94.7	86.6	113.5
Frozen food, except sea foods	-	37.4	43.7	33.4	42.4	-	32.9	39.1	29.2	38.0
Grain mill products	-	124.7	124.9	126.8	127.0	-	86.7	86.9	88.0	88.6
Flour and other grain mill products	-	36.6	36.8	38.3	37.1	-	24.4	24.8	25.5	24.8
Prepared feeds for animals and fowls	-	49.7	49.6	50.4	51.4	-	33.5	33.4	33.9	35.0
Bakery products	-	306.4	308.9	303.5	305.4	-	176.5	178.7	173.7	175.1
Bread, cake, and perishable products	-	261.9	263.4	260.8	260.7	-	140.1	141.3	139.2	138.5
Biscuit, crackers, and pretzels	-	44.5	45.5	42.7	44.7	-	36.4	37.4	34.5	36.7
Sugar	-	44.0	45.7	40.8	32.7	-	38.1	39.8	35.0	26.9
Confectionery and related products	-	84.2	87.5	86.4	78.6	-	67.9	71.0	68.4	62.6
Candy and other confectionery products	-	68.9	72.0	71.6	63.8	-	56.6	59.5	57.5	51.8
Beverages	-	217.8	219.7	215.1	219.4	-	114.5	115.7	113.5	115.4
Malt liquors	-	67.7	67.0	67.9	69.2	-	45.3	44.3	45.0	46.1
Bottled and canned soft drinks	-	110.8	110.4	107.1	111.4	-	41.1	40.5	40.0	41.9
Miscellaneous food and kindred products	-	145.7	147.5	143.4	142.9	-	98.2	100.5	98.3	96.6
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	87.7	92.0	96.2	92.7	89.4	76.0	80.1	84.1	81.3	77.7
Cigarettes	-	37.2	37.0	37.0	37.2	-	31.1	30.9	31.3	31.2
Cigars	-	23.0	22.9	24.0	22.9	-	21.3	21.3	22.3	21.3
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	857.6	868.4	876.2	887.8	880.6	768.8	780.0	787.7	801.3	793.0
Cotton broad woven fabrics	-	242.1	243.1	252.7	246.0	-	224.7	225.4	236.2	228.6
Silk and synthetic broad woven fabrics	-	70.6	70.3	70.7	70.0	-	64.0	63.6	64.0	63.4
Weaving and finishing broad woolens	-	49.3	49.6	50.5	51.3	-	43.5	43.8	44.7	45.5
Narrow fabrics and small wares	-	27.3	27.5	27.6	27.4	-	24.0	24.2	24.3	24.0
Knitting	-	203.9	210.3	211.0	211.6	-	182.8	189.4	190.4	190.8
Full-fashioned hosiery	-	31.2	31.8	33.3	32.1	-	27.8	28.4	30.0	28.8
Seamless hosiery	-	66.7	67.3	69.8	68.2	-	61.4	62.2	64.8	63.1
Knit outerwear	-	56.9	61.7	57.3	61.2	-	50.0	54.7	50.6	54.3
Knit underwear	-	31.6	31.6	32.4	31.9	-	28.5	28.5	29.0	28.6
Finishing textiles, except wool and knit	-	71.6	71.5	72.1	71.6	-	61.1	61.2	62.0	61.5
Floor covering	-	35.1	35.1	33.9	34.0	-	29.3	29.2	28.5	28.3
Yarn and thread	-	102.1	102.3	102.9	102.8	-	94.6	94.8	95.4	95.3
Miscellaneous textile goods	-	66.4	66.5	66.4	66.0	-	56.0	56.1	55.8	55.6

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table B-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry--Continued

Industry	(In thousands)									
	All employees					Production workers ¹				
	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Avg. 1962	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Avg. 1962
<i>Nondurable Goods--Continued</i>										
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	1,216.1	1,235.7	1,252.7	1,217.5	1,235.2	1,080.4	1,098.2	1,113.1	1,084.3	1,098.2
Men's and boys' suits and coats	-	119.2	118.5	118.1	117.7	-	106.5	105.8	106.2	105.3
Men's and boys' furnishings	-	331.4	334.9	310.6	326.1	-	300.4	303.7	281.5	295.7
Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear	-	129.0	130.0	118.8	125.2	-	116.1	117.0	106.7	112.5
Men's and boys' separate trousers	-	57.7	57.0	52.7	55.7	-	53.3	53.6	49.5	52.5
Work clothing	-	77.3	77.7	73.6	77.5	-	69.6	69.8	66.3	69.8
Women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear	-	340.5	343.4	347.2	347.0	-	305.4	307.5	312.7	311.4
Women's blouses, waists, and shirts	-	39.3	40.2	37.4	39.3	-	35.8	36.6	34.4	35.9
Women's, misses', and juniors' dresses	-	169.1	168.5	176.2	173.6	-	151.8	151.1	158.8	156.0
Women's suits, skirts, and coats	-	71.8	74.5	77.7	75.9	-	63.9	66.0	69.7	67.7
Women's and misses' outerwear, n.e.c.	-	60.3	60.2	55.9	58.1	-	53.9	53.8	49.8	51.7
Women's and children's undergarments	-	124.0	126.0	122.7	121.7	-	109.7	111.5	109.0	107.7
Women's and children's underwear	-	81.2	83.1	81.4	80.1	-	74.2	76.0	74.8	73.3
Corsets and allied garments	-	42.8	42.9	41.3	41.7	-	35.5	35.5	34.2	34.5
Hats, caps, and millinery	-	33.5	32.9	35.4	35.8	-	29.5	28.8	31.6	31.9
Girls' and children's outerwear	-	75.7	76.8	74.1	76.9	-	68.0	68.7	66.2	68.7
Children's dresses, blouses, and shirts	-	34.5	35.6	34.0	34.9	-	31.1	31.9	30.2	31.1
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	-	68.2	72.3	70.5	68.9	-	59.4	63.2	60.9	59.8
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	-	143.2	147.9	138.9	141.2	-	119.3	123.9	116.2	117.6
Housefurnishings	-	57.7	59.7	56.7	56.3	-	49.0	50.7	48.3	47.6
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	598.5	605.2	606.4	598.7	601.7	473.3	479.6	480.8	477.2	477.4
Paper and pulp	-	226.3	226.8	225.6	226.5	-	182.6	183.1	182.5	182.6
Paperboard	-	68.5	68.3	66.0	67.1	-	55.0	54.8	53.2	53.9
Converted paper and paperboard products	-	129.6	129.7	128.4	129.0	-	97.5	97.5	98.0	97.4
Bags, except textile bags	-	31.6	31.9	32.0	31.2	-	25.5	25.7	25.8	25.1
Paperboard containers and boxes	-	180.8	181.6	178.7	179.1	-	144.5	145.4	143.5	143.5
Folding and setup paperboard boxes	-	72.7	73.1	72.0	71.0	-	60.1	60.5	59.8	58.6
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	-	72.6	73.1	71.5	72.0	-	55.6	56.2	55.0	55.3
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	912.2	921.5	915.7	935.9	933.2	581.2	590.4	604.3	602.4	597.0
Newspaper publishing and printing	-	325.9	318.5	342.5	342.2	-	167.2	179.9	178.0	176.4
Periodical publishing and printing	-	69.3	69.4	70.2	68.5	-	28.1	28.2	28.9	27.8
Books	-	75.1	75.7	74.0	75.3	-	45.6	46.2	44.7	46.0
Commercial printing	-	294.4	293.8	295.0	291.6	-	232.6	232.0	234.6	230.6
Commercial printing, except lithographic	-	203.8	203.2	204.1	201.1	-	162.1	161.4	163.3	159.9
Commercial printing, lithographic	-	80.0	80.0	80.4	79.9	-	61.6	61.7	62.5	61.8
Bookbinding and related industries	-	48.5	48.4	47.2	48.0	-	39.1	39.1	38.3	38.7
Other publishing and printing industries	-	108.3	109.9	107.0	107.6	-	77.8	78.9	77.9	77.5
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	849.4	848.7	852.0	836.3	849.6	517.1	515.7	518.6	511.1	519.3
Industrial chemicals	-	284.5	285.2	285.6	285.6	-	164.4	164.9	165.9	165.7
Plastics and synthetics, except glass	-	162.4	163.3	157.3	160.9	-	110.4	111.0	106.9	109.5
Plastics and synthetics, except fibers	-	76.8	77.7	76.1	76.9	-	49.7	50.5	49.2	49.8
Synthetic fibers	-	73.7	73.7	69.6	72.0	-	52.7	52.6	49.9	51.6
Drugs	-	111.6	111.3	107.8	109.8	-	60.2	60.1	58.8	59.3
Pharmaceutical preparations	-	81.9	81.6	79.4	80.8	-	42.6	42.5	42.1	42.1
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	-	99.9	101.2	97.6	99.0	-	61.0	62.2	59.0	60.3
Soap and detergents	-	37.5	36.5	37.3	37.3	-	26.4	26.9	25.1	26.0
Toilet preparations	-	35.6	36.4	35.0	35.4	-	21.6	22.3	21.3	21.7
Paints, varnishes, and allied products	-	61.7	62.0	61.4	62.8	-	34.7	35.2	35.0	35.9
Agricultural chemicals	-	42.3	41.6	41.8	44.7	-	28.1	27.5	28.2	30.6
Fertilizers, complete and mixing only	-	33.6	32.7	33.0	35.3	-	23.7	22.8	23.5	25.5
Other chemical products	-	86.3	87.4	85.0	86.9	-	56.9	57.7	57.3	58.0
PETROLEUM REFINING AND RELATED INDUSTRIES	185.5	186.9	189.1	195.0	196.0	117.5	118.6	120.4	123.5	125.9
Petroleum refining	-	153.4	154.3	163.1	161.5	-	95.2	95.8	101.4	101.6
Other petroleum and coal products	-	33.5	34.8	31.9	34.5	-	23.4	24.6	22.1	24.2
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS	395.2	396.1	398.2	382.6	389.0	305.4	306.7	308.9	296.3	301.0
Tires and inner tubes	-	105.7	105.3	104.0	103.9	-	77.1	76.5	75.8	75.5
Other rubber products	-	164.5	164.4	157.2	160.5	-	129.9	130.1	124.2	126.7
Miscellaneous plastic products	-	125.9	128.5	121.4	124.6	-	99.7	102.3	96.3	98.9
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	353.6	358.9	361.0	364.8	361.3	311.7	317.0	318.8	322.5	319.3
Leather tanning and finishing	-	33.0	33.1	33.4	32.7	-	29.3	29.1	29.4	28.7
Footwear, except rubber	-	238.1	235.8	240.0	239.2	-	212.6	210.3	214.7	213.9
Other leather products	-	87.8	92.1	91.4	89.4	-	75.1	79.4	78.4	76.8

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table B-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry--Continued

	(In thousands)									
	All employees					Production workers ¹				
	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Avg. 1962	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Avg. 1962
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	3,804	3,939	3,934	3,927	3,925	-	-	-	-	-
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	-	789.5	781.8	824.5	801.4	-	-	-	-	-
Class I railroads	-	681.6	683.1	713.9	700.6	-	-	-	-	-
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	-	269.1	266.9	268.8	264.1	-	-	-	-	-
Local and suburban transportation	-	86.8	87.1	90.1	87.7	-	83.1	83.5	85.5	83.7
Taxicabs	-	109.5	107.0	108.6	106.5	-	-	-	-	-
Intercity and rural bus lines	-	47.9	47.9	47.1	48.5	-	44.4	44.4	43.8	45.1
MOTOR FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	-	925.8	939.0	895.3	910.0	-	844.4	857.8	818.4	831.0
AIR TRANSPORTATION	-	210.1	209.2	200.0	204.7	-	-	-	-	-
Air transportation, common carriers	-	189.1	188.3	179.5	183.0	-	-	-	-	-
PIPELINE TRANSPORTATION	-	20.5	20.6	21.6	21.2	-	17.5	17.7	18.3	18.1
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	-	306.0	296.6	296.7	298.0	-	-	-	-	-
COMMUNICATION	-	815.6	816.9	815.6	819.0	-	-	-	-	-
Telephone communication	-	686.0	687.5	685.5	689.5	-	557.2	558.2	559.4	560.9
Telegraph communication	-	35.7	35.7	37.1	36.3	-	26.1	26.0	27.0	26.4
Radio and television broadcasting	-	92.0	91.8	91.1	91.3	-	76.3	76.1	77.4	76.2
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	-	602.5	603.4	604.5	606.6	-	529.1	530.1	531.6	533.2
Electric companies and systems	-	247.6	247.7	248.8	249.4	-	212.3	212.6	213.2	213.9
Gas companies and systems	-	151.3	151.7	152.1	152.2	-	134.0	134.5	135.1	135.1
Combined utility systems	-	173.7	174.0	173.8	174.6	-	156.7	156.8	157.5	157.9
Water, steam, and sanitary systems	-	29.9	30.0	29.8	30.3	-	26.1	26.2	25.8	26.4
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE²	11,532	12,426	11,842	12,181	11,571	9,690	9,100	9,549	8,860	
WHOLESALE TRADE	3,086	3,126	3,113	3,062	3,071	2,685	2,676	2,643	2,638	
Motor vehicles and automotive equipment	-	226.5	226.0	221.4	223.4	-	191.4	190.7	186.6	188.6
Drugs, chemicals, and allied products	-	199.1	199.2	192.5	194.9	-	166.2	166.2	161.0	163.0
Dry goods and apparel	-	135.1	135.1	131.4	133.8	-	111.9	112.3	110.8	111.5
Groceries and related products	-	501.4	502.7	501.0	495.4	-	444.2	445.5	445.9	438.5
Electrical goods	-	216.3	215.8	207.0	212.4	-	189.2	188.8	181.8	185.9
Hardware, plumbing, and heating goods	-	143.6	144.1	142.6	143.5	-	124.4	124.9	123.6	124.2
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	-	513.0	512.2	490.4	506.1	-	436.8	437.2	419.4	431.5
RETAIL TRADE²	8,446	9,300	8,729	9,119	8,500	7,005	6,424	6,906	6,222	
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	-	2,075.4	1,700.9	2,054.9	1,576.6	-	1,941.3	1,567.6	1,928.6	1,450.9
Department stores	-	1,260.6	1,014.2	1,233.1	930.7	-	1,179.9	935.2	1,156.1	854.9
Limited price variety stores	-	432.8	347.8	436.4	327.4	-	408.6	322.5	415.5	305.9
FOOD STORES	-	1,419.7	1,396.7	1,394.1	1,376.7	-	1,325.3	1,301.1	1,307.8	1,285.0
Grocery, meat, and vegetable stores	-	1,239.3	1,226.2	1,215.7	1,208.2	-	1,153.5	1,139.9	1,137.7	1,125.3
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES STORES	-	802.8	695.7	782.4	667.9	-	739.3	632.7	721.0	606.2
Men's and boys' apparel stores	-	147.4	117.1	138.3	112.6	-	136.3	106.3	128.1	102.3
Women's ready-to-wear stores	-	304.5	268.4	293.0	254.7	-	281.1	245.2	270.9	231.9
Family clothing stores	-	130.6	106.7	124.6	101.9	-	123.2	99.2	117.3	94.2
Shoe stores	-	131.8	119.4	133.8	119.7	-	118.4	105.9	120.2	106.4
FURNITURE AND APPLIANCE STORES	-	431.8	419.6	425.2	412.6	-	387.0	373.9	383.2	367.8
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	-	1,647.2	1,658.7	1,603.9	1,649.0	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER RETAIL TRADE	-	2,923.1	2,857.6	2,858.9	2,817.1	-	2,611.6	2,548.4	2,565.8	2,511.7
Motor vehicle dealers	-	696.2	692.3	657.8	677.2	-	607.0	603.6	575.3	590.7
Other vehicle and accessory dealers	-	142.1	138.3	147.9	133.5	-	123.2	118.8	128.2	113.3
Drug stores	-	405.4	386.9	394.3	381.6	-	377.6	359.8	368.9	355.2

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table B-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry--Continued

Industry	(In thousands)									
	All employees					Production workers ¹				
	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Avg. 1962	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Avg. 1962
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	2,803	2,807	2,808	2,756	2,793	-	-	-	-	-
Banking	-	723.2	720.9	700.3	713.8	-	613.1	611.5	596.9	606.0
Credit agencies other than banks	-	269.8	268.6	265.0	267.3	-	-	-	-	-
Savings and loan associations	-	87.4	87.0	82.2	85.2	-	-	-	-	-
Personal credit institutions	-	142.0	141.2	143.2	142.1	-	-	-	-	-
Security dealers and exchanges	-	120.1	121.1	131.4	128.9	-	110.3	111.5	123.2	119.6
Insurance carriers	-	871.1	869.9	858.2	865.2	-	783.3	782.8	777.2	780.4
Life insurance	-	474.2	473.1	469.4	471.0	-	429.4	428.5	429.1	428.2
Accident and health insurance	-	52.7	52.8	51.7	52.5	-	46.9	47.2	46.6	47.1
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	-	301.6	301.6	295.2	299.3	-	270.1	270.1	264.7	268.1
Insurance agents, brokers, and services	-	202.3	202.3	199.2	200.6	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate	-	544.9	549.6	526.5	542.0	-	-	-	-	-
Operative builders	-	29.1	30.8	30.5	30.1	-	-	-	-	-
Other finance, insurance, and real estate	-	75.2	75.1	74.9	75.3	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICES AND MISCELLANEOUS	7,751	7,803	7,830	7,573	7,757	-	-	-	-	-
Hotel and lodging places	-	605.8	605.9	562.1	625.6	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels, tourist courts, and motels	-	563.2	562.1	519.5	569.2	-	530.2	529.7	489.9	537.2
Personal services:										
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing plants	-	494.1	498.2	505.2	504.3	-	361.1	364.6	371.7	368.6
Miscellaneous business services:										
Advertising	-	112.5	112.4	110.4	111.5	-	-	-	-	-
Motion pictures	-	164.3	167.7	172.3	174.1	-	-	-	-	-
Motion picture filming and distributing	-	36.6	36.3	42.0	37.2	-	24.4	23.9	27.0	24.3
Motion picture theaters and services	-	127.7	131.4	130.3	136.9	-	-	-	-	-
Medical services:										
Hospitals	-	1,201.4	1,202.4	1,156.0	1,184.3	-	-	-	-	-
GOVERNMENT	9,439	9,615	9,470	9,278	9,185	-	-	-	-	-
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT³	2,336	2,492	2,348	2,510	2,341	-	-	-	-	-
Executive	-	2,462.4	2,318.8	2,480.8	2,311.8	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Defense	-	961.9	965.1	955.8	963.8	-	-	-	-	-
Post Office Department	-	742.7	587.8	809.7	596.8	-	-	-	-	-
Other agencies	-	757.8	765.9	715.3	751.3	-	-	-	-	-
Legislative	-	23.7	23.9	23.4	23.7	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial	-	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.5	-	-	-	-	-
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	7,103	7,123	7,122	6,768	6,844	-	-	-	-	-
State government	-	1,784.8	1,786.2	1,692.0	1,726.3	-	-	-	-	-
Local government	-	5,337.8	5,336.0	5,075.7	5,118.2	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	3,680.0	3,677.0	3,416.2	3,400.3	-	-	-	-	-
Other State and local government	-	3,442.6	3,445.2	3,351.5	3,444.2	-	-	-	-	-

¹For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; and for all other industries, to nonsupervisory workers.

²Data for nonsupervisory workers exclude eating and drinking places.

³Prepared by the U.S. Civil Service Commission. Data relate to civilian employment only and exclude Central Intelligence and National Security Agencies.

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table B-3: Employees in nonagricultural establishments,
by industry division and selected groups, seasonally adjusted

Industry division and group	(In thousands)			Production workers		
	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962
TOTAL	55,551	55,617	55,597	-	-	-
MINING	623	623	636	-	-	-
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	2,648	2,655	2,696	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	16,636	16,690	16,695	12,265	12,324	12,324
DURABLE GOODS	9,406	9,429	9,413	6,860	6,888	6,875
NONDURABLE GOODS	7,230	7,261	7,282	5,405	5,436	5,449
<i>Durable Goods</i>						
Ordnance and accessories	222	220	221	100	101	101
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	604	603	605	545	541	543
Furniture and fixtures	381	381	380	316	317	317
Stone, clay, and glass products	562	565	572	447	451	459
Primary metal industries	1,119	1,121	1,115	895	898	885
Fabricated metal products	1,107	1,113	1,110	845	850	847
Machinery	1,464	1,469	1,481	1,014	1,022	1,031
Electrical equipment and supplies	1,538	1,536	1,527	1,037	1,035	1,029
Transportation equipment	1,660	1,671	1,652	1,121	1,132	1,119
Instruments and related products	361	359	358	228	227	228
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	388	391	392	312	314	316
<i>Nondurable Goods</i>						
Food and kindred products	1,765	1,773	1,763	1,168	1,176	1,168
Tobacco manufactures	87	88	90	75	76	79
Textile mill products	863	866	868	774	778	780
Apparel and related products	1,217	1,229	1,231	1,080	1,090	1,093
Paper and allied products	601	603	601	475	478	476
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	913	916	938	583	585	597
Chemicals and allied products	852	852	855	520	518	520
Petroleum refining and related industries	188	189	189	119	120	120
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	391	389	389	301	301	300
Leather and leather products	353	356	358	310	314	316
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	3,846	3,923	3,918	-	-	-
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	11,649	11,595	11,600	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	3,083	3,071	3,076	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE	8,566	8,524	8,524	-	-	-
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	2,828	2,821	2,822	-	-	-
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	7,885	7,874	7,846	-	-	-
GOVERNMENT	9,436	9,436	9,384	-	-	-
FEDERAL	2,389	2,391	2,381	-	-	-
STATE AND LOCAL	7,047	7,045	7,003	-	-	-

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table B-4: Women employees in selected industries

Industry	October 1962		July 1962		October 1961	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total employment	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total employment	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total employment
MINING	35	5	35	5	34	5
METAL MINING	2.3	3	2.3	3	2.3	3
COAL MINING	2.3	2	1.9	1	2.4	2
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS	25.9	9	26.1	8	24.8	8
Crude petroleum and natural gas fields	19.4	11	19.4	11	18.2	10
Oil and gas field services	6.5	5	6.7	5	6.6	5
QUARRYING AND NONMETALLIC MINING	4.7	4	4.8	4	4.6	4
MANUFACTURING	4,557	27	4,381	26	4,425	27
DURABLE GOODS	1,781	19	1,727	18	1,695	18
NONDURABLE GOODS	2,776	37	2,654	36	2,730	37
<i>Durable Goods</i>						
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	42.0	19	41.9	19	39.2	19
Ammunition, except for small arms	22.2	19	22.3	20	20.5	20
Sighting and fire control equipment	10.2	20	10.3	19	10.4	20
Other ordnance and accessories	9.6	18	9.3	19	8.3	17
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS, EXCEPT FURNITURE	44.0	7	43.1	7	43.2	7
Logging camps and logging contractors	2.3	2	2.6	3	2.2	2
Sawmills and planing mills	10.0	4	10.1	4	9.9	4
Sawmills and planing mills, general	8.5	4	8.6	3	8.4	3
Millwork, plywood, and related products	10.6	7	10.4	7	10.3	7
Millwork	5.0	7	5.0	7	5.1	8
Veneer and plywood	4.4	7	4.2	6	4.1	6
Wooden containers	7.3	18	7.0	17	7.0	17
Wooden boxes, shooks, and crates	5.3	17	5.0	16	5.1	17
Miscellaneous wood products	13.8	23	13.0	22	13.8	23
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	68.7	18	65.9	17	66.8	18
Household furniture	50.7	18	48.6	18	49.5	18
Wood house furniture, upholstered	20.7	14	19.2	14	19.3	14
Wood house furniture, upholstered	15.2	22	14.6	22	14.9	22
Mattresses and bedsprings	9.0	26	8.8	26	9.2	26
Office furniture	3.7	13	3.6	12	3.5	12
Partitions; office and store fixtures	3.1	8	3.0	8	3.1	8
Other furniture and fixtures	11.2	25	10.7	24	10.7	24
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	90.2	15	89.6	15	88.4	15
Flat glass	1.3	4	1.3	4	1.2	4
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	33.1	33	33.9	33	32.5	32
Glass containers	21.2	36	22.4	36	20.7	36
Pressed and blown glassware, n.e.c.	11.9	27	11.5	28	11.8	27
Cement, hydraulic	1.2	3	1.2	3	1.2	3
Structural clay products	7.8	11	7.7	11	6.8	9
Brick and structural clay tile .....	.9	3	.9	3	.9	3
Pottery and related products	15.0	33	14.0	32	14.9	33
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	8.4	5	8.4	5	8.4	5
Other stone and mineral products	19.3	16	19.3	16	19.2	16
Abrasive products	7.4	24	7.4	23	7.3	24
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	70.7	6	71.9	6	71.2	6
Blast furnace and basic steel products	24.0	4	25.3	4	26.0	4
Blast furnaces, steel and rolling mills	18.9	4	20.0	4	20.7	4
Iron and steel foundries	9.0	5	9.0	5	8.6	5
Gray iron foundries	4.4	4	4.5	4	4.3	4
Malleable iron foundries	1.5	6	1.4	6	1.5	6
Steel foundries	3.1	6	3.1	5	2.8	5
Nonferrous smelting and refining	2.7	4	2.8	4	2.6	4

Table B-4: Women employees in selected industries--Continued

Industry	October 1962		July 1962		October 1961	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total employment	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total employment	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total employment
<i>Durable Goods--Continued</i>						
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES--Continued						
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and extruding	23.3	13	23.3	13	22.8	13
Copper rolling, drawing, and extruding	3.7	8	3.6	8	3.6	8
Aluminum rolling, drawing, and extruding	5.1	9	5.3	9	4.8	9
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	12.5	21	12.4	21	12.5	21
Nonferrous foundries	7.7	11	7.3	11	7.2	11
Aluminum castings	2.9	9	2.7	9	2.8	9
Other nonferrous castings	4.8	14	4.6	13	4.4	14
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	4.0	7	4.2	7	4.0	7
Iron and steel forgings	2.5	6	2.6	6	2.5	6
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	189.7	17	183.2	16	184.9	17
Metal cans	13.0	21	13.5	21	12.8	21
Cutlery, hand tools, and general hardware	42.0	30	39.3	29	40.7	30
Cutlery and hand tools, including saws	12.1	23	11.4	22	12.0	23
Hardware, n.e.c.	29.9	35	27.9	34	28.7	34
Heating equipment and plumbing fixtures	9.6	12	9.3	12	9.3	12
Sanitary ware and plumbers' brass goods	4.4	14	4.3	14	4.3	14
Heating equipment, except electric	5.2	11	5.0	11	5.0	11
Fabricated structural metal products	27.3	8	27.9	8	26.9	8
Fabricated structural steel	4.7	5	4.8	5	4.9	5
Metal doors, sash, frames, and trim	8.5	14	8.5	14	7.8	14
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	6.8	8	7.1	8	7.0	8
Sheet metal work	4.9	9	5.0	9	4.8	9
Architectural and miscellaneous metal work	2.4	8	2.5	8	2.4	8
Screw machine products, bolts, etc.	17.7	20	17.3	20	16.8	20
Screw machine products	8.4	23	8.1	22	7.8	23
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, and washers	9.3	18	9.2	19	9.0	19
Metal stampings	35.5	18	33.4	18	34.6	19
Coating, engraving, and allied services	12.7	18	12.0	18	12.5	18
Miscellaneous fabricated wire products	13.9	24	13.0	23	13.1	23
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	18.0	16	17.5	16	18.2	16
Valves, pipe, and pipe fittings	9.4	14	9.3	14	9.3	14
MACHINERY	193.3	13	191.6	13	186.8	13
Engines and turbines	11.9	14	11.4	13	11.2	14
Steam engines and turbines	3.9	12	4.0	12	4.2	13
Internal combustion engines, n.e.c.	8.0	15	7.4	14	7.0	15
Farm machinery and equipment	9.9	8	10.0	8	9.3	9
Construction and related machinery	18.5	9	18.7	9	18.4	9
Construction and mining machinery	9.3	8	9.3	8	9.2	8
Oil field machinery and equipment	2.9	9	2.9	8	2.8	9
Conveyors, hoists, and industrial cranes	2.7	10	2.8	10	2.8	10
Metalworking machinery and equipment	28.7	11	28.9	11	26.8	11
Machine tools, metal cutting types	6.4	9	6.5	9	6.1	9
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	7.4	9	7.1	8	6.5	8
Machine tool accessories	7.5	18	7.6	19	6.7	18
Miscellaneous metalworking machinery	7.4	13	7.7	13	7.5	14
Special industry machinery	18.0	10	17.9	10	17.4	10
Food products machinery	3.6	10	3.6	10	3.4	10
Textile machinery	4.2	11	4.1	11	4.1	11
General industrial machinery	34.9	16	35.0	16	33.7	16
Pumps; air and gas compressors	7.2	12	7.2	12	7.0	12
Ball and roller bearings	12.2	23	12.4	24	11.9	24
Mechanical power transmission goods	5.9	13	5.9	13	5.7	13
Office, computing, and accounting machines	38.0	25	37.2	25	38.0	25
Computing machines and cash registers	24.4	23	24.3	23	24.4	23
Service industry machines	12.3	13	12.6	13	12.0	13
Refrigeration, except home refrigerators	6.8	11	7.0	11	6.1	11
Miscellaneous machinery	21.1	14	19.9	13	20.0	14
Machine shops, jobbing and repair	10.0	10	9.5	9	10.0	10
Machine parts, n.e.c., except electrical	11.1	22	10.4	21	10.0	22
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	593.8	38	575.9	38	550.9	37
Electric distribution equipment	51.5	31	50.3	31	48.8	30
Electric measuring instruments	23.6	44	23.0	43	21.6	41
Power and distribution transformers	10.9	26	10.4	25	10.4	25
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	17.0	25	16.9	26	16.8	25

Table B-4: Women employees in selected industries--Continued

Industry	October 1962		July 1962		October 1961	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total employment	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total employment	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total employment
<i>Durable Goods -- Continued</i>						
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES--Continued						
Electrical industrial apparatus	53.6	30	54.1	31	52.3	31
Motors and generators	27.7	29	28.3	29	28.2	29
Industrial controls	16.0	36	15.9	36	14.8	36
Household appliances	31.4	20	28.3	19	31.2	20
Household refrigerators and freezers	5.1	11	5.3	12	5.5	12
Household laundry equipment	4.3	14	4.1	14	4.5	15
Electric housewares and fans	15.4	45	12.5	42	14.5	44
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	57.6	41	55.1	49	54.1	41
Electric lamps	19.9	65	19.2	65	18.6	65
Lighting fixtures	15.1	30	13.9	29	14.0	29
Wiring devices	22.6	39	22.0	39	21.5	39
Radio and TV receiving sets	70.3	52	67.1	52	66.5	52
Communication equipment	146.2	34	140.0	34	127.4	33
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	55.8	41	54.4	40	49.0	39
Radio and TV communication equipment	90.4	31	85.6	31	78.4	30
Electronic components and accessories	143.1	58	142.0	58	132.3	57
Electron tubes	36.9	50	37.8	51	36.5	51
Electronic components, n.e.c.	106.2	61	104.2	61	95.8	60
Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies	40.1	34	39.0	34	38.3	36
Electrical equipment for engines	25.7	36	25.2	37	23.8	39
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	185.9	11	181.2	11	172.4	11
Motor vehicles and equipment	70.0	9	66.5	9	62.1	10
Motor vehicles	21.7	7	20.3	7	18.1	8
Passenger car bodies	3.2	5	3.2	5	2.8	5
Truck and bus bodies	1.8	5	1.8	5	1.6	5
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	42.2	12	40.1	12	38.6	13
Aircraft and parts	104.3	14	103.1	15	99.1	15
Aircraft	60.0	15	58.6	15	56.3	15
Aircraft engines and engine parts	27.4	14	27.7	14	25.2	14
Other aircraft parts and equipment	16.9	14	16.8	14	17.6	14
Ship and boat building and repairing	5.1	4	5.0	4	4.9	3
Ship building and repairing	3.7	3	3.6	3	3.5	3
Boat building and repairing	1.4	5	1.4	6	1.4	5
Railroad equipment	3.2	7	3.2	7	2.9	8
Other transportation equipment	3.3	11	3.4	12	3.4	12
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	122.4	34	120.2	34	117.6	33
Engineering and scientific instruments	17.7	24	17.0	24	16.6	23
Mechanical measuring and control devices	30.2	32	29.8	31	29.3	32
Mechanical measuring devices	18.1	28	18.3	28	17.1	27
Automatic temperature controls	12.1	40	11.5	39	12.2	40
Optical and ophthalmic goods	15.8	38	15.6	37	14.9	37
Surgical, medical, and dental equipment	23.6	48	23.4	48	22.9	48
Photographic equipment and supplies	19.0	27	19.2	27	18.1	26
Watches and clocks	16.1	56	15.2	55	15.8	56
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	179.9	43	162.0	41	173.2	42
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	15.9	37	14.5	36	16.2	38
Toys, amusement, and sporting goods	64.4	52	56.1	50	60.8	51
Toys, games, dolls, and play vehicles	49.5	58	42.0	56	47.1	57
Sporting and athletic goods, n.e.c.	14.9	40	14.1	38	13.7	37
Pens, pencils, office and art materials	19.0	54	17.0	52	17.2	52
Costume jewelry, buttons, and notions	29.8	52	26.6	50	30.4	54
Other manufacturing industries	50.8	32	47.8	31	48.6	31
<i>Nondurable Goods</i>						
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	463.9	25	425.0	23	470.9	25
Meat products	79.4	25	79.9	25	81.5	25
Meat packing	30.0	15	31.0	15	30.3	15
Sausages and other prepared meats	13.3	30	13.7	31	13.7	31
Poultry dressing and packing	36.1	53	35.2	54	37.5	53
Dairy products	44.9	15	47.3	15	44.8	14
Ice cream and frozen desserts	6.7	21	8.8	23	7.0	21
Fluid milk	26.1	12	27.0	12	26.6	12

Table B-4: Women employees in selected industries--Continued

Industry	October 1962		July 1962		October 1961	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total employment	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total employment	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total employment
<i>Nondurable Goods--Continued</i>						
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS-- Continued						
Canned and preserved food, except meats	139.0	47	117.0	41	143.3	47
Canned, cured, and frozen sea foods	23.9	61	25.4	59	22.8	61
Canned food, except sea foods	70.3	42	58.4	35	76.4	42
Frozen food, except sea foods	27.1	52	21.5	44	25.6	53
Grain mill products	17.5	14	18.2	14	17.6	14
Flour and other grain mill products	5.0	13	5.1	14	4.6	13
Prepared feeds for animals and fowls	5.2	10	5.4	10	5.6	10
Bakery products	69.8	23	68.2	22	68.5	22
Bread, cake, and perishable products	46.6	18	46.1	18	46.8	18
Biscuit, crackers, and pretzels	23.2	50	22.1	49	21.7	49
Sugar	4.7	10	3.0	10	4.0	9
Confectionery and related products	44.5	52	32.5	47	48.1	54
Candy and other confectionery products	38.9	56	27.2	50	42.7	57
Beverages	28.0	13	24.8	11	27.7	12
Malt liquors	4.0	6	4.1	6	4.1	6
Bottled and canned soft drinks	10.5	9	10.8	9	10.4	10
Miscellaneous food and kindred products	36.1	24	34.1	24	35.4	24
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	52.2	48	34.6	45	53.5	49
Cigarettes	14.2	38	14.5	38	14.5	39
Cigars	15.7	74	16.1	73	18.4	74
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	386.2	44	381.9	44	393.3	44
Cotton broad woven fabrics	92.7	38	92.6	38	97.0	39
Silk and synthetic broad woven fabrics	23.5	34	22.9	33	23.8	34
Weaving and finishing broad woolens	17.5	34	17.7	34	17.8	34
Narrow fabrics and smallwares	14.6	54	14.1	53	14.4	53
Knitting	148.4	69	147.3	69	151.4	70
Full-fashioned hosiery	22.7	71	22.2	71	23.2	70
Seamless hosiery	48.8	71	48.0	71	50.3	71
Knit outerwear	46.2	73	46.4	73	45.2	73
Knit underwear	23.5	74	23.5	74	24.4	75
Finishing textiles, except wool and knit	15.5	22	15.1	21	15.1	21
Floor covering	10.5	30	9.9	30	10.2	30
Yarn and thread	45.8	45	45.0	44	45.6	45
Miscellaneous textile goods	17.7	27	17.3	27	18.0	27
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	991.3	79	947.6	78	953.1	78
Men's and boys' suits and coats	81.9	69	79.0	69	78.7	68
Men's and boys' furnishings	283.4	85	274.3	84	259.3	84
Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear	113.8	88	111.4	88	103.1	87
Men's and boys' separate trousers	45.7	80	44.2	81	41.4	79
Work clothing	66.6	85	65.3	85	61.1	85
Women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear	276.8	81	270.7	81	278.9	80
Women's blouses, waists, and shirts	35.4	89	34.2	89	34.2	89
Women's, misses', and juniors' dresses	141.8	84	134.3	84	147.7	83
Women's suits, skirts, and coats	51.5	67	56.4	68	54.1	67
Women's and misses' outerwear, n.e.c.	48.1	84	45.8	84	42.9	83
Women's and children's undergarments	110.7	87	101.6	87	107.3	87
Women's and children's underwear	75.1	89	67.7	89	73.0	88
Corsets and allied garments	35.6	84	33.9	83	34.3	83
Hats, caps, and millinery	22.9	64	19.4	61	22.3	63
Girls' and children's outerwear	65.8	85	66.2	85	63.4	85
Children's dresses, blouses, and shirts	30.9	88	30.9	88	29.9	88
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	53.6	73	49.2	73	54.3	72
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	96.2	65	87.2	63	88.9	64
Housefurnishings	42.8	71	36.9	69	40.8	70
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	126.9	21	124.8	21	126.6	21
Paper and pulp	25.8	11	25.8	11	25.6	11
Paperboard	63.9	9	6.1	9	6.5	10
Converted paper and paperboard products	46.6	36	45.8	35	45.5	36
Bags, except textile bags	12.3	39	11.7	38	12.0	38
Paperboard containers and boxes	48.2	26	47.1	26	49.0	27
Folding and setup paperboard boxes	25.4	35	23.5	33	25.5	35
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	11.3	15	11.1	16	11.4	16

Table B-4: Women employees in selected industries--Continued

Industry	October 1962		July 1962		October 1961	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total employment	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total employment	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total employment
<i>Nondurable Goods--Continued</i>						
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	272.5	29	265.2	28	266.1	29
Newspaper publishing and printing	72.1	21	71.8	21	69.6	20
Periodical publishing and printing	31.8	46	30.1	45	31.8	45
Books	32.7	43	32.4	43	32.4	43
Commercial printing	74.6	25	72.5	25	74.0	25
Commercial printing, except lithographic	50.3	25	48.4	24	49.6	25
Commercial printing, lithographic	20.0	25	19.7	25	20.1	25
Bookbinding and related industries	22.2	46	21.6	45	21.4	45
Other publishing and printing industries	39.1	35	36.8	34	36.9	34
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	160.8	19	160.0	19	154.6	19
Industrial chemicals	28.3	10	28.9	10	27.4	10
Plastics and synthetics, except glass	26.7	16	26.8	16	25.0	16
Plastics and synthetics, except fibers	7.7	10	7.5	10	7.5	10
Synthetic fibers	18.1	25	18.4	25	16.7	25
Drugs	42.0	38	41.9	38	40.2	38
Pharmaceutical preparations	33.7	41	33.6	41	32.4	41
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	36.6	36	34.6	35	35.9	36
Soap and detergents	8.3	22	8.3	22	8.1	22
Toilet preparations	20.9	57	19.1	56	20.7	57
Paints, varnishes, and allied products	9.9	16	10.2	16	9.9	16
Agricultural chemicals	3.5	8	3.4	8	3.3	8
Fertilizers, complete and mixing only	2.2	6	2.1	7	2.1	6
Other chemical products	13.8	16	14.2	16	12.9	15
PETROLEUM REFINING AND RELATED INDUSTRIES	16.2	8	16.7	8	16.7	8
Petroleum refining	12.7	8	13.2	8	13.4	8
Other petroleum and coal products	3.5	10	3.5	10	3.3	10
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS	117.9	29	110.3	29	108.5	29
Tires and inner tubes	14.4	14	13.9	13	14.1	14
Other rubber products	57.5	35	53.6	34	50.9	33
Miscellaneous plastic products	46.0	35	42.8	35	43.5	36
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	187.8	52	187.5	52	186.3	52
Leather tanning and finishing	4.0	12	3.9	12	4.1	12
Footwear, except rubber	132.4	57	136.2	57	130.1	56
Other leather products	51.4	56	47.4	54	52.1	56
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES:						
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	20.4	8	17.8	7	20.3	8
Local and suburban transportation	4.2	5	4.5	5	4.5	5
Taxicabs	5.2	5	5.2	5	5.6	5
Intercity and rural bus lines	4.7	10	4.9	10	4.9	10
MOTOR FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	78.2	8	77.4	8	77.5	8
AIR TRANSPORTATION	45.5	22	42.4	22	43.8	22
Air transportation, common carriers	44.0	23	40.9	24	42.4	23
PIPELINE TRANSPORTATION	1.6	8	1.6	7	1.6	7
COMMUNICATION	411.0	50	422.2	51	418.1	51
Telephone communication	383.7	56	394.3	56	389.9	57
Radio and television broadcasting	20.3	22	20.8	23	20.9	23
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	91.8	15	93.9	15	92.3	15
Electric companies and systems	38.0	15	38.7	15	38.1	15
Gas companies and systems	24.5	16	25.0	16	24.6	16
Combined utility systems	24.6	14	25.4	14	24.9	14
Water, steam, and sanitary systems	4.7	16	4.8	15	4.7	16

Table B-4: Women employees in selected industries—Continued

Industry	October 1962		July 1962		October 1961	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total employment	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total employment	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total employment
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	4,380	37	4,251	37	4,308	38
WHOLESALE TRADE	700	22	680	22	690	23
Motor vehicles and automotive equipment	40.2	18	39.7	18	38.3	18
Drugs, chemicals, and allied products	61.1	31	58.9	30	58.2	31
Dry goods and apparel	56.9	42	57.2	42	53.7	41
Groceries and related products	112.9	23	112.4	23	114.2	23
Electrical goods	51.7	24	51.1	24	48.4	24
Hardware, plumbing, and heating goods	32.0	22	32.1	22	31.5	22
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	88.8	17	90.5	18	86.4	18
RETAIL TRADE	3,680	43	3,571	42	3,618	43
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	1,128.1	71	1,058.6	71	1,127.1	71
Department stores	665.9	70	613.1	70	649.2	71
Limited price variety stores	274.3	83	256.2	83	280.6	84
FOOD STORES	458.1	33	455.1	33	446.2	33
Grocery, meat, and vegetable stores	359.7	30	357.6	30	347.3	29
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES STORES	443.2	66	408.0	65	428.9	66
Men's and boys' apparel stores	40.0	36	39.1	36	38.0	36
Women's ready-to-wear stores	228.5	88	212.0	88	220.0	88
Family clothing stores	70.1	69	64.7	68	66.9	69
Shoe stores	42.0	35	40.1	35	40.8	35
FURNITURE AND APPLIANCE STORES	115.2	28	112.8	28	112.2	27
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	916.1	55	927.7	55	893.8	55
OTHER RETAIL TRADE	619.4	22	609.1	21	609.3	22
Motor vehicle dealers	64.5	9	63.8	9	60.2	9
Other vehicle and accessory dealers	15.8	12	15.5	11	15.3	11
Drug stores	224.6	58	217.5	58	215.5	58
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	1,401	50	1,419	50	1,379	50
Banking	438.2	61	441.9	61	423.6	61
Credit agencies other than banks	145.1	54	149.2	55	142.0	54
Savings and loan associations	55.3	64	56.4	65	51.6	64
Personal credit institutions	66.7	47	69.2	48	68.0	48
Security dealers and exchanges	37.0	30	40.3	30	39.8	31
Insurance carriers	428.9	49	432.5	50	424.5	50
Life insurance	200.6	42	201.3	43	198.2	42
Accident and health insurance	36.4	69	36.9	69	36.0	70
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	168.7	56	170.8	56	167.2	57
Insurance agents, brokers, and services	113.1	56	114.5	56	112.8	56
Real estate	202.1	37	203.8	36	200.5	37
Operative builders	3.9	12	3.8	12	3.9	12
Other finance, insurance, and real estate	36.6	48	36.6	48	36.2	48
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS:						
Hotels and lodging places:						
Hotels, tourist courts, and motels	274.7	48	299.4	47	248.6	47
Personal services:						
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing plants	331.0	66	337.4	66	335.7	65
Miscellaneous business services:						
Advertising	39.5	35	39.5	35	37.2	34
Motion pictures	60.2	34	63.4	35	63.8	35
Motion picture filming and distributing	11.5	32	12.1	34	13.9	33
Motion picture theatres and services	48.7	35	51.3	35	49.9	35
Medical services:						
Hospitals	969.8	81	965.0	81	936.6	81

Table B-5: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and State

(In thousands)

State	TOTAL			Mining			Contract construction		
	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961
Alabama	777.8	772.0	779.7	9.9	10.0	11.7	36.1	38.6	38.1
Alaska	54.6	56.9	52.5	1.0	1.1	1.0	2.6	3.6	2.5
Arizona	375.4	370.4	358.8	15.2	15.2	14.9	30.6	30.6	29.7
Arkansas	384.7	386.3	374.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	21.2	22.8	17.8
California ¹	5,375.3	5,319.8	5,155.9	29.8	30.0	30.1	301.8	308.8	288.4
Colorado	555.9	553.0	546.6	11.6	11.5	14.4	36.1	37.6	33.5
Connecticut	974.0	965.5	957.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	44.2	46.7	45.4
Delaware	156.5	156.9	155.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	9.5	10.8	10.3
District of Columbia	582.1	575.0	564.6	(3)	(3)	(3)	24.2	25.0	22.5
Florida	1,441.3	1,415.0	1,402.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	119.6	123.1	113.8
Georgia	1,117.1	1,113.2	1,076.9	5.5	5.2	5.5	57.0	61.0	50.1
Hawaii	189.9	187.8	190.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	15.6	15.6	15.7
Idaho	162.5	163.9	160.7	3.2	3.3	3.3	7.9	8.7	10.6
Illinois	3,594.8	3,589.9	3,552.4	27.5	27.9	27.6	146.8	167.8	152.5
Indiana	1,479.7	1,482.9	1,445.4	9.4	9.6	9.1	50.5	59.2	54.1
Iowa ¹	694.6	694.3	678.3	3.1	3.6	2.9	28.8	33.3	28.6
Kansas	574.0	573.6	564.1	15.6	15.8	15.9	32.2	35.3	30.1
Kentucky	685.2	679.6	669.1	28.8	29.0	31.6	39.6	43.9	35.1
Louisiana	796.8	792.9	796.4	39.8	39.3	44.6	50.2	51.9	50.6
Maine	277.4	277.1	277.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	12.1	14.1	11.8
Maryland	965.4	954.9	940.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	61.4	66.2	60.1
Massachusetts ¹	1,982.8	1,962.3	1,986.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	73.9	82.3	78.9
Michigan	2,326.5	2,308.6	2,308.8	11.7	12.4	13.1	80.2	90.3	81.0
Minnesota	990.6	995.2	971.1	13.1	14.4	13.9	48.9	56.9	47.6
Mississippi	430.2	429.4	417.0	6.4	6.4	6.3	26.4	27.6	22.7
Missouri ¹	1,389.8	1,375.9	1,357.6	6.2	6.3	7.4	64.9	69.4	57.0
Montana	171.9	172.3	166.2	7.4	7.4	6.9	11.8	12.8	10.0
Nebraska	392.6	394.8	388.5	3.0	3.1	2.9	22.1	25.3	18.8
Nevada	127.5	128.5	114.6	2.9	2.9	3.1	13.0	13.4	8.6
New Hampshire	202.6	202.8	198.1	.3	.3	.3	9.6	10.9	9.5
New Jersey	2,081.3	2,085.9	2,054.8	3.5	3.5	3.6	95.1	104.2	100.0
New Mexico	246.7	246.6	239.4	18.4	18.6	19.5	17.3	17.8	15.7
New York	(4)	6,348.1	6,316.7	(4)	9.1	8.8	(4)	287.8	248.4
North Carolina	1,272.9	1,271.9	1,245.2	3.2	3.4	3.3	64.0	68.4	65.0
North Dakota	128.7	131.2	126.5	1.6	1.8	2.1	9.9	12.6	8.3
Ohio ¹	3,121.3	3,128.0	3,098.6	18.9	19.6	18.8	106.4	130.3	125.9
Oklahoma	598.0	597.4	589.8	42.6	42.3	44.9	32.4	34.8	30.7
Oregon	534.4	533.7	510.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	27.7	29.6	21.0
Pennsylvania	3,713.0	3,713.0	3,743.5	45.1	46.4	51.1	142.3	162.4	144.7
Rhode Island	297.2	297.8	302.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	11.7	12.9	11.8
South Carolina ¹	621.6	616.8	604.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	34.8	35.3	36.1
South Dakota	146.7	149.2	147.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	9.4	12.5	12.0
Tennessee	960.7	958.2	954.7	6.7	7.0	7.3	45.2	51.2	47.2
Texas	2,614.7	2,581.1	2,559.4	118.1	117.4	118.7	158.7	159.6	149.3
Utah	294.4	294.2	281.8	12.7	12.6	13.9	17.0	19.0	14.9
Vermont	108.4	107.4	106.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	4.6	5.3	4.8
Virginia	1,109.0	1,106.7	1,076.9	15.6	15.7	16.2	76.2	80.4	70.9
Washington	853.2	856.8	833.2	2.0	2.1	1.7	42.6	45.6	41.7
West Virginia	434.6	438.2	448.9	43.0	44.9	49.3	13.6	16.2	18.2
Wisconsin	1,217.6	1,217.4	1,195.4	2.5	2.8	3.3	53.4	58.9	51.5
Wyoming	93.6	95.6	92.7	8.8	8.8	9.4	7.3	8.8	7.5

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-5: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and State-Continued

State	(In thousands)								
	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961
Alabama.....	232.4	234.1	231.3	47.4	47.0	47.3	153.9	145.3	155.9
Alaska.....	3.9	4.2	3.5	6.9	7.3	6.8	8.0	8.1	8.0
Arizona.....	55.9	55.8	52.1	24.7	24.8	24.5	91.3	87.6	87.5
Arkansas.....	106.2	108.7	104.2	27.8	28.3	27.8	81.6	81.5	82.7
California ¹	1,397.4	1,411.5	1,336.0	361.5	361.7	352.9	1,201.9	1,144.9	1,168.3
Colorado.....	93.1	93.8	94.3	42.9	43.2	44.1	133.9	128.8	131.3
Connecticut.....	423.6	423.4	413.3	44.9	45.0	45.1	179.7	171.9	176.0
Delaware.....	55.9	56.0	57.1	10.5	10.5	10.2	32.8	32.0	31.3
District of Columbia.....	20.4	20.5	19.9	31.0	30.5	29.4	89.8	86.6	89.6
Florida.....	227.7	226.2	223.5	103.2	102.4	101.4	409.1	391.9	404.0
Georgia.....	349.8	350.9	337.5	75.0	74.8	73.2	239.6	231.4	238.7
Hawaii.....	22.9	22.2	23.4	14.7	14.8	15.0	46.0	44.9	46.7
Idaho.....	32.4	33.4	29.7	13.9	14.0	14.4	42.1	41.0	42.4
Illinois.....	1,187.3	1,197.3	1,180.9	273.1	274.5	275.9	787.7	766.2	782.3
Indiana.....	601.7	605.3	588.0	88.7	88.9	90.1	305.5	297.6	296.4
Iowa ¹	177.1	176.9	171.6	49.7	50.0	49.7	177.7	173.5	173.1
Kansas.....	115.8	116.4	116.8	51.0	51.1	51.6	135.8	132.3	132.3
Kentucky.....	176.9	172.2	176.8	50.7	50.9	51.1	150.6	143.7	145.4
Louisiana.....	142.0	143.3	140.2	79.8	79.6	80.4	188.0	181.1	186.8
Maine.....	102.7	103.5	102.6	17.0	16.8	17.5	55.8	53.7	55.8
Maryland.....	256.1	257.7	256.9	71.5	69.8	71.5	221.7	209.5	211.2
Massachusetts ¹	680.3	683.2	692.6	103.7	102.5	102.9	421.9	400.7	418.3
Michigan.....	960.1	952.5	933.0	124.0	125.7	126.7	442.5	427.8	454.4
Minnesota.....	237.5	239.4	232.3	78.4	79.6	77.8	254.1	245.6	250.8
Mississippi.....	128.3	128.9	121.9	24.0	24.4	25.2	89.0	85.8	88.1
Missouri ¹	389.3	390.6	380.9	116.3	115.6	117.1	332.8	316.5	325.1
Montana.....	23.2	23.7	20.9	17.5	17.7	17.8	40.2	39.2	40.3
Nebraska.....	67.4	68.2	67.9	36.0	36.2	36.5	99.3	96.8	98.4
Nevada.....	6.3	6.2	5.6	10.3	10.3	9.3	23.8	23.2	22.1
New Hampshire.....	88.0	88.5	87.9	9.8	9.7	9.4	37.2	35.7	35.5
New Jersey.....	793.4	803.7	793.1	151.7	151.9	150.7	409.3	394.0	400.5
New Mexico.....	16.6	16.9	16.0	19.8	20.0	20.0	53.2	51.3	51.2
New York.....	(4)	1,856.7	1,845.9	(4)	472.9	489.4	(4)	1,300.4	1,326.1
North Carolina.....	528.8	535.8	518.0	65.8	66.0	64.3	243.0	230.3	237.0
North Dakota.....	6.4	6.6	6.1	11.9	12.0	12.0	38.1	37.3	37.3
Ohio ¹	1,211.9	1,215.2	1,206.5	197.2	198.0	199.5	641.2	616.4	634.5
Oklahoma.....	87.8	89.2	87.6	47.5	47.3	47.1	145.1	140.5	141.9
Oregon.....	136.5	141.2	132.7	43.0	42.9	43.1	123.5	118.9	120.4
Pennsylvania.....	1,377.3	1,384.2	1,401.9	268.0	265.9	270.9	730.6	704.3	735.3
Rhode Island.....	117.2	118.9	121.4	14.8	14.7	14.7	58.1	55.5	57.7
South Carolina ¹	262.7	263.8	251.4	25.9	25.6	25.2	111.5	105.9	109.4
South Dakota.....	13.5	13.4	14.6	10.1	10.2	10.2	40.5	39.8	39.3
Tennessee.....	318.0	320.9	316.4	54.0	54.4	54.3	210.8	198.6	211.1
Texas.....	488.9	488.4	484.0	218.9	216.4	218.9	674.4	646.3	662.7
Utah.....	54.6	55.1	51.5	22.1	21.9	22.2	67.2	65.1	64.6
Vermont.....	35.9	35.9	34.6	6.8	6.9	7.0	21.7	21.1	21.5
Virginia.....	292.8	298.8	286.8	83.3	82.6	80.9	241.6	231.4	235.6
Washington.....	221.9	230.2	219.0	59.8	60.8	60.3	195.0	187.9	188.8
West Virginia.....	118.8	119.9	120.1	40.2	40.7	41.5	87.3	84.0	87.0
Wisconsin.....	453.3	454.7	443.5	72.3	73.4	71.1	253.3	247.6	254.9
Wyoming.....	7.5	7.7	8.2	10.8	11.0	11.4	21.1	21.0	20.2

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-5: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and State-Continued

State	(In thousands)								
	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Service and miscellaneous			Government		
	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961
Alabama	32.5	32.5	32.4	94.1	93.9	92.4	171.5	170.6	170.5
Alaska	1.7	1.7	1.6	6.0	6.1	5.7	24.5	24.8	23.4
Arizona	18.8	18.8	18.2	57.5	57.1	54.8	81.4	80.5	77.1
Arkansas	14.7	15.0	14.2	48.2	48.2	47.2	76.5	76.3	75.2
California ¹	277.0	275.8	264.8	806.3	800.6	768.5	999.6	986.5	946.9
Colorado	27.5	27.6	27.3	84.8	84.9	81.0	126.0	125.6	120.7
Connecticut	56.4	56.4	55.8	121.2	121.7	118.3	104.0	100.4	103.1
Delaware	6.3	6.3	6.2	20.5	20.4	19.6	21.1	20.9	20.6
District of Columbia ⁵	29.3	29.2	28.5	99.6	99.6	97.6	287.8	283.6	277.1
Florida	86.4	86.2	86.8	238.4	231.0	224.3	248.8	246.0	240.0
Georgia	51.3	51.4	50.8	124.2	123.8	119.6	214.7	214.7	201.5
Hawaii	10.6	10.5	10.2	30.2	30.0	30.1	49.9	49.8	49.2
Idaho	6.2	6.2	6.0	20.0	20.0	19.6	36.8	37.3	34.7
Illinois	193.7	193.6	191.4	502.2	503.1	490.5	476.5	459.4	451.4
Indiana	61.0	61.2	59.3	152.0	153.3	146.5	211.0	207.8	201.9
Iowa ¹	33.0	32.9	32.3	100.7	100.8	97.2	124.5	123.3	122.9
Kansas	24.2	24.2	23.7	75.0	75.1	72.4	124.4	123.4	121.3
Kentucky	26.7	26.6	26.2	87.3	88.9	86.0	124.6	124.5	116.9
Louisiana	36.2	36.2	35.7	104.5	104.5	104.2	156.3	155.0	153.9
Maine	9.4	9.4	9.3	28.8	28.9	28.7	51.6	50.7	51.5
Maryland ⁵	46.4	46.3	45.0	140.9	141.0	132.5	164.9	161.9	161.0
Massachusetts ¹	103.2	104.7	103.2	320.4	322.5	312.6	279.4	266.4	277.5
Michigan	84.4	84.2	83.4	267.6	268.2	263.8	356.0	347.6	353.4
Minnesota	49.6	49.8	49.6	147.2	147.5	143.2	161.6	162.1	155.9
Mississippi	14.2	14.2	14.0	44.9	45.0	44.5	97.0	97.0	94.2
Missouri ¹	72.5	72.4	72.6	194.7	194.7	190.2	213.1	210.4	207.3
Montana	6.7	6.7	6.6	23.3	23.3	23.4	41.8	41.5	40.3
Nebraska	23.3	23.5	23.4	57.2	57.7	57.1	84.3	84.0	83.5
Nevada	4.6	4.5	4.0	43.9	45.4	40.8	22.7	22.6	21.1
New Hampshire	7.4	7.4	7.3	25.6	25.9	24.4	24.7	24.4	23.8
New Jersey	92.8	92.9	91.5	273.7	276.8	261.9	261.8	258.9	253.5
New Mexico	10.2	10.2	9.8	41.2	42.0	39.8	70.0	69.8	67.4
New York	(4)	501.4	500.9	(4)	1,007.3	976.6	(4)	912.6	920.7
North Carolina	47.9	48.0	45.7	135.6	135.8	133.4	184.6	184.2	178.5
North Dakota	6.0	6.0	5.9	22.1	22.1	21.9	32.8	32.7	33.1
Ohio ¹	124.8	125.6	123.2	382.7	384.3	367.6	438.2	438.5	422.6
Oklahoma	28.0	27.9	27.3	72.0	73.1	73.7	142.6	142.3	136.6
Oregon	22.9	22.9	21.8	71.3	70.7	67.5	108.4	106.3	103.3
Pennsylvania	155.8	156.0	154.8	515.9	519.6	507.8	478.0	474.2	477.0
Rhode Island	13.3	13.2	13.0	40.8	41.8	40.5	41.3	40.8	43.1
South Carolina ¹	23.4	23.3	22.4	59.0	59.1	58.0	102.7	102.2	100.4
South Dakota	6.6	6.6	6.2	22.6	22.8	22.3	41.6	41.4	40.6
Tennessee	41.6	41.6	40.8	125.2	125.7	123.2	159.2	158.8	154.4
Texas	136.8	136.7	132.2	346.4	346.9	336.0	472.5	469.4	457.6
Utah	12.4	12.4	12.2	37.1	36.9	35.2	71.3	71.2	67.3
Vermont	4.1	4.1	4.1	17.3	16.5	16.4	16.9	16.5	16.5
Virginia ⁵	48.2	48.3	46.3	137.1	137.7	130.1	214.2	211.8	210.1
Washington	41.7	41.6	39.3	108.2	109.3	104.6	179.0	179.3	177.8
West Virginia	13.3	13.3	13.2	50.6	51.3	50.6	67.7	68.0	69.0
Wisconsin	46.5	46.5	46.5	150.7	149.8	147.1	185.5	183.6	177.5
Wyoming	3.1	3.1	3.1	11.6	11.8	10.1	23.4	23.4	22.8

¹ Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data.

² Combined with construction.

³ Combined with service.

⁴ Not available.

⁵ Federal employment in the Maryland and Virginia sectors of the District of Columbia metropolitan area is included in data for District of Columbia.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

Table B-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division

Industry division	(In thousands)											
	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961
	ALABAMA						ARIZONA					
	Birmingham			Mobile			Phoenix			Tucson		
TOTAL.....	195.1	194.5	199.5	92.4	91.5	91.0	209.2	206.2	200.7	84.2	82.8	77.0
Mining.....	4.3	4.3	6.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	.4	.4	.4	3.3	3.3	3.3
Contract construction..	10.8	11.2	10.7	5.7	5.5	4.5	15.5	15.2	15.6	9.9	10.2	8.6
Manufacturing.....	58.0	58.3	58.5	14.8	15.2	16.1	39.1	39.1	36.4	10.0	9.9	8.7
Trans. and pub. util...	15.7	15.7	15.6	9.9	9.5	9.5	13.8	13.9	13.5	5.3	5.2	5.2
Trade.....	47.5	45.9	48.8	20.4	19.8	20.0	55.4	53.3	53.7	19.2	18.1	17.5
Finance.....	13.6	13.6	13.7	4.1	4.1	4.1	13.7	13.7	13.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Service.....	23.9	24.0	23.8	10.7	10.8	10.6	33.1	32.9	31.7	14.4	14.2	13.2
Government.....	21.3	21.5	21.6	26.8	26.6	26.2	38.2	37.7	36.3	18.9	18.7	17.3
	ARKANSAS											
	Fayetteville			Fort Smith			Little Rock - N. Little Rock			Pine Bluff		
TOTAL.....	15.1	15.5	14.6	28.7	28.5	26.3	82.4	83.7	81.7	18.8	18.8	18.0
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.2	.2	.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	.9	1.0	.7	1.8	1.7	1.2	4.4	5.5	4.4	1.4	1.4	.9
Manufacturing.....	4.2	4.5	4.1	10.8	10.7	9.4	14.8	15.7	15.3	5.1	5.1	4.8
Trans. and pub. util...	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.9	1.7	7.2	7.3	7.6	2.4	2.5	2.4
Trade.....	3.4	3.3	3.4	6.8	6.6	6.5	19.9	19.1	19.5	3.8	3.7	3.9
Finance.....	.4	.4	.4	.8	.8	.7	6.4	6.4	6.2	.6	.6	.6
Service.....	1.7	1.8	1.7	3.4	3.4	3.3	12.8	12.8	12.1	1.6	1.6	1.6
Government.....	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	16.9	16.9	16.5	3.9	3.9	3.7
	CALIFORNIA											
	Bakersfield			Fresno			Los Angeles - Long Beach ²			Sacramento		
TOTAL.....	74.0	73.5	72.5	88.9	91.0	86.5	2,619.8	2,581.0	2,487.2	184.6	182.3	175.1
Mining.....	6.9	6.9	6.9	.8	.8	.9	11.9	11.9	11.8	.1	.1	.2
Contract construction..	4.5	4.5	4.1	5.5	5.7	5.4	135.1	136.3	124.1	11.6	12.3	10.5
Manufacturing.....	6.6	6.7	6.6	13.8	15.1	13.6	860.1	861.1	807.6	31.0	30.9	28.9
Trans. and pub. util...	5.8	6.0	5.7	8.1	8.3	7.8	146.0	145.2	141.3	12.3	12.3	12.3
Trade.....	17.4	16.3	17.3	25.1	25.6	24.8	587.9	556.0	565.3	38.1	36.3	36.2
Finance.....	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.8	3.8	3.7	137.3	137.0	130.7	7.4	7.4	7.1
Service.....	9.9	10.5	9.6	13.1	13.6	12.6	401.5	399.1	387.1	19.6	19.3	18.2
Government.....	20.4	20.1	19.8	18.7	18.1	17.7	340.0	334.4	319.3	64.5	63.7	61.7
	CALIFORNIA - Continued											
	San Bernardino - Riverside - Ontario			San Diego			San Francisco - Oakland ²			San Jose		
TOTAL.....	203.5	200.3	197.9	265.0	260.9	270.4	1,064.0	1,049.4	1,033.6	237.2	235.1	215.8
Mining.....	1.3	1.3	1.3	.6	.6	.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	.1	.1	.1
Contract construction..	13.0	13.0	12.6	16.3	16.3	16.1	60.6	61.9	58.1	16.9	17.3	15.3
Manufacturing.....	33.9	34.5	35.2	58.4	59.3	70.2	195.3	196.4	193.9	81.4	82.7	74.3
Trans. and pub. util...	15.3	15.3	14.8	13.9	14.0	13.7	105.4	105.4	103.4	9.8	9.9	9.2
Trade.....	46.3	43.4	45.1	57.9	54.4	56.9	243.8	232.0	235.5	43.8	41.3	40.7
Finance.....	7.2	7.1	6.9	11.3	11.3	11.2	77.6	77.5	75.1	8.5	8.4	7.8
Service.....	30.6	30.2	28.3	42.8	42.3	40.5	154.2	153.4	149.7	41.5	40.8	36.5
Government.....	55.9	55.5	53.7	63.8	62.7	61.2	225.3	221.0	216.0	35.2	34.6	31.9
	CALIFORNIA - Continued											
	Stockton			Denver			Bridgeport ²			Hartford ²		
TOTAL.....	63.7	64.1	61.8	367.5	364.4	356.0	129.5	127.5	127.2	259.6	255.5	252.9
Mining.....	.1	.1	.1	3.8	3.8	4.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Contract construction..	3.4	3.6	3.3	28.1	28.5	23.7	5.1	5.4	5.1	11.6	12.1	11.5
Manufacturing.....	11.5	12.2	11.3	68.6	69.3	68.3	67.4	67.3	66.6	94.2	93.4	91.4
Trans. and pub. util...	5.9	5.9	5.8	29.9	30.0	30.3	5.6	5.7	5.5	9.6	9.6	9.5
Trade.....	16.1	15.8	15.5	91.4	87.9	89.9	23.3	22.1	22.5	52.2	49.3	50.6
Finance.....	2.1	2.0	2.0	21.2	21.2	20.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	33.3	33.3	32.5
Service.....	8.3	8.5	7.9	57.9	57.8	54.5	13.5	13.2	13.0	32.3	32.0	30.5
Government.....	16.3	16.0	15.9	66.6	65.9	64.5	11.0	10.1	10.9	26.4	25.8	26.9

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-6: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961
	CONNECTICUT - Continued											
	New Britain ²			New Haven ²			Stamford ²			Waterbury ²		
TOTAL.....	41.4	41.2	40.2	130.6	130.1	130.2	64.8	64.1	63.8	69.8	69.2	68.9
Mining.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Contract construction..	1.2	1.4	1.3	7.2	7.7	7.4	3.8	4.0	3.9	2.0	2.1	1.9
Manufacturing.....	24.2	24.2	23.2	44.0	44.5	44.7	24.4	24.6	24.3	38.6	38.5	38.1
Trans. and pub. util...	1.9	1.9	1.8	12.7	12.7	12.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.0
Trade.....	6.2	5.9	6.1	25.9	25.0	25.2	14.3	13.3	14.1	10.6	10.3	10.5
Finance.....	.9	.9	.9	6.7	6.6	6.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.7	1.6
Service.....	3.9	3.9	3.8	21.6	21.7	20.9	11.4	11.4	10.9	7.8	7.7	7.5
Government.....	3.1	3.1	3.1	12.6	11.9	12.9	5.9	5.6	5.6	6.2	6.0	6.2
DELAWARE												
Wilmington			District of Columbia			FLORIDA			FLORIDA			
TOTAL.....	136.1	136.0	135.3	821.1	813.9	792.5	152.4	150.4	150.3	323.4	318.6	319.7
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	7.3	8.2	7.9	58.9	61.1	53.6	10.8	10.9	11.9	20.6	21.1	22.4
Manufacturing.....	54.6	54.6	55.8	37.5	38.0	36.0	21.1	21.5	20.9	43.8	43.9	44.2
Trans. and pub. util...	8.4	8.5	8.6	47.3	46.8	44.9	15.9	15.3	15.6	35.3	35.1	35.5
Trade.....	27.4	26.5	25.7	164.0	158.4	162.6	44.3	43.0	43.2	92.3	89.5	91.6
Finance.....	5.5	5.5	5.5	44.5	44.3	42.9	14.3	14.3	14.0	21.8	21.9	21.9
Service.....	17.8	17.7	17.1	149.9	150.5	145.4	19.4	19.3	19.0	67.8	65.8	64.8
Government.....	15.1	15.1	14.7	319.0	314.8	307.1	26.6	26.1	25.7	41.8	41.3	39.3
FLORIDA - Continued			GEORGIA			IDAHO						
Tampa - St. Petersburg			Atlanta			Savannah			Boise			
TOTAL.....	214.6	210.2	208.9	400.3	397.2	383.3	53.5	52.8	52.2	28.0	28.0	27.4
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	20.2	20.1	19.5	22.9	23.4	21.4	3.2	3.4	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.9
Manufacturing.....	38.1	38.1	37.4	89.5	90.0	83.5	14.3	14.3	14.7	2.7	2.7	2.6
Trans. and pub. util...	14.5	14.3	14.3	37.9	37.9	36.7	6.3	6.0	6.0	2.7	2.7	2.7
Trade.....	66.1	63.5	64.7	108.0	104.6	106.2	12.5	12.0	12.3	8.2	8.1	7.9
Finance.....	12.8	12.8	12.4	28.5	28.5	28.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.8
Service.....	31.7	31.3	30.9	55.7	55.3	53.3	6.6	6.6	6.3	4.1	4.1	4.1
Government.....	31.2	30.1	29.7	57.8	57.5	53.5	8.0	7.9	8.1	6.7	6.7	6.4
ILLINOIS			INDIANA									
Chicago			Evansville			Fort Wayne			Indianapolis			
TOTAL.....	2,527.6	2,525.3	2,496.7	63.2	63.7	62.9	86.8	86.8	86.2	305.5	303.9	299.9
Mining.....	7.2	7.4	6.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	100.8	115.1	101.3	2.0	2.2	2.7	4.0	4.2	4.2	13.0	14.2	13.0
Manufacturing.....	855.6	864.5	848.5	24.0	24.6	23.4	35.4	35.7	34.9	103.8	103.8	99.5
Trans. and pub. util...	194.7	196.1	195.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	7.0	7.0	6.6	21.0	21.0	20.7
Trade.....	566.8	553.5	564.9	14.9	14.6	14.8	19.7	19.1	19.5	71.4	69.1	71.0
Finance.....	153.5	153.5	152.0	2.4	2.5	2.4	4.7	4.7	4.7	20.6	20.7	20.9
Service.....	376.5	377.3	371.0	7.9	7.9	7.8	8.8	8.9	8.8	31.4	31.8	30.9
Government.....	272.5	258.0	256.7	6.1	6.0	6.1	7.2	7.2	7.5	44.3	43.3	43.9
INDIANA-Continued			IOWA			KANSAS						
South Bend			Des Moines ²			Topeka			Wichita			
TOTAL.....	81.1	82.3	79.9	103.3	102.3	102.4	49.0	49.2	48.8	119.1	119.3	119.6
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	.1	.1	1.4	1.4	1.7
Contract construction..	2.6	2.9	2.6	3.5	3.9	4.0	2.8	3.1	2.8	4.9	5.3	4.4
Manufacturing.....	36.3	38.1	35.3	20.9	20.8	20.7	6.6	6.6	6.8	42.0	42.9	43.6
Trans. and pub. util...	3.8	3.8	3.7	8.5	8.5	8.5	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.4	6.6
Trade.....	16.4	15.9	16.5	28.3	27.4	27.7	10.2	10.1	10.2	27.8	26.8	27.6
Finance.....	4.2	4.2	4.1	11.6	11.5	11.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	5.9	5.9	5.9
Service.....	11.0	11.1	10.9	15.8	15.8	15.2	7.3	7.3	7.1	16.4	16.4	15.7
Government.....	6.8	6.3	6.8	14.9	14.5	14.9	12.4	12.3	12.2	14.4	14.4	14.2

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-6: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961
	KENTUCKY			LOUISIANA								
	Louisville			Baton Rouge			New Orleans			Shreveport		
TOTAL	246.6	247.2	244.6	69.9	69.9	69.6	289.2	287.0	285.2	72.7	72.5	72.5
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.3	.3	.3	8.6	8.6	8.5	4.9	5.1	5.0
Contract construction..	11.7	12.5	13.3	5.9	6.7	5.8	15.4	15.8	16.4	5.4	5.5	5.1
Manufacturing.....	84.9	86.2	83.4	16.0	16.0	16.2	45.8	46.4	42.3	9.1	9.1	9.1
Trans. and pub. util...	20.8	20.7	20.8	4.2	4.2	4.2	41.1	40.8	40.7	8.7	8.8	8.9
Trade.....	54.6	52.8	53.8	15.7	15.0	15.7	74.8	72.4	73.7	20.6	20.0	20.5
Finance.....	12.8	12.8	12.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	17.8	17.8	17.9	3.5	3.5	3.5
Service.....	33.6	34.7	33.0	8.5	8.6	8.6	46.7	46.4	46.3	9.1	9.1	9.2
Government.....	28.3	27.4	27.8	15.6	15.6	15.4	39.0	38.8	39.2	11.4	11.4	11.2
	MAINE			MARYLAND			MASSACHUSETTS					
	Lewiston - Auburn			Portland			Baltimore			Boston		
TOTAL	26.2	26.2	26.9	52.5	52.4	52.4	642.7	633.0	633.7	1,111.7	1,089.7	1,116.7
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.9	.9	.9	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	1.2	1.2	1.1	2.4	2.7	2.3	35.5	37.9	35.0	42.6	48.0	45.7
Manufacturing.....	13.0	13.1	13.7	12.5	12.7	12.4	187.8	188.7	192.1	289.5	290.0	298.9
Trans. and pub. util...	.9	.9	.9	5.3	5.2	5.4	54.2	52.6	54.1	66.8	65.5	65.8
Trade.....	5.3	5.2	5.4	14.8	14.3	14.8	144.1	136.2	136.3	263.9	245.8	264.5
Finance.....	.8	.8	.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	32.9	32.8	32.0	77.4	77.8	77.1
Service.....	3.3	3.3	3.3	8.2	8.3	8.2	91.1	90.3	87.7	216.1	216.2	209.0
Government.....	1.7	1.7	1.7	5.3	5.2	5.3	96.2	93.6	95.6	155.4	146.4	155.7
	MASSACHUSETTS - Continued											
	Fall River			New Bedford			Springfield - Chicopee - Holyoke			Worcester		
TOTAL	42.4	42.2	44.5	49.6	49.4	48.8	171.7	170.4	176.5	112.1	112.0	114.8
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.6	1.7	1.7	4.8	5.2	5.1	4.2	4.5	4.1
Manufacturing.....	23.1	23.1	25.3	26.5	27.0	25.5	68.1	68.6	71.9	48.0	48.4	50.5
Trans. and pub. util...	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.0	2.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	4.2	4.3	4.4
Trade.....	8.3	8.0	8.1	9.1	8.5	8.7	34.1	32.7	35.6	20.7	20.0	21.0
Finance.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.6	8.5	8.4	5.5	5.5	5.4
Service.....	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.6	25.6	25.7	25.0	15.1	15.2	14.9
Government.....	3.3	3.3	3.4	4.2	4.0	4.3	22.4	21.6	22.4	14.4	14.1	14.5
	MICHIGAN											
	Detroit			Flint			Grand Rapids			Lansing		
TOTAL	1,200.7	1,185.4	1,182.0	125.7	123.8	123.6	119.7	118.9	118.0	93.2	92.1	91.3
Mining.....	.8	.8	.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	38.1	43.9	40.1	3.5	3.6	3.3	6.1	7.1	6.2	3.7	4.2	3.7
Manufacturing.....	499.2	493.1	484.3	74.5	73.8	73.4	49.7	49.3	48.7	29.8	29.9	29.6
Trans. and pub. util...	73.5	73.8	69.7	4.4	4.3	4.4	7.9	7.9	8.0	3.2	3.1	3.3
Trade.....	231.5	223.4	239.1	18.7	17.5	18.0	26.6	25.6	25.6	17.3	16.3	16.5
Finance.....	50.7	50.5	49.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	3.2	3.1	3.0
Service.....	152.9	152.6	151.6	10.8	10.8	10.7	14.7	14.6	14.9	9.4	9.3	9.0
Government.....	154.1	147.4	146.4	11.1	11.1	11.1	9.9	9.6	9.9	26.6	26.2	26.4
	MICHIGAN - Continued						MINNESOTA					
	Muskegon - Muskegon Heights			Saginaw			Duluth - Superior			Minneapolis - St. Paul		
TOTAL	46.3	46.1	45.0	56.6	56.2	54.8	48.9	49.5	48.0	593.4	591.3	579.1
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.6	3.2	2.0	27.7	30.8	26.7
Manufacturing.....	25.4	25.2	24.0	25.1	24.8	23.8	8.7	8.8	8.6	158.2	158.9	154.4
Trans. and pub. util...	2.3	2.4	2.2	4.6	4.7	4.8	7.1	7.8	6.8	49.6	49.8	50.2
Trade.....	7.5	7.3	7.4	11.9	11.4	11.5	12.2	11.6	12.3	153.9	147.3	150.2
Finance.....	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	37.2	37.3	36.9
Service.....	4.2	4.2	4.4	6.2	6.2	6.0	9.0	8.8	9.1	89.4	89.4	87.0
Government.....	4.7	4.6	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.0	7.3	7.2	7.2	77.5	77.8	73.7

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961
		MISSISSIPPI			MISSOURI			MONTANA				
	Jackson			Kansas City			St. Louis			Billings		
TOTAL.....	68.2	68.3	67.2	399.6	397.8	399.3	722.0	720.9	722.3	23.5	23.3	23.0
Mining.....	.8	.8	.8	.6	.6	.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	4.5	5.0	4.8	19.7	20.8	18.8	32.9	35.4	33.4	1.6	1.6	1.1
Manufacturing.....	10.8	11.1	11.3	106.9	107.1	105.7	249.0	250.8	248.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Trans. and pub. util...	4.3	4.3	4.3	40.7	41.1	42.1	61.4	61.4	62.7	2.5	2.5	2.6
Trade.....	15.8	15.2	15.3	104.2	101.7	105.8	159.1	153.9	159.4	7.6	7.4	7.7
Finance.....	5.1	5.1	5.1	26.9	26.9	26.6	38.3	38.2	38.1	1.3	1.3	1.4
Service.....	11.0	10.9	10.8	52.5	52.6	51.3	96.2	96.4	94.7	4.1	4.1	4.0
Government.....	15.8	15.9	14.9	48.1	47.0	48.3	82.5	82.2	82.8	3.7	3.7	3.5
	MONTANA - Continued			NEBRASKA			NEVADA			NEW HAMPSHIRE		
	Great Falls			Omaha			Reno			Manchester		
TOTAL.....	23.6	24.1	22.7	163.3	162.9	164.7	37.1	37.2	33.9	44.1	43.5	42.8
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)	4.1	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	2.0	2.4	2.8	9.6	10.4	9.3	3.9	4.0	2.9	2.2	2.3	2.2
Manufacturing.....	5.2	5.3	3.3	36.1	36.1	36.8	2.2	2.3	2.0	17.5	17.5	17.3
Trans. and pub. util...	2.1	2.1	2.2	19.4	19.4	19.6	3.5	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.7
Trade.....	5.6	5.5	5.7	39.3	38.2	39.8	8.3	8.0	7.7	9.5	8.9	9.0
Finance.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	13.3	13.4	13.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.4	2.4	2.5
Service.....	3.5	3.6	3.5	24.1	24.4	24.2	10.7	11.1	10.1	6.0	6.0	5.7
Government.....	4.0	4.0	4.0	21.7	21.2	21.6	6.7	6.6	6.3	3.7	3.5	3.5
	NEW JERSEY			NEW JERSEY			NEW JERSEY			NEW JERSEY		
	Jersey City ⁵			Newark ⁵			Paterson - Clifton - Passaic ⁵			Perth Amboy ⁵		
TOTAL.....	256.3	256.4	258.4	666.7	666.9	659.7	390.0	388.6	378.0	191.9	191.7	187.1
Mining.....	-	-	-	.8	.8	.8	.5	.5	.5	.7	.7	.7
Contract construction..	6.2	6.6	6.4	26.7	28.8	28.7	18.7	20.1	20.0	10.9	11.8	10.1
Manufacturing.....	113.8	115.9	115.4	234.4	239.9	231.4	167.5	168.5	159.9	87.1	87.8	87.7
Trans. and pub. util...	37.6	37.8	37.3	47.0	47.2	46.9	23.7	23.8	23.4	9.1	9.1	9.3
Trade.....	38.7	37.3	39.4	136.7	129.1	135.9	86.6	82.2	83.4	35.4	33.6	32.7
Finance.....	8.9	8.8	8.8	45.3	45.4	45.4	12.9	13.0	12.6	3.6	3.6	3.5
Service.....	23.3	23.1	23.0	101.6	102.2	99.1	45.7	46.4	44.8	17.9	17.7	16.6
Government.....	27.8	26.9	28.1	74.2	73.5	71.5	34.4	34.1	33.4	27.2	27.4	26.5
	NEW JERSEY - Continued			NEW MEXICO			NEW YORK			NEW YORK		
	Trenton			Albuquerque			Albany - Schenectady - Troy			Binghamton		
TOTAL.....	112.7	111.5	109.0	86.7	85.6	82.2	225.6	223.7	226.7	77.0	76.4	78.1
Mining.....	.1	.1	.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	7.6	7.6	6.1	7.2	7.3	5.8	6.2	7.3	7.5	2.8	3.1	2.9
Manufacturing.....	36.7	36.6	36.8	8.0	7.9	7.4	61.9	61.8	62.9	36.5	36.5	38.4
Trans. and pub. util...	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.7	6.6	6.7	16.3	16.3	17.0	4.0	4.0	3.9
Trade.....	20.4	19.4	19.4	20.8	19.9	20.0	45.7	44.6	46.1	14.0	13.2	13.5
Finance.....	4.4	4.4	4.2	5.4	5.5	5.1	9.7	9.8	9.2	2.4	2.4	2.3
Service.....	17.3	17.3	16.7	19.3	19.3	18.6	33.7	33.9	33.2	7.5	7.5	7.4
Government.....	20.1	20.0	19.7	19.3	19.1	18.6	52.1	49.9	50.8	9.9	9.7	9.7
	NEW YORK - Continued			NEW YORK			NEW YORK			NEW YORK		
	Buffalo			Elmira ⁶			Nassau and Suffolk Counties ⁵			New York City ⁵		
TOTAL.....	421.8	418.4	426.1	31.5	31.4	31.3	478.7	470.0	454.3	(7)	3,619.9	3,642.9
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(7)	1.9	1.9
Contract construction..	13.7	16.3	15.9	-	-	-	35.0	36.8	34.3	(7)	140.2	126.5
Manufacturing.....	165.2	165.9	169.3	14.0	14.0	13.8	133.5	134.3	131.6	(7)	923.1	922.5
Trans. and pub. util...	31.9	31.7	32.3	-	-	-	22.7	22.7	23.0	(7)	319.5	331.0
Trade.....	86.3	83.3	85.9	6.3	6.0	6.3	130.0	121.0	114.4	(7)	762.1	786.2
Finance.....	16.3	16.3	16.2	-	-	-	20.3	19.3	18.8	(7)	399.5	400.1
Service.....	53.7	54.2	54.7	-	-	-	60.9	62.3	60.7	(7)	644.7	628.0
Government.....	54.6	50.7	51.8	-	-	-	76.4	73.5	71.4	(7)	428.8	446.7

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-6: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

Industry division	(In thousands)											
	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961
	NEW YORK - Continued											
	New York - Northeastern - New Jersey			Rochester			Syracuse			Utica-Rome		
TOTAL	5,879.5	5,859.7	5,842.9	235.7	233.6	229.4	185.6	185.8	183.7	102.9	102.7	102.5
Mining.....	4.7	4.9	4.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction.....	246.9	259.1	240.5	10.8	11.9	11.7	7.3	8.8	7.6	2.6	2.7	3.1
Manufacturing.....	1,704.8	1,748.1	1,726.5	109.6	110.7	106.5	65.5	66.4	65.7	39.3	39.6	38.9
Trans. and pub. util....	477.0	476.4	487.0	9.3	9.4	9.5	12.4	12.5	12.4	5.8	5.8	5.7
Trade.....	1,275.8	1,226.9	1,252.8	45.2	42.8	43.1	39.8	38.1	39.1	17.2	16.3	17.4
Finance.....	504.2	502.8	501.9	8.6	8.5	8.1	9.6	9.6	9.3	4.1	4.1	3.9
Service.....	935.8	941.0	913.9	27.2	27.1	26.0	25.3	25.2	24.2	10.5	10.6	10.3
Government.....	730.5	700.6	715.7	25.1	23.2	24.6	25.6	25.1	25.3	23.5	23.5	23.1
	NEW YORK - Continued											
	Westchester County 5			Charlotte			Greensboro - High Point			Winston-Salem		
TOTAL	230.7	229.8	227.1	112.0	111.7	112.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction.....	11.6	13.3	13.1	6.5	6.9	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	66.0	66.9	65.7	27.6	27.9	28.0	42.9	43.0	43.5	39.1	39.9	39.2
Trans. and pub. util....	14.1	14.1	14.0	13.4	13.2	12.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade.....	57.7	54.9	55.1	31.2	30.3	31.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance.....	11.9	11.9	11.5	8.0	8.0	7.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service.....	40.0	41.0	38.2	14.7	14.8	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government.....	29.4	27.8	29.5	10.6	10.6	10.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NORTH DAKOTA											
	Fargo			Akron 2			Canton 2			Cincinnati 2		
TOTAL	23.7	23.8	23.9	177.2	176.3	171.8	106.4	105.1	108.9	396.8	397.4	395.1
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	.1	.1	.4	.5	.6	.3	.3	.3
Contract construction.....	1.2	1.5	1.6	5.0	6.3	5.3	3.1	3.9	3.9	14.2	17.4	16.5
Manufacturing.....	1.4	1.5	1.5	80.9	80.6	78.0	50.0	49.1	52.3	145.0	145.0	145.4
Trans. and pub. util....	2.6	2.7	2.5	12.7	12.6	12.8	5.7	5.7	5.9	31.4	30.9	31.7
Trade.....	8.0	7.9	8.1	35.7	33.6	34.6	21.2	20.1	21.2	87.0	84.1	85.2
Finance.....	1.8	1.8	1.8	5.3	5.3	5.1	3.6	3.6	3.6	21.7	21.9	21.8
Service.....	3.9	3.9	3.8	21.0	21.2	20.3	12.4	12.4	11.9	51.8	52.5	50.1
Government.....	4.7	4.6	4.7	16.4	16.5	15.6	9.9	9.8	9.6	45.3	45.3	44.0
	OHIO - Continued											
	Cleveland 2			Columbus 2			Dayton 2			Toledo 2		
TOTAL	691.3	694.8	688.7	272.7	273.1	266.0	256.3	256.0	251.1	158.1	156.8	155.1
Mining.....	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.7	.5	.5	.5	.3	.3	.2
Contract construction.....	27.0	32.7	28.6	10.2	12.7	11.6	8.0	9.3	8.6	5.1	6.3	6.2
Manufacturing.....	265.3	267.8	267.0	72.9	73.3	71.6	103.0	103.3	101.7	58.0	57.5	56.4
Trans. and pub. util....	44.7	45.1	45.1	17.2	17.3	17.2	10.1	10.1	10.1	11.9	11.9	12.5
Trade.....	150.1	144.1	151.4	60.4	57.2	58.0	47.4	45.5	46.6	37.5	35.5	36.2
Finance.....	33.0	33.1	32.5	17.7	17.7	16.7	7.1	7.2	6.8	6.2	6.2	6.0
Service.....	92.5	93.2	88.7	36.8	37.2	36.3	30.9	30.9	28.9	23.4	23.5	22.2
Government.....	78.0	78.2	74.9	56.9	57.1	53.9	49.4	49.2	48.0	15.7	15.6	15.3
	OHIO - Continued											
	Youngstown-Warren 2			Oklahoma City			Tulsa			Portland		
TOTAL	151.7	150.6	158.8	187.7	187.0	182.3	136.9	136.8	133.0	279.7	276.7	269.3
Mining.....	.4	.4	.4	7.1	7.1	7.1	13.0	13.2	12.9	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction.....	5.5	6.3	7.9	13.4	14.4	11.4	9.0	9.3	7.9	15.1	15.6	11.6
Manufacturing.....	67.2	66.9	72.4	22.6	22.7	21.7	28.2	28.7	27.0	63.0	65.1	61.9
Trans. and pub. util....	8.6	8.4	8.8	13.0	13.0	13.4	13.7	13.7	13.6	27.2	27.1	26.8
Trade.....	30.2	28.6	30.4	45.5	43.9	45.2	34.1	33.2	33.0	72.8	69.5	70.7
Finance.....	4.6	4.6	4.4	11.0	10.9	10.8	7.0	7.0	7.0	16.3	16.3	15.5
Service.....	19.3	19.3	19.0	23.4	23.5	23.2	19.1	19.0	18.8	40.8	40.4	39.5
Government.....	15.9	16.1	15.5	51.7	51.5	49.5	12.8	12.7	12.8	44.5	42.7	43.3

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-6: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961
	PENNSYLVANIA											
	Allentown - Bethlehem - Easton			Altoona			Erie			Harrisburg		
TOTAL	186.7	186.3	184.6	39.6	39.6	41.0	77.0	77.1	76.7	148.1	147.6	143.9
Mining.....	.4	.4	.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	7.6	8.0	7.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.7	2.2	2.2	7.3	8.1	6.5
Manufacturing.....	93.5	94.7	94.9	11.6	11.9	11.8	35.4	35.8	34.7	32.1	32.1	32.1
Trans. and pub. util...	10.6	10.6	10.7	7.9	7.9	8.8	5.2	5.1	5.2	12.1	12.2	12.5
Trade.....	32.8	30.9	30.7	7.8	7.4	8.1	14.7	14.0	14.4	28.4	27.1	27.2
Finance.....	5.1	5.1	5.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	6.3	6.3	6.4
Service.....	21.7	21.8	21.1	5.5	5.5	5.4	9.7	9.7	9.6	18.1	18.5	17.7
Government.....	15.0	14.8	14.5	4.8	4.8	4.7	7.8	7.8	8.1	43.8	43.3	41.5
PENNSYLVANIA-Continued												
	Johnstown			Lancaster			Philadelphia			Pittsburgh		
TOTAL	64.0	63.6	66.9	98.5	98.7	94.5	1,545.9	1,542.0	1,539.4	747.6	747.3	762.6
Mining.....	4.8	5.0	5.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.4	1.4	1.5	8.2	8.3	9.6
Contract construction..	1.6	1.7	1.9	4.8	5.5	4.6	68.4	74.4	63.0	32.3	38.8	33.5
Manufacturing.....	19.8	19.8	21.6	47.8	48.0	45.8	540.2	541.8	545.4	257.3	256.4	273.4
Trans. and pub. util...	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.1	4.8	111.8	110.8	108.6	54.9	54.9	57.1
Trade.....	13.3	12.5	13.0	18.1	17.5	17.7	324.9	312.7	322.0	157.8	151.4	157.9
Finance.....	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.3	82.0	82.0	81.8	32.0	32.1	31.9
Service.....	9.1	9.2	9.0	11.7	11.9	11.5	223.5	226.3	218.2	126.8	127.3	122.0
Government.....	8.9	8.9	9.2	8.5	8.3	7.8	193.7	192.6	198.9	78.3	78.1	77.2
PENNSYLVANIA-Continued												
	Reading			Scranton			Wilkes-Barre - Hazleton			York		
TOTAL	104.5	104.9	104.3	75.6	75.1	77.2	102.8	102.0	102.2	85.6	85.6	85.7
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.0	1.0	1.5	4.2	4.2	4.6	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	3.2	3.8	3.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	3.7	4.5	3.7	3.8	4.2	4.1
Manufacturing.....	52.3	52.8	52.5	29.5	29.7	30.6	40.7	40.4	40.3	40.9	41.2	41.9
Trans. and pub. util...	5.6	5.7	5.7	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.0	6.0	6.4	4.9	4.9	4.8
Trade.....	17.2	16.4	16.3	15.2	14.7	15.4	19.6	18.6	19.3	16.2	15.5	15.4
Finance.....	3.9	3.9	3.9	2.3	2.3	2.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	1.9	1.9	1.9
Service.....	12.6	12.8	12.6	10.8	10.7	10.7	12.0	12.0	11.8	9.1	9.2	8.8
Government.....	9.7	9.5	9.6	8.8	8.5	8.6	13.3	13.0	12.9	8.8	8.7	8.8
RHODE ISLAND												
	Providence - Pawtucket			Charleston			Columbia ²			Greenville		
TOTAL	300.3	301.2	305.6	60.6	59.6	58.7	75.5	75.4	74.8	79.4	78.9	75.8
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	11.6	12.9	11.7	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.6	6.7	6.7	6.3
Manufacturing.....	130.1	131.8	134.6	9.3	9.4	9.4	14.4	14.6	13.5	35.3	35.2	33.5
Trans. and pub. util...	14.4	14.3	14.3	4.5	4.3	4.2	5.0	5.0	4.9	3.3	3.3	3.3
Trade.....	57.7	55.3	57.3	12.9	12.3	12.7	17.1	16.6	17.6	15.1	14.7	14.4
Finance.....	13.2	13.1	12.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	5.3	5.3	5.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
Service.....	39.0	39.9	38.7	6.0	6.0	6.0	9.7	9.7	9.2	8.5	8.5	8.2
Government.....	34.3	33.9	36.1	20.0	19.9	19.2	19.3	19.3	18.7	7.3	7.3	6.9
SOUTH DAKOTA												
	Sioux Falls			Chattanooga			Knoxville			Memphis		
TOTAL	27.8	28.2	28.1	92.7	92.1	93.6	116.2	115.4	112.9	197.4	196.3	195.3
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	.1	.1	1.7	1.7	1.6	.3	.4	.3
Contract construction..	1.4	1.9	1.7	2.5	3.0	2.5	5.1	5.8	4.8	9.6	10.5	9.6
Manufacturing.....	5.4	5.4	5.5	38.2	38.3	39.6	41.5	41.5	41.0	45.1	45.5	44.2
Trans. and pub. util...	2.7	2.8	2.9	4.7	4.7	4.9	6.2	6.4	6.2	15.3	15.5	15.5
Trade.....	8.8	8.7	8.7	19.8	18.7	19.5	25.6	24.0	24.7	55.8	53.1	55.2
Finance.....	1.5	1.6	1.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	4.2	4.2	4.1	10.2	10.2	10.3
Service.....	4.4	4.5	4.4	10.1	10.1	10.0	12.9	12.8	12.6	28.8	28.9	28.4
Government.....	3.5	3.4	3.5	11.8	11.8	11.6	19.0	19.0	17.9	32.3	32.2	31.8
TENNESSEE												

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-6: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

Industry division	(In thousands)											
	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961
	TENNESSEE-Continued						TEXAS					
	Nashville			Dallas			Fort Worth			Houston		
TOTAL.....	147.7	147.4	145.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.3	8.3	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction..	7.0	7.8	7.5	26.8	27.4	21.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	40.8	41.1	40.3	101.0	100.9	97.9	48.2	48.2	51.1	88.6	89.3	93.2
Trans. and pub. util...	10.5	10.4	10.5	35.6	35.6	35.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade.....	34.3	32.9	33.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance.....	10.5	10.4	10.2	34.1	34.0	32.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service.....	23.1	23.3	22.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government.....	21.5	21.5	21.0	41.7	41.6	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TEXAS-Continued			UTAH			VERMONT					
	San Antonio			Salt Lake City			Burlington ⁶			Springfield ⁶		
TOTAL.....	-	-	-	155.6	155.3	149.9	22.2	22.1	21.5	11.5	11.5	11.1
Mining.....	-	-	-	6.4	6.3	6.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction..	10.4	10.5	10.6	8.4	9.5	7.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	22.3	22.6	22.6	29.9	30.2	27.9	5.8	5.8	5.4	6.3	6.3	6.1
Trans. and pub. util...	9.1	9.1	9.6	13.6	13.7	13.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	.7	.7	.7
Trade.....	-	-	-	42.0	40.5	40.6	5.7	5.5	5.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Finance.....	11.6	11.5	11.0	9.4	9.5	9.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service.....	-	-	-	20.6	20.6	19.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government.....	52.8	52.9	52.4	25.3	25.0	23.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VIRGINIA						WASHINGTON					
	Norfolk - Portsmouth			Richmond			Rosnoke			Seattle		
TOTAL.....	158.7	157.9	157.8	179.9	177.9	175.0	61.3	61.1	59.6	410.6	409.9	392.9
Mining.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	11.7	12.6	12.1	11.4	11.9	11.0	4.2	4.5	3.5	20.0	21.5	17.9
Manufacturing.....	16.1	17.0	16.2	43.6	43.7	43.0	14.2	14.2	14.1	127.6	128.7	121.2
Trans. and pub. util...	15.6	15.4	15.6	15.4	15.4	15.1	8.6	8.6	8.6	30.8	31.2	29.8
Trade.....	40.4	38.4	39.3	45.5	43.5	44.0	15.1	14.5	14.6	93.6	90.0	91.4
Finance.....	5.8	5.8	5.8	14.2	14.2	13.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	25.2	24.9	23.1
Service.....	18.7	18.8	18.2	21.9	21.9	20.9	9.3	9.4	9.0	52.9	53.3	49.6
Government.....	50.2	49.7	50.4	27.7	27.1	26.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	60.5	60.3	59.9
	WASHINGTON-Continued						WEST VIRGINIA					
	Spokane			Tacoma			Charleston			Huntington - Ashland		
TOTAL.....	74.7	74.4	74.6	79.6	79.6	78.8	75.9	75.5	77.6	65.7	65.2	66.4
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.6	3.7	4.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Contract construction..	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.4	2.5	2.9	3.1	1.8	2.0	2.7
Manufacturing.....	12.0	12.2	11.8	16.2	16.6	15.9	21.4	21.4	22.3	21.8	21.5	21.7
Trans. and pub. util...	7.6	7.7	7.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	8.1	8.2	8.2	7.4	7.5	7.6
Trade.....	21.0	20.1	21.1	17.5	16.6	17.0	17.8	17.0	18.0	15.5	14.7	15.2
Finance.....	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.4	2.4	2.4
Service.....	13.0	13.2	12.9	11.5	11.5	11.1	9.8	9.7	9.5	7.6	7.8	7.6
Government.....	13.8	13.5	14.0	21.1	21.3	21.8	9.6	9.5	9.4	8.4	8.3	8.3
	WEST VIRGINIA-Continued			WISCONSIN								
	Wheeling			Green Bay			Kenosha			La Crosse		
TOTAL.....	50.3	50.4	50.9	37.6	37.2	36.9	36.4	35.2	34.0	23.0	23.0	22.9
Mining.....	2.7	2.7	2.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	.9	1.0	.8
Manufacturing.....	15.5	15.9	15.6	12.5	12.5	12.2	22.4	21.4	19.9	7.5	7.7	7.9
Trans. and pub. util...	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Trade.....	12.7	12.3	13.1	9.7	9.2	9.7	4.3	4.1	4.6	5.6	5.4	5.3
Finance.....	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	.7	.7	.7	.6	.6	.6
Service.....	6.8	6.9	6.8	4.9	4.9	5.1	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.8
Government.....	4.6	4.5	4.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.8

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961
	WISCONSIN-Continued									WYOMING		
	Madison			Milwaukee			Racine			Casper		
TOTAL.....	82.4	82.5	79.4	457.9	455.8	454.9	43.9	44.0	43.1	17.9	18.0	16.7
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.3	3.3	3.3
Contract construction..	5.0	5.5	4.3	18.7	20.6	19.2	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.3
Manufacturing.....	13.3	13.3	13.2	188.9	188.8	184.0	21.0	21.2	20.0	1.5	1.7	1.5
Trans. and pub. util....	4.0	4.0	4.0	27.1	27.6	27.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.5
Trade.....	17.3	17.0	16.9	94.5	91.6	97.6	7.9	7.7	8.2	4.3	4.2	4.1
Finance.....	4.2	4.2	4.1	21.8	21.8	22.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	.7	.7	.7
Service.....	10.1	10.1	9.9	57.0	56.8	55.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Government.....	28.5	28.4	27.0	49.9	48.6	49.6	5.2	5.1	5.0	2.4	2.4	2.3
	WYOMING-Continued											
	Cheyenne											
TOTAL.....	17.6	17.8	19.1									
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)									
Contract construction..	1.3	1.4	1.6									
Manufacturing.....	1.3	1.3	2.0									
Trans. and pub. util....	2.7	2.7	2.9									
Trade.....	3.9	3.8	4.2									
Finance.....	.9	.9	.9									
Service.....	2.9	3.1	2.9									
Government.....	4.6	4.6	4.6									

1 Combined with service.
 2 Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data.
 3 Combined with construction.
 4 Combined with manufacturing.
 5 Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.
 6 Total includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.
 7 Not available.
 NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
 SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

Table C-1: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing

1919 to date

Year and month	Manufacturing			Durable goods			Nondurable goods		
	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
1919.....	\$21.84	46.3	\$0.472	-	-	-	-	-	-
1920.....	26.02	47.4	.549	-	-	-	-	-	-
1921.....	21.94	43.1	.509	-	-	-	-	-	-
1922.....	21.28	44.2	.482	-	-	-	-	-	-
1923.....	23.56	45.6	.516	\$25.42	-	-	\$21.50	-	-
1924.....	23.67	43.7	.541	25.48	-	-	21.63	-	-
1925.....	24.11	44.5	.541	26.02	-	-	21.99	-	-
1926.....	24.38	45.0	.542	26.23	-	-	22.29	-	-
1927.....	24.47	45.0	.544	26.28	-	-	22.55	-	-
1928.....	24.70	44.4	.556	26.86	-	-	22.42	-	-
1929.....	24.76	44.2	.560	26.84	-	-	22.47	-	-
1930.....	23.00	42.1	.546	24.42	-	-	21.40	-	-
1931.....	20.64	40.5	.509	20.98	-	-	20.09	-	-
1932.....	16.89	38.3	.441	15.99	32.5	\$0.492	17.26	41.9	\$0.412
1933.....	16.65	38.1	.437	16.20	34.7	.467	17.66	40.0	.419
1934.....	18.20	34.6	.526	18.59	33.8	.550	17.73	35.1	.505
1935.....	19.91	36.6	.544	21.24	37.2	.571	18.77	36.1	.520
1936.....	21.56	39.2	.550	23.72	40.9	.580	19.57	37.7	.519
1937.....	23.82	38.6	.617	26.61	39.9	.667	21.17	37.4	.566
1938.....	22.07	35.6	.620	23.70	34.9	.679	20.65	36.1	.572
1939.....	23.64	37.7	.627	26.19	37.9	.691	21.36	37.4	.571
1940.....	24.96	38.1	.655	28.07	39.2	.716	21.83	37.0	.590
1941.....	29.48	40.6	.726	33.56	42.0	.799	24.39	38.9	.627
1942.....	36.68	43.1	.851	42.17	45.0	.937	28.57	40.3	.709
1943.....	43.07	45.0	.957	48.73	46.5	1.048	33.45	42.5	.787
1944.....	45.70	45.2	1.011	51.38	46.5	1.105	36.38	43.1	.844
1945.....	44.20	43.5	1.016	48.36	44.0	1.099	37.48	42.3	.886
1946.....	43.32	40.3	1.075	46.22	40.4	1.144	40.30	40.5	.995
1947.....	49.17	40.4	1.217	51.76	40.5	1.278	46.03	40.2	1.145
1948.....	53.12	40.0	1.328	56.36	40.4	1.395	49.50	39.6	1.250
1949.....	53.88	39.1	1.378	57.25	39.4	1.453	50.38	38.9	1.295
1950.....	58.32	40.5	1.440	62.43	41.1	1.519	53.48	39.7	1.347
1951.....	63.34	40.6	1.56	68.48	41.5	1.65	56.88	39.5	1.44
1952.....	67.16	40.7	1.65	72.63	41.5	1.75	59.95	39.7	1.51
1953.....	70.47	40.5	1.74	76.63	41.2	1.86	62.57	39.6	1.58
1954.....	70.49	39.6	1.78	76.19	40.1	1.90	63.18	39.0	1.62
1955.....	75.70	40.7	1.86	82.19	41.3	1.99	66.63	39.9	1.67
1956.....	78.78	40.4	1.95	85.28	41.0	2.08	70.09	39.6	1.77
1957.....	81.59	39.8	2.05	88.26	40.3	2.19	72.52	39.2	1.85
1958.....	82.71	39.2	2.11	89.27	39.5	2.26	74.11	38.8	1.91
1959.....	88.26	40.3	2.19	96.05	40.7	2.36	78.61	39.7	1.98
1960.....	89.72	39.7	2.26	97.44	40.1	2.43	80.36	39.2	2.05
1961.....	92.34	39.8	2.32	100.10	40.2	2.49	82.92	39.3	2.11
1962 ¹	96.56	40.4	2.39	105.11	40.9	2.57	86.15	39.7	2.17
1962: January.....	94.88	39.7	2.39	103.17	40.3	2.56	84.24	39.0	2.16
February.....	95.20	40.0	2.38	103.53	40.6	2.55	84.28	39.2	2.15
March.....	95.91	40.3	2.38	104.45	40.8	2.56	85.32	39.5	2.16
April.....	96.56	40.4	2.39	105.22	41.1	2.56	85.54	39.6	2.16
May.....	96.80	40.5	2.39	105.22	41.1	2.56	86.37	39.8	2.17
June.....	97.27	40.7	2.39	105.47	41.2	2.56	87.02	40.1	2.17
July.....	96.80	40.5	2.39	104.45	40.8	2.56	86.80	40.0	2.17
August.....	95.75	40.4	2.37	103.89	40.9	2.54	86.18	39.9	2.16
September.....	97.68	40.7	2.40	105.88	41.2	2.57	86.80	40.0	2.17
October.....	96.72	40.3	2.40	105.37	41.0	2.57	85.72	39.5	2.17
November.....	97.36	40.4	2.41	106.19	41.0	2.59	86.72	39.6	2.19
December.....	98.42	40.5	2.43	107.27	41.1	2.61	86.94	39.7	2.19
1963: January.....	97.44	40.1	2.43	105.82	40.7	2.60	86.24	39.2	2.20

¹ Preliminary.

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1959. This inclusion has not significantly affected the hours and earnings series. Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table C-2: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group

Major industry group	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average overtime hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Jan. 1962	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Jan. 1962	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Jan. 1962	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Jan. 1962
MANUFACTURING	\$97.44	\$98.42	\$94.88	40.1	40.5	39.7	2.6	2.9	2.6	\$2.43	\$2.43	\$2.39
DURABLE GOODS	\$105.82	\$107.27	\$103.17	40.7	41.1	40.3	2.6	3.1	2.6	\$2.60	\$2.61	\$2.56
Ordnance and accessories	120.67	120.96	115.21	41.9	42.0	41.0	-	2.8	2.2	2.88	2.88	2.81
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	77.62	78.01	73.48	39.4	39.2	37.3	-	3.1	2.5	1.97	1.99	1.97
Furniture and fixtures	79.00	81.58	75.66	40.1	41.2	39.0	-	3.3	2.3	1.97	1.98	1.94
Stone, clay, and glass products	97.63	97.84	92.97	39.9	40.1	38.9	-	2.9	2.6	2.44	2.44	2.39
Primary metal industries	121.39	120.39	122.81	40.6	40.4	40.8	-	2.3	2.7	2.99	2.98	3.01
Fabricated metal products	105.78	106.04	102.36	41.0	41.1	40.3	-	2.9	2.6	2.58	2.58	2.54
Machinery	113.71	114.26	110.27	41.5	41.7	41.3	-	3.1	2.9	2.74	2.74	2.67
Electrical equipment and supplies	98.82	100.21	95.91	40.5	40.9	40.3	-	2.4	2.2	2.44	2.45	2.38
Transportation equipment	123.55	129.73	118.66	41.6	43.1	41.2	-	4.7	3.1	2.97	3.01	2.88
Instruments and related products	100.78	102.18	99.14	40.8	41.2	40.8	-	2.6	2.5	2.47	2.48	2.43
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	78.79	79.40	77.03	39.2	39.7	39.1	-	2.3	2.1	2.01	2.00	1.97
NONDURABLE GOODS	86.24	86.94	84.24	39.2	39.7	39.0	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.20	2.19	2.16
Food and kindred products	94.02	94.12	90.45	40.7	41.1	40.2	-	3.5	3.1	2.31	2.29	2.25
Tobacco manufactures	75.07	74.66	66.25	39.1	39.5	36.6	-	1.1	.5	1.92	1.89	1.81
Textile mill products	67.26	68.45	66.17	39.8	40.5	40.1	-	3.0	3.2	1.69	1.69	1.65
Apparel and related products	58.97	59.95	57.62	35.1	35.9	34.5	-	1.2	1.0	1.68	1.67	1.67
Paper and allied products	103.15	104.68	100.20	42.1	42.9	42.1	-	4.5	4.2	2.45	2.44	2.38
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	107.54	109.62	105.36	38.0	38.6	37.9	-	3.0	2.5	2.83	2.84	2.78
Chemicals and allied products	112.05	112.17	109.56	41.5	41.7	41.5	-	2.4	2.6	2.70	2.69	2.64
Petroleum refining and related industries	130.31	126.38	128.44	41.9	41.3	41.7	-	1.9	2.6	3.11	3.06	3.08
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	103.16	103.00	99.31	41.1	41.2	40.7	-	3.3	3.1	2.51	2.50	2.44
Leather and leather products	66.29	64.84	66.18	38.1	37.7	38.7	-	1.3	1.5	1.74	1.72	1.71

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table C-3: Average hourly earnings excluding overtime of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group

Major industry group	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime ¹				
	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Avg. 1962
MANUFACTURING	\$2.36	\$2.35	\$2.33	\$2.30	\$2.31
DURABLE GOODS	2.52	2.51	2.50	2.46	2.48
Ordnance and accessories	-	2.79	2.78	2.73	2.76
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	-	1.91	1.93	1.90	1.90
Furniture and fixtures	-	1.90	1.89	1.87	1.88
Stone, clay, and glass products	-	2.36	2.35	2.28	2.32
Primary metal industries	-	2.90	2.89	2.90	2.90
Fabricated metal products	-	2.49	2.48	2.45	2.47
Machinery	-	2.65	2.64	2.57	2.61
Electrical equipment and supplies	-	2.37	2.36	2.31	2.34
Transportation equipment	-	2.86	2.84	2.78	2.80
Instruments and related products	-	2.40	2.40	2.35	2.38
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	1.95	1.92	1.90	1.91
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.14	2.12	2.11	2.08	2.10
Food and kindred products	-	2.20	2.17	2.13	2.16
Tobacco manufactures	-	1.87	1.83	1.79	1.83
Textile mill products	-	1.63	1.63	1.58	1.62
Apparel and related products	-	1.64	1.64	1.65	1.64
Paper and allied products	-	2.32	2.31	2.25	2.29
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Chemicals and allied products	-	2.62	2.61	2.55	2.57
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	2.99	2.98	2.97	2.97
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	-	2.41	2.39	2.36	2.37
Leather and leather products	-	1.69	1.71	1.67	1.69

¹Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.²Not available as average overtime rates are significantly above time and one-half. Inclusion of data for the group in the nondurable goods total has little effect.

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

**Table C-4: Average weekly hours, seasonally adjusted,
of production workers in selected industries¹**

Industry	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Jan. 1962	Dec. 1961
MINING	-	40.6	41.1	40.2	40.4
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	"	35.5	37.3	34.4	35.5
MANUFACTURING	40.2	40.3	40.4	39.8	40.4
DURABLE GOODS	40.7	41.0	41.1	40.3	41.2
Ordnance and accessories	41.5	41.6	41.4	40.6	41.3
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	40.2	39.7	39.7	38.1	39.4
Furniture and fixtures	40.5	40.4	40.6	39.4	40.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	40.5	40.5	40.9	39.5	40.5
Primary metal industries	40.4	40.2	40.1	40.6	40.6
Fabricated metal products	41.2	40.7	41.3	40.5	40.9
Machinery	41.5	41.6	41.7	41.3	41.8
Electrical equipment and supplies	40.5	40.4	40.5	40.3	40.6
Transportation equipment	41.2	42.3	42.9	40.8	42.2
Instruments and related products	40.8	41.2	40.9	40.8	41.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39.4	39.5	39.3	39.3	39.8
NONDURABLE GOODS	39.4	39.6	39.4	39.2	39.7
Food and kindred products	40.9	40.9	41.0	40.4	40.7
Tobacco manufactures	39.1	38.5	39.4	36.6	39.0
Textile mill products	40.0	40.2	39.9	40.3	40.8
Apparel and related products	35.3	36.3	36.1	34.7	36.3
Paper and allied products	42.3	42.8	42.5	42.3	42.9
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	38.2	38.3	38.1	38.1	38.4
Chemicals and allied products	41.5	41.4	41.4	41.5	41.3
Petroleum refining and related industries	42.1	41.7	41.6	41.9	41.2
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	41.3	41.0	40.9	40.9	41.6
Leather and leather products	37.2	37.5	36.9	37.8	38.5
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE²	-	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.8
WHOLESALE TRADE	-	40.6	40.6	40.4	40.6
RETAIL TRADE²	-	38.0	37.9	37.9	38.1

¹ For manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; and for wholesale and retail trade, to nonsupervisory workers.

² Data exclude eating and drinking places.

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table C-5: Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours and payrolls
in industrial and construction activities ¹

(1957-59=100)

Industry	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Jan. 1962	Avg. 1962
	Man-hours				
TOTAL	93.5	96.4	99.2	91.4	98.2
MINING	77.7	79.4	81.3	80.3	82.7
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	75.7	80.9	94.9	68.8	92.3
MANUFACTURING	97.6	100.1	100.9	96.1	100.1
DURABLE GOODS	98.7	100.8	101.2	96.1	100.1
Ordnance and accessories.....	129.4	130.7	129.5	121.6	125.3
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	90.6	92.4	96.2	84.2	96.3
Furniture and fixtures.....	102.1	105.8	106.0	96.6	103.6
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	88.0	91.8	98.0	86.0	96.3
Primary metal industries.....	92.3	92.1	90.0	100.1	95.4
Fabricated metal products.....	98.9	100.3	100.7	96.0	99.7
Machinery.....	99.7	100.3	99.1	95.7	99.9
Electrical equipment and supplies.....	114.0	116.0	115.8	109.3	113.2
Transportation equipment.....	97.1	100.7	99.5	91.5	94.3
Instruments and related products.....	102.4	103.4	104.1	100.6	102.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	93.7	100.0	107.6	91.9	102.7
NONDURABLE GOODS	96.0	99.2	100.6	96.0	100.1
Food and kindred products.....	88.1	93.3	96.8	88.3	95.6
Tobacco manufactures.....	90.6	96.5	99.6	87.8	91.4
Textile mill products.....	90.4	93.4	94.4	93.9	95.2
Apparel and related products.....	99.6	103.5	105.8	96.2	104.5
Paper and allied products.....	101.8	105.0	104.4	101.0	103.8
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	101.4	104.8	106.0	103.1	105.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	103.4	103.6	103.5	101.7	103.9
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	81.3	81.0	82.7	87.7	86.5
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products.....	110.6	111.4	111.3	105.4	108.7
Leather and leather products.....	97.1	97.8	95.9	101.0	98.4
	Payrolls				
MINING	-	87.2	87.9	87.8	89.7
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	-	97.2	111.9	81.3	107.6
MANUFACTURING	112.2	115.0	115.3	108.5	113.3

¹For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, data relate to construction workers.

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table C-6: Gross and spendable average weekly earnings in selected industries,
in current and 1957-59 dollars ¹

Industry	Gross average weekly earnings			Spendable average weekly earnings					
				Worker with no dependents			Worker with three dependents		
	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Avg. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Avg. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Avg. 1962
MINING:									
Current dollars.....	\$112.07	\$110.43	\$110.70	\$ 89.81	\$ 88.55	\$ 88.76	\$ 98.25	\$ 96.90	\$ 97.12
1957-59 dollars.....	105.93	104.18	105.03	84.89	83.54	84.21	92.86	91.42	92.14
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION:									
Current dollars.....	118.31	120.88	121.73	94.59	96.55	97.21	103.36	105.47	106.17
1957-59 dollars.....	111.82	114.04	115.49	89.40	91.08	92.23	97.69	99.50	100.73
MANUFACTURING:									
Current dollars.....	98.42	97.36	96.56	79.35	78.50	77.86	87.05	86.19	85.53
1957-59 dollars.....	93.02	91.85	91.61	75.00	74.06	73.87	82.28	81.31	81.15
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE²:									
Current dollars.....	75.47	75.65	75.08	61.48	61.62	61.18	68.76	68.90	68.45
1957-59 dollars.....	71.33	71.37	71.23	58.11	58.13	58.05	64.99	65.00	64.94

¹For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; for wholesale and retail trade, to nonsupervisory workers.

²Data exclude eating and drinking places.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-7: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,¹ by industry

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average overtime hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Avg. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Avg. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Avg. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Avg. 1962
MINING	\$112.07	\$110.43	\$110.70	40.9	40.9	41.0	-	-	-	\$2.74	\$2.70	\$2.70
METAL MINING	117.71	116.44	117.86	41.3	41.0	41.5	-	-	-	2.85	2.84	2.84
Iron ores	118.42	119.56	122.49	38.7	39.2	39.9	-	-	-	3.06	3.05	3.07
Copper ores	121.54	120.13	120.98	43.1	42.6	42.9	-	-	-	2.82	2.82	2.82
COAL MINING	120.51	111.24	113.99	38.5	36.0	*36.9	-	-	-	3.13	3.09	*3.11
Bituminous	121.66	111.65	114.60	38.5	35.9	*36.9	-	-	-	3.16	3.11	*3.13
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS	111.09	109.30	109.20	42.2	42.2	42.0	-	-	-	2.62	2.59	2.60
Crude petroleum and natural gas fields	118.28	114.37	114.93	41.5	40.7	40.9	-	-	-	2.85	2.81	2.81
Oil and gas field services	104.98	104.40	104.30	43.2	43.5	43.1	-	-	-	2.43	2.40	2.42
QUARRYING AND NONMETALLIC MINING	98.25	107.21	105.20	40.6	44.3	44.2	-	-	-	2.42	2.42	2.38
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	118.31	120.88	121.73	34.9	36.3	37.0	-	-	-	3.39	3.33	3.29
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	109.54	113.34	112.50	33.6	35.2	35.6	-	-	-	3.26	3.22	3.16
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION	109.20	117.61	120.99	36.4	39.6	40.6	-	-	-	3.00	2.97	2.98
Highway and street construction	104.54	115.02	118.66	35.8	39.8	41.2	-	-	-	2.92	2.89	2.88
Other heavy construction	114.64	121.13	124.09	37.1	39.2	39.9	-	-	-	3.09	3.09	3.11
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	127.06	127.45	128.14	35.1	35.6	36.3	-	-	-	3.62	3.58	3.53
MANUFACTURING	98.42	97.36	96.56	40.5	40.4	40.4	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.43	2.41	2.39
DURABLE GOODS	107.27	106.19	105.11	41.1	41.0	40.9	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.61	2.59	2.57
NONDURABLE GOODS	86.94	86.72	86.15	39.7	39.6	39.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.19	2.19	2.17
<i>Durable Goods</i>												
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	120.96	118.69	116.88	42.0	41.5	41.3	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.88	2.86	2.83
Ammunition, except for small arms	119.77	118.37	116.97	41.3	41.1	40.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.90	2.88	2.86
Sighting and fire control equipment	132.14	128.87	125.88	43.9	43.1	42.1	4.2	3.4	2.8	3.01	2.99	2.99
Other ordnance and accessories	115.65	113.44	111.92	41.6	41.1	41.3	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.78	2.76	2.71
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS, EXCEPT FURNITURE	78.01	79.00	78.61	39.2	39.5	39.7	3.1	2.9	3.2	1.99	2.00	1.98
Sawmills and planing mills	70.84	72.31	71.71	38.5	39.3	39.4	2.9	2.9	3.1	1.84	1.84	1.82
Sawmills and planing mills, general	72.19	72.93	72.91	38.4	39.0	39.2	-	-	-	1.88	1.87	1.86
Millwork, plywood, and related products	87.53	86.90	86.71	40.9	40.8	40.9	3.4	3.2	3.3	2.14	2.13	2.12
Millwork	87.20	85.97	86.65	40.0	39.8	40.3	-	-	-	2.18	2.16	2.15
Veneer and plywood	87.57	87.36	86.74	41.9	42.0	41.7	-	-	-	2.09	2.08	2.08
Wooden containers	64.85	65.76	66.40	39.3	40.1	40.0	2.5	2.5	2.9	1.65	1.64	1.66
Wooden boxes, shooks, and crates	63.12	63.52	65.04	39.7	40.2	40.4	-	-	-	1.59	1.58	1.61
Miscellaneous wood products	72.80	73.71	72.54	40.0	40.5	40.3	2.6	2.7	3.0	1.82	1.82	1.80
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	81.58	80.16	79.37	41.2	40.9	40.7	3.3	3.0	2.9	1.98	1.96	1.95
Household furniture	78.02	76.63	75.07	41.5	41.2	40.8	3.7	3.2	3.0	1.88	1.86	1.84
Wood house furniture, unupholstered	72.50	72.08	70.56	42.4	42.4	42.0	-	-	-	1.71	1.70	1.68
Wood house furniture, upholstered	88.19	83.42	80.17	41.6	40.3	39.3	-	-	-	2.12	2.07	2.04
Mattresses and bedsprings	79.90	77.90	79.78	38.6	38.0	39.3	-	-	-	2.07	2.05	2.03
Office furniture	95.63	91.77	91.94	41.4	39.9	40.5	2.2	1.6	2.1	2.31	2.30	2.27
Partitions; office and store fixtures	100.95	100.65	103.82	39.9	40.1	41.2	2.0	2.5	3.1	2.53	2.51	2.52
Other furniture and fixtures	82.21	81.20	81.41	40.3	40.2	40.3	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.04	2.02	2.02
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	97.84	100.28	98.57	40.1	41.1	40.9	2.9	3.4	3.4	2.44	2.44	2.41
Flat glass	130.37	133.06	125.68	38.8	39.6	38.2	1.7	2.2	1.7	3.36	3.36	3.29
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	98.89	99.14	98.09	40.2	40.3	40.2	3.5	3.6	3.5	2.46	2.46	2.44
Glass containers	101.18	99.88	100.12	40.8	40.6	40.7	-	-	-	2.48	2.46	2.46
Pressed and blown glassware, n.e.c.	95.89	98.00	95.44	39.3	40.0	39.6	-	-	-	2.44	2.45	2.41
Cement, hydraulic	111.50	115.21	112.48	40.4	41.0	40.9	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.76	2.81	2.75
Structural clay products	85.41	86.90	86.69	40.1	40.8	40.7	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.13	2.13	2.13
Brick and structural clay tile	95.89	83.18	82.57	40.2	41.8	41.7	-	-	-	1.98	1.99	1.98
Pottery and related products	89.67	90.45	87.47	39.5	40.2	39.4	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.27	2.25	2.22
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	95.36	102.96	100.96	39.9	42.9	42.6	3.6	5.0	5.4	2.39	2.40	2.37
Other stone and mineral products	99.14	99.88	99.14	40.3	40.6	40.8	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.46	2.46	2.43
Abrasive products	103.12	104.49	101.15	40.6	40.5	40.3	-	-	-	2.54	2.58	2.51

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-7: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,¹ by industry—Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average overtime hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Avg. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Avg. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Avg. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Avg. 1962
<i>Durable Goods--Continued</i>												
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	\$120.39	\$117.91	\$119.50	40.4	39.7	40.1	2.3	2.1	2.3	\$2.98	\$2.97	\$2.98
Blast furnace and basic steel products	126.68	123.39	126.75	39.1	38.2	39.0	1.1	1.0	1.4	3.24	3.23	3.25
Blast furnaces, steel and rolling mills	127.59	124.64	127.98	38.9	38.0	38.9	-	-	-	3.28	3.28	3.29
Iron and steel foundries	110.29	107.73	106.52	41.0	40.5	40.5	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.69	2.66	2.63
Gray iron foundries	107.83	106.49	104.09	41.0	40.8	40.5	-	-	-	2.63	2.61	2.57
Malleable iron foundries	113.16	108.68	107.59	41.3	40.4	40.6	-	-	-	2.74	2.69	2.65
Steel foundries	113.29	108.78	110.42	40.9	39.7	40.3	-	-	-	2.77	2.74	2.74
Nonferrous smelting and refining	116.76	116.47	114.67	41.7	41.3	41.1	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.80	2.82	2.79
Nonferrous rolling, drawing and extruding	118.00	116.62	116.05	42.6	42.1	42.2	3.8	3.8	3.6	2.77	2.77	2.75
Copper rolling, drawing, and extruding	119.99	117.86	119.00	42.1	41.5	42.2	-	-	-	2.85	2.84	2.82
Aluminum rolling, drawing, and extruding	126.78	124.32	124.74	42.4	42.0	42.0	-	-	-	2.99	2.96	2.97
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	109.73	108.63	106.07	43.2	42.6	42.6	-	-	-	2.54	2.55	2.49
Nonferrous foundries	105.73	103.79	103.48	41.3	40.7	40.9	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.56	2.55	2.53
Aluminum castings	106.30	105.01	104.30	41.2	40.7	40.9	-	-	-	2.58	2.58	2.55
Other nonferrous castings	104.74	102.56	103.16	41.4	40.7	41.1	-	-	-	2.53	2.52	2.51
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	128.52	125.14	124.20	42.0	41.3	41.4	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.06	3.03	3.00
Iron and steel forgings	130.10	128.11	126.48	41.3	40.8	40.8	-	-	-	3.15	3.14	3.10
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	106.04	105.63	104.81	41.1	41.1	41.1	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.58	2.57	2.55
Metal cans	121.58	119.99	125.90	40.8	40.4	42.3	2.0	2.5	3.5	2.98	2.97	3.00
Cutlery, hand tools, and general hardware	103.25	103.34	99.55	41.3	41.5	40.8	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.50	2.49	2.44
Cutlery and hand tools, including saws	96.35	95.94	94.83	41.0	41.0	40.7	-	-	-	2.35	2.34	2.33
Hardware, n.e.c.	107.74	107.84	102.41	41.6	41.8	40.8	-	-	-	2.59	2.58	2.51
Heating equipment and plumbing fixtures	98.60	98.80	98.40	39.6	40.0	40.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.49	2.47	2.46
Sanitary ware and plumbers' brass goods	99.25	99.10	98.80	39.7	39.8	40.0	-	-	-	2.50	2.49	2.47
Heating equipment, except electric	97.57	98.89	97.76	39.5	40.2	39.9	-	-	-	2.47	2.46	2.45
Fabricated structural metal products	104.78	104.75	105.01	40.3	40.6	40.7	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.60	2.58	2.58
Fabricated structural steel	105.87	107.06	106.78	39.8	40.4	40.6	-	-	-	2.66	2.65	2.63
Metal doors, sash, frames, and trim	93.38	94.39	93.71	40.6	41.4	41.1	-	-	-	2.30	2.28	2.28
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	109.21	109.88	108.67	40.6	41.0	40.7	-	-	-	2.69	2.68	2.67
Sheet metal work	108.27	106.40	107.73	40.4	40.0	40.5	-	-	-	2.68	2.66	2.66
Architectural and miscellaneous metal work	105.85	104.92	106.23	40.4	40.2	40.7	-	-	-	2.62	2.61	2.61
Screw machine products, bolts, etc.	108.63	106.09	105.75	42.6	42.1	42.3	4.2	3.7	3.9	2.55	2.52	2.50
Screw machine products	102.24	99.54	100.30	42.6	42.0	42.5	-	-	-	2.40	2.37	2.36
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, and washers	113.32	111.14	110.56	42.6	42.1	42.2	-	-	-	2.66	2.64	2.62
Metal stampings	114.09	113.13	111.07	42.1	41.9	41.6	3.6	3.8	3.5	2.71	2.70	2.67
Coating, engraving, and allied services	93.60	92.70	93.11	41.6	41.2	41.2	3.5	3.3	3.3	2.25	2.25	2.26
Miscellaneous fabricated wire products	98.12	96.17	97.06	41.4	41.1	41.3	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.37	2.34	2.35
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	105.41	104.75	103.12	40.7	40.6	40.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.59	2.58	2.54
Valves, pipe, and pipe fittings	107.86	106.78	105.82	40.7	40.6	40.7	-	-	-	2.65	2.63	2.60
MACHINERY	114.26	112.75	112.59	41.7	41.3	41.7	3.1	2.8	3.1	2.74	2.73	2.70
Engines and turbines	122.29	120.80	119.18	40.9	40.4	40.4	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.99	2.99	2.95
Steam engines and turbines	133.16	131.78	128.56	41.1	40.8	40.3	-	-	-	3.24	3.23	3.19
Internal combustion engines, n.e.c.	117.10	115.37	114.62	40.8	40.2	40.5	-	-	-	2.87	2.87	2.83
Farm machinery and equipment	111.11	108.94	108.00	40.7	40.2	40.6	2.0	1.6	2.1	2.73	2.71	2.66
Construction and related machinery	112.75	111.66	111.92	41.0	40.9	41.3	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.75	2.73	2.71
Construction and mining machinery	113.24	111.76	112.88	40.3	40.2	40.9	-	-	-	2.81	2.78	2.76
Oil field machinery and equipment	106.92	107.94	108.16	40.5	41.2	41.6	-	-	-	2.64	2.62	2.60
Conveyors, hoists, and industrial cranes	115.34	111.57	113.74	43.2	42.1	42.6	-	-	-	2.67	2.65	2.67
Metalworking machinery and equipment	126.44	123.25	125.14	43.3	42.5	43.3	4.7	4.3	4.7	2.92	2.90	2.89
Machine tools, metal cutting types	121.55	118.30	119.13	42.8	42.1	42.7	-	-	-	2.84	2.81	2.79
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	139.67	134.95	139.69	45.2	44.1	45.5	-	-	-	3.09	3.06	3.07
Machine tool accessories	113.28	111.37	111.07	41.8	41.4	41.6	-	-	-	2.71	2.69	2.67
Miscellaneous metalworking machinery	117.99	116.57	117.16	41.4	40.9	41.4	-	-	-	2.85	2.85	2.83
Special industry machinery	109.06	106.43	106.77	42.6	41.9	42.2	3.7	3.3	3.5	2.56	2.54	2.53
Food products machinery	111.34	108.50	109.25	41.7	41.1	41.7	-	-	-	2.67	2.64	2.62
Textile machinery	93.26	91.52	93.04	42.2	41.6	42.1	-	-	-	2.21	2.20	2.21
General industrial machinery	112.06	111.52	111.24	41.2	41.0	41.2	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.72	2.72	2.70
Pumps; air and gas compressors	109.74	109.86	108.62	41.1	41.3	41.3	-	-	-	2.67	2.66	2.63
Ball and roller bearings	110.84	113.85	113.85	40.9	41.1	41.4	-	-	-	2.71	2.77	2.75
Mechanical power transmission goods	115.37	113.44	113.42	41.8	41.4	41.7	-	-	-	2.76	2.74	2.72
Office, computing, and accounting machines	114.09	112.84	112.74	40.6	40.3	40.7	1.5	1.3	1.6	2.81	2.80	2.77
Computing machines and cash registers	122.10	120.20	120.66	40.7	40.2	40.9	-	-	-	3.00	2.99	2.95
Service industry machines	100.75	100.75	100.12	40.3	40.3	40.7	1.7	1.6	2.1	2.50	2.50	2.46
Refrigeration, except home refrigerators	100.25	99.60	99.06	40.1	40.0	40.6	-	-	-	2.50	2.49	2.44
Miscellaneous machinery	112.14	109.72	108.97	42.8	42.2	42.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	2.62	2.60	2.57
Machine shops, jobbing and repair	111.28	109.39	108.80	42.8	42.4	42.5	-	-	-	2.60	2.58	2.56
Machine parts, n.e.c., except electrical	114.01	110.24	109.04	42.7	41.6	42.1	-	-	-	2.67	2.65	2.59

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-7 Gross hours and earnings of production workers,¹ by industry—Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average overtime hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Avg. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Avg. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Avg. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Avg. 1962
<i>Durable Goods--Continued</i>												
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	\$100.21	\$98.66	\$97.44	40.9	40.6	40.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	\$2.45	\$2.43	\$2.40
Electric distribution equipment	106.86	104.75	102.87	41.1	40.6	40.5	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.60	2.58	2.54
Electric measuring instruments	93.90	93.43	92.46	40.3	40.1	40.2	-	-	-	2.33	2.33	2.30
Power and distribution transformers	108.09	105.71	105.67	41.1	40.5	40.8	-	-	-	2.63	2.61	2.59
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	116.76	113.71	110.16	41.7	41.2	40.8	-	-	-	2.80	2.76	2.70
Electrical industrial apparatus	102.97	103.63	102.66	40.7	40.8	40.9	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.53	2.54	2.51
Motors and generators	108.05	108.73	106.97	41.4	41.5	41.3	-	-	-	2.61	2.62	2.59
Industrial controls	97.51	97.66	98.74	39.8	39.7	40.3	-	-	-	2.45	2.46	2.45
Household appliances	108.62	105.41	104.23	41.3	40.7	40.4	2.5	1.9	1.9	2.63	2.59	2.58
Household refrigerators and freezers	117.42	113.77	112.44	41.2	40.2	40.3	-	-	-	2.85	2.83	2.79
Household laundry equipment	112.75	108.79	108.14	41.3	40.9	40.5	-	-	-	2.73	2.66	2.67
Electric housewares and fans	91.76	91.80	90.35	40.6	40.8	39.8	-	-	-	2.26	2.25	2.27
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	92.11	92.52	90.85	40.4	40.4	40.2	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.28	2.29	2.26
Electric lamps	94.40	97.58	94.47	40.0	41.0	40.2	-	-	-	2.36	2.38	2.35
Lighting fixtures	94.07	93.07	90.50	40.9	41.0	40.4	-	-	-	2.30	2.27	2.24
Wiring devices	89.47	89.10	88.84	40.3	39.6	40.2	-	-	-	2.22	2.25	2.21
Radio and TV receiving sets	87.34	85.67	86.15	39.7	39.3	39.7	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.20	2.18	2.17
Communication equipment	108.05	106.86	106.30	41.4	41.1	41.2	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.61	2.60	2.58
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	107.68	106.08	108.32	41.1	40.8	41.5	-	-	-	2.62	2.60	2.61
Radio and TV communication equipment	108.58	107.23	105.22	41.6	41.1	41.1	-	-	-	2.61	2.59	2.56
Electronic components and accessories	83.41	82.80	82.21	40.1	40.0	40.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.08	2.07	2.05
Electron tubes	96.17	95.53	92.84	41.1	41.0	40.9	-	-	-	2.34	2.33	2.27
Electronic components, n.e.c.	78.21	78.01	77.61	39.7	39.6	39.8	-	-	-	1.97	1.97	1.95
Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies	111.09	107.33	105.16	42.4	41.6	41.4	3.8	3.7	3.2	2.62	2.58	2.54
Electrical equipment for engines	118.09	113.13	111.34	43.1	41.9	41.7	-	-	-	2.74	2.70	2.67
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	129.73	128.27	122.22	43.1	42.9	42.0	4.7	4.5	3.5	3.01	2.99	2.91
Motor vehicles and equipment	137.77	137.33	127.37	44.3	44.3	42.6	6.0	5.9	4.2	3.11	3.10	2.99
Motor vehicles	149.09	146.42	133.98	46.3	45.9	43.5	-	-	-	3.22	3.19	3.08
Passenger car bodies	154.64	156.18	138.13	46.3	46.9	43.3	-	-	-	3.34	3.33	3.19
Truck and bus bodies	104.58	99.20	101.59	41.5	40.0	40.8	-	-	-	2.52	2.48	2.46
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	130.97	131.15	124.62	42.8	43.0	42.1	-	-	-	3.06	3.05	2.99
Aircraft and parts	123.94	123.09	120.25	42.3	42.3	41.9	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.93	2.91	2.87
Aircraft	122.51	123.09	120.25	42.1	42.3	41.9	-	-	-	2.91	2.91	2.87
Aircraft engines and engine parts	125.46	124.20	120.35	42.1	42.1	41.5	-	-	-	2.98	2.95	2.90
Other aircraft parts and equipment	124.99	121.84	119.29	43.1	42.6	42.3	-	-	-	2.90	2.86	2.82
Ship and boat building and repairing	119.02	115.49	114.17	40.9	40.1	40.2	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.91	2.88	2.84
Ship building and repairing	127.10	122.41	120.90	41.4	40.4	40.3	-	-	-	3.07	3.03	3.00
Boat building and repairing	86.75	85.19	85.93	38.9	38.9	39.6	-	-	-	2.23	2.19	2.17
Railroad equipment	115.15	114.07	118.40	39.3	39.2	40.0	1.5	1.2	2.0	2.93	2.91	2.96
Other transportation equipment	86.94	83.85	86.22	39.7	39.0	40.1	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.19	2.15	2.15
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	102.18	101.76	100.21	41.2	41.2	40.9	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.48	2.47	2.45
Engineering and scientific instruments	118.43	119.28	116.33	41.7	42.0	41.4	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.84	2.84	2.81
Mechanical measuring and control devices	101.68	100.85	99.38	41.0	40.5	40.4	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.48	2.49	2.46
Mechanical measuring devices	102.75	102.91	100.53	41.1	41.0	40.7	-	-	-	2.50	2.51	2.47
Automatic temperature controls	100.12	97.02	96.96	40.7	39.6	39.9	-	-	-	2.46	2.45	2.43
Optical and ophthalmic goods	92.60	90.64	89.62	41.9	41.2	41.3	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.21	2.20	2.17
Surgical, medical, and dental equipment	84.42	85.47	85.47	40.2	40.7	40.7	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.10	2.10	2.10
Photographic equipment and supplies	118.02	119.14	116.48	42.0	42.4	41.9	3.4	3.4	3.0	2.81	2.81	2.78
Watches and clocks	83.98	83.82	83.58	39.8	40.3	39.8	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.11	2.08	2.10
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	79.40	78.01	78.21	39.7	39.6	39.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.00	1.97	1.97
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	93.91	90.20	86.03	42.3	41.0	40.2	4.1	3.4	3.0	2.22	2.20	2.14
Toys, amusement, and sporting goods	69.92	70.77	70.80	38.0	39.1	38.9	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.84	1.81	1.82
Toys, games, dolls, and play vehicles	67.50	69.34	68.68	37.5	39.4	38.8	-	-	-	1.80	1.76	1.77
Sporting and athletic goods, n.e.c.	74.69	73.92	75.26	38.9	38.5	39.2	-	-	-	1.92	1.92	1.92
Pens, pencils, office and art materials	76.17	75.98	74.64	40.3	40.2	39.7	2.1	1.8	2.2	1.89	1.89	1.88
Costume jewelry, buttons, and notions	72.47	69.30	71.68	39.6	38.5	39.6	2.2	1.9	2.3	1.83	1.80	1.81
Other manufacturing industries	85.60	84.80	84.21	40.0	40.0	40.1	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.14	2.12	2.10
<i>Nondurable Goods</i>												
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	94.12	93.52	92.25	41.1	41.2	41.0	3.5	3.6	3.4	2.29	2.27	2.25
Meat products	103.50	103.58	100.12	41.4	41.6	40.7	4.0	4.5	3.6	2.50	2.49	2.46
Meat packing	120.98	120.98	116.34	42.9	42.9	42.0	-	-	-	2.82	2.82	2.77
Sausages and other prepared meats	108.78	107.17	106.08	42.0	41.7	41.6	-	-	-	2.59	2.57	2.55
Poultry dressing and packing	54.76	56.62	52.62	37.0	38.0	36.8	-	-	-	1.48	1.49	1.43

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-7: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,¹ by industry—Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average overtime hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Avg. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Avg. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Avg. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Avg. 1962
<i>Nondurable Goods--Continued</i>												
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS--Continued												
Dairy products	\$97.33	\$96.64	\$95.63	42.5	42.2	42.5	3.4	3.2	3.4	\$2.29	\$2.29	\$2.25
Ice cream and frozen desserts	92.10	90.85	92.11	39.7	39.5	40.4	-	-	-	2.32	2.30	2.28
Fluid milk	101.63	100.96	100.15	42.7	42.6	42.8	-	-	-	2.38	2.37	2.34
Canned and preserved food, except meats	71.97	70.88	74.11	37.1	37.5	38.8	2.2	2.1	2.6	1.94	1.89	1.91
Canned, cured and frozen sea foods	61.10	58.96	61.44	32.5	31.7	32.0	-	-	-	1.88	1.86	1.92
Canned food, except sea foods	78.01	73.53	78.76	39.4	38.7	40.6	-	-	-	1.98	1.90	1.94
Frozen food, except sea foods	63.19	67.61	68.34	35.5	38.2	39.5	-	-	-	1.78	1.77	1.73
Grain mill products	106.18	106.65	102.81	44.8	45.0	44.7	6.4	6.4	6.3	2.37	2.37	2.30
Flour and other grain mill products	115.57	116.63	110.90	45.5	46.1	44.9	-	-	-	2.54	2.53	2.47
Prepared feeds for animals and fowls	92.60	91.94	89.28	46.3	46.2	46.5	-	-	-	2.00	1.99	1.92
Bakery products	91.88	93.20	91.13	40.3	40.7	40.5	2.8	3.3	3.1	2.28	2.29	2.25
Bread, cake, and perishable products	92.97	94.71	92.80	40.6	41.0	40.7	-	-	-	2.29	2.31	2.28
Biscuit, crackers, and pretzels	87.30	87.56	85.79	39.5	39.8	39.9	-	-	-	2.21	2.20	2.15
Sugar	100.56	101.23	103.15	45.5	45.6	42.1	3.9	4.5	4.2	2.21	2.22	2.45
Confectionery and related products	77.39	77.18	76.61	40.1	40.2	39.9	2.9	3.1	2.4	1.93	1.92	1.92
Candy and other confectionery products	74.21	74.37	72.86	39.9	40.2	39.6	-	-	-	1.86	1.85	1.84
Beverages	104.01	103.88	102.91	39.7	39.8	40.2	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.62	2.61	2.56
Malt liquors	132.60	132.20	131.27	39.7	39.7	39.9	-	-	-	3.34	3.30	3.29
Bottled and canned soft drinks	72.40	71.60	73.34	40.0	40.0	41.2	-	-	-	1.81	1.79	1.78
Miscellaneous food and kindred products	92.66	92.00	90.52	43.3	43.6	42.9	4.3	4.3	4.0	2.14	2.11	2.11
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	74.66	72.35	72.00	39.5	38.9	38.5	1.1	1.2	.9	1.89	1.86	1.87
Cigarettes	95.53	95.94	89.54	41.0	41.0	39.1	1.2	1.5	.9	2.33	2.34	2.29
Cigars	58.67	61.23	57.82	38.1	39.0	37.3	1.0	1.6	.9	1.54	1.57	1.55
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	68.45	68.45	68.21	40.5	40.5	40.6	3.0	3.3	3.2	1.69	1.69	1.68
Cotton broad woven fabrics	67.49	67.16	66.91	40.9	40.7	40.8	2.9	3.2	3.2	1.65	1.65	1.64
Silk and synthetic broad woven fabrics	74.99	74.47	73.44	43.1	42.8	42.7	4.3	4.5	4.3	1.74	1.74	1.72
Weaving and finishing broad wooleens	74.80	73.67	77.17	41.1	40.7	42.4	3.1	3.2	4.2	1.82	1.81	1.82
Narrow fabrics and smallwares	70.69	70.07	70.93	41.1	40.5	41.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	1.72	1.73	1.73
Knitting	60.48	61.82	61.60	37.8	38.4	38.5	1.6	2.2	2.2	1.60	1.61	1.60
Full-fashioned hosiery	60.45	61.54	59.59	39.0	39.2	38.2	-	-	-	1.55	1.57	1.56
Seamless hosiery	56.36	58.21	57.68	36.6	37.8	37.7	-	-	-	1.54	1.54	1.53
Knit outerwear	62.53	64.81	64.90	37.0	37.9	38.4	-	-	-	1.69	1.71	1.69
Knit underwear	59.21	58.91	58.37	36.7	36.5	38.4	-	-	-	1.53	1.53	1.52
Finishing textiles, except wool and knit	80.22	80.04	78.07	42.9	42.8	42.2	4.5	4.7	4.2	1.87	1.87	1.85
Floor covering	76.86	77.33	73.63	42.7	43.2	41.6	4.7	5.1	4.1	1.80	1.79	1.77
Yarn and thread	61.14	61.69	62.22	39.7	39.8	40.4	2.6	2.8	3.2	1.54	1.55	1.54
Miscellaneous textile goods	80.93	81.12	78.91	41.5	41.6	41.1	3.7	3.8	3.5	1.95	1.95	1.92
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	59.95	60.62	60.62	35.9	36.3	36.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.67	1.67	1.67
Men's and boys' suits and coats	72.93	72.54	72.54	37.4	37.2	37.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.95	1.95	1.95
Men's and boys' furnishings	52.91	53.77	53.53	37.0	37.6	37.7	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.43	1.43	1.42
Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear	54.92	54.85	53.76	37.8	38.9	38.4	-	-	-	1.40	1.41	1.40
Men's and boys' separate trousers	53.51	52.99	54.14	36.9	36.8	37.6	-	-	-	1.45	1.44	1.44
Work clothing	49.96	50.09	51.20	36.2	36.3	37.1	-	-	-	1.38	1.38	1.38
Women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear	62.79	63.17	64.45	33.4	33.6	34.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.88	1.88	1.89
Women's blouses, waists, and shirts	52.91	55.65	54.98	33.7	35.0	34.8	-	-	-	1.57	1.59	1.58
Women's, misses', and juniors' dresses	60.67	60.54	62.51	32.1	32.2	32.9	-	-	-	1.89	1.88	1.90
Women's suits, skirts, and coats	76.00	77.95	78.31	32.9	33.6	33.9	-	-	-	2.31	2.32	2.31
Women's and misses' outerwear, n.e.c.	58.99	58.35	58.62	37.1	36.7	37.1	-	-	-	1.59	1.59	1.58
Women's and children's undergarments	55.33	57.22	55.33	36.4	37.4	36.4	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.52	1.53	1.52
Women's and children's underwear	53.51	55.50	53.36	36.4	37.5	36.3	-	-	-	1.47	1.48	1.47
Corsets and allied garments	59.17	61.22	60.19	36.3	37.1	36.7	-	-	-	1.63	1.65	1.64
Hats, caps, and millinery	65.14	62.46	65.88	36.8	34.7	36.2	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.77	1.80	1.82
Girls' and children's outerwear	52.65	53.61	54.72	35.1	35.5	36.0	.7	.9	1.2	1.50	1.51	1.52
Children's dresses, blouses, and shirts	51.64	53.81	54.01	34.2	35.4	35.3	-	-	-	1.51	1.52	1.53
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	64.26	64.79	62.64	36.1	36.4	36.0	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.78	1.78	1.74
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	64.73	64.90	63.13	38.3	38.4	37.8	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.69	1.69	1.67
Housefurnishings	58.52	58.45	57.00	38.0	38.2	37.5	-	-	-	1.54	1.53	1.52
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	104.68	103.28	102.67	42.9	42.5	42.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	2.44	2.43	2.41
Paper and pulp	115.46	114.23	112.67	43.9	43.6	43.5	5.2	5.2	5.2	2.63	2.62	2.59
Paperboard	118.82	115.01	114.22	44.5	43.4	44.1	6.3	6.0	5.9	2.67	2.65	2.59
Converted paper and paperboard products	92.57	90.20	89.82	41.7	41.0	41.2	3.2	2.8	3.0	2.22	2.20	2.18
Bags, except textile bags	87.35	84.82	84.24	41.4	40.2	40.5	-	-	-	2.11	2.11	2.08
Paperboard containers and boxes	94.24	94.05	93.41	41.7	41.8	41.7	3.8	4.0	3.9	2.26	2.25	2.24
Folding and setup paperboard boxes	84.67	84.26	83.03	41.1	41.1	40.7	-	-	-	2.06	2.05	2.04
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	102.12	102.12	102.24	42.2	42.2	42.6	-	-	-	2.42	2.42	2.40

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-7: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,¹ by industry—Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average overtime hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Avg. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Avg. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Avg. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Avg. 1962
<i>Nondurable Goods--Continued</i>												
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	\$109.62	\$108.49	\$108.01	38.6	38.2	38.3	3.0	2.8	2.8	\$2.84	\$2.84	\$2.82
Newspaper publishing and printing	114.95	113.04	110.29	37.2	36.7	36.4	3.0	2.9	2.5	3.09	3.08	3.03
Periodical publishing and printing	114.40	111.83	111.67	40.0	39.1	39.6	3.6	3.6	3.1	2.86	2.86	2.82
Books	100.04	97.64	99.60	39.7	38.9	40.0	2.9	2.8	3.3	2.52	2.51	2.49
Commercial printing	110.83	110.37	110.15	39.3	39.0	39.2	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.82	2.83	2.81
Commercial printing, except lithographic	108.98	109.20	107.36	39.2	39.0	38.9	-	-	-	2.78	2.80	2.76
Commercial printing, lithographic	116.51	113.87	116.11	39.9	39.4	39.9	-	-	-	2.92	2.89	2.91
Bookbinding and related industries	86.63	85.19	85.91	38.5	38.2	38.7	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.25	2.23	2.22
Other publishing and printing industries	111.46	110.01	110.50	38.7	38.6	38.5	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.88	2.85	2.87
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	112.17	111.37	109.98	41.7	41.4	41.5	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.69	2.69	2.65
Industrial chemicals	127.26	126.65	124.68	42.0	41.8	41.7	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.03	3.03	2.99
Plastics and synthetics, except glass	111.61	109.86	110.35	41.8	41.3	41.8	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.67	2.66	2.64
Plastics and synthetics, except fibers	119.29	117.45	118.30	42.3	41.5	42.4	-	-	-	2.82	2.83	2.79
Synthetic fibers	101.02	99.87	99.77	41.4	41.1	41.4	-	-	-	2.44	2.43	2.41
Drugs	101.02	100.12	98.64	41.4	41.2	41.1	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.44	2.43	2.40
Pharmaceutical preparations	94.24	94.07	93.26	40.1	40.2	40.2	-	-	-	2.35	2.34	2.32
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	103.98	103.98	102.66	41.1	41.1	40.9	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.53	2.53	2.51
Soap and detergents	125.28	124.80	125.16	41.9	41.6	42.0	-	-	-	2.99	3.00	2.98
Toilet preparations	85.88	84.66	82.99	40.7	40.7	39.9	-	-	-	2.11	2.08	2.08
Paints, varnishes, and allied products	102.06	101.66	101.59	40.5	40.5	40.8	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.52	2.51	2.49
Agricultural chemicals	90.73	89.46	88.39	42.2	42.0	42.7	3.7	3.1	4.1	2.15	2.13	2.07
Fertilizers, complete and mixing only	87.99	86.73	85.40	42.1	42.1	42.7	-	-	-	2.09	2.06	2.00
Other chemical products	107.36	105.66	104.17	42.1	41.6	41.5	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.55	2.54	2.51
PETROLEUM REFINING AND RELATED INDUSTRIES	126.38	127.71	126.88	41.3	41.6	41.6	1.9	2.5	2.2	3.06	3.07	3.05
Petroleum refining	132.16	132.57	131.02	41.3	41.3	41.2	1.5	1.9	1.6	3.20	3.21	3.18
Other petroleum and coal products	104.17	108.03	108.00	41.5	42.7	43.2	3.7	4.8	4.9	2.51	2.53	2.50
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS	103.00	101.84	100.86	41.2	40.9	41.0	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.50	2.49	2.46
Tires and inner tubes	134.55	132.75	130.15	41.4	41.1	40.8	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.25	3.23	3.19
Other rubber products	97.47	96.59	95.76	41.3	41.1	41.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.36	2.35	2.33
Miscellaneous plastic products	86.10	85.26	85.28	41.0	40.6	41.0	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.10	2.10	2.08
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	64.84	64.03	64.84	37.7	36.8	37.7	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.72	1.74	1.72
Leather tanning and finishing	88.40	87.78	87.20	40.0	39.9	40.0	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.21	2.20	2.18
Foot wear, except rubber	62.46	60.67	62.66	37.4	37.4	37.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.67	1.69	1.68
Other leather products	62.58	64.05	62.75	37.7	37.9	37.8	1.5	2.1	1.8	1.66	1.69	1.66
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES:												
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION:												
Class I railroads	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	-	-	-	(2)	(2)	(2)
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT:												
Local and suburban transportation	100.14	100.62	100.30	41.9	42.1	42.5	-	-	-	2.39	2.39	2.36
Intercity and rural bus lines	116.33	117.73	119.69	41.4	41.6	42.9	-	-	-	2.81	2.83	2.79
MOTOR FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	115.23	113.30	112.88	41.6	41.2	41.5	-	-	-	2.77	2.75	2.72
PIPELINE TRANSPORTATION	136.94	131.78	132.44	41.0	40.3	40.5	-	-	-	3.34	3.27	3.27
COMMUNICATION:												
Telephone communication	101.35	103.07	98.80	39.9	40.9	40.0	-	-	-	2.54	2.52	2.47
Switchboard operating employees ³	75.81	80.57	76.15	36.8	39.3	37.7	-	-	-	2.06	2.05	2.02
Line construction employees ⁴	143.09	143.61	139.36	44.3	44.6	44.1	-	-	-	3.23	3.22	3.16
Telegraph communication ⁵	106.97	105.78	107.78	41.3	41.0	42.1	-	-	-	2.59	2.58	2.56
Radio and television broadcasting	131.60	132.78	127.92	39.4	39.4	39.0	-	-	-	3.34	3.37	3.28
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	121.47	119.48	116.85	41.6	41.2	41.0	-	-	-	2.92	2.90	2.85
Electric companies and systems	121.60	119.89	118.24	41.5	41.2	41.2	-	-	-	2.93	2.91	2.87
Gas companies and systems	111.09	111.11	108.94	41.7	41.0	40.8	-	-	-	2.76	2.71	2.67
Combined utility systems	130.94	129.27	126.28	41.7	41.3	41.0	-	-	-	3.14	3.13	3.08
Water, steam, and sanitary systems	96.70	97.34	95.30	40.8	40.9	40.9	-	-	-	2.37	2.38	2.33

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-7: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,¹ by industry—Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average overtime hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Avg. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Avg. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Avg. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Avg. 1962
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE⁶	\$75.47	\$75.65	\$75.08	38.9	38.4	38.7	-	-	-	\$1.94	\$1.97	\$1.94
WHOLESALE TRADE	98.33	97.44	96.63	40.8	40.6	40.6	-	-	-	2.41	2.40	2.38
Motor vehicles and automotive equipment	93.83	93.41	92.82	41.7	41.7	42.0	-	-	-	2.25	2.24	2.21
Drugs, chemicals, and allied products	99.45	99.70	97.84	40.1	40.2	40.1	-	-	-	2.48	2.48	2.44
Dry goods and apparel	93.21	92.12	92.86	38.2	37.6	37.9	-	-	-	2.44	2.45	2.45
Groceries and related products	92.20	91.96	90.27	42.1	41.8	41.6	-	-	-	2.19	2.20	2.17
Electrical goods	103.07	102.97	101.34	40.9	40.7	40.7	-	-	-	2.52	2.53	2.49
Hardware, plumbing, and heating goods	95.30	94.54	92.97	40.9	40.4	40.6	-	-	-	2.33	2.34	2.29
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	106.34	106.19	103.73	40.9	41.0	41.0	-	-	-	2.60	2.59	2.53
RETAIL TRADE⁶	66.47	66.38	66.33	38.2	37.5	37.9	-	-	-	1.74	1.77	1.75
General merchandise stores	53.85	51.68	52.59	35.9	34.0	34.6	-	-	-	1.50	1.52	1.52
Department stores	57.87	55.61	57.10	35.5	33.5	34.4	-	-	-	1.63	1.66	1.66
Limited price variety stores	39.56	38.32	38.91	34.1	32.2	32.7	-	-	-	1.16	1.19	1.19
Food stores	64.95	65.66	64.43	35.3	35.3	35.4	-	-	-	1.84	1.86	1.82
Grocery, meat, and vegetable stores	66.20	67.45	66.22	35.4	35.5	35.6	-	-	-	1.87	1.90	1.86
Apparel and accessories stores	56.21	53.54	53.63	35.8	34.1	34.6	-	-	-	1.57	1.57	1.55
Men's and boys' apparel stores	67.03	64.06	65.28	38.3	36.4	37.3	-	-	-	1.75	1.76	1.75
Women's ready-to-wear stores	50.40	48.10	47.80	35.0	33.4	33.9	-	-	-	1.44	1.44	1.41
Family clothing stores	54.75	52.55	52.54	36.5	34.8	35.5	-	-	-	1.50	1.51	1.48
Shoe stores	57.61	54.28	55.94	33.3	32.5	33.3	-	-	-	1.73	1.67	1.68
Furniture and appliance stores	83.83	81.39	80.75	41.5	40.9	41.2	-	-	-	2.02	1.99	1.96
Other retail trade	77.19	76.63	75.76	41.5	41.2	41.4	-	-	-	1.86	1.86	1.83
Motor vehicle dealers	93.96	95.05	92.64	43.7	43.6	43.7	-	-	-	2.15	2.18	2.12
Other vehicle and accessory dealers	82.28	78.58	79.90	44.0	43.9	43.9	-	-	-	1.87	1.79	1.82
Drug stores	57.93	57.31	57.20	36.9	36.5	36.9	-	-	-	1.57	1.57	1.55
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE:												
Banking	72.74	72.72	71.80	37.3	37.1	37.2	-	-	-	1.95	1.96	1.93
Security dealers and exchanges	114.78	112.66	117.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance carriers	94.55	94.26	93.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Life insurance	99.80	99.57	99.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accident and health insurance	79.83	79.14	78.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	89.83	89.58	88.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICES AND MISCELLANEOUS:												
Hotels and lodging places:												
Hotels, tourist courts, and motels ⁷	47.86	47.99	46.53	38.6	38.7	39.1	-	-	-	1.24	1.24	1.19
Personal services:												
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing plants	50.57	50.70	50.57	38.6	38.7	38.9	-	-	-	1.31	1.31	1.30
Motion pictures:												
Motion picture filming and distributing	121.89	116.99	116.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹For mining and manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; and for all other industries, to nonsupervisory workers.

²Not available.

³Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators; service assistants; operating room instructors; and pay-station attendants. In 1960, such employees made up 35 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁴Data 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 1960, such employees made up 30 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁵Data relate to nonsupervisory employees except messengers.

⁶Data exclude eating and drinking places.

⁷Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

⁸11-Month average.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-3: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas

State and area	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961
ALABAMA.....	\$84.45	\$82.41	\$82.82	40.6	40.2	40.4	\$2.08	\$2.05	\$2.05
Birmingham.....	104.68	105.32	105.32	39.5	40.2	40.2	2.65	2.62	2.62
Mobile.....	103.75	100.04	93.84	41.5	40.5	39.1	2.50	2.47	2.40
ALASKA.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
ARIZONA.....	105.59	103.22	102.03	40.3	39.7	39.7	2.62	2.60	2.57
Phoenix.....	106.27	104.15	103.75	40.1	39.6	39.6	2.65	2.63	2.62
Tucson.....	122.22	112.24	111.52	42.0	39.8	41.0	2.91	2.82	2.72
ARKANSAS.....	67.26	66.53	64.78	39.8	39.6	39.5	1.69	1.68	1.64
Fort Smith.....	69.70	69.37	66.02	39.6	40.1	40.5	1.76	1.73	1.63
Little Rock-North Little Rock.....	66.35	67.60	67.87	38.8	40.0	40.4	1.71	1.69	1.68
Pine Bluff.....	83.43	81.41	81.56	41.3	40.3	41.4	2.02	2.02	1.97
CALIFORNIA.....	114.90	113.36	111.78	40.6	40.2	40.5	2.83	2.82	2.76
Bakersfield.....	119.36	117.49	112.07	40.6	40.1	39.6	2.94	2.93	2.83
Fresno.....	91.76	91.72	90.88	37.0	37.9	37.4	2.48	2.42	2.43
Los Angeles-Long Beach.....	115.08	112.87	111.25	41.1	40.6	40.9	2.80	2.78	2.72
Sacramento.....	135.01	132.07	127.00	41.8	41.4	41.1	3.23	3.19	3.09
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario.....	116.60	114.37	113.52	41.2	40.7	40.4	2.83	2.81	2.81
San Diego.....	121.00	118.50	117.16	40.2	39.9	40.4	3.01	2.97	2.90
San Francisco-Oakland.....	120.78	120.17	117.32	39.6	39.4	39.5	3.05	3.05	2.97
San Jose.....	119.66	118.67	118.98	40.7	40.5	41.6	2.94	2.93	2.86
Stockton.....	112.72	109.57	102.17	40.4	39.7	38.7	2.79	2.76	2.64
COLORADO.....	104.09	104.60	103.83	40.5	40.7	40.4	2.57	2.57	2.57
Denver.....	105.85	107.30	107.12	40.4	40.8	41.2	2.62	2.63	2.60
CONNECTICUT.....	104.42	103.09	101.09	41.6	41.4	41.6	2.51	2.49	2.43
Bridgeport.....	106.59	105.92	105.42	41.8	41.7	42.0	2.55	2.54	2.51
Hartford.....	110.66	109.81	105.34	42.4	42.4	41.8	2.61	2.59	2.52
New Britain.....	101.52	100.28	98.40	41.1	40.6	41.0	2.47	2.47	2.40
New Haven.....	102.01	103.25	99.12	41.3	41.8	41.3	2.47	2.47	2.40
Stamford.....	113.52	111.87	103.73	42.2	41.9	41.0	2.69	2.67	2.53
Waterbury.....	103.09	103.09	104.80	41.4	41.4	42.6	2.49	2.49	2.46
DELAWARE.....	109.22	103.83	97.44	43.0	41.7	40.1	2.54	2.49	2.43
Wilmington.....	123.82	117.88	111.11	43.6	42.1	40.7	2.84	2.80	2.73
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington.....	105.72	105.47	104.38	39.3	39.5	40.3	2.69	2.67	2.59
FLORIDA.....	83.21	82.00	83.50	41.4	41.0	42.6	2.01	2.00	1.96
Jacksonville.....	79.63	83.79	84.44	38.1	39.9	40.4	2.09	2.10	2.09
Miami.....	83.43	81.61	81.58	41.1	40.6	41.2	2.03	2.01	1.98
Tampa-St. Petersburg.....	82.32	82.32	82.94	42.0	42.0	42.1	1.96	1.96	1.97
GEORGIA.....	70.92	72.45	70.88	39.4	40.7	40.5	1.80	1.78	1.75
Atlanta.....	91.94	91.13	89.60	40.5	40.5	41.1	2.27	2.25	2.18
Savannah.....	94.16	94.85	95.57	41.3	41.6	42.1	2.28	2.28	2.27
IDAHO.....	90.74	91.60	91.01	39.8	40.0	39.4	2.28	2.29	2.31
ILLINOIS.....	107.27	106.13	104.38	40.7	40.5	40.8	2.63	2.62	2.56
Chicago.....	108.82	107.72	106.27	40.9	40.7	41.0	2.66	2.65	2.59
INDIANA.....	110.57	108.95	109.01	40.9	40.7	41.4	2.70	2.68	2.63
Indianapolis.....	(1)	109.91	106.33	(1)	41.1	41.2	(1)	2.67	2.58
IOWA.....	104.97	102.97	100.48	40.5	39.9	40.2	2.60	2.58	2.50
Des Moines.....	115.32	112.42	106.61	40.2	39.5	39.1	2.87	2.85	2.73
KANSAS.....	108.04	108.74	105.15	42.0	42.3	41.9	2.57	2.57	2.51
Topeka.....	112.64	112.71	108.02	42.0	42.1	42.0	2.68	2.68	2.58
Wichita.....	113.72	116.29	108.17	42.2	42.7	41.3	2.70	2.72	2.62

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-8: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas-Continued

State and area	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961
KENTUCKY.....	\$91.88	\$91.88	\$91.39	40.3	40.3	40.8	\$2.28	\$2.28	\$2.24
Louisville.....	109.51	107.63	107.29	41.3	41.0	41.5	2.65	2.62	2.59
LOUISIANA.....	98.75	98.78	93.24	43.5	43.9	42.0	2.27	2.25	2.22
Baton Rouge.....	123.22	126.84	121.29	40.8	42.0	40.7	3.02	3.02	2.98
New Orleans.....	99.85	102.00	95.20	40.1	40.8	40.0	2.49	2.50	2.38
Shreveport.....	89.16	88.66	88.78	40.9	40.3	41.1	2.18	2.20	2.16
MAINE.....	79.30	76.03	77.04	41.3	39.6	41.2	1.92	1.92	1.87
Lewiston-Auburn.....	66.95	61.06	62.16	38.7	35.5	37.9	1.73	1.72	1.64
Portland.....	87.53	87.12	85.08	40.9	40.9	41.1	2.14	2.13	2.07
MARYLAND.....	98.01	96.88	98.66	40.5	40.2	40.6	2.42	2.41	2.43
Baltimore.....	104.30	103.28	104.96	40.9	40.5	41.0	2.55	2.55	2.56
MASSACHUSETTS.....	90.80	88.92	89.51	40.0	39.0	40.5	2.27	2.28	2.21
Boston.....	98.31	95.59	96.32	39.8	38.7	40.3	2.47	2.47	2.39
Fall River.....	66.42	64.01	64.42	36.1	34.6	36.6	1.84	1.85	1.76
New Bedford.....	71.98	67.89	69.14	38.7	36.5	38.2	1.86	1.86	1.81
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke.....	93.90	92.10	94.76	40.3	39.7	41.2	2.33	2.32	2.30
Worcester.....	95.28	91.78	96.41	39.7	38.4	41.2	2.40	2.39	2.34
MICHIGAN.....	129.17	125.88	123.74	43.2	42.3	42.7	2.99	2.98	2.90
Detroit.....	140.12	136.94	132.71	44.3	43.5	43.2	3.16	3.15	3.07
Flint.....	145.62	149.56	139.04	44.6	45.5	44.0	3.27	3.29	3.16
Grand Rapids.....	107.33	103.94	108.34	40.2	38.9	40.9	2.67	2.67	2.65
Lansing.....	136.58	126.59	122.63	43.4	41.1	41.5	3.15	3.08	2.96
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights.....	115.30	106.68	106.90	40.9	38.1	39.8	2.82	2.80	2.69
Saginaw.....	136.46	131.14	126.35	44.8	43.8	43.6	3.05	2.99	2.90
MINNESOTA.....	104.96	104.24	103.04	40.8	40.7	41.0	2.57	2.56	2.51
Duluth-Superior.....	99.67	99.27	95.31	38.2	38.1	37.0	2.61	2.60	2.58
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	109.73	108.63	107.17	40.9	40.6	41.0	2.69	2.68	2.61
MISSISSIPPI.....	65.51	66.99	64.08	39.7	40.6	39.8	1.65	1.65	1.61
Jackson.....	74.11	75.96	74.27	41.4	42.2	42.2	1.79	1.80	1.76
MISSOURI.....	97.40	96.30	92.94	40.0	39.7	39.6	2.44	2.43	2.35
Kansas City.....	106.98	104.85	103.73	40.7	40.3	40.5	2.63	2.60	2.56
St. Louis.....	110.79	109.52	106.54	40.5	40.3	40.5	2.73	2.72	2.63
MONTANA.....	103.22	101.90	101.39	39.1	38.6	39.3	2.64	2.64	2.58
NEBRASKA.....	94.58	94.49	91.95	42.1	42.3	41.9	2.25	2.24	2.20
Omaha.....	105.07	105.62	99.95	42.3	42.4	41.7	2.48	2.49	2.40
NEVADA.....	126.18	122.51	118.00	41.1	40.3	40.0	3.07	3.04	2.95
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	76.95	76.38	75.85	40.5	40.2	41.0	1.90	1.90	1.85
Manchester.....	69.50	70.07	69.87	38.4	38.5	39.7	1.81	1.82	1.76
NEW JERSEY.....	103.94	103.12	101.59	40.6	40.6	40.8	2.56	2.54	2.49
Jersey City 2.....	101.56	101.96	102.09	40.3	40.3	41.0	2.52	2.53	2.49
Newark 2.....	103.82	101.68	100.94	41.2	41.0	41.2	2.52	2.48	2.45
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic 2.....	103.94	105.78	104.08	40.6	41.0	41.3	2.56	2.58	2.52
Perth Amboy 2.....	106.63	104.64	105.06	40.7	40.4	41.2	2.62	2.59	2.55
Trenton.....	103.38	103.89	104.83	40.7	40.9	41.6	2.54	2.54	2.52
NEW MEXICO.....	95.37	86.55	86.63	42.2	39.7	39.2	2.26	2.18	2.21
Albuquerque.....	97.32	90.32	93.30	42.5	40.5	41.1	2.29	2.23	2.27

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-8: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas-Continued

State and area	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961
NEW YORK.....	(1)	\$96.82	\$95.64	(1)	39.5	39.5	(1)	\$2.45	\$2.42
Albany-Schenectady-Troy.....	\$109.61	110.25	107.20	40.9	41.1	41.6	\$2.68	2.68	2.58
Binghamton.....	92.36	90.54	87.03	40.1	39.7	39.6	2.30	2.28	2.20
Buffalo.....	119.35	118.28	118.58	41.2	41.2	41.7	2.90	2.87	2.84
Elmira.....	98.17	95.91	95.85	40.3	39.7	40.7	2.44	2.42	2.35
Nassau and Suffolk Counties ²	110.58	111.36	106.15	41.6	41.8	40.5	2.66	2.66	2.62
New York City ²	(1)	89.70	89.43	(1)	37.8	37.7	(1)	2.37	2.37
New York-Northeastern New Jersey.....	96.82	96.68	95.26	39.2	39.3	39.2	2.47	2.46	2.43
Rochester.....	110.28	110.69	108.83	41.3	41.7	41.4	2.67	2.66	2.63
Syracuse.....	106.05	106.49	103.52	40.9	41.0	41.4	2.59	2.60	2.50
Utica-Rome.....	93.83	93.33	92.49	40.2	40.1	40.3	2.34	2.33	2.30
Westchester County ²	101.41	101.90	97.78	40.1	40.5	40.2	2.53	2.51	2.43
NORTH CAROLINA.....	67.97	67.32	66.82	40.7	40.8	41.5	1.67	1.65	1.61
Charlotte.....	75.00	74.64	72.73	41.9	41.7	41.8	1.79	1.79	1.74
Greensboro-High Point.....	65.57	65.74	66.90	38.8	38.9	40.3	1.69	1.69	1.66
NORTH DAKOTA.....	86.10	84.43	89.79	40.2	40.0	41.9	2.14	2.11	2.14
Fargo.....	98.74	101.22	104.12	38.2	38.9	40.5	2.58	2.60	2.56
OHIO.....	112.81	113.21	113.57	40.4	40.8	41.3	2.79	2.77	2.75
Akron.....	123.65	123.07	122.56	40.0	40.0	40.7	3.09	3.08	3.01
Canton.....	115.72	114.07	112.92	40.3	40.1	40.5	2.87	2.84	2.79
Cincinnati.....	108.59	107.55	109.42	41.6	41.4	42.4	2.61	2.60	2.58
Cleveland.....	112.24	117.50	116.88	39.5	41.2	41.4	2.84	2.85	2.82
Columbus.....	105.11	106.17	108.00	39.5	40.3	41.2	2.66	2.63	2.62
Dayton.....	124.69	121.42	119.39	42.0	41.3	41.5	2.97	2.94	2.88
Toledo.....	117.39	117.52	114.11	40.4	40.6	40.5	2.91	2.89	2.82
Youngstown-Warren.....	122.25	121.10	120.72	39.5	39.4	39.1	3.09	3.07	3.09
OKLAHOMA.....	91.24	91.69	86.43	41.1	41.3	40.2	2.22	2.22	2.15
Oklahoma City.....	87.99	87.99	85.08	41.7	41.7	41.3	2.11	2.11	2.06
Tulsa.....	99.12	99.07	89.95	41.3	41.8	39.8	2.40	2.37	2.26
OREGON.....	106.13	104.27	101.39	39.9	39.2	38.7	2.66	2.66	2.62
Portland.....	107.29	105.54	102.70	39.3	38.8	38.9	2.73	2.72	2.64
PENNSYLVANIA.....	95.01	94.23	94.80	39.1	39.1	39.5	2.43	2.41	2.40
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton.....	92.02	91.25	90.01	38.5	38.5	38.3	2.39	2.37	2.35
Altoona.....	79.95	78.38	82.39	39.0	38.8	39.8	2.05	2.02	2.07
Erie.....	100.74	104.30	106.01	39.2	40.9	41.9	2.57	2.55	2.53
Harrisburg.....	83.13	81.90	80.52	39.4	39.0	38.9	2.11	2.10	2.07
Johnstown.....	94.58	94.74	96.26	36.8	37.3	36.6	2.57	2.54	2.63
Lancaster.....	89.35	89.38	88.40	40.8	41.0	41.5	2.19	2.18	2.13
Philadelphia.....	102.72	102.47	100.35	40.6	40.5	40.3	2.53	2.53	2.49
Pittsburgh.....	115.83	113.78	116.13	39.0	38.7	39.5	2.97	2.94	2.94
Reading.....	83.95	84.38	83.79	39.6	39.8	39.9	2.12	2.12	2.10
Scranton.....	70.31	71.06	69.94	37.6	37.8	37.6	1.87	1.88	1.86
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton.....	68.21	69.35	66.61	35.9	36.5	36.2	1.90	1.90	1.84
York.....	83.64	83.83	82.61	41.2	41.5	41.1	2.03	2.02	2.01
RHODE ISLAND.....	82.19	80.52	80.56	39.9	38.9	41.1	2.06	2.07	1.96
Providence-Pawtucket.....	81.81	81.61	79.32	40.5	40.4	41.1	2.02	2.02	1.93
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	69.80	69.97	67.65	41.3	41.4	41.0	1.69	1.69	1.65
Charleston.....	77.62	78.58	74.09	39.4	40.3	39.2	1.97	1.95	1.89
Greenville.....	66.49	65.60	65.35	41.3	41.0	41.1	1.61	1.60	1.59
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	102.23	101.54	101.06	46.0	45.7	47.5	2.22	2.22	2.13
Sioux Falls.....	118.30	116.88	113.99	49.3	48.6	48.6	2.40	2.40	2.35
TENNESSEE.....	78.79	79.15	79.13	40.2	40.8	41.0	1.96	1.94	1.93
Chattanooga.....	85.68	84.86	80.56	40.8	40.8	39.3	2.10	2.08	2.05
Knoxville.....	88.14	89.95	89.20	39.0	39.8	40.0	2.26	2.26	2.23
Memphis.....	88.40	88.56	88.58	40.0	41.0	41.2	2.21	2.16	2.15
Nashville.....	89.45	87.34	86.74	41.8	41.2	41.5	2.14	2.12	2.09

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-8: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas-Continued

State and area	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961
TEXAS.....	\$96.70	\$96.51	\$95.91	41.5	41.6	41.7	\$2.33	\$2.32	\$2.30
Dallas.....	86.10	85.27	89.25	41.0	40.8	42.3	2.10	2.09	2.11
Fort Worth.....	102.67	101.81	100.35	42.6	42.6	42.7	2.41	2.39	2.35
Houston.....	112.41	112.14	112.94	42.1	42.0	42.3	2.67	2.67	2.67
San Antonio.....	74.39	72.27	68.46	41.1	40.6	38.9	1.81	1.78	1.76
UTAH.....	107.46	105.73	108.36	40.4	40.2	41.2	2.66	2.63	2.63
Salt Lake City.....	105.52	104.14	107.18	40.9	41.0	42.7	2.58	2.54	2.51
VERMONT.....	83.56	80.56	81.45	42.2	41.1	42.2	1.98	1.96	1.93
Burlington.....	94.08	88.41	88.40	44.8	42.1	44.2	2.10	2.10	2.00
Springfield.....	100.15	97.16	96.98	42.8	41.7	43.1	2.34	2.33	2.25
VIRGINIA.....	79.54	79.68	78.09	41.0	41.5	41.1	1.94	1.92	1.90
Norfolk-Portsmouth.....	87.15	85.70	81.41	41.5	41.4	40.3	2.10	2.07	2.02
Richmond.....	88.58	88.78	88.20	41.2	41.1	41.8	2.15	2.16	2.11
Roanoke.....	77.70	77.78	77.29	42.0	42.5	42.7	1.85	1.83	1.81
WASHINGTON.....	112.18	109.87	111.28	39.5	39.1	39.6	2.84	2.81	2.81
Seattle.....	112.92	111.44	113.93	39.9	39.8	40.4	2.83	2.80	2.82
Spokane.....	120.58	115.44	116.91	40.6	39.4	39.9	2.97	2.93	2.93
Tacoma.....	108.57	106.40	104.34	38.5	38.0	38.5	2.82	2.80	2.71
WEST VIRGINIA.....	102.43	102.54	100.19	39.7	39.9	39.6	2.58	2.57	2.53
Charleston.....	125.25	125.97	122.07	41.2	41.3	41.1	3.04	3.05	2.97
Wheeling.....	103.35	105.99	102.57	39.0	40.3	39.0	2.65	2.63	2.63
WISCONSIN.....	107.80	106.17	104.84	41.7	41.4	41.8	2.59	2.56	2.51
Green Bay.....	102.52	103.37	103.11	42.5	42.6	44.0	2.41	2.43	2.34
Kenosha.....	149.20	147.57	143.80	46.7	46.7	47.3	3.19	3.16	3.04
La Crosse.....	102.65	97.77	98.91	40.1	39.4	40.1	2.56	2.48	2.47
Madison.....	114.43	110.60	110.16	41.5	41.0	41.1	2.76	2.70	2.68
Milwaukee.....	117.24	115.77	114.46	41.2	41.0	41.5	2.84	2.83	2.76
Racine.....	108.41	105.60	105.26	40.5	39.9	40.5	2.68	2.65	2.60
WYOMING.....	97.76	97.52	95.13	37.6	37.8	37.9	2.60	2.58	2.51
Casper.....	116.96	113.32	113.84	38.6	37.4	38.2	3.03	3.03	2.98

¹Not available.

²Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

Table B-1: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing
1953 to date

(Per 100 employees)													
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Total accessions													
1953.....	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.2	4.9	6.2	5.4	5.6	5.0	4.0	3.2	2.5	4.8
1954.....	3.2	2.9	3.3	2.9	3.2	4.3	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.0	2.9	3.6
1955.....	3.8	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.5	5.3	4.5	5.8	5.5	5.0	4.0	2.9	4.5
1956.....	3.8	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.1	5.1	4.3	4.9	5.2	5.1	3.6	2.7	4.2
1957.....	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.6	4.8	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.5	2.6	2.0	3.6
1958.....	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.6	4.7	4.2	4.9	5.0	4.0	3.2	2.7	3.6
1959 ¹	3.8	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.2	5.4	4.4	5.2	5.1	3.8	3.4	3.6	4.2
1960.....	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.4	5.9	4.7	3.9	4.9	4.8	3.5	2.9	2.3	3.8
1961.....	3.7	3.2	4.0	4.0	4.2	5.0	4.4	5.3	4.7	4.3	3.3	2.6	4.1
1962.....	4.1	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.3	5.0	4.5	5.1	4.9	3.9	3.0	2.3	4.0
New hires													
1953.....	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.2	3.9	5.1	4.4	4.3	3.8	2.9	2.0	1.3	3.6
1954.....	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.9
1955.....	2.0	2.1	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.8	3.3	4.1	3.9	3.5	2.9	2.0	3.0
1956.....	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.6	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.3	1.8	2.8
1957.....	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.1	1.3	.8	2.2
1958.....	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.7
1959.....	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.8	3.0	3.5	3.5	2.6	1.9	1.5	2.6
1960.....	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.3	3.0	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.0	2.2
1961.....	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.9	2.5	3.1	3.0	2.7	1.9	1.4	2.2
1962.....	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.4	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.5	1.8	1.2	2.5
Total separations													
1953.....	4.3	4.1	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.6	6.5	5.7	5.3	4.8	5.1
1954.....	4.9	4.0	4.1	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.1	4.9	4.2	3.7	3.6	4.1
1955.....	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.7	5.5	4.4	3.8	3.6	3.9
1956.....	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.2	3.8	4.6	5.5	4.4	4.0	3.4	4.2
1957.....	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	4.7	5.5	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.2
1958.....	5.4	4.1	4.5	4.4	3.9	3.5	3.7	4.1	4.5	4.1	3.6	3.5	4.1
1959 ¹	3.7	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.6	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.5	4.7	3.9	4.1
1960.....	3.6	3.5	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.8	5.3	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.3
1961.....	4.7	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.6	4.1	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0
1962.....	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.4	5.2	5.0	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.1
Quits													
1953.....	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.8	2.6	1.9	1.3	2.8
1954.....	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.4
1955.....	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.7	3.5	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.9
1956.....	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.7	3.2	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.9
1957.....	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.7	1.6	1.1	.8	1.6
1958.....	.9	.8	.8	.8	.9	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.3	1.0	.8	1.1
1959.....	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.6	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.5
1960.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.3	1.3	.9	.7	1.3
1961.....	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.1	.9	1.2
1962.....	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.1	2.4	1.5	1.1	.8	1.4
Layoffs													
1953.....	1.0	.9	.9	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.4	2.9	3.2	1.6
1954.....	3.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3
1955.....	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.5
1956.....	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7
1957.....	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.3	3.0	3.4	3.4	2.1
1958.....	4.0	2.9	3.3	3.2	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.6
1959.....	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.8	2.0	3.2	2.9	2.4	2.0
1960.....	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.6	2.4
1961.....	3.2	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.2
1962.....	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.0

¹ Beginning with January 1959, transfers between establishments of the same firm are included in total accessions and total separations, therefore rates for these items are not strictly comparable with prior data. Transfers comprise part of other accessions and other separations, the rates for which are not shown separately.

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1959. This inclusion has not significantly affected the labor turnover series. Data for the current month and 1962 annual averages are preliminary.

Table B-2: Labor turnover rates, by industry

Industry	(Per 100 employees)				Accession rates		Separation rates			
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962
MANUFACTURING	2.3	3.0	1.2	1.8	3.8	4.0	0.8	1.1	2.5	2.3
<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	3.3	3.6	2.2	2.3	3.9	3.9	1.2	1.3	2.0	1.9
DURABLE GOODS	2.3	2.8	1.1	1.6	3.4	3.6	.7	.9	2.3	2.0
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.3	3.1	1.3	1.9	4.1	4.5	.9	1.3	2.7	2.7
<i>Durable Goods</i>										
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	1.4	1.9	0.8	1.2	1.8	2.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.3
Ammunition, except for small arms	1.3	1.9	.9	1.3	1.2	2.6	.7	.9	.2	1.1
Sighting and fire control equipment	1.2	1.7	.6	1.1	2.6	2.6	.7	.7	1.3	1.3
Other ordnance and accessories	1.9	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.5	3.0	.5	.6	1.4	1.7
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS, EXCEPT FURNITURE	2.5	3.2	1.7	2.5	6.0	6.2	1.3	1.9	4.1	3.5
Sawmills and planing mills	1.6	2.5	1.2	2.0	4.9	5.2	1.1	1.6	3.3	3.0
Sawmills and planing mills, general	1.6	2.5	1.2	2.0	5.1	5.0	1.1	1.6	3.5	2.8
Millwork, plywood, and related products	1.7	2.8	1.3	2.2	4.7	4.3	1.1	1.6	3.1	2.0
Millwork	1.4	2.5	.9	1.8	4.3	5.1	.9	1.5	2.9	2.8
Veneer and plywood	1.8	2.9	1.5	2.4	3.0	3.2	1.2	1.7	1.2	.8
Wooden containers	2.4	3.6	1.5	2.5	4.1	5.4	.7	1.5	2.8	3.2
Wooden boxes, shooks, and crates	2.6	3.7	1.8	2.8	4.7	5.9	.7	1.5	3.1	3.7
Miscellaneous wood products	2.6	3.4	1.8	2.6	4.6	4.3	1.1	1.5	2.9	2.1
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	2.8	3.3	1.6	2.5	3.4	4.2	1.1	1.6	1.7	2.0
Household furniture	2.6	3.0	1.4	2.4	3.4	3.8	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.5
Wood house furniture, upholstered	2.1	3.2	1.5	2.7	3.3	3.4	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.1
Wood house furniture, upholstered	1.8	2.5	1.3	2.3	2.7	3.4	.9	1.6	1.2	1.1
Mattresses and bedsprings	2.1	2.0	.7	1.6	3.9	5.1	.6	1.3	2.2	3.1
Office furniture	1.5	2.3	1.2	2.0	1.7	2.3	.7	1.1	.6	.7
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	1.7	2.4	.8	1.3	5.2	4.0	.6	.8	4.1	2.7
Flat glass	1.6	2.7	.2	.4	8.7	3.6	.1	.1	8.3	3.3
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	2.3	2.5	.7	.7	4.8	4.1	.6	.6	3.3	2.8
Glass containers	2.4	2.5	.8	.7	5.5	4.5	.7	.9	3.8	3.1
Pressed and blown glassware, n.e.c	2.1	2.4	.6	.6	3.8	3.5	.4	.3	2.7	2.3
Cement, hydraulic . . . . .	.4	1.3	.3	.4	7.5	4.0	.2	.2	6.9	3.3
Structural clay products	1.2	2.4	.7	1.2	4.6	4.0	.7	1.1	3.5	2.5
Brick and structural clay tile . . . . .	.8	2.6	.6	1.3	5.8	4.5	.9	1.3	4.6	2.8
Pottery and related products . . . . .	.9	2.2	.4	1.3	5.4	3.5	.5	.8	4.7	2.3
Abrasive products . . . . .	.6	1.1	.4	.7	.8	1.1	.3	.3	.2	.3
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	2.4	2.5	.5	.7	2.5	2.9	.3	.4	1.8	2.0
Blast furnace and basic steel products	3.2	2.9	.2	.2	2.7	3.3	.2	.2	2.2	2.7
Blast furnaces, steel and rolling mills	3.4	3.0	.1	.1	2.7	3.2	.2	.2	2.2	2.6
Iron and steel foundries	2.1	2.4	1.1	1.2	2.4	2.9	.5	.8	1.3	1.5
Gray iron foundries	1.7	2.4	1.0	1.4	2.1	2.6	.5	.9	1.0	1.2
Malleable iron foundries	3.1	2.4	2.2	1.1	1.7	3.0	.7	.8	.5	1.6
Steel foundries	2.4	2.3	.8	.7	3.3	3.2	.4	.5	2.3	2.2
Nonferrous smelting and refining	1.0	1.5	.4	.7	2.2	2.2	.3	.4	1.5	1.1
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and extruding	1.1	1.4	.4	.7	2.2	2.1	.4	.5	1.4	1.1
Copper rolling, drawing, and extruding . . . . .	.7	1.0	.4	.5	1.1	1.8	.3	.4	.5	.9
Aluminum rolling, drawing, and extruding	1.4	1.3	.5	.4	1.6	2.2	.2	.3	1.1	1.4
Nonferrous wire drawing, and insulating	1.2	1.9	.5	1.0	3.9	2.4	.5	.7	2.8	1.2
Nonferrous foundries	2.8	3.8	1.9	2.5	3.3	3.2	.9	1.1	1.8	1.4
Aluminum castings	3.0	3.8	1.9	2.5	2.8	3.6	.6	1.1	1.5	1.7
Other nonferrous castings	2.7	3.8	2.0	2.6	3.7	2.9	1.2	1.1	2.1	1.2
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	2.1	2.0	.7	1.0	1.9	1.9	.4	.5	1.1	1.0
Iron and steel forgings	2.2	1.8	.7	.9	1.9	1.3	.4	.4	1.2	.6

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-2: Labor turnover rates, by industry—Continued

Industry	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962
<i>Durable Goods--Continued</i>										
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	2.3	3.0	1.3	1.8	3.2	3.9	0.7	0.9	2.1	2.4
Metal cans	6.7	5.7	.5	.5	5.7	8.0	.4	.4	4.9	7.0
Cutlery, hand tools, and general hardware	2.0	2.4	1.1	1.6	2.1	2.3	.6	1.0	.6	.8
Cutlery and hand tools, including saws	1.6	2.3	1.0	1.7	1.5	2.0	.5	.8	.5	.6
Hardware, n.e.c	2.3	2.5	1.1	1.6	2.5	2.5	.7	1.1	.7	.9
Heating equipment and plumbing fixtures	1.8	2.2	1.3	1.5	2.2	4.0	.6	.8	1.2	2.7
Sanitary ware and plumbers' brass goods	1.9	2.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	2.1	.5	.7	.4	1.0
Heating equipment, except electric	1.7	2.3	1.3	1.5	2.8	5.3	.6	.9	1.7	3.8
Fabricated structural metal products	2.1	3.2	1.5	2.2	3.8	4.6	.7	1.0	2.7	2.9
Fabricated structural steel	2.1	3.8	1.4	2.5	3.7	5.0	.7	1.0	2.6	3.3
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	2.0	2.2	1.0	1.3	3.0	3.8	.6	.8	2.0	2.5
Architectural and miscellaneous metal work	1.8	3.6	1.3	2.4	5.1	4.3	.7	.9	4.1	2.7
Screw machine products, bolts, etc	1.7	2.5	1.2	2.0	1.9	2.6	.7	1.1	.8	1.0
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, and washers	1.5	2.2	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.7	.6	.9	.2	.4
Metal stampings	2.2	2.9	1.2	1.6	3.2	3.6	.6	.9	2.1	2.2
Miscellaneous fabricated wire products	2.5	3.7	1.0	2.4	2.6	5.2	.6	1.2	1.6	3.1
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	1.7	2.3	.9	1.3	1.7	2.6	.5	.7	.8	1.5
Valves, pipe, and pipe fittings	1.4	2.1	.9	1.2	1.8	2.3	.5	.6	.8	1.2
MACHINERY	2.0	2.3	1.1	1.4	2.0	2.6	.6	.8	.9	1.2
Engines and turbines	1.5	2.7	.5	1.1	1.9	2.0	.3	.5	.9	.7
Steam engines and turbines	1.0	1.6	.3	.5	1.5	1.4	.2	.2	.2	.1
Internal combustion engines, n.e.c	1.8	3.4	.7	1.4	2.2	2.4	.4	.7	1.4	1.1
Farm machinery and equipment	6.4	4.1	2.5	1.4	1.9	3.1	.6	.7	.9	1.8
Construction and related machinery	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.7	2.2	.6	.6	.8	1.1
Construction and mining machinery	1.6	1.4	.8	.8	1.7	2.4	.5	.5	.8	1.4
Oil field machinery, and equipment	1.0	1.1	.7	.8	2.1	2.1	.5	.6	1.1	1.0
Conveyors, hoists, and industrial cranes	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.6	2.0	.5	.7	.8	.9
Metalworking machinery and equipment	1.9	2.7	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.3	.7	.9	.8	.9
Machine tools, metal cutting types	1.2	1.4	.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	.5	.5	.3	.5
Machine tool accessories	1.4	2.1	1.0	1.7	.9	1.3	.4	.7	1.1	.3
Miscellaneous metalworking machinery	1.4	2.1	.6	1.5	1.6	1.9	.4	.6	.6	.7
Special industry machinery	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.9	2.8	.5	.8	.9	1.4
Food products machinery	1.7	2.0	1.1	1.6	2.5	3.6	.5	.8	1.4	1.9
Textile machinery	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.9	3.8	.5	.9	1.0	2.4
General industrial machinery	1.1	1.6	.7	1.2	1.4	2.4	.5	.7	.5	1.3
Pumps, air and gas compressors	1.0	1.7	.7	1.4	1.3	2.1	.5	.7	.3	.9
Ball and roller bearings . . . . .	.7	1.1	.4	.6	.9	2.2	.4	.4	.2	1.5
Mechanical power transmission goods	1.1	1.4	.6	.9	1.5	2.0	.4	.5	.8	1.2
Office, computing, and accounting machines	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.7	2.2	.8	.7	.6	.7
Computing machines and cash registers	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.4	2.2	.8	.6	.3	.7
Service industry machines	1.8	2.5	.8	1.1	3.2	2.9	.6	.7	2.3	1.7
Refrigeration, except home refrigerators	1.7	2.9	.6	1.1	3.7	3.3	.6	.6	2.7	2.0
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	2.1	2.7	1.2	1.7	3.1	3.1	.8	1.1	1.7	1.3
Electric distribution equipment	1.4	1.9	.9	1.4	1.8	2.2	.6	.8	.8	.8
Electric measuring instruments	1.5	2.9	1.1	2.3	2.4	2.1	.7	1.0	1.0	.6
Power and distribution transformers	1.9	1.4	1.0	.8	1.9	2.1	.5	.5	1.1	1.2
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	1.0	1.5	.6	1.0	1.3	2.2	.5	.9	.5	.7
Electrical industrial apparatus	1.9	2.3	1.1	1.3	2.1	2.2	.7	.8	.9	.9
Motors and generators	1.9	2.5	.8	1.3	2.4	2.4	.6	.7	1.2	1.0
Industrial controls	1.5	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.6	2.2	.8	.8	.3	.9
Household appliances	2.4	2.3	.8	1.1	4.5	3.9	.6	.8	3.4	2.3
Household refrigerators and freezers	4.0	2.5	.6	.8	2.5	6.6	.4	.9	1.2	4.3
Household laundry equipment	1.0	1.8	.4	.5	4.5	1.9	.4	.4	3.8	1.1
Electric housewares and fans	2.1	3.1	1.2	2.0	11.3	4.4	.9	1.4	10.0	2.1
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	1.9	2.1	1.2	1.4	2.7	2.5	.8	.9	1.5	1.1
Electric lamps . . . . .	.8	2.2	.5	1.7	1.2	1.6	.7	.7	.2	.3
Lighting fixtures	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.4	4.1	3.5	.7	1.1	3.0	1.8
Wiring devices	2.2	1.9	1.3	1.3	2.4	2.3	1.1	.8	.9	.9
Radio and TV receiving sets	1.9	3.7	1.1	1.9	6.6	5.5	1.2	1.7	4.6	2.7
Communication equipment	1.9	2.5	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.3	.9	1.0	.6	.6
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	1.2	1.1	1.0	.9	1.1	1.2	.6	.7	.1	.2
Radio and TV communication equipment	2.2	3.2	1.5	2.3	2.5	2.8	1.0	1.2	.9	.8
Electronic components and accessories	3.0	3.7	1.3	2.0	3.9	4.4	1.0	1.6	2.4	2.1
Electron tubes	2.2	2.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	2.3	.9	1.0	.4	.8
Electronic components, n.e.c	3.4	4.3	1.4	2.3	4.8	5.2	1.0	1.8	3.2	2.7
Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies	2.9	3.2	1.5	2.5	3.3	2.8	.8	1.2	1.9	1.1
Electrical equipment for engines	2.9	3.4	1.4	2.7	2.2	2.7	.7	1.2	1.0	1.0

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-2: Labor turnover rates, by industry—Continued

Industry	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962
<i>Durable Goods--Continued</i>										
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	2.6	3.5	1.0	1.8	3.0	3.4	0.5	0.7	1.8	1.9
Motor vehicles and equipment	2.0	3.6	.6	1.5	2.1	2.8	.3	.5	.9	1.2
Motor vehicles	1.8	3.8	.5	1.7	1.7	2.7	.3	.5	.5	1.2
Passenger car bodies	2.6	3.2	.1	1.0	2.9	2.9	.1	.3	1.0	1.2
Truck and bus bodies	2.0	4.2	1.6	3.0	2.4	3.0	.7	.8	1.5	1.6
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	2.0	3.3	.7	1.2	2.2	2.6	.3	.4	1.1	.9
Aircraft and parts	2.0	2.3	1.1	1.7	2.0	2.2	.6	.8	1.0	.9
Aircraft	1.6	2.0	.9	1.6	2.0	2.1	.5	.8	1.1	.9
Aircraft engines and engine parts	2.2	2.1	.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	.6	.6	.6	.4
Other aircraft parts and equipment	3.0	3.5	2.1	2.6	2.8	3.5	.8	1.2	1.4	1.7
Ship and boat building and repairing	7.4	7.8	1.8	3.0	8.5	9.3	.9	1.3	7.0	7.4
Ship building and repairing	7.8	8.0	1.3	2.6	9.5	10.5	.9	1.1	8.1	8.7
Railroad equipment	7.3	6.5	1.7	1.1	5.8	11.1	.5	.7	4.7	9.7
Other transportation equipment	3.5	3.9	2.7	2.9	19.0	9.2	1.5	1.8	16.5	5.0
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	1.9	2.4	1.2	1.7	2.1	2.8	.8	1.1	.8	1.1
Engineering and scientific instruments	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.8	3.1	.8	.8	.4	1.8
Mechanical measuring and control devices	2.1	3.2	1.4	1.9	1.8	2.7	.8	1.1	.4	.9
Mechanical measuring devices	1.9	2.3	1.4	1.8	1.6	2.4	.8	1.0	.4	1.0
Automatic temperature controls	2.4	5.1	1.1	2.2	2.4	3.5	.6	1.5	.5	.5
Optical and ophthalmic goods	1.2	2.4	.7	1.7	2.2	2.8	.7	1.1	1.1	1.1
Surgical, medical, and dental equipment	1.8	2.7	1.4	2.4	1.9	2.7	.9	1.3	.6	.9
Photographic equipment and supplies	(1)	1.8	(1)	1.5	(1)	2.2	(1)	1.0	(1)	.7
Watches and clocks	2.6	2.6	1.2	1.6	4.0	3.9	1.0	1.4	2.5	2.1
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	2.5	3.6	1.6	2.4	12.3	8.2	.9	1.6	10.8	5.8
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	1.2	3.0	1.0	2.5	4.6	4.2	1.0	1.5	3.1	2.1
Toys, amusement, and sporting goods	3.1	4.6	1.5	2.4	31.3	16.7	.9	2.1	29.7	13.7
Toys, games, dolls, and play vehicles	2.6	4.5	1.1	2.1	45.9	21.7	.8	2.2	44.4	18.6
Sporting and athletic goods, n.e.c.	3.9	4.8	2.2	3.0	4.4	5.8	1.0	1.8	2.5	3.2
Pens, pencils, office and art materials	2.3	2.8	1.7	2.2	3.0	3.7	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8
Costume jewelry, buttons, and notions	2.8	4.6	1.8	3.3	6.6	6.6	1.1	2.5	4.6	3.4
Other manufacturing industries	2.4	2.9	1.6	2.2	5.6	4.4	.7	1.1	4.4	2.6
<i>Nondurable Goods</i>										
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	2.9	3.9	1.4	2.2	5.9	6.8	1.0	1.3	4.5	5.0
Meat products	3.6	4.3	1.3	2.2	5.0	4.6	1.2	1.6	3.4	2.5
Meat packing	3.8	3.8	.7	1.2	4.6	3.9	.6	.7	3.6	2.8
Poultry dressing and packing	4.3	6.7	3.6	5.8	8.1	7.5	3.6	4.7	4.0	1.9
Grain mill products	2.3	2.3	1.4	1.5	3.1	3.6	.6	.7	2.1	2.4
Flour and other grain mill products	2.3	2.4	1.0	1.4	3.0	3.1	.4	.5	2.2	2.1
Prepared feeds for animals and fowls	2.5	2.6	1.8	2.0	4.1	4.7	.8	.9	2.7	3.3
Bakery products	1.6	2.3	1.3	2.0	2.7	2.9	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.0
Bread, cake, and perishable products	1.7	2.2	1.4	2.0	2.6	2.5	1.0	1.4	1.1	.7
Biscuit, crackers, and pretzels	1.1	2.7	.8	1.7	3.4	5.2	.8	1.4	1.9	3.1
Confectionery and related products	4.2	5.9	1.5	4.0	10.2	7.1	1.3	2.2	8.6	4.3
Candy and other confectionery products	5.0	6.8	1.7	4.6	12.0	8.3	1.5	2.5	10.2	5.1
Beverages	2.4	3.1	1.1	1.3	4.7	4.2	.7	1.0	3.6	2.7
Malt liquors	3.6	3.9	.6	.5	4.3	2.3	.3	.3	3.4	1.7
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	4.6	5.5	2.9	2.3	7.9	16.9	.6	.8	7.0	15.7
Cigarettes . . . . .	.2	.8	.1	.4	.5	.9	.1	.2	.1	.3
Cigars . . . . .	.7	5.1	.3	4.3	2.9	4.1	.9	1.7	1.7	1.7

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-2: Labor turnover rates, by industry—Continued

Industry	(Per 100 employees)				Accession rates						Separation rates			
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs					
	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962				
<i>Nondurable Goods--Continued</i>														
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	1.9	2.7	1.2	1.8	3.1	3.7	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.6				
Cotton broad woven fabrics	1.5	2.3	1.0	1.6	2.0	2.6	1.1	1.7	.5	.5				
Silk and synthetic broad woven fabrics	1.9	2.7	1.3	2.0	1.9	2.6	1.0	1.4	.5	.6				
Weaving and finishing broad woolens	2.7	3.0	1.4	1.4	5.6	6.1	.8	1.3	4.3	4.2				
Narrow fabrics and smallwares	2.0	3.0	1.4	2.0	3.2	3.9	.9	1.4	1.7	1.9				
Knitting	1.8	2.7	1.0	1.7	4.6	5.4	1.2	1.7	3.0	3.2				
Full-fashioned hosiery	1.7	3.0	1.2	2.3	4.1	4.2	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.0				
Seamless hosiery	1.3	2.0	.7	1.4	2.3	4.5	1.2	1.6	.7	2.4				
Knit underwear	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.2	2.1	2.6	1.1	1.5	.7	.9				
Finishing textiles, except wool and knit	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.3	2.4	2.2	.8	1.0	1.2	.8				
Floor covering	2.3	3.3	1.6	2.4	2.6	2.8	1.0	1.4	1.0	.8				
Yarn and thread	2.1	3.3	1.4	2.4	2.7	3.9	1.1	1.9	1.2	1.3				
Miscellaneous textile goods	2.4	3.4	1.4	2.5	3.8	4.0	.9	1.6	2.4	1.9				
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	2.8	4.4	1.4	2.7	6.0	5.1	1.3	1.9	4.2	2.6				
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.2	3.7	1.2	2.2	2.7	3.9	.9	1.5	1.6	2.0				
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.2	3.5	1.4	2.4	3.6	4.0	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.3				
Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear	1.9	3.3	1.3	2.6	3.7	3.5	1.7	2.3	1.5	.7				
Men's and boys' separate trousers	2.5	4.8	1.5	2.6	2.8	3.9	1.8	2.3	.7	1.2				
Work clothing	2.5	2.8	1.4	1.9	2.5	3.8	1.5	2.1	.6	1.2				
Women's and children's undergarments	1.9	3.6	1.0	2.4	6.2	4.5	1.6	2.1	4.2	1.8				
Women's and children's underwear	1.8	3.5	1.0	2.4	6.7	4.9	1.8	2.2	4.5	2.1				
Corsets and allied garments	2.1	3.9	.8	2.7	5.2	3.7	1.3	1.9	3.5	1.2				
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	1.6	1.9	.9	1.2	2.5	2.7	.6	.8	1.3	1.3				
Paper and pulp	1.3	1.0	.6	.5	2.0	1.7	.4	.4	1.0	1.0				
Paperboard	.8	1.0	.5	.7	.9	1.4	.3	.5	.3	.5				
Converted paper and paperboard products	2.1	2.6	1.2	1.6	2.8	3.5	.8	1.1	1.5	1.7				
Bags, except textile bags	2.2	3.2	1.2	1.7	3.1	5.6	1.0	1.4	1.5	3.2				
Paperboard containers and boxes	1.7	2.7	1.2	2.0	3.3	3.9	.8	1.3	2.0	1.7				
Folding and setup paperboard boxes	1.6	3.0	1.2	2.4	4.4	4.4	.9	1.5	2.8	1.8				
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	1.6	2.3	1.0	1.9	2.5	3.4	.7	1.3	1.4	1.5				
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	2.0	2.5	1.3	1.9	2.4	2.9	.9	1.3	1.1	1.2				
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	1.3	1.4	.7	1.0	1.7	2.0	.4	.5	.9	1.1				
Industrial chemicals	.8	.8	.4	.5	1.2	1.4	.3	.3	.6	.7				
Plastics and synthetics, except glass	.8	1.0	.5	.7	1.0	1.3	.4	.4	.3	.6				
Plastics and synthetics, except fibers	.7	1.0	.5	.7	1.1	1.3	.3	.5	.5	.5				
Synthetic fibers	.9	2.0	.5	.7	.9	1.2	.4	.4	.2	.5				
Drugs	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.4	.5	.7	.5	.4				
Pharmaceutical preparations	1.5	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.6	.6	.8	.6	.5				
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	2.0	2.1	1.0	1.6	4.0	4.6	.7	.9	2.3	2.9				
Soap and detergents	2.2	1.9	.5	1.1	3.3	3.9	.3	.5	2.6	3.1				
Toilet preparations	2.0	2.9	1.6	2.5	6.8	6.8	1.3	1.7	3.5	3.6				
Paints, varnishes, and allied products	1.1	.9	.7	.8	1.4	1.9	.4	.6	.6	.9				
Other chemical products	2.1	1.8	1.1	1.0	2.4	2.0	.4	.5	1.6	1.2				
PETROLEUM REFINING AND RELATED INDUSTRIES	.6	.8	.4	.6	1.5	2.2	.3	.6	.8	1.0				
Petroleum refining	.5	.6	.3	.4	.9	1.2	.3	.5	.3	.2				
Other petroleum and coal products	1.1	2.0	.7	1.6	4.4	6.4	.6	1.1	3.4	4.6				
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS	2.1	3.0	1.1	1.7	2.8	3.5	.7	1.0	1.6	1.9				
Tires and inner tubes	1.0	1.5	.2	.4	1.1	2.1	.1	.2	.7	1.5				
Other rubber products	2.0	2.9	1.1	1.7	3.3	2.9	.9	1.1	1.9	1.2				
Miscellaneous plastic products	3.2	4.3	1.8	2.8	3.6	5.4	1.1	1.7	1.9	3.0				

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table D-2: Labor turnover rates, by industry--Continued

(Per 100 employees)

Industry	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962
<i>Nondurable Goods--Continued</i>										
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	3.6	4.4	2.1	2.8	6.3	4.5	1.3	1.9	4.5	2.0
Leather tanning and finishing	3.0	3.0	1.8	1.8	2.8	3.4	.5	.9	1.7	1.8
Footwear, except rubber	3.9	4.4	2.3	2.6	3.9	3.8	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.3
NONMANUFACTURING										
METAL MINING	1.5	2.9	1.1	1.2	3.1	3.8	.9	.9	1.7	2.3
Iron ores .....	.8	2.4	.1	.1	2.8	5.4	.1	.1	2.3	4.8
Copper ores	1.3	2.9	.9	.9	1.5	2.0	.3	.8	.9	.8
COAL MINING	1.1	1.5	.5	.6	1.3	3.2	.3	.3	.7	2.2
Bituminous	1.1	1.2	.5	.4	1.3	3.2	.3	.3	.6	2.1
COMMUNICATION:										
Telephone communication	-	1.0	-	-	-	1.3	-	.8	-	.2
Telegraph communication ²	-	.8	-	-	-	2.1	-	.7	-	1.0

¹ Not available.

² Data relate to domestic employees except messengers.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table D-3: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing, by sex and major industry group ¹

October 1962

Major industry group	Men (per 100 men)			Women (per 100 women)		
	Total accessions	Separations		Total accessions	Separations	
		Total	Quits		Total	Quits
MANUFACTURING	3.5	3.9	1.3	5.0	5.5	2.1
DURABLE GOODS	3.5	3.8	1.1	4.2	4.3	1.7
Ordnance and accessories	2.3	2.5	1.0	2.8	3.6	1.4
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	4.5	5.6	2.6	4.3	4.7	1.5
Furniture and fixtures	4.3	4.7	2.2	4.1	3.9	1.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	2.7	4.0	1.1	3.3	4.4	1.4
Primary metal industries	2.6	3.6	.5	2.5	2.9	1.1
Fabricated metal products	3.8	4.8	1.3	4.3	4.4	1.6
Machinery	2.8	2.9	.9	3.2	2.7	1.3
Electrical equipment and supplies	2.9	2.7	1.0	4.2	4.6	1.9
Transportation equipment	4.6	3.9	.9	3.9	3.1	1.4
Instruments and related products	2.1	2.6	1.3	3.6	3.8	1.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4.7	4.5	1.8	7.4	7.1	2.8
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.4	4.2	1.5	5.6	6.3	2.3
Food and kindred products	5.2	6.8	1.9	9.8	12.4	2.8
Tobacco manufactures	3.4	9.6	.8	5.5	12.1	1.0
Textile mill products	3.4	3.7	2.1	3.6	3.9	1.9
Apparel and related products	5.0	6.3	2.1	5.4	5.6	2.5
Paper and allied products	2.1	2.3	.9	3.6	4.7	1.6
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2.5	2.6	1.2	4.8	4.4	2.2
Chemicals and allied products	1.5	1.6	.5	3.2	2.9	1.3
Petroleum refining and related industries	1.1	1.7	.6	2.1	2.5	1.2
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	3.0	3.1	1.2	5.6	6.1	2.2
Leather and leather products	5.1	5.5	2.6	4.7	5.3	2.4

¹ These figures are based on a slightly smaller sample than those in tables D-1 and D-2, inasmuch as some firms do not report separate data for women.

Table B-4: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing for selected States and areas

State and area	(Per 100 employees)									
	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
Nov. 1962	Oct. 1962	Nov. 1962	Oct. 1962	Nov. 1962	Oct. 1962	Nov. 1962	Oct. 1962	Nov. 1962	Oct. 1962	
ALABAMA ¹	3.1	3.6	1.3	1.8	4.3	4.1	0.9	1.1	2.9	2.5
Birmingham.....	(2)	2.9	(2)	.9	(2)	4.3	(2)	.5	(2)	3.4
Mobile ¹	11.9	12.6	.7	1.2	19.0	9.0	.7	.9	17.8	7.4
ARIZONA.....	4.5	5.0	3.1	3.8	3.4	3.9	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.4
Phoenix.....	4.9	5.3	3.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.6
ARKANSAS.....	3.8	5.9	2.9	4.5	5.4	5.4	1.8	2.7	2.9	2.0
Fort Smith.....	3.7	8.1	2.6	5.2	7.0	6.0	3.1	4.1	3.4	1.4
Little Rock-North Little Rock.....	3.7	5.1	2.7	3.8	5.0	4.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.5
Pine Bluff.....	2.6	5.0	2.0	2.8	4.6	5.1	1.3	1.4	2.6	3.2
CALIFORNIA ¹	3.7	5.0	2.8	3.7	4.5	5.0	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.2
Los Angeles-Long Beach ¹	4.1	5.3	3.2	4.3	4.5	4.9	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.7
Sacramento ¹	2.4	3.2	2.0	2.8	2.0	2.6	.7	1.0	.9	1.2
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario ¹	3.1	4.2	2.4	3.1	4.5	5.1	1.4	1.5	2.3	2.8
San Diego ¹	2.2	3.3	1.4	1.6	4.2	3.7	1.2	1.2	2.7	2.1
San Francisco-Oakland ¹	3.7	5.0	2.4	3.0	5.1	6.2	1.1	1.3	3.3	4.0
San Jose ¹	1.9	3.3	1.5	2.7	2.7	3.5	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.4
Stockton ¹	3.3	3.1	1.7	2.0	5.0	7.3	1.2	1.7	3.2	5.0
CONNECTICUT.....	2.2	2.8	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.5	1.0	1.2	1.1	.7
Bridgeport.....	2.2	2.5	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.1	.9	1.3	1.0	.4
Hartford.....	1.8	2.3	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.8	.9	1.1	.3	.3
New Britain.....	2.4	3.9	1.9	3.5	2.3	2.5	1.1	1.5	.6	.6
New Haven.....	2.5	3.5	1.5	2.1	3.6	2.9	1.0	1.4	2.0	.8
Waterbury.....	2.0	2.7	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.2	.8	1.1	.8	.7
DELAWARE ¹	1.7	2.2	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.1	.5	.7	1.0	.9
Wilmington ¹	1.3	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.6	.3	.5	.9	.7
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:										
Washington.....	2.4	3.0	2.2	2.6	2.7	3.4	1.6	2.4	.3	.4
FLORIDA.....	7.5	7.1	3.2	3.9	3.9	5.0	1.7	2.2	1.7	2.2
Jacksonville.....	3.7	5.1	1.7	1.7	5.7	6.1	1.3	1.3	4.1	4.1
Miami.....	4.2	7.5	3.6	4.4	4.0	4.5	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.8
Tampa-St. Petersburg.....	6.9	8.0	3.9	4.3	4.5	5.4	2.1	2.4	1.8	2.4
GEORGIA.....	2.9	3.7	2.1	2.7	3.5	3.8	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.2
Atlanta ³	2.8	3.4	2.1	2.6	3.6	3.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.0
HAWAII ⁴	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	3.1	2.0	.6	1.0	2.3	.6
IDAHO ⁵	2.5	3.7	1.9	2.7	5.4	4.8	1.4	2.2	3.5	1.9
INDIANA ¹	2.5	3.1	1.2	1.9	3.4	3.4	.9	1.1	2.0	1.7
Indianapolis ⁶	2.2	2.8	1.3	1.9	2.7	2.8	.9	1.0	1.3	1.2
IOWA.....	2.5	3.9	1.2	2.3	2.8	4.3	1.1	1.6	1.3	2.1
Des Moines.....	3.1	1.9	1.2	1.4	3.3	3.0	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.4
KANSAS.....	2.5	3.2	1.6	2.2	3.2	3.1	.9	1.3	1.8	1.2
Topeka.....	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.5	.8	1.4	.9	.8
Wichita.....	1.5	2.9	1.0	1.8	2.8	2.2	.9	1.3	1.6	.6
KENTUCKY.....	3.6	3.3	1.3	1.5	3.7	3.9	.8	1.0	2.4	2.3
Louisville.....	2.1	3.4	.9	1.4	3.3	3.1	.6	.8	2.2	1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table D-4: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing for selected States and areas—Continued

State and area	(Per 100 employees)									
	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	Nov. 1962	Oct. 1962	Nov. 1962	Oct. 1962	Nov. 1962	Oct. 1962	Nov. 1962	Oct. 1962	Nov. 1962	Oct. 1962
LOUISIANA.....	2.9	3.9	1.7	2.3	6.1	3.5	0.7	0.9	5.1	1.9
New Orleans ⁷	3.6	4.4	1.8	2.7	5.0	4.8	.7	1.1	3.8	3.1
MAINE.....	3.9	4.7	2.3	3.3	7.3	7.3	1.7	2.3	5.0	4.3
Portland.....	2.2	3.0	1.7	2.3	3.0	3.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
MARYLAND.....	2.9	3.3	1.6	2.0	3.8	4.7	1.0	1.2	2.4	3.0
Baltimore.....	2.7	2.9	1.5	1.7	3.2	4.0	.9	1.1	1.9	2.4
MASSACHUSETTS.....	2.9	3.6	2.0	2.5	3.5	3.9	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.5
Boston.....	2.6	3.5	1.8	2.5	3.7	3.7	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4
Fall River.....	3.9	5.9	2.5	2.8	3.8	3.7	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6
New Bedford.....	3.4	5.3	2.4	4.1	3.6	4.0	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.3
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke.....	2.3	2.7	1.3	1.7	3.3	3.6	.9	1.2	1.9	1.7
Worcester.....	2.3	2.5	1.5	1.7	3.2	3.4	.8	1.1	1.8	1.7
MINNESOTA.....	3.4	5.5	2.0	3.5	3.9	5.5	1.2	1.8	2.1	3.1
Duluth-Superior.....	4.8	3.5	2.2	2.0	3.2	4.9	.9	1.6	1.5	2.5
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	3.7	4.5	2.0	2.8	3.7	4.3	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.1
MISSISSIPPI.....	3.4	4.9	2.4	3.5	4.4	5.2	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.4
Jackson.....	1.9	3.1	1.1	2.3	4.7	5.3	1.4	1.7	2.7	3.2
MISSOURI.....	3.2	3.7	1.7	2.4	3.5	4.3	1.1	1.5	2.0	2.1
Kansas City.....	2.8	3.2	1.6	2.3	3.8	3.6	1.2	1.4	2.1	1.5
St. Louis.....	2.6	3.2	1.4	2.0	3.2	3.6	.8	1.1	2.0	1.9
MONTANA ⁵	3.2	6.1	2.3	4.8	4.7	4.7	1.4	2.6	1.3	.9
NEBRASKA.....	3.8	7.1	2.5	6.1	5.7	5.9	2.0	2.6	3.1	2.5
NEVADA.....	4.6	7.2	4.1	6.8	6.5	7.0	3.0	3.6	2.1	1.7
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	3.9	4.3	2.9	3.4	5.3	4.1	2.4	2.6	2.1	.9
NEW MEXICO.....	5.0	4.6	3.9	3.5	4.1	6.1	2.6	2.7	.7	2.4
Albuquerque.....	2.3	3.2	2.0	2.8	2.8	4.3	1.3	2.0	1.0	1.7
NEW YORK.....	3.2	4.1	1.8	2.8	4.5	4.8	1.0	1.3	2.9	2.7
Albany-Schenectady-Troy.....	2.3	2.8	1.1	1.3	2.6	3.2	.6	.8	1.1	1.1
Binghamton.....	1.4	1.6	.9	1.0	1.6	2.1	.7	1.1	.3	.5
Buffalo.....	2.8	2.5	.8	.9	3.0	4.0	.4	.5	2.2	3.2
Elmira.....	1.9	2.5	.8	1.3	2.7	3.0	.5	.7	1.8	1.7
Nassau and Suffolk Counties.....	3.6	4.0	3.0	3.5	4.6	3.3	1.5	1.9	2.3	.8
New York City.....	4.1	5.1	2.3	3.6	5.3	6.1	1.1	1.5	3.5	3.7
Rochester.....	1.4	3.3	1.1	2.6	2.0	2.8	.7	1.7	.8	.6
Syracuse.....	1.6	2.1	.8	1.4	2.4	2.4	.7	1.0	1.3	.9
Utica-Rome.....	2.5	3.1	1.3	1.8	3.1	3.0	.8	.8	1.3	1.5
Westchester County.....	3.7	4.9	2.1	3.5	4.6	4.3	1.2	1.5	2.7	2.0
NORTH CAROLINA.....	2.2	3.5	1.8	2.8	4.6	4.0	1.4	2.0	2.7	1.5
Charlotte.....	2.1	3.2	1.9	2.8	2.5	2.8	1.5	2.0	.5	.3
Greensboro-High Point.....	2.7	3.5	2.3	3.1	3.1	3.6	2.0	2.4	.5	.5
NORTH DAKOTA.....	1.4	3.8	.9	3.5	4.1	2.8	.8	1.3	2.5	1.1
Fargo.....	1.3	1.5	.5	1.2	3.5	2.5	.3	.7	2.2	1.3
OKLAHOMA ⁶	2.8	3.9	1.9	2.5	3.4	4.1	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.8
Oklahoma City.....	3.2	4.0	2.2	2.5	3.7	4.5	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.9
Tulsa ⁶	2.9	4.3	1.8	3.0	4.1	3.5	1.0	1.6	2.5	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table D-4: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing for selected States and areas—Continued

State and area	(Per 100 employees)				Separation rates					
	Accession rates				Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	Nov. 1962	Oct. 1962	Nov. 1962	Oct. 1962	Nov. 1962	Oct. 1962	Nov. 1962	Oct. 1962	Nov. 1962	Oct. 1962
OREGON ¹	3.5	4.7	2.8	3.8	5.4	5.8	1.6	2.3	3.2	2.6
Portland ¹	3.1	3.9	2.3	3.2	4.6	5.3	1.1	1.7	3.0	2.9
RHODE ISLAND.....	4.1	5.1	2.6	3.4	5.6	5.3	1.9	2.4	3.1	2.1
Providence-Pawtucket.....	3.9	4.9	2.5	3.4	5.2	4.9	1.9	2.2	2.7	2.0
SOUTH CAROLINA ⁹	3.0	3.9	2.2	3.1	3.2	3.7	1.8	2.3	.7	.6
Charleston.....	5.2	5.0	2.1	2.4	4.7	4.1	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.8
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	4.2	7.1	2.9	4.3	5.1	4.8	1.6	2.2	2.9	2.1
Sioux Falls.....	3.0	4.4	1.2	1.9	4.5	4.6	.6	1.1	3.5	3.2
TENNESSEE.....	2.1	2.9	1.3	1.8	3.1	2.9	.9	1.0	1.7	1.4
Chattanooga ⁷	2.0	2.7	1.4	2.0	3.6	2.3	.6	.8	2.5	1.0
Knoxville.....	1.4	1.4	.9	.7	1.7	2.1	.5	.6	.9	1.2
Memphis.....	2.4	3.6	1.4	2.7	3.8	3.8	1.0	1.3	2.2	1.8
Nashville.....	2.2	3.6	1.6	2.1	2.5	2.7	.9	1.4	1.2	.9
TEXAS ¹⁰	2.6	3.1	1.8	2.3	2.7	3.6	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.4
VERMONT.....	2.1	2.7	1.5	1.8	3.1	2.7	1.0	1.3	1.5	.9
Burlington.....	1.6	2.2	.9	1.8	2.9	2.1	.9	1.5	1.6	.4
Springfield.....	1.2	1.9	.9	1.0	1.0	1.8	.3	.8	.5	.7
VIRGINIA.....	2.8	4.0	1.9	3.0	3.5	3.6	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2
Norfolk-Portsmouth.....	2.5	4.0	1.5	2.4	4.1	3.7	1.1	1.6	2.4	1.4
Richmond.....	2.2	2.7	1.4	2.3	2.8	4.4	1.1	1.6	1.1	2.0
Roanoke.....	2.1	3.6	1.4	3.1	3.0	3.7	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.4
WASHINGTON ¹	1.7	3.3	1.1	2.4	3.2	4.2	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.7
Seattle ¹	1.8	3.0	1.2	2.1	3.2	3.8	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.3
Spokane ¹¹	2.7	2.8	1.4	1.4	4.6	4.8	.6	.9	3.7	3.5
Tacoma ¹	2.3	3.3	1.6	2.7	4.9	4.2	1.2	1.7	3.1	1.9
WEST VIRGINIA.....	2.1	2.5	.9	1.3	3.8	2.8	.5	.7	2.7	1.4
Charleston.....	1.1	1.1	.8	.8	1.4	1.5	.3	.4	.3	.5
Huntington-Ashland.....	1.5	2.9	.8	1.3	2.3	3.1	.5	.5	1.4	2.4
Wheeling.....	1.8	2.7	.7	1.1	4.0	4.1	.4	.6	3.2	3.0

¹Excludes canning and preserving.²Not available.³Excludes agricultural chemicals and miscellaneous manufacturing.⁴Excludes canned fruits, vegetables, preserves, jams, and jellies.⁵Excludes canning and preserving, and sugar.⁶Excludes canning and preserving, and newspapers.⁷Excludes printing and publishing.⁸Excludes new-hire rate for transportation equipment.⁹Excludes tobacco stemming and redrying.¹⁰Excludes canning and preserving, sugar, and tobacco.¹¹Excludes canning and preserving, printing and publishing.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

Explanatory Notes

Additional information concerning the preparation of the labor force, employment, hours and earnings, and labor turnover series--concepts and scope, survey methods, and limitations--is contained in technical notes for each of these series, available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics free of charge. Use order blank on page 13-E.

INTRODUCTION

The statistics in this periodical are compiled from two major sources: (1) household interviews and (2) payroll reports from employers.

Data based on household interviews are obtained from a sample survey of the population. The survey is conducted each month by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics and provides a comprehensive measure of the labor force, i.e., the total number of persons 14 years of age and over who are employed or unemployed. It also provides data on their personal and economic characteristics such as age, sex, color, marital status, occupations, hours of work, and duration of unemployment. The information is collected by trained interviewers from a sample of about 35,000 households throughout the country and is based on the activity or status reported for the calendar week ending nearest the 15th of the month.

Data based on establishment payroll records are compiled each month from mail questionnaires by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State agencies. The payroll survey provides detailed industry information on nonagricultural wage and salary employment, average weekly hours, average hourly and weekly earnings, and labor turnover for the Nation, States, and metropolitan areas.

The figures are based on payroll reports from a sample of establishments employing about 25 million nonfarm wage and salary workers. The data relate to all workers, full- or part-time, who received pay during the payroll period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

Relation between the household and payroll series

The household and payroll data supplement one another, each providing significant types of information that the other cannot suitably supply. Population characteristics, for example, are readily obtained only from the household survey whereas detailed industrial classifications can be reliably derived only from establishment reports.

Data from these two sources differ from each other because of differences in definition and coverage, sources of information, methods of collection, and estimating procedures. Sampling variability and response errors are additional reasons for discrepancies. The factors which have a differential effect on levels and trends of the two series are described as follows:

Employment

Coverage. The household survey definition of employment comprises wage and salary workers (including domestics and other private household workers), self-employed persons, and unpaid workers who worked 15 hours or more during the survey week in family-operated enterprises. Employment in both farm and nonfarm industries is included. The payroll survey covers only wage and salary employees on the payrolls of nonfarm establishments.

Multiple jobholding. The household approach provides information on the work status of the population without duplication since each person is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Employed persons holding more than one job are counted only once, and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week. In the figures based on establishment records, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period are counted each time their names appear on payrolls.

Unpaid absences from jobs. The household survey includes among the employed all persons who had jobs but were not at work during the survey week--that is, were not working or looking for work but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or because they were taking time off for various other reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for the time off. In the figures based on payroll reports, persons on paid sick leave, paid vacation, or paid holiday are included, but not those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period.

Hours of Work

The household survey measures hours actually worked whereas the payroll survey measures hours paid for by employers. In the household survey data, all persons with a job but not at work are excluded from the hours distributions and the computations of average hours. In the payroll survey, employees on paid vacation, paid holiday, or paid sick leave are included and assigned the number of hours for which they were paid during the reporting period.

Comparability of the household interview data with other series

Unemployment insurance data. The unemployed total from the household survey includes all persons who did

not work at all during the survey week and were looking for work or were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, regardless of whether or not they were eligible for unemployment insurance. Figures on unemployment insurance claims, prepared by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Department of Labor, exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (agriculture, State and local government, domestic service, self-employed, unpaid family work, nonprofit organizations, and firms below a minimum size).

In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used in the household survey. For example, persons with a job but not at work and persons working only a few hours during the week are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation, but are classified as employed rather than unemployed in the household survey.

Agricultural employment estimates of the Department of Agriculture. The principal differences in coverage are the inclusion of persons under 14 in the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) series and the treatment of dual jobholders who are counted more than once if they worked on more than one farm during the reporting period. There are also wide differences in sampling techniques and collecting and estimating methods, which cannot be readily measured in terms of impact on differences in level and trend of the two series.

Comparability of the payroll employment data with other series

Statistics on manufactures and business, Bureau of the Census. BLS establishment statistics on employment differ from employment counts derived by the Bureau of the Census from its censuses or annual sample surveys of manufacturing establishments and the censuses of business establishments. The major reason for lack of comparability is different treatment of business units considered parts of an establishment, such as central administrative offices and auxiliary units, and in the industrial classification of establishments due to different reporting patterns by multiunit companies. There are also differences in the scope of the industries covered, e.g., the Census of Business excludes professional services, transportation companies, and financial establishments, while these are included in BLS statistics.

County Business Patterns. Data in County Business Patterns, published jointly by the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Health, Education, and Welfare, differ from BLS establishment statistics in the units considered integral parts of an establishment and in industrial classification. In addition, CBP data exclude employment in nonprofit institutions, interstate railroads, and government.

Employment covered by Unemployment Insurance programs. Not all nonfarm wage and salary workers are covered by the Unemployment Insurance programs. All workers in certain activities, such as nonprofit organizations and interstate railroads, are excluded. In addition, small firms in covered industries are also excluded in 32 States. In general, these are establishments with less than four employees.

Labor Force Data

COLLECTION AND COVERAGE

Statistics on the employment status of the population, the personal, occupational, and other economic characteristics of employed and unemployed persons, and related labor force data are compiled for the BLS by the Bureau of the Census in its Current Population Survey (CPS). (A detailed description of this survey appears in Concepts and Methods Used in the Current Employment and Unemployment Statistics Prepared by the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-23, No. 5. This report is available from BLS on request.)

These monthly surveys of the population are conducted with a scientifically selected sample designed to represent the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years and over. Respondents are interviewed to obtain information about the employment status of each member of the household 14 years of age and over. The inquiry relates to activity or status during the calendar week, Sunday through Saturday, ending nearest the 15th of the month. This is known as the survey week. Actual field interviewing is conducted in the following week.

Inmates of institutions and persons under 14 years of age are not covered in the regular monthly enumera-

tions and are excluded from the population and labor force statistics shown in this report. Data on members of the Armed Forces, who are included as part of the categories "total noninstitutional population" and "total labor force," are obtained from the Department of Defense.

Until August 1962, the sample for CPS was spread over 333 areas. Between August 1962 and March 1963, the number of sample areas has been increased to 357, comprising 701 counties and independent cities, with coverage in 50 States and the District of Columbia. This revision takes account of the changes in population distribution and characteristics shown by the 1960 Census. The number of households remains unchanged at 35,000.

Completed interviews are obtained each month from about 35,000 households. There are about 1,500 additional sample households from which information should be collected but is not because the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls, are temporarily absent, or are unavailable for other reasons. This represents a noninterview rate for the survey of about 4 percent. Part of the sample is changed each month. The rotation plan provides for approximately three-fourths of the sample to be common from one month to the next, and one-half to be common with the same month a year ago.

CONCEPTS

Employed Persons comprise (a) all those who during the survey week did any work at all either as paid employees, or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the family, and (b) all those who were not working or looking for work but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, or because they were taking time off for various other reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for the time off.

Each employed person is counted only once. Those who held more than one job are counted in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week.

Included in the total are employed citizens of foreign countries, temporarily in the United States, who are not living on the premises of an Embassy (e.g., Mexican migratory farm workers).

Excluded are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house (such as own home housework, and painting or repairing own home) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed Persons comprise all persons who did not work at all during the survey week and were looking for work, regardless of whether or not they were eligible for unemployment insurance. Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all and (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days (and were not in school during the survey week); or (c) would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill or believed no work was available in their line of work or in the community. Persons in this latter category will usually be residents of a community in which there are only a few dominant industries which were shut down during the survey week. *Not* included in this category are persons who say they were not looking for work because they were too old, too young, or handicapped in any way.

The Unemployment Rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force, i.e., the sum of the employed and unemployed. This measure can also be computed for groups within the labor force classified by sex, age, marital status, color, etc. When applied to industry and occupation groups, the labor force base for the unemployment rate also represents the sum of the employed and the unemployed, the latter classified according to industry and occupation of their latest full-time civilian job.

Duration of Unemployment represents the length of time (through the current survey week) during which persons classified as unemployed had been continuously looking for work or would have been looking for work except for temporary illness, or belief that no work was available in their line of work or in the community. For persons on layoff, duration of unemployment represents the number of full weeks since the termination of

their most recent employment. Average duration is an arithmetic mean computed from a distribution by single weeks of unemployment.

The Civilian Labor Force comprises the total of all civilians classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above. The "total labor force" also includes members of the Armed Forces stationed either in the United States or abroad.

Not in Labor Force includes all civilians 14 years and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed. These persons are further classified as "engaged in own home housework," "in school," "unable to work" because of long-term physical or mental illness, and "other." The "other" group includes for the most part retired persons, those reported as too old to work, the voluntarily idle, and seasonal workers for whom the survey week fell in an "off" season and who were not reported as unemployed. Persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours) are also classified as not in the labor force.

Occupation, Industry, and Class of Worker apply to the job held in the survey week. Persons with two or more jobs are classified in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week. The occupation and industry groups used in data derived from the CPS household interviews are defined as in the 1960 Census of Population. Information on the detailed categories included in these groups is available upon request.

The industrial classification system used in the Census of Population and the current Population Survey differs somewhat from that used by the BLS in its reports on employment, by industry. Employment levels by industry from the household survey, although useful for many analytical purposes, are not published in order to avoid public misunderstanding since they differ from the payroll series because of differences in classification, sampling variability, and other reasons. The industry figures from the household survey are used as a base for published distributions on hours of work, unemployment rates, and other characteristics of industry groups such as age, sex, and occupation.

The class-of-worker breakdown specifies "wage and salary workers," subdivided into private and government workers, "self-employed workers," and "unpaid family workers." Wage and salary workers receive wages, salary, commission, tips, or pay in kind from a private employer or from a governmental unit. Self-employed persons are those who work for profit or fees in their own business, profession, or trade, or operate a farm. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay for 15 hours a week or more on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Hours of Work statistics relate to the actual number of hours worked during the survey week. For example, a person who normally works 40 hours a week but who was off on the Veterans Day holiday would be reported as working 32 hours even though he was paid for the holiday.

For persons working in more than one job, the figures relate to the number of hours worked in all jobs during the week. However, all the hours are credited to the major job.

Persons who worked 35 hours or more in the survey week are designated as working "full time"; persons who worked between 1 and 34 hours are designated as working "part time." Part-time workers are classified by their usual status at their present job (either full time or part time) and by their reason for working part time during the survey week (economic or other reasons). "Economic reasons" include: Slack work, material shortages, repairs to plant or equipment, start or termination of job during the week, and inability to find full-time work. "Other reasons" include: Labor dispute, bad weather, own illness, vacation, demands of home housework, school, no desire for full-time work and full-time worker only during peak season.

ESTIMATING METHODS

The estimating procedure is essentially one of using sample results to obtain percentages of the population in a given category. The published estimates are then obtained by multiplying these percentage distributions by independent estimates of the population. The principal steps involved are shown below. Under the estimation methods used in the CPS, all of the results for a given month become available simultaneously and are based on returns from the entire panel of respondents. There are no subsequent adjustments to independent benchmark data on labor force, employment, or unemployment. Therefore, revisions of the historical data are not an inherent feature of this statistical program.

1. *Noninterview adjustment.* The weights for all interviewed households are adjusted to the extent needed to account for occupied sample households for which no information was obtained because of absence, impassable roads, refusals, or unavailability for other reasons. This adjustment is made separately by groups of sample areas and, within these, for six groups—color (white and non-white) within the three residence categories (urban, rural nonfarm, and rural farm). The proportion of sample households not interviewed varies from 3 to 5 percent depending on weather, vacations, etc.

2. *Ratio estimates.* The distribution of the population selected for the sample may differ somewhat, by chance, from that of the Nation as a whole, in such characteristics as age, color, sex, and residence. Since these population characteristics are closely correlated with labor force participation and other principal measurements made from the sample, the latter estimates can be substantially improved when weighted appropriately by the known distribution of these population characteristics. This is accomplished through two stages of ratio estimates as follows:

a. *First-stage ratio estimate.* This is the procedure in which the sample proportions are weighted by the known 1960 Census data on the color-residence distribution of the population. This step takes into account the differences existing at the time of the 1960 Census between the color-residence distribution for the Nation and for the sample areas.

b. *Second-stage ratio estimate.* In this step, the sample proportions are weighted by independent

current estimates of the population by age, sex, and color. These estimates are prepared by carrying forward the most recent census data (1960) to take account of subsequent aging of the population, mortality, and migration between the United States and other countries.

3. *Composite estimate procedure.* In deriving statistics for a given month, a composite estimating procedure is used which takes account of net changes from the previous month for continuing parts of the sample (75 percent) as well as the sample results for the current month. This procedure reduces the sampling variability especially of month-to-month changes but also of the levels for most items.

Reliability of the Estimates

Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained if it were possible to take a complete census using the same schedules and procedures.

The standard error is a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

Table A shows the average standard error for the major employment status categories, by sex, computed from data for past months. Estimates of change derived from the survey are also subject to sampling variability. The standard error of change for consecutive months is also shown in table A. The standard errors of level shown in table A are acceptable approximations of the standard errors of year-to-year change.

Table A. Average standard error of major employment status categories
(In thousands)

Employment status and sex	Average standard error of--	
	Monthly level	Month-to-month change (consecutive months only)
BOTH SEXES		
Labor force and total employment	250	180
Agriculture	200	120
Nonagricultural employment.	300	180
Unemployment	100	100
MALE		
Labor force and total employment	120	90
Agriculture	180	90
Nonagricultural employment.	200	120
Unemployment	75	90
FEMALE		
Labor force and total employment	180	150
Agriculture	75	55
Nonagricultural employment.	180	120
Unemployment	65	65

The figures presented in table B are to be used for other characteristics and are approximations of the standard errors of all such characteristics. They should be interpreted as providing an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than as the precise standard error for any specific item.

The standard error of the change in an item from one month to the next month is more closely related to the standard error of the monthly level for that item than to the size of the specific month-to-month change itself. Thus, in order to use the approximations to the standard errors of month-to-month changes as presented in table C, it is first necessary to obtain the standard error of the monthly level of the item in table B, and then find the standard error of the month-to-month change in table C corresponding to this standard error of level. It should be noted that table C applies to estimates of change between 2 consecutive months. For changes between the current month and the same month last year, the standard errors of level shown in table B are acceptable approximations.

Table B. Standard error of level of monthly estimates

(In thousands)

Size of estimate	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Total or white	Non-white	Total or white	Non-white	Total or white	Non-white
10	5	5	7	5	5	5
50	11	10	14	10	10	10
100	15	14	20	14	14	14
250	24	21	31	21	22	21
500	34	30	43	30	31	30
1,000	48	40	60	40	45	40
2,500	75	50	90	50	70	50
5,000	100	50	110	...	100	...
10,000	140	...	140	...	130	...
20,000	180	...	150	...	170	...
30,000	210	...	...	...	...	...
40,000	220	...	...	...	...	...

Illustration: Assume that the tables showed the total number of persons working a specific number of hours, as 15,000,000 an increase of 500,000 over the previous month. Linear interpolation in the first column of table B shows that the standard error of 15,000,000 is about 160,000. Consequently, the chances are about 68 out of 100 that the sample estimate differs by less than 160,000 from the figure which would have been obtained from a complete count of the number of persons working the given number of hours. Using the 160,000 as the

standard error of the monthly level in table C, it may be seen that the standard error of the 500,000 increase is about 135,000.

Table C. Standard error of estimates of month-to-month change

(In thousands)

Standard error of monthly level	Standard error of month-to-month change	
	Estimates relating to agricultural employment	All estimates except those relating to agricultural employment
10	14	12
25	35	26
50	70	48
100	100	90
150	110	130
200	250	160
250 .....	...	190
300 .....	...	220

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator, estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding absolute estimates of the numerator of the percentage, particularly if the percentage is large (50 percent or greater). Table D shows the standard errors for percentages derived from the survey. Linear interpolation may be used for percentages and base figures not shown in table D.

Table D. Standard error of percentages

Base of percentages (thousands)	Estimated percentage								
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	15 or 85	20 or 80	25 or 75	35 or 65	50
150 ...	1.0	1.4	2.2	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.2	4.7	4.9
250 ...	.8	1.1	1.7	2.3	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.9
500 ...	.6	.8	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8
1,000 ..	.4	.5	.9	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9
2,000 ..	.3	.4	.6	.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
3,000 ..	.2	.3	.5	.7	.8	.9	1.0	1.1	1.1
5,000 ..	.2	.2	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.8	.9
10,000 .	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.5	.5	.6	.6
25,000 .	.1	.1	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4
50,000 .	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3
75,000 .	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2

Establishment Data

COLLECTION

Payroll reports provide current information on wage and salary employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover in nonfarm establishments, by industry and geographic location.

Federal-State Cooperation

Under cooperative arrangements with State agencies, the respondent fills out only one employment or labor turnover schedule, which is then used for national, State, and area estimates. This eliminates duplicate reporting on the part of respondents and, together with the use of identical techniques at the national and State levels, insures maximum geographic comparability of estimates.

State agencies mail the forms to the establishments and examine the returns for consistency, accuracy, and completeness. The States use the information to prepare State and area series and then send the data to the BLS for use in preparing the national series. The BLS and the Bureau of Employment Security jointly finance the current employment statistics program in 44 States; the costs in the remaining States are jointly shared by the State Departments of Labor and the BLS. The turnover program is financed jointly by the BLS and the Bureau of Employment Security in 48 States.

Shuttle Schedules

The Form BLS 790 is used to collect employment, payroll, and man-hours data, and Form DL 1219 or BLS 1219 for labor turnover data. These schedules are of the "shuttle" type, with space for each month of the calendar year. The schedule is returned to the respondent each month by the collecting agency so that the next month's data can be entered. This procedure assures maximum comparability and accuracy of reporting, since the respondent can see the figures he has reported for previous months.

The BLS 790 provides for entry of data on the number of full- and part-time workers on the payrolls of non-agricultural establishments and, for most industries, payroll and manhours of production and related workers or nonsupervisory workers for the pay period ending nearest the 15th of each month. The labor turnover schedule provides for the collection of information on the total number of accessions and separations, by type, during the calendar month.

CONCEPTS

Industrial Classification

Establishments are classified into industries on the basis of their principal product or activity determined from information on annual sales volume. This information is collected each year on an industry class supplement to the monthly 790 or 1219 report. In the case of an establishment making more than one product or engaging in more than one activity, the entire employment of the establishment is included under the industry indicated by the most important product or activity.

All national, State, and area employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover series are classified in accordance with the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, Bureau of the Budget, 1957. Since many of the published industry series represent combinations of SIC industries, the BLS has prepared a *Guide to Employment Statistics of BLS, 1961* which specifies the SIC code or codes covered by each industry title listed in *Employment and Earnings*. In addition, the *Guide* provides industry definitions and lists the beginning date of each series. The *Guide* is available free upon request.

Industry Employment

Employment data for all except the Federal Government refer to persons on establishment payrolls who received pay for any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For Federal Government establishments, employment figures represent the number of persons who occupied positions on the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

The data exclude proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers in households. Salaried officers of corporations are included. Government employment covers only civilian employees; Federal military personnel are excluded from total nonagricultural employment.

Persons on an establishment payroll who are on paid sick leave (when pay is received directly from the firm), on paid holiday or paid vacation, or who work during a part of the pay period and are unemployed or on strike during the rest of the period, are counted as employed. Not counted as employed are persons who are laid off, on leave without pay, or on strike for the entire period, or who are hired but do not report to work during the period.

Industry Hours and Earnings

Hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and man-hours for production and related workers, construction workers, or nonsupervisory employees. These terms are defined below. When the pay period reported is longer than 1 week, the figures are reduced to a weekly basis.

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

Construction workers relate to the following employees in the contract construction division: Working foremen, journeymen, mechanics, apprentices, laborers, etc., whether working at the site of construction or in shops or yards, at jobs (such as precutting and preassembling) ordinarily performed by members of the construction trades.

Nonsupervisory employees include employees (not above the working supervisory level) such as office and clerical workers, repairmen, salespersons, operators, drivers, attendants, service employees, linemen, laborers, janitors, watchmen, and similar occupational levels, and other employees whose services are closely associated with those of the employees listed.

Payroll covers the payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind, e.g., for old-age and unemployment insurance, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, or union dues; also included is pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm. Bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period), other pay not earned in pay period reported (e.g., retroactive pay), and the value of free rent, fuel, meals, or other payment in kind are excluded.

Man-hours cover man-hours worked or paid for, during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month, for production, construction, and nonsupervisory workers. The man-hours include hours paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay is received directly from the firm.

Overtime hours cover premium overtime hours of production and related workers during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Overtime hours are those for which premiums were paid because the hours were in excess of the number of hours of either the straight-time workday or workweek. Weekend and holiday hours are included only if premium wage rates were paid. Hours for which only shift differential, hazard, incentive, or other similar types of premiums were paid are excluded.

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings

Average hourly earnings for manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries are on a "gross" basis, reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates, but also such variable factors as premium pay for overtime and late-shift work, and changes in output of workers paid on an incentive plan. Employment shifts between relatively high-paid and low-paid work and changes in workers' earnings in individual establishments also affect the general earnings averages. Averages for groups and divisions further reflect changes in average hourly earnings for individual industries.

Averages of hourly earnings differ from wage rates. Earnings are the actual return to the worker for a stated period of time, while rates are the amounts stipulated for a given unit of work or time. The earnings series, however, does not measure the level of total labor costs on the part of the employer since the following are excluded: Irregular bonuses, retroactive items, payments of various welfare benefits, payroll taxes paid by employers, and earnings for those employees not covered under the production-worker or nonsupervisory-employee definitions.

Gross average weekly earnings are derived by multiplying average weekly hours by average hourly earnings. Therefore, weekly earnings are affected not only by

changes in gross average hourly earnings, but also by changes in the length of the workweek, part-time work, stoppages for varying causes, labor turnover, and absenteeism.

Average Weekly Hours

The workweek information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours. Such factors as absenteeism, labor turnover, part-time work, and stoppages cause average weekly hours to be lower than scheduled hours of work for an establishment. Group averages further reflect changes in the workweek of component industries.

Average Overtime Hours

The overtime hours represent that portion of the gross average weekly hours which were in excess of regular hours and for which premium payments were made. If an employee worked on a paid holiday at regular rates, receiving as total compensation his holiday pay plus straight-time pay for hours worked that day, no overtime hours would be reported.

Since overtime hours are premium hours by definition, gross weekly hours and overtime hours do not necessarily move in the same direction, from month-to-month; for example, premiums may be paid for hours in excess of the straight-time workday although less than a full week is worked. Diverse trends at the industry-group level may also be caused by a marked change in gross hours for a component industry where little or no overtime was worked in both the previous and current months. In addition, such factors as stoppages, absenteeism, and labor turnover may not have the same influence on overtime hours as on gross hours.

Railroad Hours and Earnings

The figures for class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based on monthly data summarized in the M-300 report of the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC group I). Gross average hourly earnings are computed by dividing total compensation by total hours paid for. Average weekly hours are obtained by dividing the total number of hours paid for, reduced to a weekly basis, by the number of employees, as defined above. Gross average weekly earnings are derived by multiplying average weekly hours by average hourly earnings.

Spendable Average Weekly Earnings

Spendable average weekly earnings in current dollars are obtained by deducting estimated Federal social security and income taxes from gross weekly earnings. The amount of income tax liability depends on the number of dependents supported by the worker, as well as on the level of his gross income. To reflect these variables, spendable earnings are computed for a worker with no dependents, and a worker with three dependents. The computations are based on the gross average weekly earnings for *all* production or nonsupervisory workers in the industry division without regard to marital status, family composition, or total family income.

"Real" earnings are computed by dividing the current Consumer Price Index into the earnings averages for the current month. The resulting level of earnings expressed in 1957-59 dollars is thus adjusted for changes in purchasing power since the base period.

Average Hourly Earnings Excluding Overtime

Average hourly earnings excluding premium overtime pay are computed by dividing the total production-worker payroll for the industry group by the sum of total production-worker man-hours and one-half of total overtime man-hours. Prior to January 1956, these data were based on the application of adjustment factors to gross average hourly earnings (as described in the *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1950, pp. 537-540). Both methods eliminate only the earnings due to overtime paid for at 1½ times the straight-time rates. No adjustment is made for other premium payment provisions, such as holiday work, late-shift work, and overtime rates other than time and one-half.

Indexes of Aggregate Weekly Payrolls and Man-Hours

The indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls and man-hours are prepared by dividing the current month's aggregate by the monthly average for the 1957-59 period. The man-hour aggregates are the product of average weekly hours and production-worker employment, and the payroll aggregates are the product of gross average weekly earnings and production-worker employment.

Labor Turnover

Labor turnover is the gross movement of wage and salary workers into and out of employment status with respect to individual establishments. This movement, which relates to a calendar month, is divided into two broad types: *Accessions* (new hires and rehires) and *separations* (terminations of employment initiated by either employer or employee). Each type of action is cumulated for a calendar month and expressed as a rate per 100 employees. The data relate to all employees, whether full- or part-time, permanent or temporary, including executive, office, sales, other salaried personnel, and production workers. Transfers to another establishment of the company are included, beginning with January 1959.

Accessions are the total number of permanent and temporary additions to the employment roll, including both new and rehired employees.

New hires are temporary or permanent additions to the employment roll of persons who have never before been employed in the establishment (except employees transferring from another establishment of the same company) or of former employees not recalled by the employer.

Other accessions, which are not published separately but are included in total accessions, are all additions to the employment roll which are not classified as new hires, including transfers from another establishment of the company.

Separations are terminations of employment during the calendar month and are classified according to cause: Quits, layoffs, and other separations, as defined above.

Quits are terminations of employment initiated by employees, failure to report after being hired, and unauthorized absences, if on the last day of the month the person has been absent more than 7 consecutive calendar days.

Layoffs are suspensions without pay lasting or expected to last more than 7 consecutive calendar days, initiated by the employer without prejudice to the worker.

Other separations, which are not published separately but are included in total separations, are terminations of employment because of discharge, permanent disability, death, retirement, transfers to another establishment of the company, and entrance into the Armed Forces expected to last more than 30 consecutive calendar days.

Comparability With Employment Series

Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries reflected by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown in the Bureau's employment series for the following reasons: (1) Accessions and separations are computed for the entire calendar month; the employment reports refer to the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month; and (2) employees on strike are not counted as turnover actions although such employees are excluded from the employment estimates if the work stoppage extends through the report period.

ESTIMATING METHODS

The principal features of the estimating procedure used to prepare estimates of employment for the industry statistics are (1) the use of the "link relative" technique, which is a form of ratio estimation, (2) periodic adjustment of employment levels to new benchmarks, and (3) the use of a modified cutoff type of sample.

The "Link Relative" Technique

From a sample of establishments, which report for both the previous and current months, the ratio of current month employment to that of the previous month is computed. The estimates of employment (all employees, including production and nonproduction workers together) for the current month are obtained by multiplying the estimates for the previous month by these "link relatives." Other features of the general procedures used for estimating industry employment, hours, earnings, and labor-turnover statistics are described in the table on page 12-E. Further details are given in the technical notes on *Measurement of Employment, Hours, and Earnings in Nonagricultural Industries* and on *Measurement of Labor Turnover*, which are available upon request.

A number of industries are stratified by size of establishment and/or by region, and the stratified production- or nonsupervisory-worker data are used to weight the hours and earnings into broader industry groupings. Accordingly, the basic estimating cell for an employment, hours, or earnings series, as the term is used in the summary of computational methods on page 12-E, may be an industry, a size stratum, a region stratum, or a size stratum of a region.

Benchmark Adjustments

Employment estimates are periodically compared with complete counts of employment in the various industries defined as nonagricultural, and appropriate adjustments are made as indicated by the total counts or "benchmarks." The industry estimates are currently projected from March 1959 levels; normally, benchmark adjustments are made annually.

The primary source of benchmark information is the employment data, by industry, compiled quarterly by State agencies from reports of establishments covered under State unemployment insurance laws. These tabulations, prepared under the direction of the Bureau of Employment Security, are supplemented by data collected by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance covering establishments exempt from some State unemployment insurance laws because of their small size. Benchmarks for activities wholly or partly excluded from coverage under the unemployment insurance laws or the old-age and survivors insurance provisions of the Social Security Act are derived from a variety of other sources.

The BLS estimates related to the benchmark month are compared with new benchmark levels, industry by industry. If revisions are necessary, the monthly series of estimates are adjusted between the new benchmark and the preceding one. The new benchmark for each industry is then carried forward progressively to the current month by use of the sample trends. Thus, under this procedure, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level.

Data for all months between the previous benchmark and the month in which the adjusted series is published are therefore subject to revision. To provide users of the data with a convenient reference source for the revised data, the BLS publishes as soon as possible after each benchmark revision a summary volume of employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover statistics. The current volume in this series is *Employment and Earnings Statistics for the United States, 1909-60*, Bulletin 1312 (1961).

THE SAMPLE

Design

The sample design used in the BLS establishment employment and labor turnover statistics programs is that of a modified cutoff sample. In a cutoff design, all establishments in a category are listed in sequence by number of employees. A cutoff point is selected in terms of the number of employees in an establishment, and only establishments above the cutoff point are included in the design. At present, sample selection is made by the cooperating State agencies at the metropolitan area level with supplementation for establishments in sections of the State lying outside of such areas. The national sample therefore is the sum of all the State samples.

In cutoff sampling, the general objective is to obtain a sample comprising a large enough proportion of

of universe employment so that satisfactory estimates can be prepared. Since employer participation in the BLS program is voluntary, some establishments above the cutoff may decline to report. To replace these in the design, reports are solicited from the next largest establishments below the cutoff until the desired employment coverage is attained.

As a result of these procedures, the sample consists of heavy representations of the largest establishments in each industry with a considerable representation of smaller establishments as well. In the context of the BLS establishment and payroll statistics program, with its emphasis on producing timely data at minimum cost, a sample must be obtained which will provide coverage of a sufficiently large segment of the universe to provide reasonably reliable estimates that can be published promptly and regularly. The present sample meets these specifications for most industries. With its use, the BLS is able to produce preliminary estimates each month for many industries and for many geographic levels within a few weeks after reports are mailed by respondents, and at a somewhat later date, statistics in considerably greater industrial detail.

Coverage

The BLS sample of establishment employment and payrolls is the largest monthly sampling operation in the field of social statistics. The table below shows the approximate proportion of total employment in each industry division covered by the group of establishments furnishing monthly employment data. The coverage for individual industries within the division may vary from the proportions shown.

Approximate size and coverage of BLS employment and payrolls sample, March 1959¹

Industry division	Employees	
	Number reported	Percent of total
Mining	336,000	46
Contract construction	538,000	21
Manufacturing	10,851,000	66
Transportation and public utilities:		
Railroad transportation (ICC)	904,000	97
Other transportation and public utilities	1,996,000	66
Wholesale and retail trade	2,046,000	19
Finance, insurance, and real estate	790,000	31
Service and miscellaneous	1,108,000	16
Government:		
Federal (Civil Service Commission) ²	2,192,000	100
State and local	2,863,000	48

¹ Since a few establishments do not report payroll and man-hour information, hours and earnings estimates may be based on a slightly smaller sample than employment estimates.

² State and area estimates of Federal employment are based on reports from a sample of Federal establishments, collected through the BLS-State cooperative program.

The table below shows the approximate coverage, in terms of employment, of the labor turnover sample.

Approximate size and coverage of BLS labor turnover sample, March 1959

Industry	Employees	
	Number reported	Percent of total
Manufacturing	8,995,000	55
Metal mining	65,000	59
Coal mining	75,000	37
Communication:		
Telephone	600,000	84
Telegraph	28,000	72

Reliability of the Employment Estimate

One measure of the reliability of an employment estimate projected from a benchmark is the amount by which it differs from the new benchmark at the next adjustment period. The BLS uses this criterion instead of the standard error of the estimates, since it is not possible to compute a mathematically precise statement of error unless the estimates are based on a probability sample. An approximation of the accuracy of the BLS employment estimates is shown by the following table:

* Nonagricultural payroll employment estimates, by industry division, as a percentage of the benchmark for recent years¹

Industry division	1956	1957	1959 ²
Total	99.5	100.5	99.4
Mining	98.0	103.2	96.2
Contract construction	104.3	106.4	95.1
Manufacturing	99.9	100.1	99.1
Transportation and public utilities	99.8	100.2	100.2
Wholesale and retail trade, ..	98.9	101.9	100.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	99.5	99.7	98.8
Service and miscellaneous .	96.6	101.7	98.5
Government	99.9	96.7	100.0

¹No benchmark adjustment was made in 1958.

²Excludes adjustment caused by revision to 1957 SIC and by categories of employees not previously included in estimates.

The high degree of reliability of BLS estimates is due to the relatively large percentage of the employment universe covered by the sample, the frequent adjustments of employment estimates to benchmark levels, and the use of special techniques, such as stratification by size and/or region.

Differences between the benchmarks and the estimates, as well as the sampling and response errors, result from changes in the industrial classification of individual establishments (resulting from changes in their product), which are not reflected in the levels of estimates until the data are adjusted to new benchmarks. At more detailed industry levels, particularly within manufacturing, this is the major cause of benchmark adjustments; however, it becomes of less importance at broader aggregations of industries. Another cause of differences, generally minor, between the estimates and the benchmark arises from improvements in the quality of benchmark data.

For the most recent months, national estimates of employment, hours, and earnings are preliminary, and are so footnoted in the tables. These particular figures are based on less than the full sample and consequently are subject to revisions when all of the reports in the sample have been received. Studies of these revisions of preliminary estimates in the past indicate that they have been relatively small (and most frequently upward) for employment, and even smaller for hours and earnings.

STATISTICS FOR STATES AND AREAS

State and area employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover data are collected and prepared by State agencies in cooperation with BLS. The area statistics relate to metropolitan areas, as defined in the Annual Supplement Issue of *Employment and Earnings*. Additional industry detail may be obtained from the State agencies listed on the inside back cover of each issue. These statistics are based on the same establishment reports used by BLS for preparing national estimates. For employment, the sum of the State figures may differ slightly from the equivalent official U.S. totals on a national basis, because some States have more recent benchmarks than others and because of the effects of differing industrial and geographic stratification.

Seasonal Adjustment

Many economic statistics reflect a regularly recurring seasonal movement which can be estimated on the basis of past experience. By eliminating that part of the change which can be ascribed to usual seasonal variation, it is possible to observe the cyclical and other non-seasonal movements in the series. However, in evaluating deviations from the seasonal pattern—that is, changes in a seasonally adjusted series—it is important to note that seasonal adjustment is merely an approximation based on past experience. Seasonally adjusted es-

timates have a broader margin of possible error than the original data on which they are based, since they are subject not only to sampling and other errors but, in addition, are affected by the uncertainties of the seasonal adjustment process itself. Seasonally adjusted series for selected labor force and establishment data are published regularly in *Employment and Earnings*.

The seasonal adjustment method used for these series is an adaptation of the standard ratio-to-moving

average method, with a provision for "moving" adjustment factors to take account of changing seasonal patterns. A detailed description and illustration of the basic method was published in the August 1960 *Monthly Labor Review*.

The seasonally adjusted series on weekly hours and labor turnover rates for industry groupings are computed by applying factors directly to the corresponding unadjusted series, but seasonally adjusted employment totals for all employees and production workers by industry divisions are obtained by summing the seasonally adjusted data which are published for component industries. The factors currently in use are available upon request.

For unemployment, data for four age-sex groups (male and female unemployed workers under age 20, and age 20 and over) are separately adjusted for seasonal variation and are then added to give a seasonally adjusted total unemployment figure. The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment is derived by dividing the seasonally adjusted figure for total unemployment (the sum of the four seasonally adjusted age-sex components) by the figure for the seasonally adjusted civilian labor force. Seasonal adjustment factors for major components of the labor force, to be applied to data for 1961 and later, are provided in the table below, since seasonally adjusted labor force series, except for the unemployment rates, are not published regularly in *Employment and Earnings*.

Data through December 1961 were used in deriving the current factors applicable to 1961-62. Revisions will be made annually as each additional year's data become available.

Seasonal adjustment factors for the labor force and major components, to be used for the period 1961-62

Month	Civilian labor force	Employment			Unemployment			
		Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Males		Females	
					Age 14 to 19	Age 20 and over	Age 14 to 19	Age 20 and over
Jan.	97.6	96.7	81.0	98.3	92.9	125.8	74.1	107.9
Feb.	97.9	96.9	81.7	98.4	90.9	129.4	74.3	108.8
Mar.	98.5	97.6	86.0	98.8	93.9	125.5	80.1	106.0
Apr.	99.0	99.0	94.4	99.4	88.1	105.1	86.1	99.2
May.	100.1	100.4	104.1	100.0	92.8	92.9	105.9	97.3
June.	103.2	102.7	121.2	100.8	178.3	90.6	210.8	102.9
July.	102.8	102.7	117.9	101.1	139.6	91.5	142.2	104.2
Aug.	101.8	102.3	111.7	101.3	101.3	87.1	98.4	99.4
Sept.	100.2	101.2	109.9	100.3	77.7	79.5	87.7	93.1
Oct.	100.4	101.5	109.0	100.8	77.5	78.3	77.5	93.5
Nov.	99.8	100.3	97.9	100.5	80.3	90.6	89.1	97.8
Dec.	99.0	99.3	84.9	100.7	88.5	103.8	73.7	89.5

**Summary of Methods for Computing Industry Statistics
on Employment, Hours, Earnings, and Labor Turnover**

Item	Basic estimating cells (industry, region, size, or region/size cell)	Aggregate industry levels (divisions, groups and, where stratified, individual cells)
Monthly Data		
All employees	All-employee estimate for previous month multiplied by ratio of all employees in current month to all employees in previous month, for sample establishments which reported for both months.	Sum of all-employee estimates for component cells.
Production or nonsupervisory workers; women employees .	All-employee estimate for current month multiplied by (1) ratio of production or nonsupervisory workers to all employees in sample establishments for current month, (2) ratio of women to all employees.	Sum of production-or nonsupervisory-worker estimates, or women estimates, for component cells.
Gross average weekly hours	Production- or nonsupervisory-worker man-hours divided by number of production or nonsupervisory workers.	Average, weighted by production- or nonsupervisory-worker employment, of the average weekly hours for component cells.
Average weekly overtime hours	Production-worker overtime man-hours divided by number of production workers.	Average, weighted by production-worker employment, of the average weekly overtime hours for component cells.
Gross average hourly earnings	Total production- or nonsupervisory-worker payroll divided by total production- or nonsupervisory-worker man-hours.	Average, weighted by aggregate man-hours, of the average hourly earnings for component cells.
Gross average weekly earnings	Product of gross average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.	Product of gross average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.
Labor turnover rates (total, men, and women) .	The number of particular actions (e.g., quits) in reporting firms divided by total employment in those firms. The result is multiplied by 100. For men (or women), the number of men (women) who quit is divided by the total number of men (women) employed.	Average, weighted by employment, of the rates for component cells.
Annual Average Data		
All employees and production or nonsupervisory workers .	Sum of monthly estimates divided by 12.	Sum of monthly estimates divided by 12.
Gross average weekly hours	Annual total of aggregate man-hours (production- or nonsupervisory-worker employment multiplied by average weekly hours) divided by annual sum of employment.	Annual total of aggregate man-hours for production or nonsupervisory workers divided by annual sum of employment for these workers.
Average weekly overtime hours	Annual total of aggregate overtime man-hours (production-worker employment multiplied by average weekly overtime hours) divided by annual sum of employment.	Annual total of aggregate overtime man-hours for production workers divided by annual sum of employment for these workers.
Gross average hourly earnings	Annual total of aggregate payrolls (production- or nonsupervisory-worker employment multiplied by weekly earnings) divided by annual aggregate man-hours.	Annual total of aggregate payrolls divided by annual aggregate man-hours.
Gross average weekly earnings	Product of gross average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.	Product of gross average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.
Labor turnover rates	Sum of monthly rates divided by 12.	Sum of monthly rates divided by 12.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Labor Statistics

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

Employment and Labor Turnover Statistics Programs

ALABAMA	-Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 4.
ALASKA	-Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Juneau.
ARIZONA	-Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.
ARKANSAS	-Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.
CALIFORNIA	-Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 1 (Employment). Research and Statistics, Department of Employment, Sacramento 14 (Turnover).
COLORADO	-U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Denver 2 (Employment). Department of Employment, Denver 3 (Turnover).
CONNECTICUT	-Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Wethersfield.
DELAWARE	-Employment Security Commission, Wilmington 99.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 25.
FLORIDA	-Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
GEORGIA	-Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.
HAWAII	-Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Honolulu 13.
IDAHO	-Employment Security Agency, Boise.
ILLINOIS*	-Division of Unemployment Compensation and State Employment Service, Department of Labor, Chicago 6.
INDIANA	-Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 4.
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 (Employment). Research and Statistics, Division of Employment Security, Boston 15 (Turnover).
MICHIGAN	-Employment Security Commission, Detroit 2.
MINNESOTA	-Department of Employment Security, St. Paul 1.
MISSISSIPPI	-Employment Security Commission, Jackson.
MISSOURI	-Division of Employment Security, Jefferson City.
MONTANA	-Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.
NEBRASKA	-Division of Employment, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.
NEVADA	-Employment Security Department, Carson City.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	-Department of Employment Security, Concord.
NEW JERSEY*	-Bureau of Statistics and Records, Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 25.
NEW MEXICO	-Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
NEW YORK	-Research and Statistics Office, Division of Employment, State Department of Labor, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York 1.
NORTH CAROLINA	-Division of Statistics, Department of Labor, Raleigh (Employment). Bureau of Employment Security Research, Employment Security Commission, Raleigh (Turnover).
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 5.
OREGON	-Department of Employment, Salem 10.
PENNSYLVANIA	-Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg.
RHODE ISLAND	-Division of Statistics and Census, Department of Labor, Providence 3 (Employment). Department of Employment Security, Providence 3 (Turnover).
SOUTH CAROLINA	-Employment Security Commission, Columbia 1.
SOUTH DAKOTA	-Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.
TENNESSEE	-Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.
TEXAS	-Employment Commission, Austin 1.
UTAH	-Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 10.
VERMONT	-Department of Employment Security, Montpelier.
VIRGINIA	-Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 14 (Employment). Employment Commission, Richmond 11 (Turnover).
WASHINGTON	-Employment Security Department, Olympia.
WEST VIRGINIA	-Department of Employment Security, Charleston 5.
WISCONSIN	-Unemployment Compensation Department, Industrial Commission, Madison 1.
WYOMING	-Employment Security Commission, Casper.

*Employment statistics program only.