



EMPLOYMENT and EARNINGS

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ANNOUNCEMENT

Additional statistical information introduced with this issue (page 111).

SPECIAL ARTICLE

Gross Changes in Labor Force:
A Program in Statistical Measurement
begins on page iv.

New Area Series...

Nonagricultural employment data for Honolulu, Hawaii are shown for the first time in table B-7.

The employment series for Greensboro-High Point, North Carolina, formerly limited to manufacturing, have been expanded to include all nonagricultural industries.

Hours and earnings data for Huntington-Ashland, West Virginia, are shown for the first time in table C-8.

Manufacturing labor turnover rates for Stamford, Connecticut, are now included in table D-5.

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^{1/} 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT

A number of recommendations on presentation of data to the public made by the President's Committee to Appraise Employment and Unemployment Statistics are being introduced with this issue of Employment and Earnings.

Identification of Data

The statistics presented in Employment and Earnings are compiled from two major sources: (1) household interviews and (2) reports from establishments. To assist the user in readily identifying the survey source, an appropriate reference has been noted at the top of each page, and in some cases, table titles have been revised.

Seasonally Adjusted Data

For the first time, detailed seasonally adjusted data from the household survey are shown in the regular tables. Comparable historical data for these series appeared as a special feature in the March issue of Employment and Earnings, coincident with the release by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of revised seasonal adjustment factors for labor force components.

In the tables published each month, seasonally adjusted figures will be presented after the sections presenting the unadjusted data to which they relate. The tables with seasonally adjusted figures will show data for the last 13 months.

Additional Data From the Household Survey

The amount of published detail pertaining to the household survey has been increased significantly. Beginning in January 1963, new data were compiled which provide additional insight into the unemployment problem. Information on the impact of unemployment on households, as well as statistics on the number of unemployed seeking full-time and part-time jobs are now available.

Gross Changes in the Labor Force: A Problem in Statistical Measurement

Robert B. Pearl*

Analysts in the labor force field have long been intrigued by the body of statistics known as "gross-change" or "gross-flow" data. These are simply a quantification of the changes in employment status of the same individuals from one month to the next or over other periods of time. Common examples are estimates of the number who enter the labor force and the number who withdraw between 2 consecutive months; the number who shift in either direction between an employed and an unemployed status; and the number who change from one type of employment to another.¹

Data of this type can be accumulated because of the pattern of enumeration in the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS), the source of the monthly estimates of total employment and unemployment published by the U. S. Department of Labor, and of a variety of other social and economic data. At present, households are interviewed 8 different times in the CPS. They are interviewed in 4 consecutive months one year and, after an 8-month hiatus, are brought back for the same period of 4 months a year later. As a consequence, roughly 75 percent of the sample units are common from month to month and some 50 percent from year to year. The proportion of individuals who can be matched is substantially lower, however, because of mobility of the population, nonresponse in one period or another, and other reasons.

For nearly 15 years, tabulations have been prepared cross-classifying the employment status of the same individuals from one month to the next. A summary of the results was published by the Bureau of the Census up until 1953.² At that time, the discovery of a number of enumeration problems in the course of redesigning the CPS sample led to a reexamination of the validity of these and other data. Publication was suspended although the tabulations, which are an inexpensive byproduct of the main CPS operation, have been continued and used for occasional analyses.

Recently, interest in resuming publication of gross-change data has been heightened as a result of the full-scale review of the CPS operation by the President's Special Committee to Appraise Employment and Unemployment Statistics (Gordon Committee).³ In pointing to the potential of these data, the Committee recognized

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¹For a description of labor force definitions and techniques used in the Current Population Survey, see U. S. Bureau of the Census, "Concepts and Methods Used in Current Employment and Unemployment Statistics Prepared by the Bureau of the Census," Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 5, May 9, 1958.

²See, for example, U. S. Bureau of the Census, "Gross Changes in the Labor Force: May 1948 to January 1949," Current Population Reports, Series P-50, No. 16, October 10, 1949; also various issues in Current Population Reports, Series P-59; and appendix tables on gross changes in Current Population Reports, Series P-50, Nos. 19, 31, 40, and 45 (annual reports for 1949-52).

³Measuring Employment and Unemployment, report of the President's Committee to Appraise Employment and Unemployment Statistics (Professor Robert A. Gordon, Chairman), Washington, 1962. (See, especially, recommendation for data on "Labor Force Movements," p. 16.)

the existence of special problems for which solutions should be explored within the framework of a sharply expanded program of research in labor force measurement techniques.

Principal Findings

During their period of publication (1949-52), the gross-change data were something of a revelation to students in this field. They showed, for example, that something like 3-1/2 million persons entered the labor force and a like number withdrew between 2 consecutive months, a turnover rate of close to 5 percent. Among teen-agers, the turnover rate was a striking 20 percent a month, on the average, and among women and older men approximated 8 to 10 percent. On the other hand, men in the prime working ages (25 to 54 years) exhibited their expected stability with a labor force turnover rate of only a fraction of 1 percent a month.

The data showed that turnover varies a good deal among the various components of the labor force. Agricultural employment, which is of course subject to sharp seasonal fluctuations, turned over at a rate exceeding 15 percent a month. The rate for nonagricultural workers, on the other hand, was only about a third as large.

No doubt, the most provocative statistics were those on the amount and character of turnover in the unemployed group. On the average, about half of the unemployed in a given month were no longer listed in that category the following month. Similarly, half of the current jobless were persons who had newly become unemployed since the previous month. Although most of the turnover in unemployment resulted from persons losing jobs or returning to work, close to a third represented housewives, students, and others who newly entered the labor market to look for work or, conversely, who discontinued the search for jobs to resume their nonworker pursuits.

Strong and varied reactions from users followed publication of these results. A well-known business association asserted that the figures illustrated the instability of the concepts in use in the survey.⁴ In particular, it pointed to the large number of shifts between an unemployed and a nonworker status as evidence that many were being counted as unemployed who had little serious intention of remaining in the labor market.

On the other hand, a labor organization found support for its view that unemployment was being understated.⁵ Many persons reportedly withdrawing from the labor market, it charged, were doubtless still unemployed but had become discouraged by the absence of job opportunities and no longer reported themselves in that status.

Certain analysts, more neutral in outlook, hailed these figures as evidence of the flexibility of our labor supply to meet the changing seasonal and cyclical demands for workers.

⁴National Association of Manufacturers, The Meaning of Unemployment Statistics as Revealed by Gross Changes in the Labor Force, Economic Policy Discussion Series No. 25, New York, August 1950.

⁵United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America (CIO), National Unemployment Estimates, Washington, March 1949.

Others, however, more technically minded, hypothesized that the gross changes might be seriously exaggerated because of response variability. According to this school of thought, many persons might be returned in a given status in one period and a different status in the next as a result of reporting errors, whereas no real change had occurred. There was even a counter argument to this thesis, contending that gross changes might be understated because of the conditioning in response arising from repeated interviews in the same households.

Potential Analytical Uses

In spite of this storm of controversy, the Government analysts responsible for issuing the current labor force estimates have always regarded the gross change data to be of potential value in their work, but only if certain known or presumed deficiencies could be eliminated. One of the most significant uses which could be made of the data is to help in the interpretation of monthly changes in employment and unemployment. For example, if unemployment is rising, it would be possible from these data to determine how many of the additional unemployed were persons who lost jobs and how many were new entrants into the labor market, such as housewives, students, or older, semiretired people. In other words, the dynamics and crosscurrents in the labor market, often obscured in the overall net change figures, could be examined.

Without deemphasizing the utility of these data for month-to-month analysis, most specialists would agree that there is a far greater potential for gross-change information covering a wider range of characteristics and longer periods of time, such as year-to-year comparisons. Once each year, information is collected in the Current Population Survey on work experience in the previous calendar year, including number of weeks worked; time lost because of unemployment, illness, and other factors; longest job held during the year; and, on occasion, job shifts in the course of the year. Obtained in an adjacent month, and available for incorporation in the same record, is information on annual income, subdivided by source; family status; educational attainment; and a variety of other personal characteristics.

No student in this field would have any difficulty in detailing endless analytical possibilities that could derive from matching this body of data on a year-to-year basis or over longer periods of time. A few illustrations might be useful.

It would be possible, for the first time, to observe in detail and on a nationwide basis the pattern of entry of young people into the labor force. Defining this group as those who were primarily students one year but full-time labor force participants the next, information could be compiled on the nature of their starting jobs and starting salaries (and how these were related to their educational attainment the amount of unemployment they experienced before finding their first jobs, the extent of job switching at this early stage of their careers, to mention some obvious items. Similarly, the extent to which married women were taking jobs could be quantified and correlated with the economic fortunes of their husbands and the changing size and composition of their families.

At the other end of the scale, the pattern of retirement from the labor force could be explored at length--the extent to which older people were shifting from full to part-time work, or from one type of employment to another, as they approached retirement age; the changes in income and living arrangements associated with partial or complete withdrawal from the labor market; and many like circumstances.

For those in the prime working ages, basic changes in occupation and industry could be studied in the light of their effect on the income and job stability of the persons concerned.

Across all of these groups, through supplementary careful interviewing, information could be developed on the reasons for basic changes in employment status or occupational attachment, to provide some sorely needed insight into the factors and motivations affecting labor market behavior.

Problems of Measurement

Attainment of these objectives will require solving a number of problems which have long plagued technicians working with gross-change data. It may now, therefore, be appropriate to enumerate the major problem areas and explore some possible solutions.

The first difficulty arises from the nature of the CPS sample--which consists of small clusters of addresses selected either from Census records or within the boundaries of small land areas (area segments). It is these units which are interviewed successively even if the inhabitants change. Thus, if individuals move between one period of comparison and the next, they would not be included in the gross-change tabulations. Many studies have shown that the characteristics of "movers" are somewhat different from those of nonmovers; a larger proportion are young adults and, among other things, they seem to have a somewhat higher unemployment rate.⁶ The bias in gross-change data resulting from exclusion of movers may not be untenable from the standpoint of month-to-month gross changes (since mobility averages only about 1-1/2 percent a month), but would be serious in the case of year-to-year comparisons.

A second problem area involves so-called "noninterviews," that is, occupied sample units which are not interviewed for various reasons in a given month. A few of these "noninterviews" are persons who refuse information; in the summertime, many are those taking a holiday elsewhere. The major continuing groups, which have outwitted virtually all survey takers, are the "no one's at home," those who presumably are in town but cannot be reached despite repeated attempts during the survey period. Noninterviews in the CPS average about 4 to 5 percent a month, reaching a peak of over 6 percent in the summer. A determined effort is underway at the Bureau both to study the characteristics of noninterview households, for purposes of assessing the bias, and also to find ways of reducing their number. Gross changes are especially subject to bias from this source since there is a cumulative effect of nonresponse in any two periods being compared. On the average, the impact of noninterviews on these tabulations is about half again as large as for the standard monthly results from the full CPS sample.⁷

No doubt, the major concern for gross-change analysis is the unknown impact of response variability and bias. Some insight into this problem is provided by the quality control program conducted in the CPS, whereby a subsample of each interviewer's work is reinterviewed by a supervisory-level person on a periodic basis.⁸ In all, about 7-1/2 percent of the CPS sample is reinterviewed in a given

⁶See, for example, U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Mobility of the Population of the United States, March 1960 to March 1961," Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 118, August 9, 1962.

⁷This situation arises because about half of the noninterviews, on the average, are interviewed in the immediately prior or subsequent month.

⁸The frequency averages three times a year per interviewer. For a description of this program, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, "The Current Population Survey Reinterview Program: Some Notes and Discussion," Technical Paper No. 7, forthcoming.

month. In about four-fifths of the cases, a reconciliation is made; the reinterviewer has the original results on hand and, if differences arise, attempts to determine in conjunction with the respondent which information is correct. The remaining fifth of the cases is a control group, wherein the reinterview is conducted independently without reconciliation.

In the main, the net differences between the original and reinterview results are small; that is, the total reported as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force differ only slightly between the two sources. Gross differences, mainly of an offsetting nature, are quite significant, however. A "gross difference" represents an individual case reported in a given status in the original interview but a different status in the reinterview, or vice versa. A measure of response variability which can be computed from these data is the "gross difference" rate. This is a summation of the gross differences in a given category divided by the base number in that category. In the case of the unemployed, for example, total gross differences would consist of those reported as unemployed in the original interview but not in the reinterview, plus those reported as unemployed in the reinterview but not in the original canvass. The base, for purposes of computing the rate for this item is usually the total number reported as unemployed in the reinterview (generally regarded as the more accurate level).

The gross difference rate for unemployment averages around 20 percent according to the "reconciled" part of the reinterview program and is more than twice as large in the unreconciled part used for control purposes. By comparison, the rate of gross changes in unemployment from month to month--calculated in the same manner--is roughly 100 percent. Whatever interpretation can be made of these relationships--and a meaningful analysis would be beyond the scope of the present paper--it is difficult to be complacent about the validity of gross changes based on interviews taken a month apart, in view of the magnitude of response differences revealed by the reinterview program.

Interestingly, a more favorable conclusion can be drawn from comparisons of the gross change results with certain independent sources of data on turnover in unemployment. One source is the annual CPS work experience survey, whereby estimates are made, relying on information recalled, of all spells of unemployment experienced during the preceding calendar year. Another is the monthly CPS information on the duration of unemployment of those currently jobless, whereby persons with a reported duration of 4 weeks or less would represent those newly becoming unemployed. The number of additions to the unemployed, based on gross-change data, does not appear exaggerated in comparison to these two sources.⁹ A possible explanation is that there are offsetting differences even for gross changes--that is, some of the reported changes may be erroneous, but a number of changes which actually occurred may be unreported.

A special type of response problem which affects gross-change data is commonly termed the "first-month" bias. For some reason, not yet established, households interviewed for the first time report a somewhat higher rate of unemployment

⁹In 1960, accumulated additions to the unemployed based on gross changes amounted to roughly 22-1/2 million. The corresponding figures from the annual work experience survey were a minimum of 21-1/2 million spells of unemployment (an exact figure cannot be computed because of an open end category of "3 or more" spells) and about the same total (21-1/2 million) representing an annual summation of persons reporting "4 or less weeks" as their current duration of unemployment.

and of participation in marginal types of employment than is found in their second and later months of enumeration. By their very nature--since they involve a comparison of responses for an earlier with a later period of enumeration for the same individuals--the gross-change tabulations reflect this downward bias. Usually, this phenomenon results in some exaggeration of the number of withdrawals from the labor force between the first and second period of comparison. This bias does not exist in the published month-to-month net changes, since these are based on the full CPS sample, which contains an equivalent number of households each month in each stage of enumeration.

Future Research Directions

Although technicians in this field have long been aware of these various problems, progress in achieving solutions has lagged. This is partly because of a lack of resources for research in recent years, but also because greater priority has been given to improvements in sample design and estimation procedures and to development of more detailed analytical tabulations of other kinds. With increasing pressure from users for resumption of publication of gross changes, a resurgence of activity seems assured.

The U. S. Bureau of the Census, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor, is instituting within the next several months a number of exploratory studies aimed at this objective.

One type of investigation will be directed at the bias resulting from exclusion of movers and noninterview cases from the gross-change tabulations. An approach which will be explored is to obtain not only the current status for these "nonidentical" individuals, which is done as a matter of course in the survey, but also their status a month earlier. The question which might be immediately raised concerns the validity of reporting for a previous period. A check on this might also be built into the research, by collecting data for a month earlier not only for the nonidentical cases but also for a subsample of the persons who had been interviewed the month before. Thus, for these matched individuals, comparisons could be made of the original data obtained a month earlier and the information obtained by recall for that same period in the current interview.¹⁰

Another approach that could be used for "movers" is to trace those leaving CPS sample addresses, since the previous period, to their new homes and securing information on their current status. This option is more costly and time consuming and is being held in reserve at this time pending experimentation with the "recall" procedure just described.

A more ambitious project to be undertaken on an experimental scale, outside of the regular CPS operation, is specifically directed at the problem of response variability. In this proposal, what is termed a "dependent-interview" approach would be tested. Labor force information for the current month would be obtained in more-or-less the usual manner, but the interviewer would then refer to the information for this household obtained in the previous month, which would be in his possession, and ask a series of questions directed at reconciling basic changes in employment status. In general, the objective would be to establish whether a change in status had actually occurred or whether one or the other of the replies

¹⁰Experimentation along these lines has been attempted with some success in connection with the Canadian Labour Force Survey conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

was incorrect. When a change in status was confirmed, information on the reasons for the change would also be obtained. Although this approach offers many interesting possibilities, much experimentation and validation of the results will be required before it can be regarded as a feasible alternative to the present system of independent interviews each month. There is a serious risk, for example, that real changes in status will be obscured or understated because of the conditioning effect on interviewees and respondents of access to the previous month's replies.

In summary, sharpening of the analytical tool known as "gross changes" would probably represent one of the most significant developments that could be made in the field of labor force statistics. Many problems remain to be solved before this goal can be even partially realized. With the great impetus given to labor force research by the Gordon Committee recommendations, it may not be overly optimistic to anticipate material progress in the years immediately ahead.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-1: Employment status of the noninstitutional population, 1929 to date

(In thousands)

Year and month	Total noninstitutional population	Total labor force		Civilian labor force						Not in labor force	
		Number	Percent of population	Total	Employed ¹		Unemployed ¹		Percent of labor force		
					Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force		
									Not seasonally adjusted		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	9,320	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.....	101,520	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	60,970	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	3.3	-	46,092
1952.....	113,270	66,560	58.8	62,966	61,035	6,792	54,243	1,932	3.1	-	46,710
1953 ³	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	-	48,492
1956.....	118,734	70,387	59.3	67,530	64,708	6,572	58,135	2,822	4.2	-	48,348
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: 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	5.6	55,933
May.....	129,752	74,797	57.6	71,922	68,203	5,428	62,775	3,719	5.2	5.5	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	5.4	53,746
August.....	130,359	76,554	58.7	73,695	69,762	5,770	63,993	3,932	5.3	5.7	53,805
September.....	130,546	74,914	57.4	72,179	68,668	5,564	63,103	3,512	4.9	5.6	55,631
October.....	130,730	74,923	57.3	72,187	68,893	5,475	63,418	3,294	4.6	5.3	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	5.5	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
February.....	131,414	73,999	56.3	71,275	66,358	4,049	62,309	4,918	6.9	6.1	57,414
March.....	131,589	74,382	56.5	71,650	67,148	4,337	62,812	4,501	6.3	5.6	57,208

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.

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

(In thousands)

Sex, year, and month	Total noninstitutional population	Total labor force		Civilian labor force							Not in labor force
		Number	Percent of 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	46,069	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: March.....	62,896	49,436	78.6	46,585	43,697	4,144	39,553	2,888	6.2	5.2	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	5.2	11,558
August.....	63,371	51,657	81.5	48,830	46,503	4,604	41,899	2,327	4.8	5.3	11,714
September.....	63,456	50,110	79.0	47,406	45,415	4,363	41,052	1,991	4.2	5.2	13,346
October.....	63,540	49,974	78.6	47,269	45,387	4,256	41,131	1,881	4.0	4.9	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	5.5	14,507
February.....	63,846	49,508	77.5	46,816	43,523	3,529	39,994	3,293	7.0	5.9	14,339
March.....	63,926	49,675	77.7	46,975	43,962	3,711	40,251	3,013	6.4	5.4	14,251
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: 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	6.2	42,457
May.....	66,634	24,525	36.8	24,492	23,069	962	22,088	1,423	5.8	6.0	42,109
June.....	66,730	25,026	37.5	24,993	23,228	1,401	21,827	1,764	7.1	5.9	41,705
July.....	66,891	24,703	36.9	24,671	23,059	1,291	21,768	1,611	6.5	6.0	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	6.4	42,285
October.....	67,190	24,949	37.1	24,918	23,505	1,219	22,287	1,413	5.7	6.1	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	6.2	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
February.....	67,567	24,492	36.2	24,460	22,835	520	22,315	1,625	6.6	6.5	43,076
March.....	67,663	24,707	36.5	24,675	23,186	625	22,560	1,489	6.0	6.0	42,957

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 sex

Employment status	(In thousands)								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962	Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962	Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962
Total	131,589	131,414	129,471	63,926	63,846	62,896	67,663	67,567	66,576
Total labor force	74,382	73,999	73,582	49,675	49,508	49,436	24,707	24,492	24,146
Civilian labor force	71,650	71,275	70,697	46,975	46,816	46,585	24,675	24,460	24,112
Employed	67,148	66,358	66,316	43,962	43,523	43,697	23,186	22,835	22,619
Agriculture	4,337	4,049	4,782	3,711	3,529	4,144	625	520	638
Nonagricultural industries	62,812	62,309	61,533	40,251	39,994	39,553	22,560	22,315	21,980
Unemployed	4,501	4,918	4,382	3,013	3,293	2,888	1,489	1,625	1,493
Looking for full-time work	3,886	4,267	(2)	2,680	2,943	(2)	1,206	1,324	(2)
Looking for part-time work	614	652	(2)	332	353	(2)	282	299	(2)
Not in labor force	57,208	57,414	55,889	14,251	14,339	13,459	42,957	43,076	42,430

¹ See footnote 5, table A-1.

Table A-4: Unemployed persons, by age and sex

Age and sex	Thousands of persons			Unemployment rate			Percent distribution		
	Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962	Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962	Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962
Total	4,501	4,918	4,382	6.3	6.9	6.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	3,013	3,293	2,888	6.4	7.0	6.2	66.9	67.0	65.9
14 to 19 years	513	506	430	17.4	17.4	14.4	11.4	10.3	9.8
14 and 15 years	47	36	34	9.1	6.8	6.2	1.0	.7	.8
16 to 19 years	465	469	396	19.1	19.8	16.2	10.3	9.5	9.0
20 to 24 years	475	481	447	10.9	11.1	10.8	10.6	9.8	10.2
25 to 34 years	546	662	558	5.5	6.7	5.6	12.1	13.5	12.7
35 to 44 years	521	595	513	4.6	5.3	4.7	11.6	12.1	11.7
45 to 54 years	470	507	485	4.8	5.2	5.0	10.4	10.3	11.1
55 to 64 years	355	416	348	5.3	6.3	5.3	7.9	8.5	7.9
65 years and over	132	128	108	6.2	6.1	4.9	2.9	2.6	2.5
Female	1,489	1,625	1,493	6.0	6.6	6.2	33.1	33.0	34.1
14 to 19 years	291	306	288	12.9	13.4	12.6	6.5	6.2	6.6
14 and 15 years	11	11	24	3.0	3.1	5.9	.2	.2	.5
16 to 19 years	280	295	264	14.7	15.3	14.0	6.2	6.0	6.0
20 to 24 years	226	248	263	7.8	8.6	9.9	5.0	5.0	6.0
25 to 34 years	303	340	277	7.3	8.3	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.3
35 to 44 years	309	338	289	5.5	6.1	5.3	6.9	6.9	6.6
45 to 54 years	236	229	240	4.3	4.2	4.4	5.2	4.7	5.5
55 to 64 years	103	134	110	3.1	4.1	3.4	2.3	2.7	2.5
65 years and over	21	29	26	2.4	3.3	2.8	.5	.6	.6

¹ See footnote 5, table A-1.

Table A-5: Unemployed persons, by industry of last job

Industry	Unemployment rate			Percent distribution		
	Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962	Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962
Total	6.3	6.9	6.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Experienced wage and salary workers	6.4	7.2	6.3	86.5	89.0	85.1
Agriculture	12.0	18.7	8.4	4.1	5.6	2.9
Nonagricultural industries	6.2	6.9	6.2	82.4	83.4	82.3
Mining, forestry, fisheries	11.2	12.0	8.7	1.7	1.7	1.4
Construction	18.4	22.2	18.9	14.7	17.2	16.4
Manufacturing	6.2	6.9	6.1	25.6	25.8	24.5
Durable goods	6.3	6.8	6.0	14.9	14.3	13.5
Nondurable goods	6.0	7.1	6.3	10.6	11.5	11.0
Transportation and public utilities	4.6	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.9
Wholesale and retail trade	7.1	7.4	7.1	17.7	16.6	17.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.1	2.9	2.8	1.4	1.7	1.8
Service industries	4.5	4.6	4.2	14.5	13.7	13.9
Public administration	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.7
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.8	2.6	3.1
No previous work experience	-	-	-	10.7	8.4	11.8
14 to 19 years	-	-	-	7.5	6.0	8.6
20 years and over	-	-	-	3.2	2.4	3.2

¹ See footnote 5, table A-1.

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Table A-6: Unemployed persons, by occupation of last job

Occupation	Unemployment rate			Percent distribution		
	Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962	Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962
Total	6.3	6.9	6.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers	2.7	3.1	2.7	18.7	19.3	19.3
Professional and technical	1.4	1.8	1.5	2.7	3.1	2.9
Managers, officials, and proprietors	1.3	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.7
Clerical workers	4.0	4.2	4.0	9.5	8.9	9.5
Sales workers	4.4	5.6	4.1	4.4	5.2	4.2
Blue-collar workers	9.0	10.2	9.2	52.5	54.1	53.2
Craftsmen and foremen	6.6	8.2	6.8	13.3	15.2	13.6
Operatives	8.8	9.1	8.8	26.2	24.6	25.6
Nonfarm laborers	15.7	18.4	16.3	13.0	14.4	14.0
Service workers	6.7	6.9	6.2	14.6	13.5	13.1
Private household workers	6.1	6.5	4.4	3.4	3.4	2.6
Other service workers	7.0	7.0	6.9	11.2	10.0	10.5
Farm workers	3.7	5.9	2.3	3.5	4.8	2.5
Farmers and farm managers .....	.6	.5	.3	.3	.3	.2
Farm laborers and foremen	7.9	13.6	5.2	3.2	4.5	2.3
No previous work experience	-	-	-	10.7	8.4	11.8

¹See footnote 5, table A-1.

Table A-7: Unemployed persons, by color, marital status, and household relationship

Characteristics	Thousands of persons			Unemployment rate			Percent distribution		
	Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962	Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962	Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962
COLOR									
Total	4,501	4,918	4,382	6.3	6.9	6.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, total	3,561	3,880	3,404	5.6	6.1	5.4	79.1	78.9	77.7
Male	2,424	2,669	2,284	5.7	6.3	5.4	53.8	54.3	52.1
Female	1,137	1,210	1,120	5.3	5.7	5.3	25.3	24.6	25.6
Nonwhite, total	941	1,038	977	12.0	13.3	12.6	20.9	21.1	22.3
Male	589	623	604	12.5	13.5	13.0	13.1	12.7	13.8
Female	352	414	373	11.2	13.1	12.1	7.8	8.4	8.5
MARITAL STATUS									
Total	4,501	4,918	4,382	6.3	6.9	6.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	3,013	3,293	2,888	6.4	7.0	6.2	66.9	67.0	65.9
Married, wife present	1,625	1,854	1,623	4.4	5.1	4.5	36.1	37.7	37.0
Single	1,087	1,118	929	13.9	14.4	12.1	24.2	22.7	21.2
14 to 19 years	500	496	407	17.8	18.2	14.6	11.1	10.1	9.3
20 years and over	587	623	523	11.7	12.3	10.7	13.0	12.7	11.9
Other marital status	300	322	336	12.0	13.0	12.8	6.7	6.5	7.7
Female	1,489	1,625	1,493	6.0	6.6	6.2	33.1	33.0	34.1
Married, husband present	762	821	757	5.5	6.0	5.6	16.9	16.7	17.3
Single	407	409	403	7.2	7.3	7.3	9.0	8.3	9.2
14 to 19 years	246	251	244	12.4	12.6	12.3	5.5	5.1	5.6
20 years and over	161	158	159	4.4	4.4	4.5	3.6	3.2	3.6
Other marital status	320	394	333	6.3	7.5	6.6	7.1	8.0	7.6
HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP									
Total	4,501	4,918	4,382	6.3	6.9	6.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household head	2,005	2,296	(2)	4.6	5.2	(2)	44.5	46.7	(2)
Living with relatives	1,755	1,980	(2)	4.5	5.1	(2)	39.0	40.3	(2)
Not living with relatives	250	316	(2)	5.6	6.6	(2)	5.6	6.4	(2)
Wife of head	741	813	(2)	5.4	6.1	(2)	16.5	16.5	(2)
Other relative of head	1,624	1,673	(2)	13.2	13.8	(2)	36.1	34.0	(2)
Non-relative of head	132	137	(2)	7.1	9.0	(2)	2.9	2.8	(2)

¹See footnote 5, table A-1.

²Not available.

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Table A-8: Unemployed persons, by duration of unemployment

Duration of unemployment	Thousands of persons			Percent distribution			Category	Thousands of persons			Percent distribution		
	Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ²	Mar. 1962	Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962		Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962	Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962
Total	4,501	4,918	4,382	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total	4,501	4,918	4,382	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	1,553	1,814	1,578	34.5	36.9	36.0	Persons on temporary layoff	105	130	115	2.3	2.6	2.6
5 to 14 weeks	1,562	1,801	1,319	34.7	36.6	30.1							
5 and 6 weeks	360	449	280	8.0	9.1	6.4							
7 to 10 weeks	603	866	464	13.4	17.6	10.6	Persons scheduled to begin new jobs within 30 days.	109	117	89	2.4	2.4	2.0
11 to 14 weeks	598	485	576	13.3	9.9	13.1							
15 weeks and over	1,386	1,303	1,485	30.8	26.5	33.9							
15 to 26 weeks	696	684	750	15.5	13.9	17.1	All other unemployed ...	4,287	4,671	4,178	95.2	95.0	95.3
27 weeks and over	691	619	734	15.4	12.6	16.8							
Average (mean) duration ..	16.0	14.3	16.5	-	-	-							

¹See footnote 5, table A-1.

Table A-9: Long-term unemployed, by industry and occupation of last job

Characteristics	Unemployed 15 weeks and over				Unemployed 27 weeks and over				Civilian labor force (percent distribution)
	Percent of unemployed in each group		Percent distribution		Percent of unemployed in each group		Percent distribution		
	Mar. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962	Mar. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962	Mar. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962	Mar. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962	
INDUSTRY									
Total	30.8	33.9	100.0	100.0	15.4	16.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Experienced wage and salary workers	31.3	34.1	88.0	85.5	15.5	16.0	87.1	81.4	85.5
Agriculture	30.8	26.2	4.1	2.2	7.6	9.5	2.0	1.6	2.2
Nonagricultural industries	31.4	34.3	83.8	83.3	15.9	16.3	85.1	79.8	83.4
Mining, forestry, fisheries	(2)	(2)	1.9	1.4	(2)	(2)	1.2	1.6	1.0
Construction	35.3	37.2	16.9	18.0	14.4	9.8	13.8	9.7	5.0
Manufacturing	33.6	38.5	27.8	27.9	16.4	20.9	27.4	30.7	26.0
Durable goods	31.4	41.0	15.2	16.4	15.5	23.9	15.1	19.4	14.8
Nondurable goods	36.5	35.4	12.6	11.4	17.7	17.3	12.3	11.3	11.2
Transportation and public utilities	37.9	28.2	5.8	4.0	21.8	14.1	6.7	4.1	6.4
Wholesale and retail trade	24.6	29.2	14.1	15.1	12.3	17.0	14.2	17.9	15.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate, and service industries ..	28.2	32.4	14.5	15.0	17.5	13.8	18.1	13.0	24.3
Public administration	(2)	(2)	2.8	1.8	(2)	(2)	3.8	2.9	5.1
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	31.5	35.3	2.9	3.2	12.6	19.9	2.3	3.7	13.8
No previous work experience	26.3	32.4	9.2	11.2	15.1	21.1	10.6	14.9	.7
OCCUPATION									
Total	30.8	33.9	100.0	100.0	15.4	16.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers	24.0	31.6	14.6	18.1	12.1	20.6	14.8	23.9	43.4
Professional and technical	25.6	31.0	2.2	2.7	9.9	24.0	1.7	4.2	12.0
Managers, officials, and proprietors	(2)	40.0	2.0	3.2	(2)	29.2	1.9	4.8	10.3
Clerical workers	24.4	32.5	7.6	9.1	13.3	17.5	8.3	10.0	14.9
Sales workers	19.4	24.9	2.7	3.1	10.2	19.5	2.9	4.9	6.2
Blue-collar workers	34.7	35.0	59.2	55.1	16.2	15.3	55.6	48.8	36.5
Craftsmen and foremen	33.7	35.9	14.6	14.4	15.5	11.2	13.5	9.1	12.6
Operatives	33.8	33.6	28.8	25.4	15.2	17.0	26.0	26.1	18.7
Nonfarm laborers	37.5	36.7	15.8	15.2	19.0	16.3	16.1	13.6	5.2
Service workers	28.5	34.7	13.5	13.4	17.5	13.8	16.7	10.8	13.6
Private household workers	21.7	34.5	2.4	2.6	15.8	8.8	3.5	1.4	3.5
Other service workers	30.5	34.8	11.1	10.8	18.0	15.0	13.2	9.4	10.1
Farm workers	31.4	28.7	3.5	2.1	10.3	11.1	2.3	1.6	5.8
Farmers and farm managers	(2)	(2)	.4	.3	(2)	(2)	.1	.3	3.3
Farm laborers and foremen	31.0	(2)	3.2	1.8	10.6	(2)	2.2	1.4	2.5
No previous work experience	26.3	32.4	9.2	11.3	15.1	21.1	10.6	14.9	.7

¹See footnote 5, table A-1.

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

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Table A-10: Long-term unemployed by sex, age, color, and marital status

Characteristics	Unemployed 15 weeks and over				Unemployed 27 weeks and over				Civilian labor force (percent distribution)
	Percent of unemployed in each group		Percent distribution		Percent of unemployed in each group		Percent distribution		
	Mar. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962	Mar. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962	Mar. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962	Mar. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962	
AGE									
Total	30.8	33.9	100.0	100.0	15.4	16.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	33.1	35.9	72.0	69.9	16.7	17.8	73.0	69.8	65.6
14 to 19 years	27.9	24.9	10.3	7.2	13.8	13.0	10.3	7.6	4.1
20 to 24 years	19.4	37.1	6.6	11.2	8.0	16.8	5.5	10.2	6.1
25 to 44 years	32.4	31.2	24.9	22.5	15.7	14.2	24.3	20.7	29.4
45 years and over	43.7	45.9	30.1	29.1	23.7	24.5	32.9	31.4	26.0
Female	26.1	29.9	28.0	30.1	12.5	14.8	27.0	30.2	34.4
14 to 19 years	20.3	25.7	4.3	5.0	10.3	17.4	4.3	6.8	3.2
20 to 24 years	16.8	18.3	2.7	3.2	8.0	8.4	2.6	3.0	4.0
25 to 44 years	28.0	32.0	12.3	12.2	11.3	13.1	10.0	10.1	13.6
45 years and over	33.6	38.6	8.7	9.8	19.2	20.2	10.0	10.3	13.6
COLOR									
Total	30.8	33.9	100.0	100.0	15.4	16.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, total	30.4	33.0	78.1	75.8	14.3	16.1	73.8	74.5	89.0
Male	33.0	34.9	57.6	53.7	15.8	16.6	55.5	51.8	59.0
Female	24.9	29.3	20.4	22.1	11.1	14.9	18.3	22.8	30.1
Nonwhite, total	32.4	36.8	21.9	24.2	19.3	19.1	26.2	25.5	11.0
Male	33.8	39.9	14.4	16.2	20.5	22.0	17.5	18.1	6.6
Female	29.8	31.9	7.6	8.0	17.0	14.5	8.7	7.4	4.4
MARITAL STATUS									
Total	30.8	33.9	100.0	100.0	15.4	16.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	33.1	35.9	72.0	69.9	16.7	17.8	73.0	69.8	65.6
Married, wife present	34.3	36.3	40.2	39.6	16.4	16.6	38.6	36.7	51.1
Single	29.1	34.9	22.7	21.8	14.4	18.3	22.8	23.2	10.9
14 to 19 years	27.6	25.1	9.9	6.9	13.2	12.8	9.6	7.1	3.9
20 years and over	30.2	42.4	12.8	14.9	15.5	22.8	13.2	16.2	7.0
Other marital status	41.7	37.5	9.0	8.5	27.0	21.7	11.7	9.9	3.5
Female	26.1	29.9	28.0	30.1	12.5	14.8	27.0	30.2	34.4
Married, husband present	24.9	27.9	13.7	14.2	9.4	13.1	10.4	13.5	19.5
Single	24.3	29.8	7.1	8.1	14.3	17.6	8.3	9.8	7.9
14 to 19 years	20.7	26.2	3.7	4.3	11.8	16.8	4.2	5.6	2.8
20 years and over	29.8	35.2	3.5	3.8	17.4	19.5	4.1	4.2	5.1
Other marital status	31.3	34.8	7.2	7.8	17.8	15.3	8.3	6.9	7.0

¹See footnote 5, table A-1.

Table A-11: Unemployed persons looking for full- or part-time work, by age, sex, and occupation of last job

Age and sex	Percent distribution		Looking for part-time work as a percent of unemployed in each group		Occupation	Percent distribution		Looking for part-time work as a percent of unemployed in each group	
	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work				Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work		
	Mar. 1963	Mar. 1963	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963		Mar. 1963	Mar. 1963	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963
Total	100.0	100.0	13.7	13.3	Total	100.0	100.0	13.6	13.3
Male	68.9	54.0	11.0	10.9	White-collar workers	31.0	22.6	10.4	16.9
14 to 19 years	8.2	32.5	38.5	38.9	Professional and technical	2.9	1.5	7.3	11.0
Major activity:					Managers, officials, and proprietors	9.5	10.7	15.0	4.6
Going to school	1.0	30.9	83.0	89.1	Clerical workers	4.1	6.0	18.7	15.1
All other	7.2	1.6	3.4	5.1	Sales workers	14.4	4.5	4.7	28.5
20 to 24 years	11.5	4.0	5.3	6.7	Blue-collar workers	45.0	25.5	8.2	7.1
25 to 34 years	38.8	4.0	1.6	3.0	Craftsmen and foremen	28.3	14.1	7.3	6.3
55 years and over	10.3	13.4	17.1	13.7	Operatives	13.7	7.6	8.1	7.1
Female	31.1	46.0	19.0	18.4	Nonfarm laborers	2.9	3.9	17.3	7.9
14 to 19 years	5.2	14.7	31.0	27.9	Service workers	13.4	21.5	20.3	14.5
Major activity:					Private household workers	3.0	3.3	22.0	22.0
Going to school	.9	12.8	68.7	(1)	Other service workers	10.4	16.2	19.8	12.0
All other	4.3	1.9	6.7	6.6	Farm workers	2.6	2.1	11.4	17.5
20 to 24 years	5.0	4.4	12.1	12.6	Farmers and farm managers	2.3	1.5	9.1	(1)
25 to 34 years	18.2	23.6	17.0	14.7	Farm laborers and foremen	.3	.6	26.7	17.2
55 years and over	2.7	3.4	16.8	30.6	No previous work experience	8.1	28.3	35.7	42.2

¹Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.

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Table A-12: Total labor force, by age and sex

Age and sex	Thousands of persons			Labor force participation rate		
	Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962	Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962
	Total	74,382	73,999	73,582	56.5	56.3	56.8
Male	49,675	49,508	49,436	77.7	77.5	78.6
14 to 19 years	3,449	3,403	3,473	36.5	36.1	37.5
14 and 15 years	517	534	549	14.5	14.9	15.1
16 and 17 years	1,080	1,031	1,042	35.0	33.9	37.3
18 and 19 years	1,852	1,837	1,882	66.1	65.5	66.2
20 to 24 years	5,299	5,274	5,140	86.8	86.8	87.0
25 to 34 years	10,615	10,633	10,810	97.0	97.1	97.3
35 to 44 years	11,615	11,599	11,421	97.8	97.7	97.5
45 to 54 years	9,903	9,861	9,803	96.0	95.6	95.6
55 to 64 years	6,650	6,644	6,575	86.3	86.3	86.9
55 to 59 years	3,833	3,831	3,797	91.0	91.0	92.2
60 to 64 years	2,817	2,813	2,778	80.6	80.7	80.7
65 years and over	2,143	2,098	2,216	28.5	27.9	31.3
Female	24,707	24,492	24,146	36.5	36.2	36.3
14 to 19 years	2,269	2,283	2,293	24.6	24.9	25.6
14 and 15 years	361	351	402	10.4	10.1	11.6
16 and 17 years	631	660	604	21.0	22.3	22.3
18 and 19 years	1,278	1,276	1,286	46.4	46.3	46.3
20 to 24 years	2,907	2,900	2,654	47.3	47.4	45.2
25 to 34 years	4,130	4,118	4,164	36.7	36.5	36.8
35 to 44 years	5,654	5,556	5,448	45.4	44.6	44.1
45 to 54 years	5,518	5,467	5,432	51.0	50.6	49.9
55 to 64 years	3,339	3,293	3,211	40.0	39.5	38.7
55 to 59 years	2,056	2,022	1,980	45.8	45.2	44.6
60 to 64 years	1,283	1,271	1,231	33.2	32.9	31.9
65 years and over	889	869	944	9.5	9.3	10.7

¹See footnote 5, table A-1.

Table A-13: Employed persons, by age and sex

Age and sex	(In thousands)					
	Male			Female		
	Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962	Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962
All industries	43,962	43,523	43,697	23,186	22,835	22,618
14 to 19 years	2,437	2,398	2,567	1,971	1,975	1,998
20 to 24 years	3,876	3,849	3,674	2,670	2,641	2,379
25 to 34 years	9,310	9,214	9,430	3,820	3,771	3,879
35 to 44 years	10,692	10,601	10,468	5,341	5,214	5,154
45 to 54 years	9,347	9,267	9,228	5,280	5,235	5,190
55 to 64 years	6,289	6,223	6,223	3,236	3,159	3,101
65 years and over	2,011	1,970	2,108	868	840	917
Nonagricultural industries	40,251	39,994	39,553	22,560	22,315	21,980
14 to 19 years	2,045	2,020	2,098	1,936	1,955	1,964
20 to 24 years	3,609	3,628	3,385	2,626	2,607	2,360
25 to 34 years	8,824	8,756	8,842	3,715	3,698	3,768
35 to 44 years	10,076	9,966	9,717	5,217	5,089	5,008
45 to 54 years	8,601	8,548	8,395	5,121	5,115	5,057
55 to 64 years	5,553	5,537	5,490	3,119	3,048	2,955
65 years and over	1,543	1,538	1,626	826	803	868
Agriculture	3,711	3,529	4,144	625	520	638
14 to 19 years	392	378	469	36	21	34
20 to 24 years	267	221	287	44	35	19
25 to 34 years	486	458	588	105	73	111
35 to 44 years	616	635	751	123	125	146
45 to 54 years	746	718	833	159	120	133
55 to 64 years	736	685	733	117	111	146
65 years and over	468	434	482	42	37	49

¹See footnote 5, table A-1.

Table A-14: Employed persons, by class of worker and occupation

Characteristics	(In thousands)								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962	Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962	Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962
CLASS OF WORKER									
Total	67,148	66,358	66,316	43,962	43,523	43,697	23,186	22,835	22,619
Nonagricultural industries	62,812	62,309	61,533	40,251	39,994	39,553	22,560	22,315	21,980
Wage and salary workers	56,018	55,515	54,527	35,381	35,048	34,524	20,636	20,467	20,003
Private household workers	2,537	2,557	2,637	224	208	225	2,313	2,349	2,412
Government workers	9,254	9,271	8,829	5,446	5,477	5,238	3,808	3,793	3,591
Other wage and salary workers	44,227	43,687	43,061	29,711	29,363	29,061	14,515	14,325	14,000
Self-employed workers	6,211	6,254	6,359	4,793	4,894	4,937	1,418	1,360	1,422
Unpaid family workers	582	538	647	76	53	92	506	485	555
Agriculture	4,337	4,049	4,782	3,711	3,529	4,144	625	520	638
Wage and salary workers	1,359	1,199	1,369	1,202	1,077	1,229	157	122	140
Self-employed workers	2,373	2,340	2,694	2,252	2,226	2,554	121	113	139
Unpaid family workers	605	512	720	257	226	360	348	285	359
OCCUPATION									
Total	67,148	66,358	66,316	43,962	43,523	43,697	23,186	22,835	22,619
White-collar workers	30,257	30,095	30,151	17,251	17,215	17,325	13,005	12,880	12,827
Professional and technical	8,480	8,409	8,218	5,363	5,250	5,166	3,117	3,159	3,053
Managers, officials, and proprietors	7,309	7,340	7,562	6,231	6,263	6,405	1,078	1,077	1,157
Clerical workers	10,220	10,047	10,094	3,046	3,072	3,120	7,173	6,975	6,973
Sales workers	4,248	4,299	4,277	2,611	2,630	2,634	1,637	1,669	1,644
Blue-collar workers	23,777	23,537	22,989	20,017	19,791	19,471	3,760	3,746	3,520
Craftsmen and foremen	8,460	8,294	8,206	8,218	8,035	7,967	242	260	237
Operatives	12,184	12,115	11,627	8,768	8,723	8,449	3,416	3,392	3,181
Nonfarm laborers	3,133	3,128	3,156	3,031	3,033	3,055	102	94	102
Service workers	9,086	8,958	8,677	3,220	3,208	2,974	5,867	5,751	5,702
Private household workers	2,360	2,412	2,453	66	57	61	2,295	2,355	2,392
Other service workers	6,726	6,546	6,224	3,154	3,151	2,913	3,572	3,396	3,310
Farm workers	4,028	3,767	4,497	3,474	3,311	3,926	554	456	571
Farmers and farm managers	2,381	2,353	2,709	2,261	2,236	2,571	120	117	139
Farm laborers and foremen	1,647	1,414	1,788	1,213	1,075	1,355	434	339	432

¹See footnote 5, table A-1.

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Table A-15: Employed persons, by hours worked

(In thousands)

Hours worked	All industries			Nonagricultural industries			Agriculture		
	Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962	Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962	Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962
Total	67,148	66,358	66,316	62,812	62,309	61,533	4,337	4,049	4,782
With a job but not at work	2,677	2,698	2,130	2,436	2,432	1,929	241	267	201
At work	64,471	63,659	64,186	60,375	59,876	59,605	4,096	3,783	4,581
1-34 hours	13,214	14,333	12,768	11,706	12,812	11,219	1,509	1,520	1,550
1-4 hours	914	981	1,006	843	891	947	69	90	59
5-14 hours	3,671	3,738	3,340	3,276	3,347	2,966	398	393	373
15-34 hours	8,629	9,614	8,422	7,588	8,573	7,304	1,042	1,040	1,118
35 hours or more	51,257	49,327	51,419	48,669	47,063	48,386	2,587	2,261	3,032
35-40 hours	30,398	29,254	30,285	29,705	28,705	29,526	693	548	759
41 hours and over	20,859	20,073	21,134	18,964	18,358	18,860	1,894	1,713	2,273
Average hours, total at work	40.0	39.6	40.2	39.8	39.6	39.9	41.9	40.7	43.8

¹See footnote 5, table A-1.

Table A-16: Employed persons, by full- or part-time status

(In thousands)

Full- or part-time status	All industries			Nonagricultural industries		
	Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962	Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962
Total	67,148	66,358	66,316	62,812	62,309	61,533
With a job but not at work	2,677	2,698	2,130	2,436	2,432	1,929
At work	64,471	63,659	64,186	60,375	59,876	59,605
On full-time schedules	53,961	53,396	53,722	50,977	50,617	50,250
35 hours or more	51,257	49,327	51,419	48,669	47,063	48,386
1-34 hours for noneconomic reasons	2,704	4,069	2,303	2,308	3,554	1,863
Bad weather	758	1,095	835	511	719	513
Industrial dispute	29	14	29	29	14	29
Vacation	117	106	120	117	97	120
Illness	1,083	1,215	786	997	1,149	739
Holiday	27	969	5	26	969	5
All other reasons	690	670	528	628	606	457
On part time for economic reasons	2,491	2,471	2,631	2,192	2,186	2,336
Usually work full time	1,209	1,191	1,234	1,050	1,005	1,110
Average hours	23.8	23.2	22.7	24.2	23.7	22.7
Usually work part time	1,282	1,280	1,396	1,142	1,181	1,226
Average hours	17.7	17.3	17.0	17.7	17.3	17.1
On part time for noneconomic reasons, usually work part time	8,019	7,793	7,835	7,205	7,072	7,020

¹See footnote 5, table A-1.

Table A-17: Employed persons with a job, but not at work, by reason not working and pay status

(In thousands)

Reason not working	All industries			Nonagricultural industries								
	Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962	Total			Wage and salary workers					
				Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962	Number			Percent paid		
							Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962	Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ¹	Mar. 1962
Total	2,677	2,698	2,130	2,436	2,432	1,929	1,942	1,953	1,556	40.6	36.8	40.0
Bad weather	188	318	201	129	226	130	74	146	82	(2)	2.1	(2)
Industrial dispute	41	29	27	41	29	27	41	29	27	-	-	-
Vacation	380	404	374	360	380	356	313	304	275	82.4	76.0	78.5
Illness	1,403	1,291	1,040	1,319	1,210	970	1,118	1,070	856	40.3	40.7	39.5
All other reasons	665	656	487	587	587	445	396	404	316	18.4	12.6	18.4

¹See footnote 5, table A-1.

Table A-18: Employment status of the noninstitutional population, by age and sex

March 1963
(In thousands)

Age, sex, and color	Total labor force		Civilian labor force					Not in labor force					
	Number	Percent of population	Total	Employed			Unemployed		Total	Keeping house	In school	Unable to work	Other
				Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force					
Male	49,675	77.7	46,975	43,962	3,711	40,251	3,013	6.4	14,251	116	6,606	1,124	6,405
14 and 15 years	517	14.5	517	470	102	369	47	9.1	3,051	12	3,009	3	27
16 and 17 years	1,080	35.0	1,029	802	153	649	227	22.1	2,005	4	1,929	5	67
18 and 19 years	1,852	66.1	1,403	1,164	137	1,028	238	17.0	948	-	851	5	92
20 to 24 years	5,299	86.8	4,352	3,876	267	3,609	475	10.9	806	3	663	22	119
25 to 29 years	5,153	96.0	4,726	4,420	222	4,198	305	6.5	217	-	118	22	78
30 to 34 years	5,462	98.0	5,131	4,890	264	4,626	241	4.7	113	6	18	29	60
35 to 39 years	5,871	98.0	5,641	5,415	293	5,121	227	4.0	121	6	11	40	64
40 to 44 years	5,744	97.7	5,571	5,277	323	4,955	294	5.3	136	7	4	48	77
45 to 49 years	5,218	96.4	5,153	4,930	348	4,582	223	4.3	195	10	4	73	108
50 to 54 years	4,685	95.5	4,664	4,417	398	4,019	247	5.3	222	1	-	76	145
55 to 59 years	3,833	91.0	3,829	3,642	400	3,242	187	4.9	380	6	-	111	262
60 to 64 years	2,817	80.6	2,816	2,647	336	2,311	168	6.0	676	6	1	139	530
65 to 69 years	1,144	40.6	1,144	1,057	215	843	87	7.6	1,673	15	-	145	1,513
70 years and over	999	21.2	999	954	253	700	45	4.6	3,709	41	-	405	3,263
White	44,761	78.0	42,269	39,845	3,253	36,593	2,424	5.7	12,637	104	5,804	918	5,811
Nonwhite	4,913	75.3	4,706	4,117	459	3,659	589	12.5	1,614	12	802	206	594
Female	24,707	36.5	24,675	23,186	625	22,560	1,489	6.0	42,957	35,024	6,414	621	897
14 and 15 years	361	10.4	361	350	15	335	11	3.0	3,108	45	3,030	3	29
16 and 17 years	631	21.0	631	531	11	520	100	15.8	2,375	224	2,113	3	36
18 and 19 years	1,278	46.4	1,271	1,090	9	1,081	180	14.2	1,475	597	809	10	59
20 to 24 years	2,907	47.3	2,896	2,670	44	2,626	226	7.8	3,233	2,758	392	18	65
25 to 29 years	2,045	37.2	2,041	1,891	38	1,853	150	7.4	3,458	3,394	17	18	29
30 to 34 years	2,085	36.2	2,082	1,929	67	1,862	153	7.3	3,676	3,628	12	18	17
35 to 39 years	2,666	42.5	2,664	2,501	51	2,449	163	6.1	3,606	3,557	12	9	29
40 to 44 years	2,988	48.3	2,986	2,840	72	2,768	146	4.9	3,203	3,134	18	26	26
45 to 49 years	2,932	51.7	2,931	2,796	87	2,709	135	4.6	2,736	2,679	2	19	36
50 to 54 years	2,586	50.2	2,585	2,484	72	2,412	101	3.9	2,565	2,502	5	16	43
55 to 59 years	2,056	45.8	2,056	1,997	69	1,928	59	3.9	2,429	2,351	-	31	48
60 to 64 years	1,283	33.2	1,283	1,239	48	1,191	44	3.4	2,581	2,495	-	36	50
65 to 69 years	557	16.8	557	539	20	519	18	3.2	2,767	2,640	-	35	91
70 years and over	332	5.5	332	329	22	307	3	1.0	5,745	5,020	3	382	341
White	21,564	35.7	21,534	20,398	556	19,841	1,137	5.3	38,871	32,011	5,777	509	774
Nonwhite	3,143	43.5	3,141	2,788	69	2,719	352	11.2	4,086	3,013	838	112	123

Table A-19: Nonagricultural wage and salary workers, by full- or part-time status, hours of work, and industry

March 1963
(Percent distribution)

Industry	Full- or part-time status					Hours of work				
	Total at work	On full-time schedules	On part time			Total at work	1 to 34 hours	35 to 40 hours	41 to 48 hours	49 hours and over
			Economic reasons		Other reasons					
			Usually work full time	Usually work part time	Usually work part time					
Total ¹	100.0	84.9	1.7	1.9	11.6	100.0	18.9	52.5	14.8	13.8
Construction	100.0	87.7	5.7	3.0	3.7	100.0	22.8	54.4	12.8	10.1
Manufacturing	100.0	93.8	2.1	.9	3.3	100.0	10.2	63.1	15.9	10.9
Durable goods	100.0	96.7	1.4	.5	1.4	100.0	7.7	65.6	16.1	10.6
Nondurable goods	100.0	89.9	3.1	1.3	5.8	100.0	13.4	59.9	15.5	11.3
Transportation and public utilities	100.0	93.0	1.6	1.4	4.0	100.0	9.6	64.5	13.1	12.8
Wholesale and retail trade	100.0	77.2	1.8	2.5	18.5	100.0	25.6	36.4	19.1	18.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	100.0	90.6	.5	.5	8.5	100.0	11.9	64.3	10.7	13.2
Service industries	100.0	72.0	.8	3.5	23.7	100.0	31.2	40.8	13.0	15.0

¹Includes forestry and fisheries, mining and public administration, not shown separately.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-20: Persons at work in nonfarm occupations by full- or part-time status, hours of work, and occupation

March 1963
(Percent distribution)

Occupation	Full or part-time status						Hours of work					Average hours, total at work
	Total at work		On full-time schedules	On part time			Total at work	1 to 34 hours	35 to 40 hours	41 to 48 hours	49 hours and over	
				Economic reasons		Other reasons						
	Thousands	Percent	Usually work full time	Usually work part time	Usually work part time							
White-collar workers	29,117	100.0	87.0	0.6	0.7	11.8	100.0	16.0	49.5	13.7	20.9	41.4
Professional and technical	8,206	100.0	89.5	.1	.6	9.8	100.0	13.6	49.7	14.4	22.3	41.9
Managers, officials, and proprietors	6,963	100.0	95.6	.7	.2	3.5	100.0	7.3	31.4	18.6	42.7	49.5
Clerical workers	9,894	100.0	84.7	.9	.8	13.6	100.0	18.0	68.2	9.0	4.8	37.1
Sales workers	4,054	100.0	72.3	.7	1.7	25.2	100.0	30.4	34.1	15.5	19.9	37.2
Blue-collar workers	22,776	100.0	89.1	3.4	2.1	5.5	100.0	16.4	54.6	16.5	12.6	39.9
Craftsmen and foremen	8,102	100.0	93.8	2.7	1.0	2.5	100.0	12.2	55.2	18.5	14.1	41.2
Operatives	11,717	100.0	88.8	3.6	1.9	5.8	100.0	16.0	55.5	16.2	12.4	40.2
Nonfarm laborers	2,957	100.0	76.6	4.5	6.3	12.7	100.0	29.8	49.0	12.0	9.3	35.3
Service workers	8,769	100.0	64.1	1.3	5.2	29.5	100.0	38.9	33.8	13.5	13.9	34.3
Private household workers	2,298	100.0	36.3	.8	10.2	52.7	100.0	66.0	17.8	7.2	9.0	24.3
Other service workers	6,471	100.0	73.8	1.5	3.5	21.2	100.0	29.3	39.3	15.7	15.7	37.9

Table A-21: Occupation group of employed persons, by sex and color

March 1963

Occupation	Thousands			Percent distribution								
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	White			Nonwhite		
							Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	67,148	43,962	23,186	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers	30,259	17,251	13,006	45.1	39.2	56.1	48.2	41.7	60.8	18.1	15.9	21.4
Professional and technical	8,481	5,363	3,117	12.6	12.2	13.4	13.4	12.9	14.3	6.0	5.1	7.3
Medical and other health	1,362	564	797	2.0	1.3	3.4	2.1	1.3	3.7	1.1	.7	1.6
Teachers, except college	1,955	542	1,413	2.9	1.2	6.1	3.0	1.3	6.4	2.2	.9	4.1
Other professional and technical	5,164	4,257	907	7.7	9.7	3.9	8.3	10.3	4.2	2.8	3.6	1.5
Managers, officials, and proprietors	7,309	6,231	1,078	10.9	14.2	4.6	11.8	15.2	5.0	3.2	4.2	1.8
Salaried workers	4,147	3,528	619	6.2	8.0	2.7	6.8	8.7	3.0	.9	1.3	.4
Self-employed workers in retail trade	1,471	1,182	289	2.2	2.7	1.2	2.3	2.8	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1
Self-employed workers, except retail trade	1,691	1,521	170	2.5	3.5	.7	2.7	3.6	.8	1.1	1.6	.3
Clerical workers	10,220	3,046	7,173	15.2	6.9	30.9	16.1	7.2	33.7	7.2	4.7	10.7
Stenographers, typists, and secretaries	2,614	56	2,558	3.9	.1	11.0	4.2	.1	12.1	1.5	.3	3.2
Other clerical workers	7,606	2,990	4,615	11.3	6.8	19.9	12.0	7.0	21.6	5.7	4.4	7.5
Sales workers	4,249	2,611	1,638	6.3	5.9	7.1	6.9	6.4	7.8	1.7	1.8	1.5
Retail trade	2,543	1,088	1,455	3.8	2.5	6.3	4.1	2.6	6.9	1.2	1.1	1.4
Other sales workers	1,706	1,523	183	2.5	3.5	.8	2.8	3.8	.9	.4	.7	.1
Blue-collar workers	23,777	20,019	3,758	35.4	45.5	16.2	34.9	44.4	16.3	39.8	56.2	15.6
Craftsmen, foremen	8,460	8,218	242	12.6	18.7	1.0	13.3	19.6	1.1	6.2	10.2	.4
Carpenters	717	710	7	1.1	1.6	(1)	1.1	1.7	(1)	.6	1.0	-
Construction craftsmen, except carpenters	1,571	1,550	21	2.3	3.5	.1	2.4	3.6	.1	1.5	2.5	-
Mechanics and repairmen	2,229	2,215	14	3.3	5.0	.1	3.5	5.2	.1	2.1	3.5	.1
Metal craftsmen, except mechanics	1,053	1,045	9	1.6	2.4	(1)	1.7	2.5	(1)	.6	.9	-
Other craftsmen and kindred workers	1,718	1,615	103	2.6	3.7	.4	2.7	3.9	.5	1.2	1.9	.1
Foremen, not elsewhere classified	1,172	1,083	88	1.7	2.5	.4	1.9	2.7	.4	.3	.3	.2
Operatives	12,184	8,769	3,415	18.1	19.9	14.7	17.8	19.4	14.8	20.8	25.2	14.3
Drivers and deliverymen	2,429	2,381	48	3.6	5.4	.2	3.5	5.2	.2	4.5	7.6	(1)
Other operatives	9,755	6,388	3,367	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.3	14.2	14.6	16.3	17.6	14.2
Durable goods manufacturing	3,834	2,861	972	5.7	6.5	4.2	5.7	6.4	4.5	5.4	7.6	2.3
Nondurable goods manufacturing	3,307	1,585	1,722	4.9	3.6	7.4	5.0	3.6	7.7	4.6	3.8	5.7
Other industries	2,614	1,942	672	3.9	4.4	2.9	3.6	4.2	2.4	6.3	6.2	6.3
Nonfarm laborers	3,133	3,032	101	4.7	6.9	.4	3.7	5.5	.4	12.7	20.8	.9
Construction	575	568	7	.9	1.3	(1)	.6	.9	(1)	2.8	4.6	-
Manufacturing	977	939	38	1.5	2.1	.2	1.2	1.8	.2	3.4	5.6	.2
Other industries	1,581	1,525	56	2.4	3.5	.2	1.9	2.7	.2	6.6	10.6	.7
Service workers	9,086	3,219	5,866	13.5	7.3	25.3	11.0	6.2	20.4	35.2	17.9	60.8
Private household workers	2,360	66	2,295	3.5	.2	9.9	2.2	.1	6.2	15.2	.4	37.0
Service workers, except private household	6,726	3,153	3,571	10.0	7.2	15.4	8.9	6.1	14.3	20.0	17.4	23.8
Protective service workers	875	835	39	1.3	1.9	.2	1.4	2.0	.2	.7	1.0	.1
Waiters, cooks, and bartenders	1,801	500	1,301	2.7	1.1	5.6	2.6	.9	5.7	3.8	3.0	4.9
Other service workers	4,050	1,818	2,231	6.0	4.1	9.6	4.9	3.2	8.4	15.6	13.4	18.7
Farm workers	4,028	3,474	554	6.0	7.9	2.4	5.9	7.7	2.4	7.0	10.1	2.3
Farmers and farm managers	2,381	2,261	120	3.5	5.1	.5	3.7	5.3	.5	2.2	3.3	.6
Farm laborers and foremen	1,647	1,213	434	2.5	2.8	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.9	4.7	6.8	1.7
Paid workers	1,058	958	100	1.6	2.2	.4	1.3	1.8	.4	4.2	6.3	1.0
Unpaid family workers	589	255	334	.9	.6	1.4	.9	.6	1.5	.6	.5	.6

¹Less than 0.05.

Table A-22: Persons at work in nonagricultural industries, by full-time and part-time status, hours of work, and selected characteristics

March 1963

(Percent distribution)

Characteristics	Full- or part-time status					Hours of work				
	Total at work	On full-time schedules	On part-time			Total at work	1 to 34 hours	35 to 40 hours	41 hours and over	Average hours, total at work
			Economic reasons		Other reasons					
			Usually work full time	Usually work part time	Usually work part time					
AGE AND SEX										
Total	100.0	84.4	1.7	1.9	11.9	100.0	19.4	49.2	31.4	39.8
Male										
14 to 17 years	100.0	90.6	1.8	1.4	6.2	100.0	13.3	47.7	39.0	42.5
18 and 19 years	100.0	9.6	0.7	3.0	86.7	100.0	91.2	7.0	1.8	14.1
20 to 24 years	100.0	59.3	4.1	4.8	31.8	100.0	45.0	34.5	20.5	31.8
25 to 34 years	100.0	86.7	2.0	1.9	9.4	100.0	16.8	47.2	36.0	40.5
35 to 44 years	100.0	95.7	1.6	1.3	1.4	100.0	8.0	48.4	43.6	44.4
45 to 64 years	100.0	96.8	1.8	.8	.6	100.0	7.3	49.3	43.4	44.8
65 years and over	100.0	95.1	1.7	1.3	2.0	100.0	9.2	51.6	39.3	43.9
Female										
14 to 17 years	100.0	65.5	1.4	2.2	30.9	100.0	38.7	35.5	25.8	34.7
18 and 19 years	100.0	73.2	1.7	2.8	22.3	100.0	30.5	51.8	17.7	35.0
20 to 24 years	100.0	10.1	1.0	2.5	86.4	100.0	90.8	5.9	3.3	11.7
25 to 34 years	100.0	68.9	3.1	2.1	25.8	100.0	35.1	56.0	8.8	32.0
35 to 44 years	100.0	81.4	2.0	2.8	13.9	100.0	21.2	64.1	14.8	36.5
45 to 64 years	100.0	76.5	1.6	2.3	19.5	100.0	27.4	55.1	17.4	35.4
65 years and over	100.0	75.2	2.0	2.3	20.4	100.0	29.1	52.8	18.0	35.6
MARITAL STATUS AND SEX										
Male										
Single	100.0	68.2	2.0	3.2	26.7	100.0	34.9	41.9	23.3	34.2
Married, wife present	100.0	94.9	1.7	1.0	2.4	100.0	9.1	48.7	42.2	44.1
Other	100.0	88.9	2.3	2.7	6.0	100.0	15.6	49.5	34.8	41.8
Female										
Single	100.0	71.2	1.5	1.9	25.4	100.0	31.1	54.8	14.1	32.9
Married, husband present	100.0	72.4	1.9	2.5	23.2	100.0	31.6	51.3	17.1	34.9
Other	100.0	77.8	1.4	4.6	16.1	100.0	26.4	50.0	23.5	37.4
COLOR AND SEX										
White										
Male	100.0	85.2	1.6	1.3	11.9	100.0	18.5	49.3	32.2	40.1
Female	100.0	91.2	1.6	1.0	6.2	100.0	12.5	47.5	40.0	42.8
Nonwhite										
Male	100.0	74.1	1.6	1.9	22.4	100.0	29.5	52.8	17.7	35.1
Female	100.0	77.3	2.9	7.3	12.5	100.0	28.0	47.9	24.1	37.1
Male	100.0	85.4	3.3	5.4	6.0	100.0	20.7	50.4	29.0	39.5
Female	100.0	66.7	2.4	9.7	21.2	100.0	37.8	44.6	17.6	33.9

Table A-23: Persons at work, by hours of work, and class of worker

March 1963

(Percent distribution)

Hours of work	Total	Agriculture				Nonagricultural industries						
		Total	Wage and salary workers	Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers	Total	Wage and salary workers			Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers	
							Total	Private households	Government			Other
Total at work .. thousands	64,471	4,096	1,303	2,187	605	60,375	54,077	2,475	8,889	42,713	5,718	581
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	20.5	36.7	34.1	30.0	67.6	19.4	18.9	65.3	14.4	17.4	20.9	43.6
1 to 14 hours	7.1	11.4	13.7	13.2	-	6.8	6.7	40.2	4.2	5.3	8.7	-
15 to 21 hours	5.3	11.8	7.5	7.4	37.3	4.9	4.6	10.0	4.0	4.5	5.2	23.1
22 to 29 hours	4.2	8.9	6.9	5.9	24.3	3.8	3.7	8.0	2.9	3.7	3.7	13.0
30 to 34 hours	3.9	4.6	6.0	3.5	6.0	3.9	3.9	7.1	3.3	3.9	3.3	7.5
35 to 40 hours	47.2	16.9	19.3	16.3	14.2	49.2	52.5	17.5	59.3	53.2	20.4	25.1
35 to 39 hours	6.4	6.8	3.6	7.6	10.7	6.3	6.6	5.4	6.4	6.7	3.9	8.8
40 hours	40.8	10.1	15.7	8.7	3.5	42.9	45.9	12.1	52.9	46.5	16.5	16.3
41 hours and over	32.4	46.3	46.6	53.6	18.2	31.4	28.6	17.3	26.3	29.6	58.7	31.4
41 to 47 hours	7.9	5.7	6.4	5.1	6.0	8.1	8.2	4.4	8.2	8.4	7.1	6.1
48 hours	6.5	4.3	7.2	3.5	1.2	6.6	6.6	3.1	4.6	7.2	7.5	4.2
49 hours and over	18.0	36.3	33.0	45.0	11.0	16.7	13.8	9.8	13.5	14.0	44.1	21.1
49 to 54 hours	6.3	7.6	10.0	7.4	2.8	6.2	5.8	3.4	5.8	6.0	10.0	7.5
55 to 59 hours	2.6	4.3	5.2	4.3	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.2	4.4	2.0
60 to 69 hours	5.1	10.4	8.6	13.7	2.0	4.7	3.6	1.6	3.1	3.8	15.4	4.7
70 hours and over	4.0	14.0	9.2	19.6	4.2	3.3	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.0	14.3	6.9
Average hours, total at work	40.0	41.9	40.6	45.7	30.9	39.8	39.1	24.7	40.1	39.7	46.8	37.1

HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Table A-24: Summary employment and unemployment estimates, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Employment status	Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ¹	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
Total labor force	75,430	75,225	75,064	74,848	74,577	74,651	74,989	75,056	74,585	74,529	74,657	74,470	74,688
Civilian labor force	72,698	72,501	72,348	72,084	71,827	71,915	72,254	72,197	71,730	71,673	71,782	71,585	71,803
Employed	68,636	68,086	68,171	68,091	67,691	68,076	68,188	68,104	67,833	67,731	67,821	67,591	67,860
Agriculture	5,008	4,841	5,183	4,843	4,983	5,040	5,114	5,087	5,118	5,190	5,269	5,296	5,504
Nonagricultural industries	63,628	63,245	62,988	63,248	62,708	63,036	63,074	63,017	62,715	62,541	62,552	62,295	62,356
Unemployed	4,062	4,415	4,177	3,993	4,136	3,839	4,066	4,093	3,897	3,942	3,961	3,994	3,943

¹See footnote 5, table A-1.

Table A-25: Seasonally adjusted rates of unemployment

Selected unemployment rates	Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ¹	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
Total (all civilian workers)	5.6	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5
Men, 20 years and over	4.6	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.5
Women, 20 years and over	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.6	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2
Both sexes, 14 to 19 years	14.9	15.6	13.9	12.9	15.6	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.8	12.4	13.7	14.2	13.2
Married men (wife present)	3.5	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.5
Experienced wage and salary workers	5.5	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.2	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4
Labor force time lost through unemployment and part-time work ²	6.6	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.9	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7

¹See footnote 5, table A-1.

²Man-hours lost by the unemployed and those on part time for economic reasons as a percent of total man-hours potentially available to the civilian labor force.

Table A-26: Unemployed persons, by duration of unemployment, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Duration of unemployment	Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ¹	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
Less than 5 weeks	1,741	1,948	1,770	1,677	1,978	1,690	1,781	1,830	1,744	1,724	1,723	1,761	1,769
5 to 14 weeks	1,207	1,278	1,213	1,174	1,088	1,162	1,195	1,208	1,173	1,111	1,126	1,118	1,019
15 weeks and over:													
Number	1,074	1,151	1,163	1,129	1,043	1,018	1,108	1,067	996	1,089	1,126	1,105	1,151
Percent of civilian labor force	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6

¹See footnote 5, table A-1.

Table A-27: Employment status, by age and sex, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Employment status, age and sex	Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ¹	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
Civilian labor force	72,698	72,501	72,348	72,084	71,827	71,915	72,254	72,197	71,730	71,673	71,782	71,585	71,803
Men, 20 years and over	44,232	44,140	44,062	43,917	43,840	43,932	43,954	43,951	43,765	43,816	43,779	43,740	43,812
Women, 20 years and over	22,406	22,280	22,192	22,016	21,994	21,954	22,169	22,022	21,738	21,609	21,680	21,715	21,830
Both sexes, 14 to 19 years	6,060	6,081	6,094	6,151	5,993	6,029	6,131	6,224	6,227	6,248	6,323	6,130	6,161
Employed, all industries	68,636	68,086	68,171	68,091	67,691	68,076	68,188	68,104	67,833	67,731	67,821	67,591	67,860
Men, 20 years and over	42,207	41,907	41,930	41,859	41,860	42,024	41,948	41,894	41,784	41,764	41,758	41,724	41,820
Women, 20 years and over	21,274	21,047	20,996	20,874	20,771	20,793	20,879	20,755	20,620	20,496	20,565	20,605	20,691
Both sexes, 14 to 19 years	5,155	5,132	5,245	5,358	5,060	5,259	5,361	5,455	5,429	5,471	5,458	5,262	5,349
Employed, nonagricultural industries	63,628	63,245	62,988	63,248	62,708	63,036	63,074	63,017	62,715	62,541	62,552	62,295	62,356
Men, 20 years and over	38,709	38,512	38,315	38,458	38,258	38,495	38,415	38,377	38,198	38,106	38,062	37,944	37,948
Women, 20 years and over	20,421	20,279	20,168	20,136	20,012	19,996	20,060	19,949	19,824	19,681	19,762	19,801	19,818
Both sexes, 14 to 19 years	4,498	4,454	4,505	4,654	4,438	4,545	4,599	4,691	4,693	4,754	4,728	4,550	4,590
Unemployed	4,062	4,415	4,177	3,993	4,136	3,839	4,066	4,093	3,897	3,942	3,961	3,994	3,943
Men, 20 years and over	2,025	2,233	2,132	2,058	1,980	1,908	2,006	2,057	1,981	2,052	1,981	2,016	1,992
Women, 20 years and over	1,132	1,233	1,196	1,142	1,223	1,161	1,290	1,267	1,118	1,113	1,115	1,110	1,139
Both sexes, 14 to 19 years	905	949	849	793	933	770	770	769	798	777	865	868	812

¹See footnote 5, table A-1.

Table A-28: Persons at work in nonagricultural industries, by full- or part-time status, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Full- or part-time status	Mar. 1963 ¹	Feb. 1963 ¹	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
On full-time schedules	51,233	51,180	50,757	50,803	50,501	50,919	50,919	50,923	50,702	50,699	50,576	50,554	50,503
On part time for economic reasons	2,229	2,196	2,345	2,298	2,461	2,436	2,405	2,376	2,424	2,328	2,352	2,200	2,377
Usually work full time	1,000	965	1,092	995	1,145	1,072	1,143	1,124	1,085	1,039	1,099	998	1,057
Usually work part time	1,229	1,231	1,253	1,303	1,316	1,364	1,262	1,252	1,339	1,289	1,253	1,202	1,320
On part time for noneconomic reasons; usually work part time	6,696	6,579	6,729	6,582	6,599	6,637	6,742	6,974	6,666	6,520	6,576	6,566	6,524

¹See footnote 5, table A-1.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA HISTORICAL EMPLOYMENT

Table B-1: Employees on nonagricultural payrolls, 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.....	55,325	647	2,695	16,752	3,925	11,572	2,794	7,757	9,184
1962: 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...	56,444	628	2,532	16,727	3,937	12,401	2,807	7,805	9,607
1963: January....	54,833	617	2,349	16,551	3,794	11,520	2,803	7,761	9,438
February....	54,778	613	2,240	16,545	3,863	11,419	2,810	7,782	9,506
March.....	55,035	617	2,306	16,605	3,877	11,466	2,821	7,808	9,535

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.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT**

14

Table B-2: Employees on nonagricultural payrolls, by industry

Industry	(In thousands)									
	All employees					Production workers ¹				
	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Mar. 1962	Feb. 1962	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Mar. 1962	Feb. 1962
TOTAL	55,035	54,778	54,833	54,056	53,823	-	-	-	-	-
MINING	617	613	617	640	642	-	476	479	502	504
METAL MINING	-	80.0	78.9	85.8	86.0	-	65.5	64.2	70.7	70.9
Iron ores	-	24.7	23.3	27.7	27.9	-	20.5	19.2	23.0	23.2
Copper ores	-	27.9	28.0	28.8	28.8	-	22.8	22.9	23.8	23.9
COAL MINING	-	139.2	140.4	149.2	153.1	-	122.7	123.6	131.6	135.1
Bituminous	-	130.8	131.9	140.1	144.0	-	115.3	116.2	123.6	127.1
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS	-	295.3	295.3	301.5	302.4	-	208.7	209.0	214.9	215.8
Crude petroleum and natural gas fields	-	171.8	171.6	173.2	173.2	-	102.7	102.5	104.2	104.1
Oil and gas field services	-	123.5	123.7	128.3	129.2	-	106.0	106.5	110.7	111.7
QUARRYING AND NONMETALLIC MINING	-	98.9	102.2	103.7	100.9	-	79.5	82.6	84.9	82.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	2,306	2,240	2,349	2,328	2,282	-	1,841	1,947	1,927	1,882
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	-	694.2	731.4	723.0	719.6	-	575.1	611.4	605.5	601.6
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION	-	383.1	409.6	419.5	397.7	-	317.3	342.1	350.5	330.7
Highway and street construction	-	184.9	201.4	202.4	188.1	-	154.3	170.4	173.0	159.0
Other heavy construction	-	198.2	208.2	217.1	209.6	-	163.0	171.7	177.5	171.7
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	-	1,162.4	1,207.8	1,185.9	1,164.6	-	949.0	993.0	971.4	949.6
MANUFACTURING	16,605	16,545	16,551	16,525	16,452	12,226	12,177	12,187	12,240	12,187
DURABLE GOODS	9,432	9,400	9,407	9,339	9,287	6,876	6,852	6,862	6,857	6,820
NONDURABLE GOODS	7,173	7,145	7,144	7,186	7,165	5,350	5,325	5,325	5,383	5,367
<i>Durable Goods</i>										
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	219.2	219.0	220.3	209.5	207.0	99.0	99.1	100.2	96.4	96.4
Ammunition, except for small arms	-	114.3	114.1	107.3	105.4	-	40.7	40.8	40.0	40.0
Sighting and fire control equipment	-	51.0	52.1	52.5	52.3	-	21.7	22.2	22.3	22.4
Other ordnance and accessories	-	53.7	54.1	49.7	49.3	-	36.7	37.2	34.1	34.0
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS, EXCEPT FURNITURE	574.1	574.8	579.2	572.6	576.7	511.1	513.3	518.0	509.3	512.9
Logging camps and logging contractors	-	80.2	82.4	77.3	83.5	-	74.8	77.3	71.2	77.8
Sawmills and planing mills	-	258.3	259.7	259.6	258.8	-	235.1	236.7	235.7	234.5
Sawmills and planing mills, general	-	226.5	227.7	227.1	226.7	-	206.0	207.3	205.9	205.3
Millwork, plywood, and related products	-	139.8	140.6	137.3	136.8	-	118.4	119.3	115.9	115.0
Millwork	-	64.2	64.0	62.5	62.5	-	51.6	51.5	50.2	49.9
Veneer and plywood	-	65.7	66.0	63.7	63.4	-	60.8	61.1	58.8	58.5
Wooden containers	-	37.3	37.5	38.9	38.9	-	33.7	33.8	35.1	35.0
Wooden boxes, shooks, and crates	-	28.3	28.3	29.2	29.4	-	25.5	25.4	26.2	26.4
Miscellaneous wood products	-	59.2	59.0	59.5	58.7	-	51.3	50.9	51.4	50.6

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

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT

Table B-2: Employees on nonagricultural payrolls, by industry--Continued

Industry	(In thousands)					Production workers ¹				
	All employees									
	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Mar. 1962	Feb. 1962	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Mar. 1962	Feb. 1962
<i>Durable Goods--Continued</i>										
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	376.5	377.9	379.5	375.9	374.1	312.4	313.3	315.2	311.0	309.7
Household furniture	-	270.9	270.3	267.7	266.2	-	231.1	230.8	228.2	227.2
Wood house furniture, unupholstered	-	141.0	141.9	135.9	135.7	-	125.1	126.0	120.5	120.3
Wood house furniture, upholstered	-	66.9	66.7	67.3	66.9	-	56.1	55.9	56.6	56.4
Mattresses and bedsprings	-	33.4	33.1	33.7	33.7	-	25.8	25.6	26.2	26.4
Office furniture	-	28.8	30.0	28.6	28.6	-	22.8	24.1	22.9	22.9
Partitions; office and store fixtures	-	35.1	35.4	36.1	35.9	-	26.3	26.7	26.7	26.5
Other furniture and fixtures	-	43.1	43.8	43.5	43.4	-	33.1	33.6	33.2	33.1
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	551.6	541.9	545.2	546.1	543.4	437.6	429.1	432.2	434.8	432.4
Flat glass	-	29.3	29.2	29.2	30.2	-	23.7	23.9	24.3	25.6
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	-	99.6	98.4	100.0	99.1	-	85.2	83.9	84.5	83.8
Glass containers	-	56.6	56.5	56.5	55.9	-	49.7	49.5	49.3	48.7
Pressed and blown glassware, n.e.c.	-	43.0	41.9	43.5	43.2	-	35.5	34.4	35.2	35.1
Cement, hydraulic	-	34.8	36.3	36.3	36.0	-	27.0	28.5	28.5	28.2
Structural clay products	-	64.9	65.9	66.8	64.9	-	54.6	55.6	56.5	54.8
Brick and structural clay tile	-	26.7	27.6	27.8	25.9	-	23.3	24.1	24.5	22.7
Pottery and related products	-	43.1	43.4	43.2	44.6	-	36.4	36.6	36.5	37.9
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	-	136.6	138.3	136.2	133.9	-	103.8	105.2	104.6	102.5
Other stone and mineral products	-	119.0	118.8	120.0	120.2	-	86.5	86.2	87.9	87.6
Abrasive products	-	31.2	31.4	31.3	31.4	-	18.6	18.7	18.3	18.2
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1,150.1	1,137.6	1,124.2	1,221.1	1,213.4	925.4	915.4	900.5	991.4	983.5
Blast furnace and basic steel products	-	569.6	555.8	651.2	646.3	-	459.4	443.9	531.6	527.1
Blast furnaces, steel and rolling mills	-	504.7	491.3	578.0	573.4	-	409.3	394.3	474.1	469.8
Iron and steel foundries	-	195.9	195.3	195.9	195.9	-	165.7	165.0	165.9	165.7
Gray iron foundries	-	113.4	113.6	113.5	114.0	-	97.3	97.5	97.5	97.8
Malleable iron foundries	-	27.0	27.0	25.4	25.9	-	22.6	22.5	21.1	21.6
Steel foundries	-	55.5	54.7	57.0	56.0	-	45.8	45.0	47.3	46.3
Nonferrous smelting and refining	-	66.8	67.4	68.6	68.6	-	51.0	51.7	52.9	52.8
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and extruding	-	177.1	176.6	177.1	176.2	-	134.8	134.9	136.2	134.9
Copper rolling, drawing, and extruding	-	45.6	45.1	45.0	44.9	-	35.4	35.0	35.1	34.7
Aluminum rolling, drawing, and extruding	-	55.8	55.9	56.7	55.8	-	41.9	42.3	43.4	42.4
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	-	54.8	58.5	57.7	57.8	-	45.4	45.6	45.0	45.1
Nonferrous foundries	-	68.1	68.4	67.0	66.2	-	56.8	56.9	55.8	55.2
Aluminum castings	-	34.1	34.4	33.6	33.3	-	28.9	29.0	28.3	28.2
Other nonferrous castings	-	34.0	34.0	33.4	32.9	-	27.9	27.9	27.5	27.0
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	-	60.1	60.7	61.3	60.2	-	47.7	48.1	49.0	47.8
Iron and steel forgings	-	43.9	44.6	45.3	44.2	-	35.2	35.7	36.6	35.5
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	1,113.6	1,109.0	1,111.3	1,102.2	1,096.1	849.0	845.7	848.2	842.8	836.7
Metal cans	-	59.5	58.3	59.7	58.9	-	49.0	47.8	50.0	49.2
Cutlery, hand tools, and general hardware	-	140.9	141.0	137.9	137.4	-	111.0	111.3	108.8	108.4
Cutlery and hand tools, including saws	-	54.1	54.1	53.3	53.2	-	42.1	42.3	42.0	41.8
Hardware, n.e.c.	-	86.8	86.9	84.6	84.2	-	68.9	69.0	66.8	66.6
Heating equipment and plumbing fixtures	-	77.2	76.0	76.1	75.8	-	57.5	56.3	55.9	55.7
Sanitary ware and plumbers' brass goods	-	31.9	31.6	31.1	31.1	-	26.0	25.7	25.0	25.1
Heating equipment, except electric	-	45.3	44.4	45.0	44.7	-	31.5	30.6	30.9	30.6
Fabricated structural metal products	-	314.7	317.0	317.6	316.8	-	218.7	221.3	223.1	222.1
Fabricated structural steel	-	91.1	92.3	96.2	95.4	-	66.2	67.4	70.7	69.7
Metal doors, sash, frames, and trim	-	56.6	57.5	53.2	52.9	-	39.6	40.2	37.3	37.1
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	-	85.8	86.3	89.8	90.2	-	54.6	54.9	58.1	58.4
Sheet metal work	-	52.3	51.5	50.5	50.3	-	38.0	38.1	37.7	37.5
Architectural and miscellaneous metal work	-	28.9	29.4	27.9	28.0	-	20.3	20.7	19.3	19.4
Screw machine products, bolts, etc.	-	88.5	87.9	87.5	87.2	-	69.7	69.3	69.1	68.8
Screw machine products	-	36.9	36.6	36.7	36.7	-	31.0	30.8	31.0	31.0
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, and washers	-	51.6	51.3	50.8	50.5	-	38.7	38.5	38.1	37.8
Metal stampings	-	191.7	195.3	187.7	186.9	-	155.3	158.2	151.6	150.8
Coating, engraving, and allied services	-	66.2	66.0	66.9	65.9	-	54.9	54.9	55.5	54.7
Miscellaneous fabricated wire products	-	56.1	56.2	55.5	55.3	-	44.4	44.6	44.0	43.8
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	-	114.2	113.6	113.3	111.9	-	85.2	84.5	84.8	83.2
Valves, pipe, and pipe fittings	-	69.9	69.9	69.4	68.8	-	50.1	50.1	49.8	49.2

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

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT**

Table B-2: Employees on nonagricultural payrolls, by industry--Continued

Industry	(In thousands)									
	All employees					Production workers ¹				
	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Mar. 1962	Feb. 1962	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Mar. 1962	Feb. 1962
<i>Durable Goods--Continued</i>										
MACHINERY	1,483.5	1,474.2	1,469.3	1,454.1	1,434.1	1,030.8	1,024.2	1,020.9	1,013.8	997.4
Engines and turbines	-	88.5	88.5	85.4	84.0	-	59.1	59.5	57.4	56.5
Steam engines and turbines	-	33.7	33.7	32.3	32.3	-	19.0	19.0	18.2	18.3
Internal combustion engines, n.e.c.	-	54.8	54.8	53.1	51.7	-	40.1	40.5	39.2	38.2
Farm machinery and equipment	-	130.7	125.1	119.5	114.6	-	95.8	91.1	85.8	82.0
Construction and related machinery	-	208.8	208.7	205.4	201.8	-	138.8	138.6	135.8	132.5
Construction and mining machinery	-	114.7	114.2	112.1	110.6	-	78.7	78.4	76.6	75.1
Oil field machinery and equipment	-	33.4	33.5	33.9	33.6	-	21.9	22.1	22.8	22.6
Conveyors, hoists, and industrial cranes	-	28.3	28.2	27.3	27.0	-	18.4	18.4	17.3	17.1
Metalworking machinery and equipment	-	260.1	259.5	257.6	254.9	-	193.9	193.2	192.4	190.2
Machine tools, metal cutting types	-	71.6	71.5	70.4	70.0	-	49.6	49.4	48.3	48.0
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	-	88.8	88.8	89.9	88.1	-	72.2	72.3	74.1	72.4
Machine tool accessories	-	42.2	42.0	40.3	40.0	-	30.9	30.8	29.2	29.1
Miscellaneous metalworking machinery	-	57.5	57.2	57.0	56.8	-	41.2	40.7	40.8	40.7
Special industry machinery	-	169.1	169.9	169.4	169.1	-	116.0	116.8	117.2	117.1
Food products machinery	-	34.7	34.9	35.1	34.9	-	22.5	22.7	23.2	23.3
Textile machinery	-	37.3	37.6	37.7	37.9	-	28.6	29.0	29.2	29.2
General industrial machinery	-	221.0	222.2	218.6	212.6	-	148.7	150.1	148.8	143.7
Pumps; air and gas compressors	-	60.0	59.8	59.1	58.8	-	35.0	34.8	34.3	34.1
Ball and roller bearings	-	50.4	51.1	51.1	45.7	-	39.0	39.7	40.6	35.9
Mechanical power transmission goods	-	44.8	44.9	44.6	44.4	-	33.1	33.2	33.1	32.9
Office, computing, and accounting machines	-	149.2	149.6	151.7	151.7	-	90.9	91.9	95.7	95.6
Computing machines and cash registers	-	105.1	105.3	108.4	108.5	-	60.3	60.9	65.1	65.1
Service industry machines	-	96.0	95.3	97.4	96.5	-	65.1	64.2	67.2	66.5
Refrigeration, except home refrigerators	-	62.2	61.1	61.6	61.1	-	42.6	41.5	42.9	42.5
Miscellaneous machinery	-	150.8	150.5	149.1	148.9	-	115.9	115.5	113.5	113.3
Machine shops, jobbing and repair	-	100.6	100.0	101.0	100.6	-	78.2	77.7	78.0	77.4
Machine parts, n.e.c., except electrical	-	50.2	50.5	48.1	48.3	-	37.7	37.8	35.5	35.9
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	1,525.5	1,533.2	1,543.5	1,498.2	1,494.6	1,025.1	1,031.9	1,042.3	1,013.5	1,012.7
Electric distribution equipment	-	160.5	161.9	159.3	160.5	-	106.1	107.3	105.3	105.9
Electric measuring instruments	-	53.0	53.8	53.2	53.0	-	35.3	36.0	35.6	35.3
Power and distribution transformers	-	41.1	41.3	40.3	41.6	-	27.8	27.9	27.0	27.8
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	-	66.4	66.8	65.8	65.9	-	43.0	43.4	42.7	42.8
Electrical industrial apparatus	-	175.0	175.3	174.7	174.2	-	119.3	119.7	119.3	119.0
Motors and generators	-	95.5	95.7	96.4	96.6	-	66.1	66.1	66.7	66.9
Industrial controls	-	44.0	43.8	43.0	42.7	-	28.7	28.9	28.5	28.3
Household appliances	-	154.4	154.6	153.5	152.0	-	118.1	118.2	117.1	115.8
Household refrigerators and freezers	-	46.7	46.8	47.5	46.5	-	36.5	36.5	37.5	36.7
Household laundry equipment	-	28.4	29.2	28.2	28.7	-	21.3	22.1	21.0	21.4
Electric housewares and fans	-	32.9	32.9	30.9	30.2	-	25.2	25.2	23.3	22.7
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	-	138.0	137.6	133.2	132.4	-	107.5	107.8	104.1	103.1
Electric lamps	-	31.1	31.1	29.5	29.4	-	27.0	27.2	25.6	25.4
Lighting fixtures	-	49.5	48.8	47.2	47.0	-	37.8	37.3	35.9	35.6
Wiring devices	-	57.4	57.7	56.5	56.0	-	42.7	43.3	42.6	42.1
Radio and TV receiving sets	-	122.1	124.6	118.0	119.2	-	89.3	91.5	86.0	87.7
Communication equipment	-	423.6	426.5	409.3	405.0	-	225.0	227.4	218.2	216.2
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	-	137.3	136.8	132.7	131.1	-	90.4	90.1	86.7	85.3
Radio and TV communication equipment	-	286.3	289.7	276.6	273.9	-	134.6	137.3	131.5	130.9
Electronic components and accessories	-	241.9	244.5	238.2	237.8	-	176.9	179.8	178.0	177.7
Electron tubes	-	74.0	74.7	74.9	74.9	-	50.2	51.5	52.9	52.8
Electronic components, n.e.c.	-	167.9	169.8	163.3	162.9	-	126.7	128.3	125.1	124.9
Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies	-	117.7	118.5	112.0	113.5	-	89.7	90.6	85.5	87.3
Electrical equipment for engines	-	72.0	72.4	67.4	68.4	-	55.6	56.1	51.9	53.1
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	1,701.9	1,701.4	1,709.2	1,629.0	1,625.2	1,158.9	1,157.7	1,168.3	1,117.9	1,118.6
Motor vehicles and equipment	-	751.8	761.2	715.4	714.8	-	584.5	592.8	551.1	552.8
Motor vehicles	-	294.9	299.8	285.7	284.0	-	217.3	221.9	209.7	208.4
Passenger car bodies	-	61.7	62.0	60.5	60.4	-	50.5	50.6	49.1	49.0
Truck and bus bodies	-	32.4	32.0	30.2	29.7	-	26.1	25.8	24.2	23.7
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	-	341.2	346.1	319.2	321.0	-	274.0	278.3	253.1	256.9
Aircraft and parts	-	726.4	730.8	699.7	699.9	-	391.2	398.7	392.9	395.3
Aircraft	-	392.5	398.7	386.4	385.7	-	201.4	206.9	209.7	211.8
Aircraft engines and engine parts	-	211.4	210.0	192.3	191.8	-	113.6	114.8	107.4	106.6
Other aircraft parts and equipment	-	122.5	122.1	121.0	122.4	-	76.2	77.0	75.8	76.9
Ship and boat building and repairing	-	150.5	148.5	143.4	142.1	-	126.4	124.9	120.3	118.8
Ship building and repairing	-	122.8	120.5	114.0	113.7	-	103.2	101.2	95.4	94.8
Boat building and repairing	-	27.7	28.0	29.4	28.4	-	23.2	23.7	24.9	24.0
Railroad equipment	-	44.4	42.8	42.5	41.4	-	33.0	31.3	31.1	30.3
Other transportation equipment	-	28.3	25.9	28.0	27.0	-	22.6	20.6	22.5	21.4

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

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT

Table B-2: Employees on nonagricultural payrolls, by industry--Continued

Industry	(In thousands)									
	All employees					Production workers ¹				
	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Mar. 1962	Feb. 1962	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Mar. 1962	Feb. 1962
<i>Durable Goods--Continued</i>										
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	362.9	361.0	361.3	354.6	351.9	230.2	228.7	229.2	226.7	224.9
Engineering and scientific instruments	-	73.2	74.2	72.5	70.9	-	38.5	39.3	38.5	37.0
Mechanical measuring and control devices	-	97.4	97.0	95.3	94.8	-	63.4	63.2	62.2	62.0
Mechanical measuring devices	-	66.1	65.8	64.1	63.7	-	41.7	41.7	40.5	40.4
Automatic temperature controls	-	31.3	31.2	31.2	31.1	-	21.7	21.5	21.7	21.6
Optical and ophthalmic goods	-	41.9	41.6	41.8	41.4	-	30.3	30.0	30.8	30.6
Surgical, medical, and dental equipment	-	50.6	50.0	47.8	47.7	-	35.1	34.6	33.0	33.0
Photographic equipment and supplies	-	70.1	70.6	68.6	68.8	-	39.2	39.6	39.1	39.4
Watches and clocks	-	27.8	27.9	28.6	28.3	-	22.2	22.5	23.1	22.9
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	373.2	370.0	363.9	375.2	370.7	296.8	293.4	287.1	299.2	294.6
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	-	41.1	40.9	41.5	41.5	-	31.9	31.7	32.2	32.3
Toys, amusement, and sporting goods	-	89.2	84.1	93.5	89.8	-	72.0	66.7	76.6	73.0
Toys, games, dolls, and play vehicles	-	53.1	48.1	57.8	55.3	-	42.9	37.9	48.5	46.0
Sporting and athletic goods, n.e.c.	-	36.1	36.0	35.7	34.5	-	29.1	28.8	28.1	27.0
Pens, pencils, office, and art materials	-	33.4	33.5	32.2	32.4	-	24.8	24.8	23.8	24.0
Costume jewelry, buttons, and notions	-	53.1	52.8	54.6	53.9	-	44.0	43.7	45.1	44.5
Other manufacturing industries	-	153.2	152.6	153.4	153.1	-	120.7	120.2	121.5	120.8
<i>Nondurable Goods</i>										
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	1,669.1	1,665.2	1,686.9	1,672.0	1,673.4	1,081.4	1,076.8	1,098.9	1,086.0	1,088.3
Meat products	-	301.0	304.1	301.1	303.5	-	240.0	243.3	239.1	241.8
Meat packing	-	199.9	201.3	201.1	205.1	-	156.8	158.4	156.6	160.6
Sausages and other prepared meats	-	43.1	43.0	42.2	42.8	-	30.7	30.7	30.1	30.9
Poultry dressing and packing	-	58.0	59.8	57.8	55.6	-	52.5	54.2	52.4	50.3
Dairy products	-	297.7	298.4	303.8	301.9	-	146.0	146.3	152.6	151.6
Ice cream and frozen desserts	-	30.5	30.2	31.6	30.8	-	15.8	15.5	16.5	15.9
Fluid milk	-	212.4	212.9	216.6	216.0	-	88.9	89.2	94.2	94.3
Canned and preserved food, except meats	-	180.3	187.4	186.4	187.5	-	143.6	150.6	149.7	151.0
Canned, cured, and frozen sea foods	-	33.6	35.8	31.8	31.5	-	29.3	31.5	28.0	27.7
Canned food, except sea foods	-	92.1	92.4	97.0	98.3	-	70.4	70.7	74.2	75.4
Frozen food, except sea foods	-	28.3	33.3	31.1	31.2	-	24.0	28.9	26.9	27.2
Grain mill products	-	123.8	124.4	124.1	124.6	-	86.0	86.8	85.9	86.3
Flour and other grain mill products	-	36.2	36.6	37.0	37.3	-	24.2	24.5	24.5	24.9
Prepared feeds for animals and fowls	-	49.6	49.5	49.2	49.5	-	33.3	33.3	33.0	33.3
Bakery products	-	302.4	303.2	301.2	302.0	-	173.4	173.6	171.3	171.1
Bread, cake, and perishable products	-	258.5	258.8	257.4	259.0	-	137.3	137.1	135.4	136.0
Biscuit, crackers, and pretzels	-	43.9	44.4	43.8	43.0	-	36.1	36.5	35.9	35.1
Sugar	-	28.3	34.8	25.5	27.6	-	22.3	28.9	20.0	22.0
Confectionery and related products	-	78.9	79.9	77.3	78.0	-	62.8	63.9	61.2	61.8
Candy and other confectionery products	-	63.7	64.7	62.8	63.6	-	51.6	52.7	50.6	51.3
Beverages	-	210.1	212.2	211.7	207.8	-	107.2	110.0	110.6	107.0
Malt liquors	-	65.3	66.0	68.0	66.1	-	42.6	43.8	45.1	43.0
Bottled and canned soft drinks	-	108.7	110.1	105.7	105.3	-	39.7	41.3	39.1	39.0
Miscellaneous food and kindred products	-	142.7	142.5	140.9	140.5	-	95.5	95.5	95.6	95.7
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	80.8	85.3	88.3	80.5	86.4	68.8	73.4	76.5	69.3	75.1
Cigarettes	-	36.8	37.1	36.7	36.6	-	30.8	31.0	30.8	30.8
Cigars	-	22.1	22.0	23.5	23.6	-	20.5	20.5	21.9	22.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	856.9	854.9	855.2	881.8	880.0	767.7	766.9	767.0	793.9	792.9
Cotton broad woven fabrics	-	239.3	240.2	248.4	249.3	-	222.0	223.0	231.2	232.2
Silk and synthetic broad woven fabrics	-	69.9	70.1	69.7	70.0	-	63.1	63.4	63.2	63.4
Weaving and finishing broad woollens	-	49.9	48.8	51.4	51.5	-	44.2	42.8	45.7	45.7
Narrow fabrics and small wares	-	26.5	27.6	27.6	27.5	-	23.2	23.4	24.2	24.2
Knitting	-	198.8	198.1	199.6	206.7	-	178.4	177.2	188.7	186.3
Full-fashioned hosiery	-	30.0	30.6	32.9	32.4	-	26.8	27.2	29.5	29.2
Seamless hosiery	-	64.5	65.3	68.0	68.4	-	59.5	60.2	63.0	63.5
Knit outerwear	-	55.5	54.0	59.6	56.7	-	48.7	47.0	52.7	50.0
Knit underwear	-	31.5	31.4	31.6	31.7	-	28.4	28.3	28.2	28.3
Finishing textiles, except wool and knit	-	70.7	70.6	72.2	71.8	-	60.4	60.3	61.8	61.8
Floor covering	-	34.3	34.6	34.1	34.3	-	28.2	28.6	28.4	28.6
Yarn and thread	-	101.1	100.7	102.9	103.2	-	93.2	93.1	95.3	95.4
Miscellaneous textile goods	-	64.4	65.7	65.9	65.7	-	54.2	55.2	55.4	55.3

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

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT**

Table B-2: Employees on nonagricultural payrolls, by industry--Continued

Industry	(In thousands)									
	All employees					Production workers ¹				
	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Mar. 1962	Feb. 1962	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Mar. 1962	Feb. 1962
<i>Nondurable Goods--Continued</i>										
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	1,262.7	1,248.3	1,219.2	1,241.2	1,227.5	1,122.3	1,110.2	1,081.3	1,105.5	1,093.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats	-	118.3	118.5	116.8	117.2	-	105.8	106.1	104.6	105.2
Men's and boys' furnishings	-	331.0	327.5	317.8	314.1	-	300.3	297.2	288.0	285.2
Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear	-	128.0	127.2	120.6	119.4	-	115.5	114.7	108.2	107.3
Men's and boys' separate trousers	-	57.7	57.5	54.8	54.3	-	54.4	54.3	51.6	51.2
Work clothing	-	78.6	77.7	76.5	75.3	-	70.7	69.9	68.7	67.8
Women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear	-	354.4	337.9	362.2	356.2	-	318.7	301.9	327.0	320.8
Women's blouses, waists, and shirts	-	40.5	38.6	39.8	39.3	-	36.9	35.1	36.8	36.1
Women's, misses', and juniors' dresses	-	173.7	165.7	181.2	177.2	-	156.0	147.9	163.4	159.4
Women's suits, skirts, and coats	-	75.8	71.0	81.1	81.2	-	68.5	63.3	73.0	72.9
Women's and misses' outerwear, n.e.c.	-	64.4	62.6	60.1	58.5	-	57.3	55.6	53.8	52.4
Women's and children's undergarments	-	121.5	120.2	121.4	119.9	-	107.2	106.0	107.6	106.1
Women's and children's underwear	-	79.4	78.1	80.4	79.3	-	72.7	71.5	73.8	72.7
Corsets and allied garments	-	42.1	42.1	41.0	40.6	-	34.5	34.5	33.8	33.4
Hats, caps, and millinery	-	39.1	36.8	41.1	40.2	-	34.7	32.4	37.2	36.4
Girls' and children's outerwear	-	79.3	76.3	78.4	77.9	-	71.1	68.0	70.2	69.4
Children's dresses, blouses, and shirts	-	35.9	35.3	35.1	35.3	-	32.3	31.4	31.4	31.3
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	-	64.7	62.9	66.8	66.7	-	56.4	54.5	57.7	57.9
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	-	140.0	139.1	136.7	135.3	-	116.0	115.2	113.2	112.1
Housefurnishings	-	56.1	55.0	55.8	54.8	-	47.3	46.3	47.2	46.2
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	598.5	597.0	600.3	593.8	590.2	473.0	471.7	474.4	470.9	467.8
Paper and pulp	-	223.7	225.2	224.6	223.8	-	180.0	181.3	181.2	180.5
Paperboard	-	68.2	68.5	65.9	65.4	-	54.5	54.8	53.0	52.5
Converted paper and paperboard products	-	128.9	128.9	126.9	126.5	-	96.9	96.8	95.7	95.5
Bags, except textile bags	-	31.9	31.8	30.4	30.8	-	25.9	25.8	24.2	24.6
Paperboard containers and boxes	-	176.2	177.7	176.4	174.5	-	140.3	141.5	141.0	139.3
Folding and setup paperboard boxes	-	68.8	69.8	68.5	68.5	-	56.5	57.6	56.4	56.3
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	-	71.9	72.4	71.5	70.7	-	55.0	55.2	54.7	54.1
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	915.7	910.8	912.2	930.0	926.6	581.2	576.6	579.2	596.1	593.2
Newspaper publishing and printing	-	321.3	320.6	341.3	339.9	-	160.7	160.8	176.7	175.6
Periodical publishing and printing	-	69.2	69.5	69.5	69.9	-	28.1	28.0	28.7	28.9
Books	-	74.8	75.4	74.5	74.1	-	45.6	45.9	45.3	45.2
Commercial printing	-	289.9	291.2	291.2	290.7	-	227.4	229.3	230.5	229.9
Commercial printing, except lithographic	-	200.1	201.4	200.8	200.8	-	157.8	159.6	159.7	159.6
Commercial printing, lithographic	-	79.5	79.3	79.8	79.4	-	61.0	60.9	61.9	61.5
Bookbinding and related industries	-	47.9	48.0	47.4	46.6	-	38.4	38.7	38.2	37.5
Other publishing and printing industries	-	107.7	107.5	106.1	105.4	-	76.4	76.5	76.7	76.1
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	859.7	852.9	850.1	843.7	838.4	524.0	516.8	515.4	517.8	512.5
Industrial chemicals	-	284.5	284.6	284.2	284.6	-	163.8	164.1	165.1	164.9
Plastics and synthetics, except glass	-	163.2	163.4	158.3	158.1	-	110.0	110.7	108.1	107.9
Plastics and synthetics, except fibers	-	76.8	77.0	76.3	76.2	-	49.4	49.9	49.6	49.5
Synthetic fibers	-	74.4	74.4	70.1	70.1	-	52.7	52.8	50.5	50.5
Drugs	-	111.8	111.6	108.3	108.3	-	59.8	60.3	58.8	59.0
Pharmaceutical preparations	-	81.7	81.7	79.9	79.7	-	42.2	42.7	41.8	41.9
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	-	100.0	99.9	97.7	95.4	-	61.1	60.6	59.5	57.2
Soap and detergents	-	37.7	37.7	36.3	36.5	-	26.6	26.4	25.1	25.2
Toilet preparations	-	35.2	35.2	35.1	34.4	-	20.9	20.9	21.7	21.0
Paints, varnishes, and allied products	-	62.0	61.6	61.6	61.5	-	35.1	34.7	35.1	34.9
Agricultural chemicals	-	45.4	43.5	48.1	45.1	-	30.8	29.3	34.2	31.4
Fertilizers, complete and mixing only	-	36.0	34.6	38.5	35.9	-	25.8	24.7	28.7	26.3
Other chemical products	-	86.0	85.5	85.5	85.4	-	56.2	55.7	57.0	57.2
PETROLEUM REFINING AND RELATED INDUSTRIES	184.7	184.5	185.4	197.1	197.6	117.2	116.5	117.2	126.9	127.4
Petroleum refining	-	153.1	153.0	164.8	165.2	-	95.0	94.9	104.7	105.0
Other petroleum and coal products	-	31.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	-	21.5	22.3	22.2	22.4
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS	390.7	391.0	394.7	381.8	381.3	301.5	301.4	304.8	294.9	294.9
Tires and inner tubes	-	104.2	105.3	103.0	103.3	-	75.5	76.7	74.8	75.1
Other rubber products	-	160.7	163.9	157.0	157.1	-	126.1	129.0	123.7	124.2
Miscellaneous plastic products	-	126.1	125.5	121.8	120.9	-	99.8	99.1	96.4	95.6
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	354.1	355.4	351.4	363.7	363.5	312.7	314.2	310.2	321.8	322.0
Leather tanning and finishing	-	32.3	32.9	32.5	33.1	-	28.3	28.9	28.5	29.1
Footwear, except rubber	-	238.1	236.1	241.7	241.6	-	212.9	211.1	216.3	216.7
Other leather products	-	85.0	82.4	89.5	88.8	-	73.0	70.2	77.0	76.2

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

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT**
Table B-2: Employees on nonagricultural payrolls, by industry--Continued

	(In thousands)									
	All employees					Production workers ¹				
	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Mar. 1962	Feb. 1962	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Mar. 1962	Feb. 1962
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	3,877	3,863	3,794	3,880	3,863	-	-	-	-	-
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	-	761.9	760.4	803.2	799.2	-	-	-	-	-
Class I railroads	-	664.4	663.4	702.0	698.9	-	-	-	-	-
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	-	269.0	270.0	262.5	267.4	-	-	-	-	-
Local and suburban transportation	-	86.3	86.5	82.9	88.6	-	82.5	82.9	78.7	84.1
Taxicabs	-	110.8	110.2	109.6	109.3	-	-	-	-	-
Intercity and rural bus lines	-	46.8	48.2	46.7	46.5	-	43.3	44.8	43.5	43.3
MOTOR FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	-	887.9	884.8	878.8	872.2	-	804.0	801.5	801.6	795.2
AIR TRANSPORTATION	-	211.3	212.4	203.8	200.9	-	-	-	-	-
Air transportation, common carriers	-	189.6	190.8	181.1	179.4	-	-	-	-	-
PIPELINE TRANSPORTATION	-	19.9	20.2	21.3	21.3	-	17.0	17.4	18.1	18.1
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	-	301.0	233.8	296.6	289.3	-	-	-	-	-
COMMUNICATION	-	811.7	811.5	813.8	812.9	-	-	-	-	-
Telephone communication	-	682.8	683.3	685.2	684.3	-	553.2	554.0	557.8	557.3
Telegraph communication	-	35.0	34.9	36.4	36.4	-	25.4	25.2	26.5	26.4
Radio and television broadcasting	-	92.0	91.4	90.3	90.3	-	75.3	75.3	75.6	76.0
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	-	600.2	600.5	600.1	600.2	-	524.4	525.9	526.8	527.4
Electric companies and systems	-	247.4	247.4	247.4	247.7	-	211.5	211.7	211.6	212.3
Gas companies and systems	-	150.3	150.5	150.7	150.9	-	132.7	133.1	133.5	133.8
Combined utility systems	-	172.8	172.8	172.3	172.2	-	154.3	155.1	156.0	155.9
Water, steam, and sanitary systems	-	29.7	29.8	29.7	29.4	-	25.9	26.0	25.7	25.4
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE²	11,466	11,419	11,520	11,223	11,188	-	8,712	8,822	8,591	8,575
WHOLESALE TRADE	3,078	3,079	3,086	3,022	3,021	-	2,632	2,643	2,593	2,592
Motor vehicles and automotive equipment	-	226.4	224.9	219.4	219.3	-	191.4	189.9	184.9	184.9
Drugs, chemicals, and allied products	-	197.8	197.4	191.6	190.6	-	164.2	163.8	160.2	159.5
Dry goods and apparel	-	134.9	134.8	131.9	131.0	-	111.6	111.4	110.5	109.8
Groceries and related products	-	487.2	491.6	491.3	488.9	-	429.7	433.8	434.7	433.3
Electrical goods	-	217.8	217.2	209.4	207.8	-	189.7	189.5	183.3	181.9
Hardware, plumbing, and heating goods	-	143.0	142.7	141.3	141.1	-	123.9	123.5	122.2	122.0
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	-	519.3	514.8	497.4	493.6	-	439.3	438.5	423.6	420.4
RETAIL TRADE²	8,388	8,340	8,434	8,201	8,167	-	6,080	6,179	5,998	5,983
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	-	1,469.5	1,534.2	1,460.6	1,443.2	-	1,339.4	1,404.0	1,337.6	1,321.5
Department stores	-	868.0	915.0	858.4	850.8	-	791.3	837.3	784.4	777.7
Limited price variety stores	-	302.7	313.0	304.4	295.3	-	278.1	289.0	284.0	275.1
FOOD STORES	-	1,396.1	1,386.4	1,363.6	1,366.5	-	1,301.1	1,292.7	1,274.7	1,277.9
Grocery, meat, and vegetable stores	-	1,221.7	1,218.4	1,197.2	1,195.0	-	1,135.5	1,133.2	1,116.6	1,114.4
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES STORES	-	633.2	661.2	626.1	617.7	-	571.6	599.3	565.0	557.8
Men's and boys' apparel stores	-	109.4	117.3	103.1	105.0	-	99.2	107.1	93.0	95.3
Women's ready-to-wear stores	-	244.4	252.7	240.9	236.1	-	221.9	230.0	218.4	213.9
Family clothing stores	-	97.0	102.6	95.0	95.1	-	89.4	95.2	87.3	88.7
Shoe stores	-	110.3	113.7	110.4	108.0	-	96.9	100.1	97.7	95.2
FURNITURE AND APPLIANCE STORES	-	412.9	416.5	408.5	410.3	-	367.3	370.4	363.5	365.7
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	-	1,611.2	1,607.9	1,582.3	1,571.8	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER RETAIL TRADE	-	2,817.5	2,828.1	2,760.0	2,757.9	-	2,500.4	2,512.4	2,456.9	2,460.1
Motor vehicle dealers	-	705.3	701.9	665.9	663.8	-	614.7	611.8	579.9	579.8
Other vehicle and accessory dealers	-	131.3	134.2	126.2	125.2	-	111.1	113.5	106.0	104.9
Drug stores	-	378.9	383.2	374.7	374.0	-	351.9	355.9	349.1	348.8

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

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT**

Table B-2: Employees on nonagricultural payrolls, by industry--Continued

Industry	(In thousands)					Production workers ¹				
	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Mar. 1962	Feb. 1962	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Mar. 1962	Feb. 1962
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	2,821	2,810	2,803	2,754	2,749	-	-	-	-	-
Banking	-	726.4	722.7	702.8	701.5	-	612.9	610.9	596.5	595.4
Credit agencies other than banks	-	270.7	270.3	264.2	264.2	-	-	-	-	-
Savings and loan associations	-	88.6	88.6	82.9	82.8	-	-	-	-	-
Personal credit institutions	-	142.0	141.4	141.6	141.8	-	-	-	-	-
Security dealers and exchanges	-	120.0	119.3	133.1	132.5	-	110.4	109.8	124.0	123.5
Insurance carriers	-	873.5	869.9	860.5	859.2	-	783.8	781.0	777.4	776.8
Life insurance	-	476.4	474.4	469.9	469.4	-	430.1	429.3	428.3	428.2
Accident and health insurance	-	52.7	52.5	52.0	51.9	-	46.9	46.7	46.8	46.6
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	-	301.9	300.3	296.8	296.0	-	270.1	268.2	265.8	265.2
Insurance agents, brokers, and services	-	203.0	202.1	198.6	198.7	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate	-	541.4	543.6	520.0	518.2	-	-	-	-	-
Operative builders	-	28.3	28.7	27.0	25.5	-	-	-	-	-
Other finance, insurance, and real estate	-	74.5	75.0	74.9	74.8	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICES AND MISCELLANEOUS	7,808	7,782	7,761	7,573	7,545	-	-	-	-	-
Hotel and lodging places	-	606.9	599.6	565.7	563.0	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels, tourist courts, and motels	-	565.8	558.5	524.0	521.9	-	532.8	525.2	493.2	491.9
Personal services:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing plants	-	487.5	492.8	496.8	496.2	-	355.4	360.0	361.1	360.7
Miscellaneous business services:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advertising	-	110.8	111.8	112.1	110.0	-	-	-	-	-
Motion pictures	-	158.0	160.5	167.3	167.0	-	-	-	-	-
Motion picture filming and distributing	-	34.0	35.5	39.6	39.9	-	22.3	23.4	25.5	25.5
Motion picture theaters and services	-	123.9	124.9	127.7	127.1	-	-	-	-	-
Medical services:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	-	1,215.3	1,204.6	1,170.2	1,166.8	-	-	-	-	-
GOVERNMENT	9,535	9,506	9,438	9,133	9,102	-	-	-	-	-
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT³	2,335	2,332	2,327	2,294	2,289	-	-	-	-	-
Executive	-	2,302.3	2,297.5	2,264.8	2,259.8	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Defense	-	957.0	959.1	956.7	956.9	-	-	-	-	-
Post Office Department	-	580.6	582.5	578.7	578.2	-	-	-	-	-
Other agencies	-	764.7	755.9	729.4	724.7	-	-	-	-	-
Legislative	-	23.8	23.6	23.5	23.4	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial	-	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.4	-	-	-	-	-
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	7,200	7,174	7,111	6,839	6,813	-	-	-	-	-
State government	-	1,793.4	1,786.8	1,716.5	1,707.1	-	-	-	-	-
Local government	-	5,380.1	5,324.2	5,122.3	5,106.3	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	3,726.4	3,669.2	3,460.0	3,451.5	-	-	-	-	-
Other State and local government	-	3,447.1	3,441.8	3,378.8	3,361.9	-	-	-	-	-

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.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA SEASONALLY ADJUSTED EMPLOYMENT

Table B-4: Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Oct. 1962	Sept. 1962	Aug. 1962	July 1962	June 1962	May 1962	Apr. 1962	Mar. 1962
TOTAL	55,928	55,727	55,536	55,580	55,597	55,647	55,583	55,536	55,617	55,535	55,403	55,260	54,901
MINING	630	624	623	625	636	638	641	646	648	652	659	656	654
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	2,623	2,645	2,651	2,654	2,696	2,716	2,715	2,731	2,738	2,671	2,716	2,734	2,648
MANUFACTURING	16,764	16,663	16,632	16,681	16,695	16,781	16,805	16,795	16,908	16,923	16,891	16,848	16,682
DURABLE GOODS	9,479	9,423	9,399	9,418	9,413	9,470	9,486	9,461	9,552	9,555	9,544	9,490	9,385
Ordnance and accessories	219	219	220	220	221	222	220	220	217	213	213	210	210
Lumber and wood products	611	610	608	603	605	602	603	609	607	611	609	611	610
Furniture and fixtures	380	379	380	380	380	378	380	385	386	386	387	382	379
Stone, clay, and glass products	568	562	562	565	572	579	576	583	581	581	579	571	562
Primary metal industries	1,147	1,136	1,121	1,121	1,115	1,119	1,134	1,141	1,149	1,163	1,199	1,223	1,217
Fabricated metal products	1,121	1,110	1,104	1,111	1,110	1,117	1,129	1,122	1,132	1,131	1,135	1,124	1,109
Machinery	1,466	1,461	1,466	1,468	1,481	1,482	1,471	1,480	1,474	1,470	1,460	1,453	1,437
Electrical equipment	1,538	1,533	1,533	1,535	1,527	1,546	1,528	1,541	1,551	1,554	1,541	1,528	1,510
Transportation equipment	1,683	1,669	1,662	1,669	1,652	1,674	1,694	1,619	1,688	1,687	1,663	1,637	1,611
Instruments and related products	363	361	360	359	358	359	358	362	362	359	359	356	355
Miscellaneous manufacturing	383	383	383	387	392	392	393	397	401	400	399	394	385
NONDURABLE GOODS	7,285	7,240	7,233	7,263	7,282	7,311	7,319	7,334	7,356	7,368	7,347	7,358	7,297
Food and kindred products	1,774	1,768	1,770	1,773	1,763	1,769	1,770	1,763	1,777	1,774	1,776	1,788	1,777
Tobacco manufactures	90	88	87	90	90	93	96	93	89	87	88	88	90
Textile-mill products	861	859	860	866	868	871	874	879	885	891	890	889	886
Apparel and related products	1,249	1,226	1,220	1,229	1,231	1,242	1,243	1,246	1,249	1,257	1,248	1,258	1,227
Paper and allied products	604	602	602	604	601	603	603	606	606	606	604	602	599
Printing and publishing	917	913	913	914	938	937	938	937	937	937	935	934	931
Chemicals and allied products	858	856	853	853	855	855	853	855	858	853	849	847	842
Petroleum and related products	187	187	187	189	189	191	191	198	199	199	199	199	199
Rubber and plastic products	393	391	391	389	389	390	393	395	396	399	392	384	384
Leather and leather products	352	350	350	356	358	360	358	362	360	365	366	369	362
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	3,924	3,914	3,836	3,921	3,918	3,935	3,928	3,932	3,913	3,934	3,936	3,935	3,927
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	11,753	11,683	11,637	11,573	11,600	11,594	11,612	11,627	11,652	11,621	11,596	11,546	11,460
WHOLESALE TRADE	3,106	3,094	3,083	3,074	3,076	3,085	3,090	3,082	3,100	3,096	3,077	3,062	3,049
RETAIL TRADE	8,647	8,589	8,554	8,499	8,524	8,509	8,522	8,545	8,552	8,525	8,519	8,484	8,411
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	2,844	2,836	2,828	2,821	2,822	2,813	2,799	2,796	2,792	2,788	2,786	2,778	2,776
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	7,919	7,917	7,895	7,876	7,846	7,831	7,809	7,805	7,783	7,749	7,692	7,675	7,681
GOVERNMENT	9,471	9,445	9,434	9,429	9,384	9,339	9,274	9,204	9,183	9,197	9,127	9,088	9,073
FEDERAL	2,363	2,356	2,379	2,391	2,381	2,371	2,369	2,374	2,375	2,366	2,343	2,325	2,322
STATE AND LOCAL	7,108	7,089	7,055	7,038	7,003	6,968	6,905	6,830	6,808	6,831	6,784	6,763	6,751

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

Table B-5: Production workers on manufacturing payrolls, by industry, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Major industry group	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Oct. 1962	Sept. 1962	Aug. 1962	July 1962	June 1962	May 1962	Apr. 1962	Mar. 1962
MANUFACTURING	12,370	12,284	12,257	12,311	12,324	12,416	12,446	12,432	12,551	12,581	12,566	12,541	12,387
DURABLE GOODS	6,922	6,874	6,853	6,880	6,875	6,933	6,953	6,925	7,024	7,035	7,037	7,000	6,903
Ordnance and accessories	99	99	99	100	101	102	101	103	100	97	98	98	96
Lumber and wood products	548	547	547	541	543	539	541	545	543	546	544	547	546
Furniture and fixtures	315	314	315	317	317	315	315	320	320	321	321	318	314
Stone, clay, and glass products	453	448	448	451	459	465	462	468	467	467	467	460	450
Primary metal industries	923	914	898	898	885	892	906	910	920	934	972	995	989
Fabricated metal products	855	848	842	849	847	854	866	858	868	871	873	864	849
Machinery	1,015	1,011	1,016	1,021	1,031	1,035	1,026	1,034	1,029	1,027	1,018	1,012	998
Electrical equipment	1,036	1,032	1,032	1,034	1,029	1,047	1,032	1,045	1,057	1,058	1,051	1,040	1,025
Transportation equipment	1,141	1,126	1,122	1,131	1,119	1,139	1,160	1,090	1,164	1,161	1,142	1,122	1,100
Instruments and related products	230	229	228	228	228	228	228	231	231	231	230	227	227
Miscellaneous manufacturing	307	306	306	310	316	317	316	321	325	322	321	317	309
NONDURABLE GOODS	5,448	5,410	5,404	5,431	5,449	5,483	5,493	5,507	5,527	5,546	5,529	5,541	5,484
Food and kindred products	1,176	1,169	1,173	1,175	1,168	1,178	1,179	1,170	1,181	1,180	1,184	1,193	1,182
Tobacco manufactures	77	75	76	78	79	82	84	81	77	76	76	77	77
Textile mill products	773	772	772	777	780	783	787	791	798	803	803	802	799
Apparel and related products	1,108	1,088	1,081	1,089	1,093	1,105	1,105	1,109	1,110	1,120	1,111	1,121	1,092
Paper and allied products	478	477	476	478	476	478	477	481	481	482	479	479	476
Printing and publishing	582	580	581	582	597	598	599	598	599	600	599	598	597
Chemicals and allied products	521	519	518	517	520	519	521	524	528	523	521	518	515
Petroleum and related products	118	119	118	120	120	121	121	127	128	128	129	129	129
Rubber and plastic products	304	301	301	300	300	301	304	306	307	312	304	297	297
Leather and leather products	311	310	308	315	316	318	316	320	318	322	323	327	320

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

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT**

Table B-6: Employees on nonagricultural payrolls, by industry division and State

(In thousands)

State	TOTAL			Mining			Contract construction		
	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962
Alabama	791.2	789.2	776.3	8.9	8.8	11.0	35.9	36.1	37.7
Alaska	52.6	51.8	50.4	1.1	1.0	.9	2.0	2.1	1.7
Arizona	371.4	371.7	355.9	15.2	15.2	15.5	29.5	29.8	29.8
Arkansas	392.8	393.6	379.1	5.2	5.3	5.2	23.7	24.3	19.8
California	5,229.6	5,240.3	4,997.3	29.3	29.5	29.0	283.1	291.4	250.6
Colorado	542.4	543.7	533.2	13.3	12.6	13.8	32.2	32.1	32.9
Connecticut	944.3	950.9	921.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	36.2	39.5	36.9
Delaware	153.7	152.8	147.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	8.8	8.7	8.7
District of Columbia	577.3	579.5	549.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	20.9	22.1	20.5
Florida	1,419.8	1,417.4	1,398.8	8.7	8.8	8.5	109.4	111.3	105.4
Georgia ³	1,105.0	1,104.7	1,066.9	5.6	5.6	5.4	53.3	55.3	49.8
Hawaii	195.6	193.1	191.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	16.1	16.0	14.7
Idaho	156.0	156.5	155.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	7.5	7.3	11.1
Illinois	3,526.2	3,535.6	3,453.5	27.5	27.7	26.0	125.2	131.1	124.4
Indiana	1,451.0	1,451.7	1,412.4	8.7	8.9	8.6	47.6	49.7	46.3
Iowa	677.3	680.3	662.6	2.8	2.8	2.6	23.8	24.7	24.3
Kansas	560.5	561.0	559.5	15.0	14.9	15.2	28.8	29.1	30.4
Kentucky	664.0	670.4	647.2	28.4	28.6	29.4	35.5	37.9	31.5
Louisiana	795.2	791.1	775.6	42.7	43.1	44.5	52.9	52.6	49.6
Maine	269.5	271.4	269.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	9.9	10.8	10.1
Maryland	936.2	933.1	905.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	53.3	54.6	52.8
Massachusetts	1,906.2	1,913.5	1,907.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	59.3	64.3	61.4
Michigan ³	2,331.4	2,343.0	2,257.1	11.3	11.6	12.2	72.7	74.6	67.5
Minnesota	957.5	963.0	936.7	10.9	10.4	13.1	40.4	41.8	38.9
Mississippi	428.9	426.4	412.4	6.4	6.5	6.1	21.3	20.5	19.9
Missouri	1,340.1	1,346.5	1,315.3	5.8	6.0	6.9	58.4	61.9	51.3
Montana	161.5	161.9	158.2	7.5	7.4	6.5	7.9	8.4	8.9
Nebraska	380.5	381.6	380.8	1.9	2.1	2.0	18.2	18.7	18.7
Nevada	125.3	124.9	113.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	12.2	12.1	8.7
New Hampshire	197.7	198.6	194.7	.2	.2	.2	7.8	8.3	7.7
New Jersey ³	2,046.4	2,043.4	2,019.5	3.3	3.3	3.1	79.1	85.0	84.6
New Mexico	239.5	238.7	233.7	18.2	18.3	19.2	15.4	15.4	14.8
New York	6,159.6	6,162.2	6,098.8	8.2	7.9	7.8	227.7	239.5	220.7
North Carolina	1,244.2	1,247.3	1,222.4	3.1	3.1	3.2	61.6	62.3	62.3
North Dakota	122.4	123.5	119.6	1.4	1.5	1.7	7.7	8.0	6.2
Ohio	3,032.3	3,051.2	3,010.1	18.2	18.4	18.1	92.0	98.6	100.1
Oklahoma	596.8	598.9	589.1	41.6	42.5	44.6	31.6	31.6	33.6
Oregon	518.1	516.8	495.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	27.3	26.1	20.4
Pennsylvania	3,611.3	3,618.7	3,633.0	44.4	43.7	49.8	126.9	135.3	125.5
Rhode Island	285.9	286.9	288.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	9.3	9.9	9.3
South Carolina	611.3	610.4	596.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	32.8	34.2	34.3
South Dakota	141.7	142.2	145.1	2.5	2.5	2.4	7.8	7.8	11.8
Tennessee ³	956.5	956.0	935.4	6.2	6.7	6.7	42.8	43.2	42.4
Texas	2,635.2	2,630.8	2,582.3	120.4	120.1	119.9	170.9	171.4	167.2
Utah	284.9	284.5	270.8	12.7	12.6	13.3	15.0	15.0	13.0
Vermont	105.7	106.5	103.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.5	3.8	3.8
Virginia	1,072.7	1,075.1	1,039.8	15.6	15.6	15.6	69.7	71.6	62.5
Washington	828.9	827.7	814.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	41.1	39.6	40.0
West Virginia	429.2	432.5	438.9	44.5	44.8	49.8	11.7	13.2	14.4
Wisconsin	1,193.0	1,195.4	1,165.2	2.0	2.2	2.6	44.8	45.8	44.0
Wyoming	89.3	89.6	88.2	8.3	8.4	8.8	6.7	6.6	6.6

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT**
Table B-6: Employees on nonagricultural payrolls, by industry division and State--Continued

State	(In thousands)								
	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962
Alabama	240.4	239.3	234.8	49.4	47.5	47.7	154.5	155.1	147.8
Alaska	3.8	3.4	3.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	7.4	7.3	7.5
Arizona	56.1	56.0	52.5	24.4	24.5	24.2	87.3	88.0	83.1
Arkansas	110.3	110.5	108.2	27.8	27.7	27.4	82.8	83.2	79.9
California	1,380.4	1,380.2	1,323.5	352.9	355.8	344.9	1,107.0	1,117.8	1,068.6
Colorado	89.8	92.4	91.3	42.4	42.5	43.0	125.4	125.9	122.7
Connecticut	421.2	423.0	410.3	44.2	44.1	44.5	165.0	167.1	160.4
Delaware	55.3	55.2	53.2	10.6	10.5	10.7	30.7	30.5	28.6
District of Columbia	20.4	20.2	19.6	30.3	30.4	28.6	92.8	93.9	82.6
Florida	225.1	228.7	224.5	100.9	101.9	101.9	377.4	377.0	382.3
Georgia ³	349.3	348.7	341.1	73.2	73.0	72.8	228.4	230.0	220.6
Hawaii	24.1	21.8	23.9	15.0	15.0	14.6	45.2	45.1	44.2
Idaho	30.3	30.6	29.5	13.9	13.9	14.0	38.5	38.8	38.0
Illinois	1,198.2	1,196.5	1,180.4	269.1	269.0	270.0	737.4	745.9	722.3
Indiana	596.7	595.1	586.0	88.7	88.2	88.9	286.7	290.4	277.9
Iowa	177.6	177.1	171.2	48.1	48.4	48.9	167.7	169.4	163.7
Kansas	112.6	114.1	116.5	50.0	50.2	51.2	128.4	128.0	125.9
Kentucky	174.3	175.8	172.1	49.9	50.2	50.0	139.7	142.3	134.2
Louisiana	141.5	141.5	130.9	78.8	72.3	78.3	177.1	179.8	175.3
Maine	101.5	102.6	102.1	17.2	16.6	17.2	51.1	51.4	51.0
Maryland	252.8	254.1	251.2	71.3	66.6	70.8	201.5	203.2	190.9
Massachusetts	670.9	672.6	686.5	103.1	100.5	102.2	387.8	387.5	382.5
Michigan ³	964.6	972.5	923.5	125.2	126.1	126.7	434.2	440.0	426.2
Minnesota	234.4	235.2	229.2	76.2	76.5	76.5	231.2	234.6	226.4
Mississippi	129.9	129.7	121.9	24.5	23.9	25.3	83.7	83.3	81.8
Missouri	384.4	384.6	379.5	113.6	114.1	114.7	304.0	306.2	298.9
Montana	21.9	21.8	19.6	17.1	17.1	17.2	37.0	37.0	37.1
Nebraska	64.9	65.2	66.9	35.0	35.1	36.1	94.3	94.8	93.9
Nevada	6.3	6.3	5.7	10.4	10.3	9.2	22.3	22.5	20.4
New Hampshire	87.2	87.5	88.9	9.9	9.9	9.4	35.0	35.1	33.1
New Jersey ³	798.7	798.4	800.2	150.6	142.8	148.5	386.7	388.9	375.8
New Mexico	16.5	16.3	16.2	19.3	19.5	19.3	49.8	50.0	47.5
New York	1,809.6	1,802.3	1,832.2	465.9	450.4	470.3	1,249.4	1,264.9	1,230.7
North Carolina	522.5	524.8	516.5	66.2	66.1	64.0	222.3	224.5	218.6
North Dakota	6.3	6.3	6.0	11.5	11.5	11.6	35.7	35.9	34.5
Ohio	1,202.7	1,206.1	1,206.1	192.9	192.0	194.8	585.8	596.2	579.5
Oklahoma	88.3	88.3	88.3	46.7	46.7	46.7	138.5	140.3	134.2
Oregon	133.5	133.9	131.9	42.2	42.5	42.1	113.8	114.4	109.7
Pennsylvania	1,367.1	1,364.3	1,404.3	260.8	255.6	265.3	670.2	680.4	668.9
Rhode Island	115.0	114.7	118.6	14.5	14.5	14.3	53.1	53.6	52.4
South Carolina	262.2	262.0	253.6	26.1	25.1	25.3	103.3	103.4	100.2
South Dakota	13.2	13.6	14.1	9.9	9.9	10.0	38.3	38.4	37.7
Tennessee ³	326.7	324.8	322.1	54.5	54.4	53.3	194.5	196.5	188.4
Texas	498.7	499.2	497.3	223.6	218.8	219.7	648.6	652.7	635.7
Utah	53.5	53.7	49.7	21.3	21.3	21.3	61.8	62.3	58.7
Vermont	35.1	35.6	34.6	6.9	6.9	7.0	20.0	20.2	20.0
Virginia	286.3	288.8	282.7	83.0	81.9	80.0	219.6	221.4	214.4
Washington	220.0	221.7	221.4	59.1	58.8	58.9	178.8	179.4	173.2
West Virginia	120.3	119.4	121.4	39.8	39.4	41.0	77.2	78.6	77.0
Wisconsin	450.3	450.6	443.7	70.4	70.6	69.8	241.9	244.1	235.7
Wyoming	6.7	7.1	7.2	10.5	10.6	11.0	19.8	19.8	19.1

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE EMPLOYMENT**

Table B-6: Employees on nonagricultural payrolls, by industry division and State--Continued

State	(In thousands)								
	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Service and miscellaneous			Government		
	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962
Alabama	33.5	33.5	33.0	98.8	98.4	95.6	169.8	170.5	168.7
Alaska	1.7	1.7	1.6	5.7	5.7	5.4	24.3	24.1	23.1
Arizona	19.0	18.9	18.4	58.7	58.5	55.8	81.2	80.8	76.6
Arkansas	15.4	15.3	14.6	49.9	49.7	48.7	77.7	77.6	75.3
California	276.6	275.5	264.8	804.5	801.6	761.0	995.8	988.5	954.9
Colorado	27.2	27.2	27.0	85.2	84.6	82.1	126.9	126.4	120.4
Connecticut	56.2	56.2	55.1	119.9	119.9	115.7	101.6	101.2	98.5
Delaware	6.3	6.2	6.2	20.7	20.6	19.8	21.3	21.1	20.2
District of Columbia ⁴	29.3	29.4	28.6	99.2	99.4	97.0	284.4	284.1	272.6
Florida	88.1	87.6	87.8	254.2	248.6	242.8	256.0	253.5	245.6
Georgia ³	52.9	52.5	52.0	128.0	127.3	122.2	214.3	212.3	203.0
Hawaii	10.9	10.9	10.8	32.3	32.0	32.0	52.0	52.0	51.0
Idaho	6.4	6.4	5.9	20.3	20.2	19.8	35.9	36.1	34.0
Illinois	194.0	193.6	191.3	518.3	516.2	496.8	456.5	455.5	442.3
Indiana	61.0	61.1	59.4	152.4	151.9	146.6	209.2	206.4	198.7
Iowa	33.0	33.1	32.4	100.2	100.4	97.7	124.2	124.5	121.6
Kansas	24.2	24.3	23.7	74.8	74.2	73.2	126.7	126.2	123.4
Kentucky	26.6	26.5	26.2	87.1	86.8	85.8	122.5	122.3	118.0
Louisiana	37.0	37.0	36.3	109.2	109.1	106.7	156.0	155.7	154.0
Maine	9.5	9.5	9.3	29.5	29.7	29.3	50.8	50.8	50.1
Maryland ⁴	47.1	47.0	45.1	142.4	141.1	134.4	165.3	164.0	157.9
Massachusetts	103.7	103.9	102.9	318.9	318.0	311.2	267.5	266.7	260.9
Michigan ³	88.4	88.2	85.0	285.3	283.9	275.8	349.7	346.1	340.2
Minnesota	50.4	50.5	50.0	148.5	148.3	143.6	165.6	165.7	159.0
Mississippi	15.3	15.3	14.8	49.5	49.4	47.4	98.3	97.8	95.2
Missouri	72.3	72.1	72.4	191.4	192.5	189.0	210.2	209.1	202.6
Montana	6.7	6.6	6.6	23.0	23.0	22.7	40.4	40.6	39.6
Nebraska	23.4	23.5	23.5	58.5	58.1	57.2	84.3	84.1	82.5
Nevada	4.7	4.7	4.1	43.2	43.2	41.8	23.3	22.9	21.0
New Hampshire	7.4	7.4	7.3	25.6	25.5	24.5	24.7	24.6	23.6
New Jersey ³	92.8	92.5	91.3	274.6	274.1	263.5	260.6	258.4	252.5
New Mexico	10.3	10.2	9.8	40.9	40.6	40.2	69.1	68.4	66.7
New York	502.8	503.5	500.2	1,007.2	1,007.3	974.0	888.9	886.4	863.0
North Carolina	47.9	47.9	45.6	135.6	135.2	133.3	185.0	183.4	178.9
North Dakota	6.0	6.0	5.8	22.0	22.1	21.7	31.9	32.3	32.1
Ohio	123.5	123.9	121.2	380.1	379.9	367.0	437.1	436.1	423.2
Oklahoma	29.1	28.9	27.9	78.1	78.8	76.7	142.9	141.8	137.1
Oregon	23.2	23.0	22.0	71.1	70.4	67.5	105.9	105.4	101.0
Pennsylvania	155.2	155.3	154.1	512.4	511.0	501.8	474.3	473.1	463.3
Rhode Island	13.2	13.1	12.9	39.9	40.2	39.7	40.9	40.9	41.4
South Carolina	23.4	23.3	22.5	59.2	59.0	58.3	102.7	101.8	100.3
South Dakota	6.4	6.4	6.3	22.5	22.4	22.4	41.3	41.4	40.6
Tennessee ³	43.0	42.9	41.6	130.2	129.9	127.5	158.6	157.6	153.4
Texas	139.0	138.3	133.3	360.3	359.8	349.5	473.7	470.5	459.7
Utah	12.3	12.3	12.1	36.7	36.5	35.1	71.6	70.8	67.6
Vermont	4.2	4.1	4.1	18.0	17.9	17.2	16.9	17.0	16.1
Virginia ⁴	48.2	48.1	46.6	138.0	136.6	129.9	212.3	211.1	208.1
Washington	41.4	41.4	40.3	107.2	106.7	104.5	179.4	178.2	174.0
West Virginia	13.0	13.0	13.3	50.9	51.6	50.7	71.8	72.4	71.3
Wisconsin	47.4	47.2	47.1	152.6	152.3	147.8	183.6	182.6	174.5
Wyoming	3.1	3.1	3.2	11.0	11.2	10.1	23.2	22.8	22.2

¹Combined with construction.

²Combined with service.

³Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data.

⁴Federal 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.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
AREA EMPLOYMENT**
Table B-7: Employees on nonagricultural payrolls for selected areas, by industry division

(In thousands)												
Industry division	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962
	ALABAMA						ARIZONA					
	Birmingham			Mobile			Phoenix			Tucson		
TOTAL	195.7	195.8	194.5	92.1	89.9	89.8	207.2	207.6	197.7	82.9	82.9	77.4
Mining.....	4.0	4.0	6.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	.4	.4	.4	3.3	3.3	3.3
Contract construction..	9.6	9.9	9.0	5.1	5.1	3.9	15.0	15.3	15.3	9.3	9.4	9.6
Manufacturing.....	59.8	59.5	58.4	16.3	16.0	15.7	39.5	39.5	37.0	10.2	10.1	8.7
Trans. and pub. util...	15.7	15.6	15.5	9.5	7.5	9.4	13.7	13.8	13.3	5.4	5.4	5.1
Trade.....	46.6	46.8	45.7	19.6	19.6	18.9	52.8	53.3	50.4	18.0	18.1	16.8
Finance.....	14.0	14.0	13.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	13.7	13.7	13.2	3.4	3.4	3.1
Service.....	24.3	24.3	24.2	11.2	11.1	11.1	33.9	33.6	32.2	14.6	14.6	13.7
Government.....	21.7	21.7	21.4	26.4	26.6	26.8	38.2	38.0	35.9	18.7	18.6	17.1
ARKANSAS												
	Fayetteville			Fort Smith			Little Rock - N. Little Rock			Pine Bluff		
TOTAL	15.1	14.9	14.7	28.1	27.7	26.7	83.2	83.2	82.9	18.2	18.3	17.6
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.2	.2	.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	1.0	.9	.8	1.8	1.6	1.2	3.9	4.1	4.6	1.0	1.2	.9
Manufacturing.....	4.2	4.1	4.2	10.6	10.5	10.3	16.0	15.8	16.2	5.1	5.0	4.8
Trans. and pub. util...	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.8	1.7	7.5	7.5	7.8	2.4	2.4	2.4
Trade.....	3.3	3.2	3.2	6.2	6.2	5.9	19.0	19.1	18.4	3.6	3.6	3.5
Finance.....	.4	.4	.4	.8	.8	.7	6.5	6.5	6.3	.7	.6	.6
Service.....	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.5	3.5	3.3	13.0	13.0	12.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Government.....	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.3	17.3	17.3	17.0	3.9	3.9	3.7
CALIFORNIA												
	Bakersfield			Fresno			Los Angeles - Long Beach			Sacramento		
TOTAL	70.1	71.0	68.7	84.5	84.6	82.1	2,555.0	2,560.4	2,426.7	180.6	180.6	172.7
Mining.....	6.8	6.9	6.8	.8	.8	.8	11.7	11.8	11.7	.1	.1	.2
Contract construction..	4.0	4.2	3.5	5.3	5.3	4.8	128.2	131.5	112.0	10.2	10.7	9.3
Manufacturing.....	6.6	6.6	6.3	12.8	12.8	12.5	851.5	850.7	808.9	31.2	31.1	29.0
Trans. and pub. util...	5.5	5.6	5.5	7.5	7.7	7.4	143.9	144.1	138.8	12.1	12.1	12.1
Trade.....	15.2	15.5	15.3	23.0	23.3	22.9	543.8	549.7	518.2	34.9	35.2	33.2
Finance.....	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.9	3.9	3.8	138.2	137.3	131.3	7.4	7.3	7.1
Service.....	9.4	9.6	8.9	12.8	12.8	12.2	399.9	399.8	382.2	20.0	19.8	18.4
Government.....	20.1	20.1	19.9	18.4	18.0	17.7	337.8	335.5	323.6	64.7	64.3	63.4
CALIFORNIA - Continued												
	San Bernardino - Riverside - Ontario			San Diego			San Francisco - Oakland			San Jose		
TOTAL	202.8	201.2	195.3	258.7	258.8	261.1	1,033.3	1,036.2	999.7	231.5	231.5	211.1
Mining.....	1.4	1.4	1.3	.6	.6	.6	1.8	1.8	1.6	.1	.1	.1
Contract construction..	12.6	12.7	11.7	16.1	16.1	15.4	56.9	58.8	49.7	15.6	16.4	13.7
Manufacturing.....	34.6	34.0	35.1	58.0	58.0	66.4	193.9	193.6	190.4	80.3	80.1	75.1
Trans. and pub. util...	15.1	15.1	14.7	13.8	14.0	13.7	103.0	104.3	102.2	9.7	9.7	9.0
Trade.....	44.2	44.2	42.9	53.3	53.8	52.3	226.1	228.0	217.8	40.2	40.3	36.7
Finance.....	7.4	7.3	7.0	11.4	11.4	11.2	78.0	77.5	74.6	8.5	8.6	7.6
Service.....	31.5	31.2	28.7	42.6	42.3	40.4	152.3	151.6	147.1	42.2	41.8	36.8
Government.....	56.0	55.3	53.9	62.9	62.6	61.1	221.3	220.6	216.3	34.9	34.5	32.1
CALIFORNIA Continued												
	Stockton			Denver			Bridgeport			Hartford		
TOTAL	60.7	61.2	58.8	357.4	357.8	349.3	124.6	125.4	122.8	252.4	252.1	242.9
Mining.....	.1	.1	.1	3.5	3.6	3.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Contract construction..	2.9	3.2	3.0	24.3	24.9	23.8	4.2	4.5	4.1	10.0	10.4	9.6
Manufacturing.....	10.9	10.8	10.8	67.7	68.2	67.8	67.6	67.5	66.1	94.4	94.0	89.5
Trans. and pub. util...	5.8	6.1	5.5	29.4	29.5	29.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	9.4	9.5	9.3
Trade.....	14.5	14.6	13.8	86.1	86.6	83.6	21.0	21.3	20.8	47.8	48.0	46.3
Finance.....	2.1	2.1	2.0	20.9	20.7	20.9	3.6	3.7	3.6	33.1	33.0	32.6
Service.....	8.3	8.3	8.0	58.6	58.3	55.6	12.7	12.8	12.7	31.8	31.5	30.1
Government.....	16.1	16.0	15.6	66.9	66.0	63.9	10.1	10.1	10.2	26.0	25.9	25.6

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

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
AREA EMPLOYMENT**
Table B-7: Employees on nonagricultural payrolls for selected areas, by industry division--Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962
	CONNECTICUT - Continued											
	New Britain			New Haven			Stamford			Waterbury		
TOTAL	40.1	40.6	36.4	127.2	128.1	125.7	62.3	62.6	61.1	67.4	67.8	66.2
Mining.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Contract construction..	1.0	1.1	1.0	6.2	6.5	6.2	3.3	3.5	3.2	1.5	1.6	1.4
Manufacturing.....	23.7	24.1	20.3	43.9	44.4	44.6	24.3	24.4	24.3	38.1	38.2	37.6
Trans. and pub. util...	1.8	1.8	1.8	12.6	12.6	12.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.8
Trade.....	5.7	5.8	5.6	24.1	24.3	23.5	13.0	13.0	12.6	9.6	9.7	9.5
Finance.....	.9	.9	.9	6.7	6.7	6.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.7	1.6
Service.....	3.9	3.9	3.8	21.9	21.8	20.8	11.0	11.1	10.6	7.7	7.7	7.4
Government.....	3.1	3.1	3.1	11.8	11.8	11.8	5.6	5.5	5.3	6.0	6.0	5.9
	DELAWARE			DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			FLORIDA					
	Wilmington			Washington			Jacksonville			Miami		
TOTAL	133.1	133.0	127.5	797.6	802.0	766.6	147.8	147.4	146.1	329.8	326.8	324.4
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	6.9	6.9	6.9	50.7	53.3	47.1	10.1	10.2	10.3	17.8	18.5	19.9
Manufacturing.....	54.8	55.3	52.6	37.5	37.7	35.9	20.2	20.5	20.3	46.8	46.4	45.7
Trans. and pub. util...	8.4	8.3	8.5	46.5	46.7	43.7	15.5	15.0	15.5	34.3	34.1	33.7
Trade.....	24.9	24.8	23.2	153.1	154.7	149.6	42.0	42.1	40.9	92.0	91.6	90.8
Finance.....	5.3	5.3	5.3	43.7	44.5	43.1	13.9	13.9	14.1	22.9	22.8	22.4
Service.....	17.5	17.4	16.7	150.5	149.8	144.6	20.6	20.6	20.3	73.6	71.7	71.7
Government.....	15.3	15.0	14.4	315.6	315.3	302.6	25.5	25.1	24.7	42.4	41.7	40.2
	FLORIDA - Continued			GEORGIA			IDAHO					
	Tampa - St. Petersburg			Atlanta ³			Savannah ³			Boise		
TOTAL	212.1	210.8	207.3	399.8	399.4	384.4	53.1	52.5	51.3	27.8	27.7	26.8
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	19.0	18.8	18.9	20.3	21.0	19.9	3.1	3.4	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.8
Manufacturing.....	38.4	38.1	37.0	91.8	91.0	88.2	14.7	14.3	14.2	2.7	2.6	2.7
Trans. and pub. util...	14.7	14.8	14.8	37.7	37.6	36.9	6.1	5.7	6.2	2.7	2.7	2.6
Trade.....	61.5	61.5	61.3	102.0	103.1	99.7	11.3	11.3	11.2	7.9	7.9	7.6
Finance.....	12.9	12.8	12.5	29.6	29.6	29.3	2.9	2.8	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.8
Service.....	35.4	34.7	33.5	57.1	56.7	54.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	4.1	4.1	4.0
Government.....	30.2	30.1	29.3	61.3	60.4	55.9	8.4	8.3	8.1	6.9	6.9	6.3
	ILLINOIS			INDIANA								
	Chicago			Evansville			Fort Wayne			Indianapolis		
TOTAL	2,468.8	2,479.3	2,422.7	63.5	63.1	62.3	88.5	88.5	86.0	299.6	300.6	291.0
Mining.....	6.2	6.4	6.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	88.3	92.6	87.9	2.4	2.3	2.3	3.5	3.5	3.1	9.8	10.1	10.4
Manufacturing.....	854.3	857.5	844.1	24.3	23.8	23.3	36.6	36.4	35.9	104.1	104.3	99.8
Trans. and pub. util...	190.8	191.1	191.8	4.3	4.3	4.2	7.2	7.2	6.8	21.7	21.6	21.3
Trade.....	523.8	529.5	513.6	13.9	14.1	14.0	19.3	19.5	19.0	66.9	67.8	64.7
Finance.....	154.2	154.0	152.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	4.8	4.8	4.7	20.5	20.4	20.4
Service.....	390.0	387.7	374.9	8.7	8.6	8.6	10.0	10.0	9.6	32.3	32.2	31.0
Government.....	261.2	260.5	251.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	7.1	7.1	6.9	44.3	44.2	43.4
	INDIANA-Continued			IOWA			KANSAS					
	South Bend			Des Moines			Topeka			Wichita		
TOTAL	79.1	79.2	77.1	101.4	102.0	99.9	48.6	48.2	48.0	115.5	116.9	118.0
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	.1	.1	1.5	1.4	1.5
Contract construction..	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.7	2.8	3.4	2.5	2.3	2.5	4.9	4.8	4.5
Manufacturing.....	35.9	36.3	34.6	21.0	20.9	20.7	6.6	6.6	6.8	40.0	41.4	43.9
Trans. and pub. util...	3.9	3.8	3.8	8.3	8.3	8.4	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.2	6.3	6.5
Trade.....	14.9	15.0	14.9	27.0	27.6	26.3	9.7	9.7	9.6	26.0	26.6	25.3
Finance.....	4.2	4.2	4.0	11.8	11.8	11.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	5.9	5.9	5.8
Service.....	11.4	11.3	11.3	15.5	15.5	15.2	7.2	7.2	7.0	16.4	16.3	16.0
Government.....	6.6	6.5	6.4	15.2	15.2	14.5	13.0	12.9	12.5	14.8	14.4	14.8

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

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
AREA EMPLOYMENT**
Table B-7: Employees on nonagricultural payrolls for selected areas, by industry division--Continued

Industry division	(In thousands)											
	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962
	KENTUCKY						LOUISIANA					
	Louisville			Baton Rouge			New Orleans			Shreveport		
TOTAL	242.0	244.2	236.2	69.4	69.4	70.0	291.4	284.8	282.7	74.5	74.5	72.8
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.3	.3	.3	9.0	9.1	9.3	5.4	5.4	5.5
Contract construction..	9.8	10.9	10.8	5.1	5.5	5.9	17.6	17.8	17.2	5.7	5.7	5.2
Manufacturing.....	84.3	84.3	82.6	16.1	16.0	16.1	46.1	45.9	42.7	9.4	9.3	9.2
Trans. and pub. util...	20.1	20.2	20.2	4.5	4.2	4.3	40.5	34.2	39.8	8.5	8.5	8.4
Trade.....	53.4	54.8	51.0	14.6	14.6	14.3	71.3	71.4	70.1	20.0	20.0	19.3
Finance.....	12.8	12.7	12.3	3.7	3.6	3.7	18.1	18.0	18.0	3.9	3.9	3.8
Service.....	34.2	34.0	32.8	8.7	8.7	8.8	49.6	49.5	47.2	10.0	10.1	9.9
Government.....	27.5	27.3	26.6	16.5	16.4	16.5	39.3	39.0	38.5	11.6	11.6	11.4
	MAINE						MARYLAND			MASSACHUSETTS		
	Lewiston - Auburn			Portland			Baltimore			Boston		
TOTAL	25.4	25.5	26.3	51.3	51.6	50.9	614.9	612.3	604.4	1,065.3	1,067.7	1,062.2
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.9	.9	.9	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	1.0	1.1	1.0	2.3	2.4	2.3	29.9	30.6	30.0	33.9	35.6	35.6
Manufacturing.....	13.0	13.0	13.9	12.4	12.7	12.2	185.2	185.7	187.0	285.8	286.4	293.5
Trans. and pub. util...	.9	.9	.9	5.3	5.0	5.4	52.8	48.5	53.6	66.2	63.8	65.3
Trade.....	4.9	4.9	4.9	13.8	14.0	13.8	128.5	130.0	122.6	238.4	241.3	236.6
Finance.....	.8	.8	.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	33.1	33.1	32.1	77.2	77.6	76.4
Service.....	3.2	3.2	3.2	8.5	8.6	8.4	89.2	89.0	86.6	216.3	215.9	210.2
Government.....	1.6	1.6	1.6	5.2	5.1	4.9	95.3	94.5	91.6	147.5	147.1	144.6
	MASSACHUSETTS - Continued											
	Fall River			New Bedford			Springfield - Chicopee - Holyoke			Worcester		
TOTAL	41.0	41.3	41.6	47.7	48.5	47.7	169.0	170.6	171.7	108.1	109.3	111.5
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.1	1.3	1.3	4.4	5.0	4.6	3.2	3.3	3.2
Manufacturing.....	22.7	22.8	23.3	26.3	26.4	26.0	67.5	67.9	70.8	46.8	47.7	50.6
Trans. and pub. util...	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	4.2	4.2	4.3
Trade.....	7.7	7.8	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.3	33.4	33.9	32.5	19.2	19.5	19.1
Finance.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.5	8.5	8.5	5.5	5.5	5.6
Service.....	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.0	25.4	25.6	25.3	15.0	15.0	14.7
Government.....	3.3	3.3	3.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	21.6	21.5	21.7	14.2	14.1	14.0
	MICHIGAN											
	Detroit ³			Flint ³			Grand Rapids ³			Lansing ³		
TOTAL	1,174.8	1,184.4	1,136.6	123.8	124.6	121.0	117.2	118.0	112.5	92.2	92.2	89.6
Mining.....	.6	.6	.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	35.1	35.5	33.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	4.7	4.7	4.8	3.2	3.3	2.6
Manufacturing.....	494.7	498.1	477.3	73.7	74.4	71.9	50.1	51.1	46.9	29.6	29.6	29.5
Trans. and pub. util...	65.9	66.7	65.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	8.4	8.5	8.4	3.2	3.2	3.4
Trade.....	226.0	230.7	220.6	18.0	18.0	17.2	25.1	25.0	23.8	16.2	16.3	15.4
Finance.....	54.9	54.7	52.5	2.7	2.7	2.5	4.9	4.8	4.8	3.3	3.3	3.1
Service.....	159.3	160.2	150.4	10.8	10.8	10.5	14.5	14.5	14.7	9.5	9.5	9.0
Government.....	138.3	137.9	135.9	11.4	11.4	11.3	9.5	9.5	9.3	27.1	27.0	26.6
	MICHIGAN - Continued						MINNESOTA					
	Muskegon - Muskegon Heights ³			Saginaw ³			Duluth - Superior			Minneapolis - St. Paul		
TOTAL	45.2	45.1	42.9	54.5	54.5	52.9	46.1	46.3	45.8	581.1	584.0	564.6
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	.9	.9	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	25.8	26.3	24.4
Manufacturing.....	25.3	25.1	23.0	24.6	25.0	23.4	8.6	8.4	8.4	157.6	157.6	153.7
Trans. and pub. util...	2.3	2.4	2.3	4.4	4.4	4.6	6.3	6.4	6.6	49.1	49.3	49.2
Trade.....	6.7	6.9	6.8	11.0	11.0	10.6	10.8	11.0	10.8	142.2	144.0	138.1
Finance.....	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.0	38.0	38.1	37.4
Service.....	4.2	4.2	4.3	6.2	6.2	6.0	9.2	9.2	9.0	90.6	90.5	86.5
Government.....	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.9	4.8	7.5	7.6	7.3	77.9	78.2	75.2

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

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
AREA EMPLOYMENT**

Table B-7: Employees on nonagricultural payrolls for selected areas, by industry division--Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962
		MISSISSIPPI			MISSOURI			MONTANA				
	Jackson			Kansas City			St. Louis			Billings		
TOTAL	68.9	68.9	68.4	389.4	390.4	384.8	712.2	713.2	704.5	21.4	21.6	21.5
Mining.....	1.0	1.0	1.1	.6	.6	.7	2.4	2.5	2.5	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	3.5	3.4	3.9	18.3	18.7	17.8	28.9	31.0	28.7	1.0	1.0	.9
Manufacturing.....	11.1	11.2	11.5	105.3	105.8	105.5	251.3	247.9	247.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
Trans. and pub. util...	4.5	4.5	4.5	40.3	40.6	40.3	61.2	61.1	62.1	2.4	2.4	2.5
Trade.....	16.0	16.2	15.5	98.4	98.8	95.8	147.3	150.1	146.4	6.9	7.0	7.1
Finance.....	5.3	5.2	5.2	26.8	26.7	26.5	38.0	37.8	38.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Service.....	11.3	11.3	11.1	52.4	52.1	51.5	100.9	101.0	99.2	4.0	4.0	4.0
Government.....	16.1	16.0	15.5	47.3	47.1	46.7	82.2	81.8	80.2	3.6	3.7	3.5
	MONTANA - Continued			NEBRASKA			NEVADA			NEW HAMPSHIRE		
	Great Falls			Omaha			Reno			Manchester		
TOTAL	23.3	23.1	22.0	162.3	163.9	161.8	35.6	35.8	32.8	42.6	42.7	41.7
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	1.9	1.8	2.6	9.4	10.1	7.7	3.6	3.7	2.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Manufacturing.....	5.3	5.2	3.3	35.1	35.5	36.9	2.2	2.2	2.0	17.4	17.5	17.6
Trans. and pub. util...	2.1	2.1	2.1	19.4	19.5	19.4	3.5	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.7
Trade.....	5.4	5.4	5.3	38.7	39.0	38.4	7.5	7.7	7.0	8.8	8.8	8.2
Finance.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	13.4	13.4	13.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.4	2.5	2.4
Service.....	3.5	3.5	3.5	24.9	25.0	24.5	10.3	10.3	9.9	5.9	5.9	5.7
Government.....	3.9	3.9	4.0	21.6	21.6	21.2	6.7	6.6	6.3	3.5	3.5	3.3
	NEW JERSEY											
	Jersey City ⁵			Newark ⁵			Paterson - Clifton - Passaic ⁵			Perth Amboy ⁵		
TOTAL	253.9	250.5	254.6	660.4	658.8	655.2	383.0	382.8	367.4	183.4	186.4	184.8
Mining.....	-	-	-	.7	.7	.8	.4	.4	.4	.7	.7	.6
Contract construction..	4.8	5.1	4.9	24.1	25.5	25.9	17.6	18.7	18.6	7.9	8.8	8.7
Manufacturing.....	115.0	115.1	117.0	236.1	236.2	235.8	168.7	168.6	161.8	84.7	87.1	88.2
Trans. and pub. util...	37.3	32.7	36.6	48.8	46.1	48.7	22.4	22.3	21.5	9.4	9.3	9.6
Trade.....	36.6	37.2	37.3	131.9	132.7	129.1	81.3	81.0	75.4	31.5	31.8	30.5
Finance.....	9.1	9.1	8.8	45.9	45.7	45.8	12.6	12.6	12.2	3.7	3.7	3.6
Service.....	23.7	23.7	22.9	99.8	99.3	97.4	45.5	45.1	44.4	18.4	18.3	17.4
Government.....	27.4	27.6	27.1	73.1	72.6	71.7	34.5	34.1	33.1	27.1	26.7	26.2
	NEW JERSEY - Continued			NEW MEXICO			NEW YORK					
	Trenton			Albuquerque			Albany - Schenectady - Troy ³			Binghamton ³		
TOTAL	107.9	107.8	105.0	84.7	84.2	80.2	225.0	225.4	223.2	75.9	75.8	75.9
Mining.....	.1	.1	.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	3.3	3.5	3.4	7.0	7.0	5.9	5.4	6.0	5.7	2.4	2.4	2.5
Manufacturing.....	37.0	36.8	36.2	8.0	7.9	7.6	62.1	61.8	62.6	36.0	36.2	37.7
Trans. and pub. util...	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.5	15.7	15.9	16.9	4.1	4.1	3.9
Trade.....	18.7	18.7	17.5	19.4	19.5	18.1	43.1	43.1	42.2	13.2	13.2	12.3
Finance.....	4.5	4.5	4.4	5.4	5.4	5.0	10.0	9.9	9.3	2.4	2.4	2.3
Service.....	17.5	17.5	17.1	19.4	19.2	18.7	35.2	35.1	33.7	7.9	7.8	7.6
Government.....	20.5	20.4	20.1	19.0	18.7	18.4	53.5	53.6	52.8	9.9	9.6	9.6
	NEW YORK - Continued											
	Buffalo ³			Elmira ^{3 6}			Nassau and Suffolk Counties ^{3 5}			New York City ⁵		
TOTAL	408.0	410.1	409.1	31.0	31.3	30.0	469.0	473.6	445.7	3,539.2	3,521.5	3,523.5
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.8	1.8	2.0
Contract construction..	12.3	12.8	12.1	-	-	-	31.0	33.7	32.7	125.6	129.4	120.2
Manufacturing.....	163.7	164.0	168.2	14.0	14.3	13.6	138.2	138.7	134.6	890.9	879.3	912.0
Trans. and pub. util...	29.9	30.0	30.3	-	-	-	22.7	22.8	22.8	312.4	297.4	316.5
Trade.....	80.8	82.0	79.6	5.9	6.0	5.8	117.9	119.5	104.0	734.3	740.4	731.1
Finance.....	16.1	16.1	16.0	-	-	-	21.4	21.2	19.3	399.3	399.7	398.5
Service.....	54.3	54.4	54.8	-	-	-	64.4	64.3	62.3	638.3	639.0	624.1
Government.....	50.9	50.9	47.9	-	-	-	73.5	73.5	69.9	436.5	434.3	419.2

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

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
AREA EMPLOYMENT**
Table B-7: Employees on nonagricultural payrolls for selected areas, by industry division--Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962
	NEW YORK - Continued											
	New York - Northeastern		New Jersey	Rochester ³			Syracuse ³			Utica-Rome ³		
TOTAL	5,746.1	5,732.6	5,681.9	227.7	229.1	217.9	182.4	183.2	180.0	100.6	101.3	100.4
Mining.....	4.2	4.2	4.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	223.9	235.1	224.1	8.8	9.1	7.8	5.8	6.3	6.0	1.7	2.2	2.1
Manufacturing.....	1,709.9	1,702.2	1,725.0	107.7	108.2	104.6	64.6	64.8	65.7	38.4	38.4	39.2
Trans. and pub. util...	468.9	446.5	471.2	10.2	10.2	10.0	12.2	12.2	12.3	5.7	5.7	5.6
Trade.....	1,191.6	1,200.8	1,162.7	42.1	42.7	39.2	36.9	37.6	36.3	16.0	16.3	15.6
Finance.....	505.2	505.3	500.5	8.5	8.5	8.1	9.6	9.7	9.3	4.0	3.9	3.9
Service.....	934.3	933.7	910.5	27.5	27.6	25.9	26.3	25.9	24.9	11.7	11.6	11.3
Government.....	708.4	704.9	683.5	23.0	23.0	22.4	26.9	26.7	25.5	23.2	23.1	22.7
NEW YORK - Continued												
	Westchester County ^{3 5}			Charlotte			Greensboro - High Point			Winston-Salem		
TOTAL	221.6	223.6	216.5	112.7	112.5	111.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction..	11.6	12.7	11.9	6.8	6.7	7.4	5.7	5.8	5.9	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	64.2	65.2	64.0	27.9	28.0	27.8	43.7	43.8	44.0	37.5	38.1	38.3
Trans. and pub. util...	13.9	13.9	13.7	13.5	13.4	12.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	-	-	-
Trade.....	51.7	52.2	49.3	30.9	30.9	30.6	19.9	20.1	19.2	-	-	-
Finance.....	11.9	12.0	11.2	7.9	7.9	7.7	6.5	6.5	6.3	-	-	-
Service.....	40.8	40.2	38.7	15.4	15.3	15.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government.....	27.6	27.4	27.7	10.3	10.3	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH DAKOTA												
	Fargo - Moorhead ⁷			Akron			Canton			Cincinnati		
TOTAL	29.3	29.8	29.5	171.5	172.5	166.7	103.1	103.9	105.9	385.3	388.1	385.3
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	.1	.1	.5	.5	.5	.2	.3	.3
Contract construction..	1.4	1.4	1.7	4.2	4.4	4.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	12.6	13.4	13.7
Manufacturing.....	2.0	2.3	2.2	80.1	80.5	77.2	49.6	49.8	52.4	144.1	144.8	145.5
Trans. and pub. util...	2.8	2.8	2.8	12.4	12.4	12.4	5.7	5.7	5.9	30.8	30.6	30.9
Trade.....	9.5	9.6	9.5	31.7	32.3	31.6	18.9	19.5	19.2	79.5	80.9	78.6
Finance.....	2.1	2.1	2.0	5.3	5.3	5.1	3.6	3.6	3.5	21.3	21.5	21.4
Service.....	5.5	5.6	5.5	21.0	21.1	20.1	12.2	12.3	11.8	51.6	51.4	50.2
Government.....	6.0	6.0	5.9	16.7	16.5	15.8	10.0	9.8	9.7	45.1	45.3	44.7
OHIO - Continued												
	Cleveland			Columbus			Dayton			Toledo		
TOTAL	671.2	674.9	669.4	264.8	266.2	258.4	246.9	248.8	243.6	153.1	154.1	150.2
Mining.....	.6	.7	.5	.6	.6	.6	.5	.5	.4	.2	.2	.2
Contract construction..	23.0	25.0	23.6	8.8	9.4	9.4	6.4	7.1	6.8	4.4	4.7	4.9
Manufacturing.....	263.1	264.1	268.4	72.9	73.0	71.8	101.3	102.3	100.5	58.2	58.3	56.4
Trans. and pub. util...	44.0	43.7	44.1	17.0	16.9	17.1	10.0	10.0	9.8	11.4	11.4	12.1
Trade.....	136.9	138.9	136.6	53.9	55.2	52.7	41.9	43.0	42.0	33.4	34.2	33.2
Finance.....	32.8	32.8	32.0	17.8	17.7	16.7	7.1	7.2	6.7	6.2	6.2	5.9
Service.....	92.3	92.0	89.0	36.8	36.7	35.9	30.9	30.7	29.0	23.5	23.4	22.2
Government.....	78.4	77.8	75.2	57.0	56.8	54.2	48.7	48.1	48.3	15.7	15.6	15.4
OHIO-Continued												
	Youngstown-Warren			Oklahoma City			Tulsa			Portland		
TOTAL	148.2	147.9	155.9	189.2	189.9	182.9	135.4	135.2	130.3	271.8	270.9	261.6
Mining.....	.4	.4	.4	6.8	6.8	6.7	12.8	12.9	12.8	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	4.5	4.9	6.0	11.5	11.6	11.0	8.2	7.9	7.3	14.9	14.3	11.7
Manufacturing.....	68.1	66.6	74.7	23.2	23.2	22.3	27.7	27.8	27.1	62.4	62.2	61.9
Trans. and pub. util...	8.5	8.5	8.5	13.6	13.6	13.6	14.2	14.2	13.7	27.1	27.1	26.2
Trade.....	27.2	28.0	27.5	45.5	46.3	43.2	32.5	32.5	30.5	67.8	68.1	65.4
Finance.....	4.6	4.6	4.3	11.8	11.7	11.5	7.4	7.4	7.1	16.5	16.3	15.6
Service.....	19.1	19.1	18.8	24.2	24.3	23.9	19.6	19.5	19.1	40.3	40.1	39.2
Government.....	15.8	15.9	15.6	52.6	52.4	50.7	13.0	13.0	12.7	42.8	42.8	41.6

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

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
AREA EMPLOYMENT**

Table B-7: Employees on nonagricultural payrolls for selected areas, by industry division--Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962
PENNSYLVANIA												
	Allentown - Bethlehem - Easton			Altoona			Erie			Harrisburg		
TOTAL.....	182.5	181.4	181.2	39.1	38.7	40.4	74.4	74.7	74.8	142.7	143.9	138.9
Mining.....	.4	.4	.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	6.8	6.9	6.0	.9	1.0	.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	5.9	6.8	5.4
Manufacturing.....	92.9	91.9	95.1	11.8	11.4	12.1	35.2	35.1	35.3	31.5	31.7	31.0
Trans. and pub. util...	10.4	10.3	10.5	8.1	8.0	9.3	4.5	4.5	4.7	11.8	11.8	12.2
Trade.....	30.2	30.4	28.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	13.3	13.5	13.2	26.1	26.4	25.4
Finance.....	5.0	5.0	5.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	6.3	6.3	6.3
Service.....	21.7	21.6	21.1	5.5	5.5	5.4	9.7	9.7	9.6	17.9	17.7	17.3
Government.....	15.1	14.9	14.2	4.8	4.8	4.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	43.2	43.2	41.3
PENNSYLVANIA-Continued												
	Johnstown			Lancaster			Philadelphia			Pittsburgh		
TOTAL.....	63.0	62.7	64.9	96.6	97.0	93.7	1,500.1	1,502.9	1,495.8	727.0	732.6	743.3
Mining.....	4.8	4.8	5.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.3	1.3	1.4	8.2	8.3	9.4
Contract construction..	1.5	1.6	1.6	4.5	4.7	4.0	58.3	62.7	56.9	30.6	31.7	29.7
Manufacturing.....	20.2	19.8	21.8	47.7	47.6	46.6	534.7	536.1	545.1	255.7	254.9	276.6
Trans. and pub. util...	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	108.9	103.8	109.9	53.4	53.5	56.3
Trade.....	12.1	12.2	11.7	17.0	17.2	16.7	299.3	303.5	294.8	142.0	147.5	143.3
Finance.....	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.3	82.0	81.6	81.9	32.1	32.2	31.9
Service.....	9.1	9.1	8.9	11.6	11.6	11.3	222.2	221.4	215.5	127.4	126.9	119.7
Government.....	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.4	8.5	7.8	193.4	192.5	190.3	77.6	77.6	76.4
PENNSYLVANIA-Continued												
	Reading			Scranton			Wilkes-Barre - Hazleton			York		
TOTAL.....	102.0	102.6	102.8	73.4	73.7	75.0	100.3	100.2	100.1	83.1	83.5	82.3
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.9	1.0	1.3	4.2	4.2	4.5	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	2.9	3.0	3.1	1.3	1.5	1.1	3.3	3.5	2.8	3.6	3.7	3.3
Manufacturing.....	52.0	52.2	52.9	29.5	29.4	30.9	40.9	40.6	41.4	40.4	40.8	41.1
Trans. and pub. util...	5.5	5.5	5.6	6.4	6.3	6.4	5.9	5.8	6.2	4.9	4.7	4.7
Trade.....	15.7	16.1	15.6	13.8	14.1	14.0	17.8	18.1	17.6	14.6	14.7	14.2
Finance.....	3.9	3.9	3.8	2.3	2.3	2.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	1.9	1.9	1.9
Service.....	12.5	12.5	12.6	10.8	10.7	10.6	11.9	11.8	11.7	9.0	9.0	8.6
Government.....	9.5	9.4	9.2	8.4	8.4	8.3	13.0	12.9	12.7	8.7	8.7	8.5
RHODE ISLAND												
	Providence - Pawtucket			Charleston			Columbia			Greenville		
TOTAL.....	288.9	290.4	291.6	59.7	58.8	58.1	74.5	74.3	73.0	77.0	77.5	75.0
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	9.2	9.8	9.3	4.1	4.3	3.6	4.6	4.7	5.2	6.0	6.4	6.1
Manufacturing.....	127.7	127.9	130.9	9.6	9.3	9.3	14.4	14.4	13.6	35.1	35.1	34.0
Trans. and pub. util...	14.1	14.1	13.9	4.4	3.6	4.3	5.0	5.0	4.9	3.3	3.3	3.3
Trade.....	52.7	53.2	52.5	12.0	12.1	11.7	16.1	16.1	15.8	13.6	13.6	13.1
Finance.....	13.1	13.0	12.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	5.3	5.3	5.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Service.....	38.1	38.4	37.8	6.5	6.4	6.4	9.6	9.6	9.5	8.5	8.5	8.3
Government.....	34.0	34.0	34.3	20.1	20.1	19.9	19.5	19.2	18.8	7.3	7.4	7.0
SOUTH DAKOTA												
	Sioux Falls			Chattanooga			Knoxville ³			Memphis		
TOTAL.....	26.9	26.9	27.1	92.6	91.7	92.1	113.5	114.1	110.8	193.4	194.1	190.8
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	.1	.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	.2	.3	.3
Contract construction..	1.2	1.2	1.4	2.5	2.6	3.0	4.5	4.6	4.5	9.1	9.8	9.6
Manufacturing.....	5.2	5.3	5.4	39.1	38.2	38.8	41.3	41.3	40.5	44.6	43.9	44.2
Trans. and pub. util...	2.7	2.7	2.8	4.6	4.6	4.8	6.3	6.3	6.2	15.6	15.5	15.2
Trade.....	8.4	8.4	8.2	17.9	17.9	17.4	23.0	23.5	22.6	52.0	52.4	50.3
Finance.....	1.6	1.6	1.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	4.1	4.1	4.0	10.4	10.4	10.4
Service.....	4.4	4.3	4.4	10.8	10.7	10.7	13.3	13.3	13.2	28.4	28.7	28.3
Government.....	3.5	3.5	3.4	12.2	12.1	11.9	19.4	19.4	18.2	33.1	33.1	32.5

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

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
AREA EMPLOYMENT**
Table B-7: Employees on nonagricultural payrolls for selected areas, by industry division--Continued

Industry division	(In thousands)											
	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962
	TENNESSEE-Continued						TEXAS					
	Nashville			Dallas			Fort Worth			Houston		
TOTAL	148.1	148.0	144.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction..	7.8	7.8	7.7	27.2	27.4	24.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	41.1	40.8	39.9	103.0	104.2	101.5	49.6	49.0	50.4	88.8	89.2	94.3
Trans. and pub. util...	10.2	10.3	10.4	35.6	35.5	35.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade.....	32.2	32.5	31.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance.....	10.8	10.8	10.5	36.2	35.9	34.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service.....	24.4	24.4	23.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government.....	21.6	21.4	21.0	41.6	41.5	39.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TEXAS-Continued			UTAH			VERMONT					
	San Antonio			Salt Lake City			Burlington⁶			Springfield⁶		
TOTAL	-	-	-	150.9	150.9	144.4	21.3	21.6	20.7	11.3	11.3	11.0
Mining.....	-	-	-	6.4	6.3	6.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction..	10.7	10.9	12.2	7.9	7.8	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	23.2	23.1	23.6	29.3	29.3	27.4	5.4	5.7	5.3	6.4	6.3	6.2
Trans. and pub. util...	9.2	9.3	9.4	13.3	13.3	13.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	.8	.8	.7
Trade.....	-	-	-	39.0	39.2	37.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	1.5	1.5	1.4
Finance.....	11.8	11.8	11.5	9.3	9.3	9.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service.....	-	-	-	20.6	20.7	19.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government.....	53.6	53.7	53.9	25.1	25.0	23.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VIRGINIA						WASHINGTON					
	Norfolk - Portsmouth			Richmond			Roanoke			Seattle		
TOTAL	154.4	153.9	151.7	174.4	174.6	169.8	60.4	60.5	58.3	399.7	400.6	389.1
Mining.....	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	10.1	10.3	11.0	10.8	11.2	10.0	3.5	3.6	3.1	19.7	18.9	18.3
Manufacturing.....	15.8	15.7	16.1	43.0	43.5	43.2	14.5	14.5	14.3	124.4	126.1	124.4
Trans. and pub. util...	15.3	14.5	14.9	15.3	15.1	14.8	8.8	8.8	8.6	30.4	30.4	29.0
Trade.....	37.8	37.9	35.5	40.8	40.5	39.2	14.1	14.1	13.3	86.7	87.4	84.9
Finance.....	6.4	6.3	6.0	14.5	14.5	14.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	25.1	25.2	23.7
Service.....	19.5	19.5	18.8	22.5	22.5	21.9	9.2	9.2	9.0	52.3	52.2	50.7
Government.....	49.4	49.6	49.3	27.3	27.1	26.4	7.1	7.1	7.0	61.1	60.4	58.1
	WASHINGTON-Continued						WEST VIRGINIA					
	Spokane			Tacoma			Charleston			Huntington - Ashland		
TOTAL	71.6	72.0	71.2	78.2	77.8	77.7	74.0	74.8	74.8	64.9	64.7	65.5
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.7	3.8	4.0	.8	.8	.9
Contract construction..	2.9	2.9	2.6	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.6	3.3	1.9	2.0	2.3
Manufacturing.....	11.4	11.6	11.4	16.2	16.2	16.4	21.7	21.5	22.1	22.4	22.0	22.6
Trans. and pub. util...	7.4	7.4	7.6	5.7	5.6	5.7	8.2	8.2	8.3	7.4	7.3	7.8
Trade.....	19.4	19.4	19.3	16.2	16.2	15.5	15.3	15.5	15.5	14.8	15.1	14.4
Finance.....	4.1	4.1	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.3
Service.....	12.9	13.0	12.5	11.5	11.4	11.2	9.4	9.4	9.1	7.4	7.2	7.2
Government.....	13.5	13.6	13.5	21.2	21.1	21.9	9.8	9.8	9.6	8.0	8.1	8.1
	WEST VIRGINIA-Continued			WISCONSIN								
	Wheeling			Green Bay			Kenosha			La Crosse		
TOTAL	47.5	47.9	47.9	36.7	37.0	35.8	36.7	36.7	33.6	22.8	22.6	22.4
Mining.....	2.6	2.6	2.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.0	.7	.7	.6
Manufacturing.....	14.6	14.7	15.4	12.5	12.5	12.1	22.4	22.4	20.0	7.7	7.4	7.6
Trans. and pub. util...	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.9
Trade.....	10.9	11.1	10.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	4.2	4.2	4.1	5.2	5.3	5.1
Finance.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	.6	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5
Service.....	7.3	7.3	7.1	5.0	5.1	4.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	4.0	4.0	3.9
Government.....	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8

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

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
AREA EMPLOYMENT**

Table B-7: Employees on nonagricultural payrolls for selected areas, by industry division--Continued

(in thousands)

Industry division	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962
	WISCONSIN-Continued						WYOMING					
	Madison			Milwaukee			Racine			Casper		
TOTAL.....	81.0	81.2	76.6	446.3	448.5	442.9	43.9	43.7	42.5	16.7	16.7	16.8
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.9	3.0	3.0
Contract construction..	4.2	4.4	3.6	15.7	16.0	16.9	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.5
Manufacturing.....	13.0	13.1	13.0	185.3	186.3	184.1	21.1	21.1	20.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Trans. and pub. util...	4.1	4.1	3.9	26.0	26.1	26.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Trade.....	16.5	16.7	15.4	89.7	91.3	88.3	8.1	8.1	7.7	3.9	3.9	4.0
Finance.....	4.1	4.1	3.9	22.4	22.2	22.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	.7	.7	.7
Service.....	10.7	10.7	10.0	58.1	57.7	55.9	5.4	5.3	5.3	2.0	2.0	2.1
Government.....	28.4	28.1	26.8	49.1	49.0	48.5	5.1	5.0	4.9	2.4	2.4	2.4
	WYOMING-Continued			HAWAII								
	Cheyenne			Honolulu								
TOTAL.....	17.3	17.2	18.1	163.6	161.7	162.0						
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)						
Contract construction..	1.4	1.3	1.3	13.0	12.9	12.8						
Manufacturing.....	1.4	1.4	1.9	16.5	14.6	16.4						
Trans. and pub. util...	2.6	2.6	2.7	12.3	12.3	12.3						
Trade.....	3.7	3.7	3.9	38.5	38.6	38.1						
Finance.....	.9	.9	.9	9.9	9.9	10.0						
Service.....	2.7	2.7	2.9	28.6	28.6	28.3						
Government.....	4.6	4.6	4.5	44.8	44.8	44.1						

¹ Combined with service.

² Combined with construction.

³ Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data.

⁴ Combined with manufacturing.

⁵ Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.

⁶ Total includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.

⁷ These data now relate to Cass County, North Dakota and Clay County, Minnesota. The former Fargo area covered Cass County only.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HISTORICAL HOURS AND EARNINGS**
**Table C-1: Gross hours and earnings of production workers on manufacturing payrolls
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	16.76	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.....	50.32	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.....	96.56	40.4	2.39	105.11	40.9	2.57	86.15	39.7	2.17
1962: 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.....	98.44	40.5	2.43	107.53	41.2	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
February.....	97.20	40.0	2.43	106.23	40.7	2.61	86.02	39.1	2.20
March.....	97.84	40.1	2.44	106.49	40.8	2.61	86.85	39.3	2.21

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.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS**

Table C-2: Gross hours and earnings of production workers on manufacturing payrolls, by industry

Major industry group	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average overtime hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963	Mar. 1962	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963	Mar. 1962	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963	Mar. 1962	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963	Mar. 1962
MANUFACTURING	\$97.84	\$97.20	\$95.91	40.1	40.0	40.3	2.6	2.5	2.6	\$2.44	\$2.43	\$2.38
DURABLE GOODS	\$106.49	\$106.23	\$104.45	40.8	40.7	40.8	2.7	2.6	2.7	\$2.61	\$2.61	\$2.56
Ordnance and accessories	120.06	120.64	117.31	41.4	41.6	41.6	-	2.5	2.4	2.90	2.90	2.82
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	76.44	76.83	75.08	39.0	39.2	38.9	-	2.9	2.8	1.96	1.96	1.93
Furniture and fixtures	78.20	78.79	78.76	39.9	40.2	40.6	-	2.6	2.7	1.96	1.96	1.94
Stone, clay, and glass products	99.23	97.36	95.68	40.5	39.9	40.2	-	2.8	2.8	2.45	2.44	2.38
Primary metal industries	122.91	121.91	123.41	40.7	40.5	41.0	-	2.4	2.5	3.02	3.01	3.01
Fabricated metal products	105.26	105.01	103.48	40.8	40.7	40.9	-	2.5	2.6	2.58	2.58	2.53
Machinery	115.37	114.40	112.71	41.8	41.6	41.9	-	3.0	3.2	2.76	2.75	2.69
Electrical equipment and supplies	98.49	98.49	96.39	40.2	40.2	40.5	-	1.9	2.1	2.45	2.45	2.38
Transportation equipment	124.15	124.15	118.69	41.8	41.8	41.5	-	3.0	2.8	2.97	2.97	2.86
Instruments and related products	101.84	101.18	98.42	40.9	40.8	40.5	-	2.2	2.3	2.49	2.48	2.43
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	80.19	79.98	79.00	39.5	39.4	40.1	-	2.1	2.3	2.03	2.03	1.97
NONDURABLE GOODS	86.85	86.02	85.32	39.3	39.1	39.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.21	2.20	2.16
Food and kindred products	93.50	92.63	90.45	40.3	40.1	40.2	-	3.1	3.0	2.32	2.31	2.25
Tobacco manufactures	71.34	69.67	72.01	36.4	36.1	37.7	-	.6	1.0	1.96	1.93	1.91
Textile mill products	68.17	68.00	68.54	40.1	40.0	40.8	-	3.0	3.3	1.70	1.70	1.68
Apparel and related products	61.69	60.82	61.49	36.5	36.2	36.6	-	1.2	1.4	1.69	1.68	1.68
Paper and allied products	103.88	102.97	101.15	42.4	42.2	42.5	-	4.2	4.3	2.45	2.44	2.38
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	109.25	108.30	107.42	38.2	38.0	38.5	-	2.5	2.8	2.86	2.85	2.79
Chemicals and allied products	111.10	110.83	108.05	41.3	41.2	41.4	-	2.3	2.4	2.69	2.69	2.61
Petroleum refining and related industries	128.61	125.55	123.32	40.7	40.5	40.7	-	1.7	1.6	3.16	3.10	3.03
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	100.44	100.69	98.25	40.5	40.6	40.6	-	2.9	2.7	2.48	2.48	2.42
Leather and leather products	65.12	64.90	65.36	37.0	37.3	38.0	-	1.4	1.6	1.76	1.74	1.72

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

Table C-3: Average hourly earnings excluding overtime of production workers on manufacturing payrolls, by industry

Major industry group	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime ¹				
	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Mar. 1962	Feb. 1962
MANUFACTURING	\$2.36	\$2.36	\$2.36	\$2.31	\$2.31
DURABLE GOODS	2.53	2.53	2.52	2.48	2.47
Ordnance and accessories	-	2.81	2.81	2.75	2.74
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	-	1.89	1.89	1.87	1.87
Furniture and fixtures	-	1.90	1.90	1.88	1.87
Stone, clay, and glass products	-	2.36	2.36	2.30	2.29
Primary metal industries	-	2.92	2.91	2.92	2.92
Fabricated metal products	-	2.50	2.49	2.45	2.45
Machinery	-	2.66	2.65	2.59	2.59
Electrical equipment and supplies	-	2.39	2.38	2.32	2.32
Transportation equipment	-	2.86	2.86	2.77	2.78
Instruments and related products	-	2.42	2.40	2.36	2.37
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	1.98	1.98	1.92	1.92
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.14	2.13	2.14	2.09	2.08
Food and kindred products	-	2.23	2.22	2.17	2.17
Tobacco manufactures	-	1.91	1.88	1.88	1.83
Textile mill products	-	1.64	1.63	1.61	1.59
Apparel and related products	-	1.65	1.66	1.65	1.64
Paper and allied products	-	2.33	2.33	2.27	2.26
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Chemicals and allied products	-	2.62	2.62	2.53	2.54
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	3.04	3.07	2.97	2.97
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	-	2.40	2.41	2.34	2.34
Leather and leather products	-	1.71	1.71	1.68	1.68

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.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS**
**Table C-4: Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours and payrolls in industrial
and construction activities¹**
(1957-59=100)

Industry	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Mar. 1962	Feb. 1962
	Man-hours				
TOTAL	93.8	92.4	93.4	94.4	92.9
MINING	77.8	77.6	77.9	81.5	81.5
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	75.6	69.5	75.1	75.7	72.0
MANUFACTURING	98.0	97.3	97.5	98.4	97.3
DURABLE GOODS	99.0	98.4	98.7	98.8	97.7
Ordnance and accessories	125.8	126.5	127.9	123.0	122.2
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	88.9	89.8	90.6	88.2	89.9
Furniture and fixtures	100.3	101.4	101.7	101.5	100.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	90.7	87.7	88.2	89.5	88.2
Primary metal industries	95.5	93.9	92.2	103.0	101.8
Fabricated metal products	98.3	97.6	98.4	97.6	96.2
Machinery	101.7	100.6	100.2	100.1	97.9
Electrical equipment and supplies	110.9	111.8	113.1	110.4	109.9
Transportation equipment	96.9	96.7	98.2	92.8	91.8
Instruments and related products	103.1	102.3	102.0	100.7	99.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	95.6	94.5	91.8	97.9	94.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	96.7	95.9	96.0	97.9	96.8
Food and kindred products	86.3	85.6	88.1	86.5	86.3
Tobacco manufactures	76.3	80.8	89.7	79.6	85.7
Textile mill products	90.9	90.6	90.2	95.8	94.9
Apparel and related products	107.5	105.4	100.7	106.1	102.8
Paper and allied products	102.4	101.6	102.6	102.3	100.8
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	101.8	100.7	100.9	105.3	103.9
Chemicals and allied products	104.3	102.4	102.5	103.2	102.3
Petroleum refining and related industries	78.8	78.0	80.6	85.4	85.5
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	107.6	107.8	109.3	105.5	104.4
Leather and leather products	94.7	95.8	95.7	99.9	100.2
	Payrolls				
MINING	-	85.5	85.7	88.7	88.4
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	-	83.4	90.3	87.6	82.4
MANUFACTURING	113.1	112.0	112.1	110.9	109.5

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-5: Gross and spendable average weekly earnings in selected industries,
in current and 1957-59 dollars¹**

Industry	Gross average weekly earnings			Spendable average weekly earnings					
				Worker with no dependents			Worker with three dependents		
	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962
MINING:									
Current dollars	\$112.75	\$112.34	\$110.30	\$89.87	\$89.55	\$88.45	\$98.34	\$98.00	\$96.80
1957-59 dollars	106.27	105.98	105.25	84.70	84.48	84.40	92.69	92.45	92.37
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION:									
Current dollars	117.63	120.01	113.37	93.60	95.43	90.80	102.34	104.29	99.31
1957-59 dollars	110.87	113.22	108.18	88.22	90.03	86.64	96.46	98.39	94.76
MANUFACTURING:									
Current dollars	97.20	97.44	95.20	77.91	78.11	76.77	85.58	85.78	84.41
1957-59 dollars	91.61	91.92	90.84	73.43	73.69	73.25	80.66	80.92	80.54
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE²:									
Current dollars	76.03	76.23	73.92	61.53	61.68	60.28	68.82	68.98	67.53
1957-59 dollars	71.66	71.92	70.53	57.99	58.19	57.52	64.86	65.08	64.44

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.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS**

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,¹ by industry

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average overtime hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962
MINING	\$112.75	\$112.34	\$110.30	41.0	41.0	40.7	-	-	-	\$2.75	\$2.74	\$2.71
METAL MINING	117.83	116.16	117.59	41.2	40.9	41.7	-	-	-	2.86	2.84	2.82
Iron ores	116.42	118.95	122.80	37.8	39.0	40.0	-	-	-	3.08	3.05	3.07
Copper ores	122.27	121.12	122.24	42.9	42.8	43.5	-	-	-	2.85	2.83	2.81
COAL MINING	123.09	121.29	116.94	39.2	39.0	37.6	-	-	-	3.14	3.11	3.11
Bituminous	124.19	121.76	118.63	39.3	38.9	37.9	-	-	-	3.16	3.13	3.13
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS	110.09	110.51	108.52	41.7	41.7	41.9	-	-	-	2.64	2.65	2.59
Crude petroleum and natural gas fields	117.33	120.38	113.24	40.6	41.8	40.3	-	-	-	2.89	2.88	2.81
Oil and gas field services	103.39	100.67	104.16	42.9	41.6	43.4	-	-	-	2.41	2.42	2.40
QUARRYING AND NONMETALLIC MINING	99.01	100.14	96.33	41.6	41.9	41.7	-	-	-	2.38	2.39	2.31
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	117.63	120.01	113.37	34.7	35.4	35.1	-	-	-	3.39	3.39	3.23
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	109.53	111.11	106.30	33.7	34.4	34.4	-	-	-	3.25	3.23	3.09
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION	108.49	113.54	109.16	36.9	38.1	38.3	-	-	-	2.94	2.98	2.85
Highway and street construction	99.44	107.16	99.41	35.9	37.6	37.8	-	-	-	2.77	2.85	2.63
Other heavy construction	116.87	120.05	117.95	37.7	38.6	38.8	-	-	-	3.10	3.11	3.04
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	125.24	128.13	119.37	34.5	35.2	34.4	-	-	-	3.63	3.64	3.47
MANUFACTURING	97.20	97.44	95.20	40.0	40.1	40.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.43	2.43	2.38
DURABLE GOODS	106.23	105.82	103.53	40.7	40.7	40.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.61	2.60	2.55
NONDURABLE GOODS	86.02	86.24	84.28	39.1	39.2	39.2	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.20	2.20	2.15
<i>Durable Goods</i>												
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	120.64	120.64	116.47	41.6	41.6	41.3	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.90	2.90	2.82
Ammunition, except for small arms	119.02	119.02	116.16	40.9	40.9	40.9	2.1	2.4	1.6	2.91	2.91	2.84
Sighting and fire control equipment	128.83	128.35	124.09	42.8	42.5	41.5	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.01	3.02	2.99
Other ordnance and accessories	117.59	117.74	111.76	41.7	41.9	41.7	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.82	2.81	2.68
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS, EXCEPT FURNITURE	76.83	76.83	76.24	39.2	39.2	39.3	2.9	2.8	2.9	1.96	1.96	1.94
Sawmills and planing mills	70.43	70.77	69.06	38.7	39.1	38.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	1.82	1.81	1.78
Sawmills and planing mills, general	71.42	71.78	69.69	38.4	38.8	38.5	-	-	-	1.86	1.85	1.81
Millwork, plywood, and related products	86.48	86.48	84.02	40.6	40.6	40.2	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.13	2.13	2.09
Millwork	85.28	85.93	82.08	39.3	39.6	38.9	-	-	-	2.17	2.17	2.11
Veneer and plywood	87.78	86.94	85.28	42.0	41.8	41.6	-	-	-	2.09	2.08	2.05
Wooden containers	65.40	64.02	64.94	39.4	38.8	39.6	2.2	1.9	2.6	1.66	1.65	1.64
Wooden boxes, shooks, and crates	62.81	60.99	63.36	39.5	38.6	40.1	-	-	-	1.59	1.58	1.58
Miscellaneous wood products	72.50	73.08	70.40	40.5	40.6	40.0	2.6	2.5	2.9	1.79	1.80	1.76
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	78.79	78.60	77.59	40.2	40.1	40.2	2.6	2.5	2.5	1.96	1.96	1.93
Household furniture	75.14	74.19	73.16	40.4	40.1	40.2	2.8	2.7	2.6	1.86	1.85	1.82
Wood house furniture, unupholstered	70.89	71.23	68.39	41.7	41.9	41.2	-	-	-	1.70	1.70	1.66
Wood house furniture, upholstered	80.34	77.04	78.60	39.0	37.4	39.3	-	-	-	2.06	2.06	2.00
Mattresses and bedsprings	78.72	79.28	77.20	38.4	38.3	38.6	-	-	-	2.05	2.07	2.00
Office furniture	91.88	94.07	91.98	40.3	40.9	40.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.28	2.30	2.26
Partitions; office and store fixtures	99.43	101.85	101.34	39.3	40.1	40.7	1.7	1.9	2.6	2.53	2.54	2.49
Other furniture and fixtures	81.39	80.99	80.39	39.7	39.7	39.6	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.05	2.04	2.03
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	97.36	97.11	94.33	39.9	39.8	39.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.44	2.44	2.37
Flat glass	130.37	129.26	122.06	38.8	38.7	37.1	1.7	1.5	1.7	3.36	3.34	3.29
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	100.65	100.15	97.53	40.1	39.9	40.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	2.51	2.51	2.42
Glass containers	100.35	99.35	98.49	40.3	39.9	40.7	-	-	-	2.49	2.49	2.42
Pressed and blown glassware, n.e.c.	100.95	100.69	95.92	39.9	39.8	39.8	-	-	-	2.53	2.53	2.41
Cement, hydraulic	111.63	112.16	105.60	40.3	40.2	39.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	2.77	2.79	2.66
Structural clay products	84.77	85.41	84.59	39.8	40.1	39.9	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.13	2.13	2.12
Brick and structural clay tile	77.79	78.99	76.59	40.1	40.3	40.1	-	-	-	1.94	1.96	1.91
Pottery and related products	88.92	88.08	85.46	39.0	38.8	39.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.28	2.27	2.18
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	93.77	94.40	89.72	39.9	40.0	39.7	3.7	3.5	3.7	2.35	2.36	2.26
Other stone and mineral products	99.14	98.15	97.44	40.3	39.9	40.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.46	2.46	2.40
Abrasive products	102.77	101.09	99.94	40.3	39.8	40.3	-	-	-	2.54	2.54	2.48

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

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGSTable C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,¹ by industry--Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average overtime hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962
<i>Durable Goods--Continued</i>												
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	\$121.91	\$120.80	\$122.81	40.5	40.4	40.8	2.4	2.3	2.5	\$3.01	\$2.99	\$3.01
Blast furnace and basic steel products	129.89	128.44	133.90	39.6	39.4	40.7	1.6	1.3	2.1	3.28	3.26	3.29
Blast furnaces, steel and rolling mills	130.81	129.69	135.20	39.4	39.3	40.6	-	-	-	3.32	3.30	3.33
Iron and steel foundries	110.83	108.54	104.40	41.2	40.5	40.0	3.5	3.1	2.6	2.69	2.68	2.61
Gray iron foundries	108.21	106.37	101.24	41.3	40.6	39.7	-	-	-	2.62	2.62	2.55
Malleable iron foundries	114.26	113.85	101.91	41.4	41.4	39.5	-	-	-	2.76	2.75	2.58
Steel foundries	114.11	110.80	111.93	40.9	40.0	41.0	-	-	-	2.79	2.77	2.73
Nonferrous smelting and refining	115.49	116.20	112.48	41.1	41.5	40.9	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.81	2.80	2.75
Nonferrous rolling, drawing and extruding	115.64	116.47	111.11	41.9	42.2	41.8	3.5	3.5	3.3	2.76	2.76	2.73
Copper rolling, drawing, and extruding	118.71	120.27	117.88	41.8	42.2	42.1	-	-	-	2.84	2.85	2.80
Aluminum rolling, drawing, and extruding	123.14	123.73	121.20	41.6	41.8	42.1	-	-	-	2.96	2.96	2.95
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	107.53	107.27	101.84	42.5	42.4	41.4	-	-	-	2.53	2.53	2.46
Nonferrous foundries	105.22	105.88	104.08	41.1	41.2	41.3	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.56	2.57	2.52
Aluminum castings	107.59	107.23	105.16	41.7	41.4	41.4	-	-	-	2.58	2.59	2.54
Other nonferrous castings	103.28	104.55	102.75	40.5	41.0	41.1	-	-	-	2.55	2.55	2.50
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	127.41	130.09	123.60	41.5	42.1	41.2	2.9	3.3	3.0	3.07	3.09	3.00
Iron and steel forgings	128.93	131.75	126.07	40.8	41.3	40.8	-	-	-	3.16	3.19	3.09
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	105.01	105.78	102.72	40.7	41.0	40.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.58	2.58	2.53
Metal cans	121.29	122.29	121.95	40.7	40.9	41.2	2.1	2.7	2.9	2.98	2.99	2.96
Cutlery, hand tools, and general hardware	101.34	102.84	95.76	41.3	39.9	39.9	2.4	2.9	2.0	2.49	2.49	2.40
Cutlery and hand tools, including saws	96.52	96.53	93.26	40.9	41.0	40.2	-	-	-	2.36	2.35	2.32
Hardware, n.e.c.	104.34	106.81	97.27	40.6	41.4	39.7	-	-	-	2.57	2.58	2.45
Heating equipment and plumbing fixtures	98.70	98.80	95.26	39.8	40.0	39.2	1.7	1.8	1.4	2.48	2.47	2.43
Sanitary ware and plumbers' brass goods	100.90	100.50	95.65	40.2	40.2	39.2	-	-	-	2.51	2.50	2.44
Heating equipment, except electric	96.78	97.51	95.01	39.5	39.8	39.1	-	-	-	2.45	2.45	2.43
Fabricated structural metal products	104.00	103.86	102.66	40.0	40.1	40.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.60	2.59	2.56
Fabricated structural steel	104.28	104.81	103.34	39.5	39.7	39.9	-	-	-	2.64	2.64	2.59
Metal doors, sash, frames, and trim	92.29	92.57	91.60	40.3	40.6	40.0	-	-	-	2.29	2.28	2.29
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	109.75	109.08	108.12	40.8	40.7	40.8	-	-	-	2.69	2.68	2.65
Sheet metal work	107.73	107.46	104.81	39.9	39.8	39.7	-	-	-	2.70	2.70	2.64
Architectural and miscellaneous metal work	102.18	103.62	102.03	39.3	39.7	39.7	-	-	-	2.60	2.61	2.57
Screw machine products, bolts, etc.	107.44	108.46	106.25	42.3	42.7	42.5	3.7	4.0	4.4	2.54	2.54	2.50
Screw machine products	100.86	102.72	99.41	42.2	42.8	42.3	-	-	-	2.39	2.40	2.35
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, and washers	112.10	112.63	111.61	42.3	42.5	42.6	-	-	-	2.65	2.65	2.62
Metal stampings	112.74	113.01	108.36	41.6	41.7	41.2	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.71	2.71	2.63
Coating, engraving, and allied services	91.53	92.39	92.57	40.5	40.7	40.6	2.8	3.2	3.1	2.26	2.27	2.28
Miscellaneous fabricated wire products	97.34	98.06	96.82	40.9	41.2	41.2	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.38	2.38	2.35
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	103.57	104.49	101.40	40.3	40.5	40.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.57	2.58	2.51
Valves, pipe, and pipe fittings	106.11	107.30	103.68	40.5	40.8	40.5	-	-	-	2.62	2.63	2.56
MACHINERY	114.40	113.98	111.49	41.6	41.6	41.6	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.75	2.74	2.68
Engines and turbines	123.00	120.58	117.74	41.0	40.6	40.6	2.9	2.0	2.3	3.00	2.97	2.90
Steam engines and turbines	131.78	130.33	126.98	40.8	40.6	40.7	-	-	-	3.23	3.21	3.12
Internal combustion engines, n.e.c.	118.78	116.12	113.00	41.1	40.6	40.5	-	-	-	2.89	2.86	2.79
Farm machinery and equipment	113.30	112.07	107.53	41.2	40.9	41.2	2.6	2.0	2.5	2.75	2.74	2.61
Construction and related machinery	113.44	112.75	110.56	41.1	41.0	41.1	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.76	2.75	2.69
Construction and mining machinery	116.31	114.21	111.38	41.1	40.5	40.8	-	-	-	2.83	2.82	2.73
Oil field machinery and equipment	107.45	106.90	109.88	40.7	40.8	42.1	-	-	-	2.64	2.62	2.61
Conveyors, hoists, and industrial cranes	107.94	110.93	112.02	41.2	42.5	41.8	-	-	-	2.62	2.61	2.68
Metalworking machinery and equipment	127.89	126.58	124.42	43.5	43.2	43.2	4.5	4.4	4.7	2.94	2.93	2.88
Machine tools, metal cutting types	122.40	121.12	120.53	43.1	42.8	43.2	-	-	-	2.84	2.83	2.79
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	143.35	141.48	137.70	45.8	45.2	45.0	-	-	-	3.13	3.13	3.06
Machine tool accessories	114.24	114.24	111.07	42.0	42.0	41.6	-	-	-	2.72	2.72	2.67
Miscellaneous metalworking machinery	117.14	117.14	115.77	41.1	41.1	41.2	-	-	-	2.85	2.85	2.81
Special industry machinery	107.26	108.71	104.75	41.9	42.3	41.9	3.2	3.5	3.5	2.56	2.57	2.50
Food products machinery	108.92	110.54	107.17	41.1	41.4	41.7	-	-	-	2.65	2.67	2.57
Textile machinery	89.79	91.52	90.67	41.0	41.6	41.4	-	-	-	2.19	2.20	2.19
General industrial machinery	111.25	110.84	109.61	40.9	40.9	40.9	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.72	2.71	2.68
Pumps; air and gas compressors	109.47	108.65	104.38	41.0	41.0	40.3	-	-	-	2.67	2.65	2.59
Ball and roller bearings	110.98	111.11	116.62	40.8	41.0	42.1	-	-	-	2.72	2.71	2.77
Mechanical power transmission goods	116.34	113.85	112.59	42.0	41.4	41.7	-	-	-	2.77	2.75	2.70
Office, computing, and accounting machines	114.90	113.81	111.93	40.6	40.5	40.7	1.6	1.3	1.8	2.83	2.81	2.75
Computing machines and cash registers	122.51	121.80	120.13	40.7	40.6	41.0	-	-	-	3.01	3.00	2.93
Service industry machines	101.40	100.50	96.96	40.4	40.2	39.9	1.9	1.6	1.6	2.51	2.50	2.43
Refrigeration, except home refrigerators	101.15	100.25	96.32	40.3	40.1	39.8	-	-	-	2.51	2.50	2.42
Miscellaneous machinery	109.62	110.66	107.44	42.0	42.4	42.3	3.8	4.1	4.0	2.61	2.61	2.54
Machine shops, jobbing and repair	109.13	109.65	107.95	42.3	42.5	42.5	-	-	-	2.58	2.58	2.54
Machine parts, n.e.c., except electrical	110.39	112.25	105.92	41.5	42.2	41.7	-	-	-	2.66	2.66	2.54

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

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS**

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,¹ by industry--Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average overtime hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962
<i>Durable Goods--Continued</i>												
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	\$98.49	\$97.93	\$95.91	40.2	40.3	40.3	1.9	1.9	2.1	\$2.45	\$2.43	\$2.38
Electric distribution equipment	104.23	102.91	99.10	40.4	40.2	39.8	1.8	1.5	1.6	2.58	2.56	2.49
Electric measuring instruments	93.60	93.43	91.43	40.0	40.1	40.1	-	-	-	2.34	2.33	2.28
Power and distribution transformers	106.78	105.18	101.85	40.6	40.3	40.1	-	-	-	2.63	2.61	2.54
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	111.52	109.34	104.02	40.7	40.2	39.4	-	-	-	2.74	2.72	2.64
Electrical industrial apparatus	105.22	103.48	100.69	41.1	40.9	40.6	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.56	2.53	2.48
Motors and generators	110.35	108.32	103.89	41.8	41.5	40.9	-	-	-	2.64	2.61	2.54
Industrial controls	98.40	97.27	97.77	40.0	39.7	40.4	-	-	-	2.46	2.45	2.42
Household appliances	104.92	104.14	102.66	40.2	39.9	40.1	1.6	1.3	1.7	2.61	2.61	2.56
Household refrigerators and freezers	111.60	111.32	109.60	40.0	39.9	40.0	-	-	-	2.79	2.79	2.74
Household laundry equipment	107.87	106.93	107.06	40.1	39.9	40.4	-	-	-	2.69	2.68	2.65
Electric housewares and fans	89.67	89.54	88.59	39.5	39.1	39.2	-	-	-	2.27	2.29	2.26
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	90.52	90.52	88.75	39.7	39.7	39.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.28	2.28	2.23
Electric lamps	94.56	93.93	92.63	39.9	39.8	40.1	-	-	-	2.37	2.36	2.31
Lighting fixtures	91.37	91.54	87.07	39.9	39.8	39.4	-	-	-	2.29	2.30	2.21
Wiring devices	87.25	87.69	87.16	39.3	39.5	39.8	-	-	-	2.22	2.22	2.19
Radio and TV receiving sets	86.41	85.75	83.46	39.1	38.8	39.0	1.2	1.2	1.6	2.21	2.21	2.14
Communication equipment	106.90	106.86	105.73	40.8	41.1	41.3	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.62	2.60	2.56
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	106.75	106.86	109.36	40.9	41.1	41.9	-	-	-	2.61	2.60	2.61
Radio and TV communication equipment	106.63	106.60	103.48	40.7	41.0	40.9	-	-	-	2.62	2.60	2.53
Electronic components and accessories	82.35	82.37	81.00	39.4	39.6	39.9	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.09	2.08	2.03
Electron tubes	95.53	93.96	90.94	41.0	40.5	40.6	-	-	-	2.33	2.32	2.24
Electronic components, n.e.c.	77.60	77.42	76.43	38.8	39.3	39.6	-	-	-	2.00	1.97	1.93
Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies	106.19	108.94	103.16	41.0	41.9	41.1	2.6	3.4	3.0	2.59	2.60	2.51
Electrical equipment for engines	109.75	115.06	108.50	40.8	42.3	41.1	-	-	-	2.69	2.72	2.64
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	124.15	124.74	117.26	41.8	42.0	41.0	3.0	3.3	2.4	2.97	2.97	2.86
Motor vehicles and equipment	127.87	129.63	119.31	42.2	42.5	41.0	3.3	3.8	2.4	3.03	3.05	2.91
Motor vehicles	130.51	133.85	121.58	42.1	42.9	40.8	-	-	-	3.10	3.12	2.98
Passenger car bodies	139.97	146.62	126.88	43.2	44.7	41.6	-	-	-	3.24	3.28	3.05
Truck and bus bodies	102.06	106.59	96.78	40.5	41.8	39.5	-	-	-	2.52	2.55	2.45
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	128.05	127.26	118.78	42.4	42.0	41.1	-	-	-	3.02	3.03	2.89
Aircraft and parts	122.47	122.64	118.29	41.8	42.0	41.8	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.93	2.92	2.83
Aircraft	122.06	121.22	118.71	41.8	41.8	41.8	-	-	-	2.92	2.90	2.84
Aircraft engines and engine parts	123.26	126.18	118.82	41.5	42.2	41.4	-	-	-	2.97	2.99	2.87
Other aircraft parts and equipment	121.25	121.11	116.89	42.1	42.2	42.2	-	-	-	2.88	2.87	2.77
Ship and boat building and repairing	118.15	118.20	110.32	40.6	40.9	39.4	3.3	3.1	2.4	2.91	2.89	2.80
Ship building and repairing	124.85	124.64	117.11	40.8	41.0	39.3	-	-	-	3.06	3.04	2.96
Boat building and repairing	88.80	89.91	85.41	40.0	40.5	40.1	-	-	-	2.22	2.22	2.13
Railroad equipment	116.13	118.48	116.42	39.5	40.3	39.6	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.94	2.92	2.94
Other transportation equipment	86.33	85.46	82.47	39.6	39.2	38.9	2.3	1.8	1.5	2.18	2.18	2.12
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	101.18	100.28	98.82	40.8	40.6	40.5	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.48	2.47	2.44
Engineering and scientific instruments	119.39	117.71	115.34	41.6	41.3	40.9	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.87	2.85	2.82
Mechanical measuring and control devices	99.85	99.14	98.09	40.1	40.3	40.2	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.49	2.46	2.44
Mechanical measuring devices	100.75	99.94	98.98	40.3	40.3	40.4	-	-	-	2.50	2.48	2.45
Automatic temperature controls	98.55	97.04	96.07	39.9	40.1	39.7	-	-	-	2.47	2.42	2.42
Optical and ophthalmic goods	93.02	92.80	87.51	41.9	41.8	40.7	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.22	2.22	2.15
Surgical, medical, and dental equipment	83.79	83.37	83.82	39.9	39.7	40.3	1.9	1.6	2.3	2.10	2.10	2.08
Photographic equipment and supplies	117.59	115.08	115.79	41.7	41.1	41.8	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.82	2.80	2.77
Watches and clocks	83.95	82.29	81.90	39.6	39.0	39.0	1.9	1.5	1.8	2.12	2.11	2.10
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	79.98	79.58	77.42	39.4	39.2	39.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.03	2.03	1.98
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	85.54	87.20	80.81	39.6	40.0	38.3	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.16	2.18	2.11
Toys, amusement, and sporting goods	73.54	73.15	70.84	38.5	38.3	38.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.91	1.91	1.84
Toys, games, dolls, and play vehicles	72.77	71.06	68.58	38.5	37.8	38.1	-	-	-	1.89	1.88	1.80
Sporting and athletic goods, n.e.c.	74.50	75.66	74.86	38.6	39.0	39.4	-	-	-	1.93	1.94	1.90
Pens, pencils, office and art materials	78.78	76.44	71.25	40.4	39.4	37.7	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.95	1.94	1.89
Costume jewelry, buttons, and notions	73.08	71.39	70.25	39.5	38.8	38.6	2.3	1.7	2.0	1.85	1.84	1.82
Other manufacturing industries	85.36	84.53	84.02	39.7	39.5	40.2	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.15	2.14	2.09
<i>Nondurable Goods.</i>												
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	92.63	93.15	90.00	40.1	40.5	40.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.31	2.30	2.25
Meat products	98.64	101.66	96.08	39.3	40.5	38.9	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.51	2.51	2.47
Meat packing	114.52	118.30	111.24	40.9	42.1	40.6	-	-	-	2.80	2.81	2.74
Sausages and other prepared meats	106.34	104.52	102.41	40.9	40.2	40.8	-	-	-	2.60	2.60	2.51
Poultry dressing and packing	48.00	51.26	45.08	33.8	36.1	32.2	-	-	-	1.42	1.42	1.40

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

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS**
Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers, by industry--Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average overtime hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962
<i>Nondurable Goods--Continued</i>												
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS--Continued												
Dairy products	\$96.79	\$97.29	\$93.66	41.9	42.3	42.0	3.2	3.0	2.9	\$2.31	\$2.30	\$2.23
Ice cream and frozen desserts	90.64	91.87	91.88	38.9	39.6	40.3	-	-	-	2.33	2.32	2.28
Fluid milk	100.86	101.39	97.29	42.2	42.6	42.3	-	-	-	2.39	2.38	2.30
Canned and preserved food, except meats	74.03	73.50	71.42	37.2	37.5	37.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.99	1.96	1.92
Canned, cured and frozen sea foods	61.88	62.89	54.13	32.4	33.1	27.9	-	-	-	1.91	1.90	1.94
Canned food, except sea foods	79.10	78.98	78.61	38.4	39.1	39.7	-	-	-	2.06	2.02	1.98
Frozen food, except sea foods	68.15	68.32	66.80	38.5	38.6	40.0	-	-	-	1.77	1.77	1.67
Grain mill products	103.60	104.28	100.30	43.9	44.0	43.8	5.6	5.7	5.6	2.36	2.37	2.29
Flour and other grain mill products	111.05	109.75	110.95	44.6	43.9	45.1	-	-	-	2.49	2.50	2.46
Prepared feeds for animals and fowls	90.65	92.46	86.14	45.1	46.0	44.4	-	-	-	2.01	2.01	1.94
Bakery products	90.97	90.29	88.58	39.9	39.6	39.9	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.28	2.28	2.22
Bread, cake, and perishable products	91.54	91.31	89.60	39.8	39.7	40.0	-	-	-	2.30	2.30	2.24
Biscuit, crackers, and pretzels	88.80	86.24	83.74	40.0	39.2	39.5	-	-	-	2.22	2.20	2.12
Sugar	108.58	102.09	97.04	41.6	41.5	40.1	3.2	3.4	3.2	2.61	2.46	2.42
Confectionery and related products	76.44	76.04	74.86	39.2	39.4	39.4	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.95	1.93	1.90
Candy and other confectionery products	72.74	72.52	71.74	38.9	39.2	39.2	-	-	-	1.87	1.85	1.83
Beverages	101.53	101.39	98.53	39.2	39.3	39.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.59	2.58	2.52
Malt liquors	128.48	130.54	123.20	38.7	39.2	38.5	-	-	-	3.32	3.33	3.20
Bottled and canned soft drinks	72.14	70.98	70.58	40.3	40.1	40.1	-	-	-	1.79	1.77	1.76
Miscellaneous food and kindred products	91.80	91.81	89.45	42.5	42.7	42.8	4.0	3.9	4.0	2.16	2.15	2.09
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES												
Cigarettes	69.67	73.15	68.82	36.1	38.5	37.4	.6	.6	.6	1.93	1.90	1.84
Cigars	85.51	90.32	84.67	36.7	39.1	37.8	.5	.5	.5	2.33	2.31	2.24
	58.51	59.57	55.57	36.8	37.7	36.8	.9	.7	.5	1.59	1.58	1.51
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS												
Cotton broad woven fabrics	68.00	67.26	66.83	40.0	39.8	40.5	3.0	2.8	3.3	1.70	1.69	1.65
Silk and synthetic broad woven fabrics	65.84	66.66	65.44	39.9	40.4	40.9	3.0	3.0	3.4	1.65	1.65	1.60
Weaving and finishing broad woolsens	73.18	73.35	70.81	42.3	42.4	42.4	3.8	4.0	4.2	1.73	1.73	1.67
Narrow fabrics and smallwares	76.49	75.35	75.90	41.8	41.4	42.4	3.8	3.4	4.6	1.83	1.82	1.79
Knitting	70.35	70.69	69.49	40.9	41.1	40.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	1.72	1.72	1.72
Full-fashioned hosiery	60.43	59.57	60.42	37.3	37.0	38.0	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.62	1.61	1.59
Seamless hosiery	58.88	57.93	61.54	37.5	36.2	39.2	-	-	-	1.57	1.57	1.57
Knit underwear	56.78	56.63	57.46	36.4	36.3	37.8	-	-	-	1.56	1.56	1.52
Knit underwear	62.22	62.05	61.85	36.6	36.5	36.6	-	-	-	1.70	1.70	1.69
Finishing textiles, except wool and knit	59.06	57.75	56.32	38.1	37.5	37.3	-	-	-	1.55	1.54	1.51
Floor covering	79.15	75.48	76.99	42.1	40.8	42.3	4.1	3.1	4.3	1.88	1.85	1.82
Yarn and thread	75.23	72.45	72.51	42.5	40.7	41.2	4.4	3.3	3.7	1.77	1.78	1.76
Miscellaneous textile goods	61.54	60.61	61.61	39.7	39.1	40.8	2.9	2.5	3.4	1.55	1.55	1.51
	80.15	79.17	76.33	41.1	40.6	40.6	3.6	3.2	3.3	1.95	1.95	1.88
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS												
Men's and boys' suits and coats	60.82	59.64	59.95	36.2	35.5	35.9	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.68	1.68	1.67
Men's and boys' furnishings	73.13	71.57	69.67	37.5	36.7	36.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.95	1.95	1.93
Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear	52.77	52.85	53.39	36.9	36.7	37.6	.9	.9	1.1	1.43	1.44	1.42
Men's and boys' separate trousers	52.73	52.45	53.06	37.4	37.2	37.9	-	-	-	1.41	1.41	1.40
Work clothing	54.09	54.24	54.58	37.3	36.9	37.9	-	-	-	1.45	1.47	1.44
Women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear	50.60	51.04	51.51	36.4	36.2	37.6	-	-	-	1.39	1.41	1.37
Women's blouses, waists, and shirts	65.74	63.46	64.41	34.6	33.4	33.9	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.90	1.90	1.90
Women's, misses', and juniors' dresses	57.80	53.72	54.32	35.9	34.0	34.6	-	-	-	1.61	1.58	1.57
Women's suits, skirts, and coats	63.08	60.93	61.15	33.2	31.9	32.7	-	-	-	1.90	1.91	1.87
Women's and misses' outerwear, n.e.c.	79.45	79.06	80.00	34.1	33.5	33.9	-	-	-	2.33	2.36	2.36
Women's and children's undergarments	62.10	59.36	58.67	38.1	37.1	36.9	-	-	-	1.63	1.60	1.59
Women's and children's underwear	55.23	54.32	54.11	36.1	35.5	35.6	1.2	.9	1.0	1.53	1.53	1.52
Corsets and allied garments	53.07	51.98	52.04	36.1	35.6	35.4	-	-	-	1.47	1.46	1.47
Hats, caps, and millinery	59.37	58.76	58.84	36.2	35.4	36.1	-	-	-	1.64	1.66	1.63
Girls' and children's outerwear	66.40	64.05	66.80	35.7	35.0	36.5	1.7	1.1	1.8	1.86	1.83	1.83
Children's dresses, blouses, and shirts	56.00	54.67	55.18	36.6	35.5	36.3	1.2	.8	1.2	1.53	1.54	1.52
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	54.77	54.25	54.47	35.8	35.0	35.6	-	-	-	1.53	1.55	1.53
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	59.98	61.05	61.06	35.7	35.7	35.5	.9	.7	1.1	1.68	1.71	1.72
Housefurnishings	63.34	62.53	61.09	37.7	37.0	36.8	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.68	1.69	1.66
	57.44	55.59	54.87	37.3	36.1	36.1	-	-	-	1.54	1.54	1.52
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS												
Paper and pulp	102.97	103.64	100.01	42.2	42.3	42.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	2.44	2.45	2.37
Paperboard	114.49	115.46	110.93	43.7	43.9	43.5	5.2	5.3	5.2	2.62	2.63	2.55
Converted paper and paperboard products	114.93	114.93	110.56	43.7	43.7	43.7	5.7	5.4	5.4	2.63	2.63	2.53
Bags, except textile bags	90.58	91.43	88.32	40.8	40.8	41.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.20	2.23	2.17
Paperboard containers and boxes	86.07	85.63	80.38	40.6	40.2	39.4	-	-	-	2.12	2.13	2.04
Folding and setup paperboard boxes	92.34	91.98	90.17	40.5	40.7	40.8	3.2	3.1	3.2	2.28	2.26	2.21
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	82.56	81.78	80.60	39.5	39.7	39.9	-	-	-	2.09	2.06	2.02
	100.36	100.60	97.94	41.3	41.4	41.5	-	-	-	2.43	2.43	2.36

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

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS**

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers, by industry--Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average overtime hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962
<i>Nondurable Goods--Continued</i>												
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	\$108.30	\$106.88	\$106.68	38.0	37.9	38.1	2.5	2.4	2.6	\$2.85	\$2.82	\$2.80
Newspaper publishing and printing	107.76	107.10	107.40	35.8	35.7	35.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	3.01	3.00	3.00
Periodical publishing and printing	113.65	106.92	109.09	39.6	38.6	39.1	3.4	2.3	3.0	2.87	2.77	2.79
Books	101.38	100.84	99.94	39.6	39.7	40.3	2.8	2.6	3.7	2.56	2.54	2.48
Commercial printing	110.87	109.52	108.70	38.9	38.7	39.1	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.85	2.83	2.78
Commercial printing, except lithographic	108.47	107.97	106.98	38.6	38.7	38.9	-	-	-	2.81	2.79	2.75
Commercial printing, lithographic	117.71	114.07	113.65	39.9	39.2	39.6	-	-	-	2.95	2.91	2.87
Bookbinding and related industries	85.88	86.71	83.82	38.0	38.2	38.1	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.26	2.27	2.20
Other publishing and printing industries	114.55	113.30	111.94	38.7	38.8	38.6	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.96	2.92	2.90
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	110.83	111.10	108.47	41.2	41.3	41.4	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.69	2.69	2.62
Industrial chemicals	126.58	126.05	122.72	41.5	41.6	41.6	2.4	2.2	2.4	3.05	3.03	2.95
Plastics and synthetics, except glass	109.88	110.00	110.04	41.0	41.2	42.0	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.68	2.67	2.62
Plastics and synthetics, except fibers	117.16	117.73	118.15	41.4	41.6	42.5	-	-	-	2.83	2.83	2.78
Synthetic fibers	99.23	99.47	98.77	40.5	40.7	41.5	-	-	-	2.45	2.44	2.38
Drugs	101.02	100.85	97.58	41.4	41.5	41.0	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.44	2.43	2.38
Pharmaceutical preparations	95.04	95.65	93.15	40.1	40.7	40.5	-	-	-	2.37	2.35	2.30
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	102.91	103.02	100.78	40.2	40.4	40.8	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.56	2.55	2.47
Soap and detergents	124.73	124.31	123.52	41.3	41.3	42.3	-	-	-	3.02	3.01	2.92
Toilet preparations	82.50	83.32	81.74	39.1	39.3	39.3	-	-	-	2.11	2.12	2.08
Paints, varnishes, and allied products	102.21	101.71	98.65	40.4	40.2	40.1	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.53	2.53	2.46
Agricultural chemicals	89.68	89.89	86.25	42.5	42.4	42.7	4.0	3.3	3.8	2.11	2.12	2.02
Fertilizers, complete and mixing only	87.33	86.90	83.46	42.6	42.6	42.8	-	-	-	2.05	2.04	1.95
Other chemical products	104.65	106.24	101.43	41.2	41.5	40.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.54	2.56	2.48
PETROLEUM REFINING AND RELATED INDUSTRIES	125.55	130.62	123.02	40.5	41.6	40.6	1.7	2.0	1.5	3.10	3.14	3.03
Petroleum refining	131.54	137.52	128.61	40.6	41.8	40.7	1.4	1.7	1.3	3.24	3.29	3.16
Other petroleum and coal products	100.10	102.50	97.77	40.2	41.0	40.4	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.49	2.50	2.42
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS	100.69	101.34	97.28	40.6	40.7	40.2	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.48	2.49	2.42
Tires and inner tubes	128.56	129.52	121.52	40.3	40.1	39.2	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.19	3.23	3.10
Other rubber products	95.82	96.29	92.69	40.6	40.8	40.3	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.36	2.36	2.30
Miscellaneous plastic products	86.30	86.51	84.05	40.9	41.0	40.8	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.11	2.11	2.06
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	64.90	65.60	64.98	37.3	37.7	38.0	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.74	1.74	1.71
Leather tanning and finishing	88.36	88.84	86.40	39.8	40.2	40.0	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.22	2.21	2.16
Foot wear, except rubber	62.53	63.54	63.29	37.0	37.6	37.9	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.69	1.69	1.67
Other leather products	63.07	62.70	62.04	37.1	37.1	37.6	1.4	1.2	1.9	1.70	1.69	1.65
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES:												
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION:												
Class I railroads	(2)	(2)	117.12	(2)	(2)	42.9	-	-	-	(2)	(2)	2.73
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT:												
Local and suburban transportation	101.16	99.42	99.22	41.8	41.6	42.4	-	-	-	2.42	2.39	2.34
Intercity and rural bus lines	122.54	125.12	117.23	43.3	43.9	43.1	-	-	-	2.83	2.85	2.72
MOTOR FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	113.83	111.52	109.47	40.8	40.7	41.0	-	-	-	2.79	2.74	2.67
PIPELINE TRANSPORTATION	137.76	138.58	131.13	40.4	41.0	40.1	-	-	-	3.41	3.38	3.27
COMMUNICATION:												
Telephone communication	101.35	99.94	96.14	39.9	39.5	39.4	-	-	-	2.54	2.53	2.44
Switchboard operating employees ³	77.42	74.98	74.20	37.4	36.4	37.1	-	-	-	2.07	2.06	2.00
Line construction employees ⁴	141.68	138.99	134.66	44.0	43.3	43.3	-	-	-	3.22	3.21	3.11
Telegraph communication ⁵	108.05	108.05	105.00	41.4	41.4	42.0	-	-	-	2.61	2.61	2.50
Radio and television broadcasting	130.99	134.30	124.23	39.1	39.5	38.7	-	-	-	3.35	3.40	3.21
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	119.31	119.60	114.65	41.0	41.1	40.8	-	-	-	2.91	2.91	2.61
Electric companies and systems	119.72	120.42	114.65	41.0	41.1	40.8	-	-	-	2.92	2.93	2.81
Gas companies and systems	113.03	111.38	106.11	41.1	41.1	40.5	-	-	-	2.75	2.71	2.62
Combined utility systems	128.33	128.64	125.05	41.0	41.1	41.0	-	-	-	3.13	3.13	3.05
Water, steam, and sanitary systems	98.71	97.64	94.02	41.3	41.2	40.7	-	-	-	2.39	2.37	2.31

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

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGSTable C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,¹ by industry--Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average overtime hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE⁶	\$76.03	\$76.23	\$73.92	38.4	38.5	38.5	-	-	-	\$1.98	\$1.98	\$1.92
WHOLESALE TRADE	97.53	97.36	94.30	40.3	40.4	40.3	-	-	-	2.42	2.41	2.34
Motor vehicles and automotive equipment	92.96	92.96	92.20	41.5	41.5	42.1	-	-	-	2.24	2.24	2.19
Drugs, chemicals, and allied products	98.95	98.40	96.32	39.9	40.0	39.8	-	-	-	2.48	2.46	2.42
Dry goods and apparel	90.99	91.10	92.10	37.6	37.8	37.9	-	-	-	2.12	2.11	2.13
Groceries and related products	90.98	91.05	86.69	40.8	41.2	40.7	-	-	-	2.23	2.21	2.13
Electrical goods	102.72	102.56	100.37	40.6	40.7	40.8	-	-	-	2.53	2.52	2.46
Hardware, plumbing, and heating goods	93.50	94.66	90.72	40.3	40.8	40.5	-	-	-	2.32	2.32	2.24
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	106.19	105.93	100.94	41.0	40.9	40.7	-	-	-	2.59	2.59	2.48
RETAIL TRADE⁶	66.93	67.30	65.22	37.6	37.6	37.7	-	-	-	1.78	1.79	1.73
General merchandise stores: ⁷	52.36	52.86	51.64	34.0	34.1	34.2	-	-	-	1.54	1.55	1.51
Department stores	56.45	57.46	55.42	33.6	33.6	34.0	-	-	-	1.68	1.71	1.63
Limited price variety stores	39.16	38.96	38.16	32.1	32.2	31.8	-	-	-	1.22	1.21	1.20
Food stores	64.54	64.91	63.00	34.7	34.9	35.0	-	-	-	1.86	1.86	1.80
Grocery, meat, and vegetable stores	66.12	66.69	64.77	34.8	35.1	35.2	-	-	-	1.90	1.90	1.84
Apparel and accessories stores	54.51	55.36	53.32	34.5	34.6	34.4	-	-	-	1.58	1.60	1.55
Men's and boys' apparel stores	65.14	66.77	65.65	36.8	37.3	37.3	-	-	-	1.77	1.79	1.76
Women's ready-to-wear stores	48.53	49.35	46.43	33.7	33.8	33.4	-	-	-	1.44	1.46	1.39
Family clothing stores	53.55	53.94	51.10	35.0	34.8	35.0	-	-	-	1.53	1.55	1.46
Shoe stores	56.28	56.45	56.95	33.7	33.4	34.1	-	-	-	1.67	1.69	1.67
Furniture and appliance stores	80.60	82.21	79.10	40.5	40.7	41.2	-	-	-	1.99	2.02	1.92
Other retail trade	76.41	76.82	73.98	41.3	41.3	41.1	-	-	-	1.85	1.86	1.80
Motor vehicle dealers	92.64	92.43	89.18	43.7	43.6	43.5	-	-	-	2.12	2.12	2.05
Other vehicle and accessory dealers	80.91	82.47	77.25	43.5	44.1	43.4	-	-	-	1.86	1.87	1.78
Drug stores	57.88	58.40	56.21	36.4	36.5	36.5	-	-	-	1.59	1.60	1.54
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE:												
Banking	74.03	74.23	71.23	37.2	37.3	37.1	-	-	-	1.99	1.99	1.92
Security dealers and exchanges	118.26	117.26	121.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance carriers	94.84	95.41	92.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Life insurance	99.43	100.98	97.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accident and health insurance	81.11	77.44	77.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	91.57	90.56	87.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICES AND MISCELLANEOUS:												
Hotels and lodging places: ⁷												
Hotels, tourist courts, and motels	47.23	47.36	46.41	38.4	38.5	39.0	-	-	-	1.23	1.23	1.19
Personal services: ⁷												
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing plants	50.29	50.69	48.64	38.1	38.4	38.0	-	-	-	1.32	1.32	1.28
Motion pictures: ⁷												
Motion picture filming and distributing	119.25	120.13	114.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.

*Class I Railroads - September 1962: \$114.26, 41.1, and \$2.78.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED HOURS**

**Table C-7: Average weekly hours of production workers on payrolls of selected industries¹
seasonally adjusted**

Industry	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Oct. 1962	Sept. 1962	Aug. 1962	July 1962	June 1962	May 1962	Apr. 1962	Mar. 1962
MINING	-	41.7	41.3	40.6	41.1	41.1	41.3	41.2	40.9	40.6	41.0	41.5	41.3
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	-	36.6	36.5	35.4	37.3	37.2	37.7	37.3	37.4	36.7	37.5	36.6	37.3
MANUFACTURING	40.3	40.3	40.2	40.3	40.4	40.1	40.5	40.2	40.5	40.5	40.6	40.8	40.5
DURABLE	41.0	41.0	40.7	41.1	41.1	40.7	41.0	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.0
Ordnance and accessories	41.3	41.6	41.2	41.6	41.4	41.1	41.2	41.4	40.9	41.5	41.3	41.8	41.5
Lumber and wood products, except furniture ...	39.4	40.0	40.0	39.7	39.7	39.4	40.2	40.3	40.4	39.6	40.2	39.7	39.3
Furniture and fixtures	40.2	40.6	40.5	40.4	40.6	40.5	40.8	40.5	40.6	41.3	41.3	41.5	40.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	41.2	40.7	40.4	40.5	40.9	41.0	41.3	41.2	41.4	41.0	41.2	41.1	40.9
Primary metal industries	40.6	40.6	40.2	40.2	40.1	39.7	39.9	39.7	39.6	39.6	39.9	40.9	40.9
Fabricated metal products	41.2	41.2	41.2	40.8	41.3	41.1	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.4	41.3	41.5	41.3
Machinery	41.6	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.7	41.5	41.7	41.9	41.8	41.8	41.9	42.0	41.7
Electrical equipment and supplies	40.4	40.4	40.3	40.3	40.5	40.5	40.6	40.5	40.7	40.7	40.7	41.1	40.7
Transportation equipment	41.8	42.1	41.6	42.3	42.9	42.2	42.4	41.5	42.1	41.9	42.2	42.1	41.5
Instruments and related products	41.0	41.0	40.6	41.2	40.9	40.7	40.8	41.0	40.8	41.1	41.1	41.2	40.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39.5	39.6	39.4	39.5	39.3	39.4	40.0	39.7	39.8	39.9	40.1	40.3	40.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	39.7	39.4	39.4	39.6	39.4	39.3	39.7	39.4	39.8	40.0	40.1	40.2	39.9
Food and kindred products	41.0	40.8	40.7	40.9	41.0	40.7	41.1	40.7	41.6	41.1	41.3	41.2	40.9
Tobacco manufactures	38.2	37.3	38.5	39.0	39.4	38.7	39.5	37.4	37.1	37.9	38.6	39.6	39.6
Textile mill products	40.2	40.1	40.0	40.2	39.9	40.0	40.3	40.3	40.7	41.0	41.3	41.5	40.9
Apparel and related products	36.6	36.1	35.8	36.4	36.1	35.8	36.4	36.1	36.4	36.8	36.6	37.1	36.7
Paper and allied products	42.6	42.6	42.5	42.8	42.5	42.2	42.6	42.5	42.7	42.8	42.6	42.7	42.7
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	38.2	38.2	38.1	38.3	38.1	37.9	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.4	38.6	38.5
Chemicals and allied products	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.7	41.7	41.5
Petroleum refining and related industries	40.9	41.0	41.8	41.9	41.6	41.8	42.1	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.3	40.9
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	40.9	41.0	40.9	41.0	40.9	40.6	41.0	40.5	40.5	41.5	41.5	41.8	41.0
Leather and leather products	36.9	36.7	36.8	37.4	36.9	36.9	37.8	37.5	37.6	38.0	38.0	38.6	37.9
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE²	-	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.6	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.8	38.7	38.8
WHOLESALE TRADE	-	40.5	40.4	40.6	40.6	40.5	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.7	40.8	40.7
RETAIL TRADE²	-	37.9	37.8	38.0	37.9	37.8	38.0	37.9	37.9	37.9	38.0	37.8	38.0

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

²Data exclude eating and drinking places.

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

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA HOURS AND EARNINGS

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

State and area	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962
ALABAMA	\$81.54	\$82.16	\$81.80	39.2	39.5	40.1	\$2.08	\$2.08	\$2.04
Birmingham.....	107.86	109.08	105.87	39.8	40.4	39.8	2.71	2.70	2.66
Mobile.....	99.50	99.90	95.44	39.8	39.8	39.6	2.50	2.51	2.41
ARIZONA	105.86	105.86	102.51	40.1	40.1	40.2	2.64	2.64	2.55
Phoenix.....	106.25	107.32	103.34	40.4	40.5	39.9	2.63	2.65	2.59
Tucson.....	115.95	113.83	109.89	40.4	39.8	40.4	2.87	2.86	2.72
ARKANSAS	67.20	66.63	65.83	40.0	39.9	39.9	1.68	1.67	1.65
Port Smith.....	67.42	66.47	69.53	39.2	38.2	40.9	1.72	1.74	1.70
Little Rock-North Little Rock.....	67.83	66.76	65.67	39.9	39.5	39.8	1.70	1.69	1.65
Pine Bluff.....	82.19	79.58	79.13	41.3	40.6	41.0	1.99	1.96	1.93
CALIFORNIA	113.43	113.43	109.42	39.8	39.8	39.5	2.85	2.85	2.77
Bakersfield.....	119.18	118.55	114.95	40.4	40.6	39.5	2.95	2.92	2.91
Fresno.....	91.13	90.00	88.94	36.6	36.0	36.3	2.49	2.50	2.45
Los Angeles-Long Beach.....	112.84	112.56	108.13	40.3	40.2	39.9	2.80	2.80	2.71
Sacramento.....	132.84	136.50	125.45	41.0	42.0	40.6	3.24	3.25	3.09
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario.....	114.29	114.45	112.52	40.1	40.3	39.9	2.85	2.84	2.82
San Diego.....	121.20	120.70	116.80	40.0	40.1	40.0	3.03	3.01	2.92
San Francisco-Oakland.....	119.12	119.73	114.64	38.8	39.0	38.6	3.07	3.07	2.97
San Jose.....	117.41	116.82	116.24	39.8	39.6	40.5	2.95	2.95	2.87
Stockton.....	109.80	110.94	103.68	38.8	39.2	38.4	2.83	2.83	2.70
COLORADO	106.13	104.14	107.16	40.2	39.9	40.9	2.64	2.61	2.62
Denver.....	104.94	104.15	105.15	39.9	39.6	40.6	2.63	2.63	2.59
CONNECTICUT	103.16	103.75	98.33	41.1	41.5	40.3	2.51	2.50	2.44
Bridgeport.....	106.66	105.83	102.31	41.5	41.5	40.6	2.57	2.55	2.52
Hartford.....	107.12	110.30	104.65	41.2	42.1	41.2	2.60	2.62	2.54
New Britain.....	99.60	98.95	94.56	40.0	39.9	39.4	2.49	2.48	2.40
New Haven.....	100.19	99.96	94.25	40.4	40.8	39.6	2.48	2.45	2.38
Stamford.....	112.74	109.08	102.41	41.6	40.7	40.8	2.71	2.68	2.51
Waterbury.....	101.50	101.43	101.93	40.6	40.9	41.1	2.50	2.48	2.48
DELAWARE	100.15	103.57	92.82	39.9	41.1	39.0	2.51	2.52	2.38
Wilmington.....	113.80	116.33	107.32	40.5	41.4	39.6	2.81	2.81	2.71
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:									
Washington.....	105.84	105.72	102.44	39.2	39.3	39.4	2.70	2.69	2.60
FLORIDA	82.62	82.80	81.90	40.9	41.4	42.0	2.02	2.00	1.95
Jacksonville.....	81.06	82.76	81.60	38.6	39.6	39.9	2.10	2.09	2.05
Miami.....	80.19	78.99	79.00	39.7	39.3	39.7	2.02	2.01	1.99
Tampa-St. Petersburg 1.....	87.15	88.80	81.32	42.1	42.9	41.7	2.07	2.07	1.95
GEORGIA	71.10	70.74	70.18	39.5	39.3	40.1	1.80	1.80	1.75
Atlanta.....	88.84	87.74	88.04	40.2	39.7	40.2	2.21	2.21	2.19
Savannah.....	93.56	96.28	95.30	40.5	41.5	41.8	2.31	2.32	2.28
IDAHO	89.08	92.59	84.59	38.9	39.4	37.1	2.29	2.35	2.28
ILLINOIS	106.92	106.58	104.20	40.4	40.3	40.4	2.65	2.64	2.58
Chicago.....	(2)	108.07	106.04	(2)	40.4	40.5	(2)	2.68	2.62
INDIANA	109.99	109.57	107.63	40.6	40.5	40.7	2.71	2.71	2.64
Indianapolis.....	(2)	111.84	105.48	(2)	41.3	40.7	(2)	2.71	2.59
IOWA	104.17	103.37	99.57	40.1	40.0	39.8	2.60	2.58	2.50
Des Moines.....	111.68	110.08	104.39	39.1	38.7	38.4	2.85	2.85	2.72
KANSAS	107.15	106.46	102.87	41.9	41.9	41.3	2.56	2.54	2.49
Topeka.....	107.82	111.39	101.36	40.5	41.8	40.7	2.66	2.67	2.49
Wichita.....	111.74	112.76	108.28	41.7	42.4	41.2	2.68	2.66	2.63

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA HOURS AND EARNINGS

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

State and area	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962
KENTUCKY.....	\$91.37	\$90.57	\$90.00	39.9	39.9	40.0	\$2.29	\$2.27	\$2.25
Louisville.....	107.11	108.50	103.37	40.3	41.0	40.6	2.66	2.65	2.55
LOUISIANA.....	97.47	96.29	94.39	41.3	40.8	41.4	2.36	2.36	2.28
Baton Rouge.....	125.25	125.97	122.72	41.2	41.3	41.6	3.04	3.05	2.95
New Orleans.....	98.15	97.17	95.12	39.9	39.5	39.8	2.46	2.46	2.39
Shreveport.....	88.48	89.32	91.10	39.5	40.6	41.6	2.24	2.20	2.19
MAINE.....	79.10	79.10	76.82	41.2	41.2	41.3	1.92	1.92	1.86
Lewiston-Auburn.....	66.74	67.16	62.37	38.8	38.6	37.8	1.72	1.74	1.65
Portland.....	89.42	87.05	88.41	41.4	40.3	42.1	2.16	2.16	2.10
MARYLAND.....	98.00	97.20	97.69	40.0	40.0	40.2	2.45	2.43	2.43
Baltimore.....	103.57	102.00	103.42	40.3	40.0	40.4	2.57	2.55	2.56
MASSACHUSETTS.....	90.12	90.12	86.58	39.7	39.7	39.0	2.27	2.27	2.22
Boston.....	97.32	97.07	92.43	39.4	39.3	39.0	2.47	2.47	2.37
Fall River.....	63.90	64.62	54.42	35.5	35.9	30.4	1.80	1.80	1.79
New Bedford.....	71.41	72.17	66.07	38.6	38.8	36.3	1.85	1.86	1.82
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke.....	94.13	94.07	91.54	40.4	40.2	39.8	2.33	2.34	2.30
Worcester.....	93.93	92.82	93.22	39.3	39.0	39.5	2.39	2.38	2.36
MICHIGAN.....	123.94	124.95	117.47	41.8	42.2	41.0	2.97	2.96	2.87
Detroit.....	130.06	132.91	125.63	41.7	42.6	41.3	3.12	3.12	3.04
Flint.....	141.33	142.96	126.69	43.5	44.0	41.0	3.25	3.25	3.09
Grand Rapids.....	107.67	107.83	102.48	40.1	40.1	39.4	2.69	2.69	2.60
Lansing.....	128.63	125.78	116.71	41.9	41.2	40.3	3.07	3.05	2.90
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights.....	115.59	116.52	108.73	40.6	40.6	39.9	2.85	2.87	2.73
Saginaw.....	137.46	131.96	115.82	45.1	44.0	41.1	3.05	3.00	2.82
MINNESOTA.....	103.99	104.41	101.27	40.4	40.6	40.1	2.57	2.57	2.52
Duluth-Superior.....	100.64	99.19	101.89	38.0	37.6	38.7	2.65	2.64	2.63
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	107.15	108.24	104.75	40.2	40.5	40.1	2.67	2.67	2.61
MISSISSIPPI.....	65.18	65.67	64.80	39.5	39.8	40.0	1.65	1.65	1.62
Jackson.....	72.39	72.22	73.92	40.9	40.8	42.0	1.77	1.77	1.76
MISSOURI.....	96.65	96.84	92.55	39.5	39.6	39.6	2.45	2.44	2.34
Kansas City.....	107.24	106.62	100.24	40.5	40.4	39.5	2.65	2.64	2.54
St. Louis.....	108.50	109.54	106.73	39.9	40.2	40.0	2.72	2.72	2.62
MONTANA.....	108.53	107.33	100.86	40.8	39.9	39.4	2.66	2.69	2.56
NEBRASKA.....	95.21	94.42	91.43	42.1	41.4	41.8	2.26	2.28	2.19
Omaha.....	102.93	103.81	97.75	41.7	41.8	41.4	2.47	2.48	2.36
NEVADA.....	125.20	128.23	112.90	40.0	41.1	38.4	3.13	3.12	2.94
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	76.19	77.36	75.67	40.1	40.5	40.9	1.90	1.91	1.85
Manchester.....	70.09	70.27	70.98	38.3	38.4	40.1	1.83	1.83	1.77
NEW JERSEY.....	102.91	102.91	100.10	40.2	40.2	40.2	2.56	2.56	2.49
Jersey City ³	101.96	100.30	100.10	40.3	39.8	40.2	2.53	2.52	2.49
Newark ³	103.63	102.72	99.14	40.8	40.6	40.3	2.54	2.53	2.46
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic ³	103.02	102.77	100.75	40.4	40.3	40.3	2.55	2.55	2.50
Perth Amboy ³	105.46	105.46	102.36	40.1	40.1	40.3	2.63	2.63	2.54
Trenton.....	103.02	106.40	100.04	40.4	41.4	40.5	2.55	2.57	2.47
NEW MEXICO.....	88.01	90.05	87.91	38.6	40.2	39.6	2.28	2.24	2.22
Albuquerque.....	95.83	97.34	94.92	39.6	40.9	42.0	2.42	2.38	2.26

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

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA HOURS AND EARNINGS

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

State and area	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962
NEW YORK	\$96.97	\$96.97	\$95.38	39.1	39.1	39.1	\$2.48	\$2.48	\$2.44
Albany-Schenectady-Troy.....	107.47	106.80	103.47	40.1	40.0	40.2	2.68	2.67	2.58
Binghamton.....	92.50	92.57	90.24	39.7	39.9	40.5	2.33	2.32	2.23
Buffalo.....	118.90	117.62	114.67	41.0	40.7	40.5	2.90	2.89	2.83
Elmira.....	96.71	95.11	93.57	39.8	39.3	39.7	2.43	2.42	2.36
Nassau and Suffolk Counties ³	109.06	111.04	103.41	41.0	41.9	40.0	2.66	2.65	2.59
New York City ³	90.24	90.00	90.15	37.6	37.5	37.8	2.40	2.40	2.39
New York-Northeastern New Jersey.....	96.72	96.47	94.92	39.0	38.9	38.9	2.48	2.48	2.44
Rochester.....	110.70	110.02	107.63	41.0	40.9	40.7	2.70	2.69	2.64
Syracuse.....	105.18	106.23	101.42	40.3	40.7	40.3	2.61	2.61	2.52
Utica-Rome.....	92.59	93.62	92.11	39.4	39.5	39.9	2.35	2.37	2.31
Westchester County ³	99.90	99.40	94.94	39.8	39.6	39.4	2.51	2.51	2.41
NORTH CAROLINA	65.90	66.40	65.77	39.7	40.0	40.6	1.66	1.66	1.62
Charlotte.....	72.50	73.03	70.99	40.5	40.8	40.8	1.79	1.79	1.74
Greensboro-High Point.....	65.11	64.90	64.74	38.3	38.4	39.0	1.70	1.69	1.66
NORTH DAKOTA	84.96	85.10	86.23	40.9	40.0	40.3	2.08	2.12	2.14
Fargo-Moorhead ⁴	95.12	93.65	90.73	37.7	39.0	37.2	2.52	2.40	2.44
OHIO	113.61	113.26	111.09	40.6	40.6	40.4	2.80	2.79	2.75
Akron.....	121.56	121.58	116.33	39.6	39.6	38.9	3.07	3.07	2.99
Canton.....	110.66	113.85	112.08	39.0	40.1	39.8	2.84	2.84	2.82
Cincinnati.....	106.74	108.34	105.01	40.8	41.5	41.0	2.62	2.61	2.56
Cleveland.....	117.86	116.84	115.21	41.3	41.0	40.8	2.85	2.85	2.82
Columbus.....	107.35	107.40	104.54	40.4	40.6	40.2	2.66	2.65	2.60
Dayton.....	120.60	119.53	116.86	40.7	40.6	40.8	2.96	2.94	2.86
Toledo.....	116.17	114.89	112.99	40.2	40.0	40.1	2.89	2.87	2.82
Youngstown-Warren.....	123.03	121.08	123.88	39.7	39.1	39.5	3.10	3.10	3.14
OKLAHOMA	92.70	93.34	88.54	41.2	41.3	40.8	2.25	2.26	2.17
Oklahoma City.....	88.18	87.13	86.94	41.4	41.1	42.0	2.13	2.12	2.07
Tulsa.....	100.53	99.77	91.77	41.2	41.4	39.9	2.44	2.41	2.30
OREGON	102.94	103.74	101.90	38.7	39.0	38.6	2.66	2.66	2.64
Portland.....	105.81	105.38	102.03	38.9	38.6	38.5	2.72	2.73	2.65
PENNSYLVANIA	95.16	95.16	94.95	39.0	39.0	39.4	2.44	2.44	2.41
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton.....	90.20	90.10	91.39	37.9	37.7	38.4	2.38	2.39	2.38
Altoona.....	80.52	80.50	80.77	38.9	38.7	39.4	2.07	2.08	2.05
Erie.....	104.60	105.37	102.66	40.7	41.0	40.9	2.57	2.57	2.51
Harrisburg.....	81.87	83.79	80.57	38.8	39.9	39.3	2.11	2.10	2.05
Johnstown.....	96.98	94.22	102.80	37.3	36.1	38.5	2.60	2.61	2.67
Lancaster.....	88.22	89.06	86.65	40.1	40.3	40.3	2.20	2.21	2.15
Philadelphia.....	101.75	102.00	98.60	39.9	40.0	39.6	2.55	2.55	2.49
Pittsburgh.....	116.42	115.74	116.92	39.2	39.1	39.5	2.97	2.96	2.96
Reading.....	84.28	84.32	83.92	39.2	39.4	39.4	2.15	2.14	2.13
Scranton.....	72.01	72.58	69.38	37.7	37.8	37.5	1.91	1.92	1.85
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton.....	65.99	67.64	66.43	35.1	35.6	36.7	1.88	1.90	1.81
York.....	81.19	82.41	82.21	39.8	40.2	40.9	2.04	2.05	2.01
RHODE ISLAND	82.62	82.81	75.44	40.3	40.2	38.1	2.05	2.06	1.98
Providence-Pawtucket.....	81.20	80.60	78.60	40.2	40.1	40.1	2.02	2.01	1.96
SOUTH CAROLINA	68.61	69.29	68.31	40.6	41.0	41.4	1.69	1.69	1.65
Charleston.....	78.78	78.38	77.59	39.0	38.8	40.2	2.02	2.02	1.93
Greenville.....	65.28	64.80	64.90	40.8	40.5	41.6	1.60	1.60	1.56
SOUTH DAKOTA	95.33	95.27	94.38	43.2	43.2	43.7	2.21	2.21	2.16
Sioux Falls.....	106.31	107.33	103.45	43.8	44.6	44.4	2.43	2.41	2.33
TENNESSEE	77.61	78.58	77.95	39.8	40.3	40.6	1.95	1.95	1.92
Chattanooga.....	85.41	84.40	79.36	40.1	40.0	38.9	2.13	2.11	2.04
Knoxville.....	88.70	90.02	91.10	38.4	38.8	41.6	2.31	2.32	2.19
Memphis.....	88.58	88.22	87.05	39.9	40.1	40.3	2.22	2.20	2.16
Nashville.....	86.88	86.71	81.16	40.6	40.9	39.4	2.14	2.12	2.06

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

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA HOURS AND EARNINGS

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

State and area	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962
TEXAS.....	\$94.07	\$94.48	\$94.16	40.9	40.9	41.3	\$2.30	\$2.31	\$2.28
Dallas.....	84.46	85.48	87.36	40.8	40.9	41.8	2.07	2.09	2.09
Fort Worth.....	97.88	98.36	98.29	41.3	41.5	41.3	2.37	2.37	2.38
Houston.....	108.36	110.27	111.72	41.2	41.3	42.0	2.63	2.67	2.66
San Antonio.....	71.40	71.63	70.05	40.8	40.7	39.8	1.75	1.76	1.76
UTAH.....	107.73	109.76	108.14	39.9	40.5	40.5	2.70	2.71	2.67
Salt Lake City.....	105.04	108.05	102.46	40.4	41.4	40.5	2.60	2.61	2.53
VERMONT.....	82.20	81.79	81.29	41.1	41.1	41.9	2.00	1.99	1.94
Burlington.....	84.56	84.21	85.65	39.7	40.1	42.4	2.13	2.10	2.02
Springfield.....	98.41	96.41	96.28	42.6	42.1	42.6	2.31	2.29	2.26
VIRGINIA.....	78.39	78.57	76.76	40.2	40.5	40.4	1.95	1.94	1.90
Norfolk-Portsmouth.....	80.34	85.88	79.60	39.0	40.7	39.6	2.06	2.11	2.01
Richmond.....	86.18	86.24	84.00	39.9	40.3	40.0	2.16	2.14	2.10
Roanoke.....	76.54	76.54	73.12	41.6	41.6	40.4	1.84	1.84	1.81
WASHINGTON.....	109.13	108.96	112.07	38.7	38.5	39.6	2.82	2.83	2.83
Seattle.....	111.79	109.59	114.57	39.5	39.0	40.2	2.83	2.81	2.85
Spokane.....	114.27	116.92	113.68	39.0	39.5	39.2	2.93	2.96	2.90
Tacoma.....	105.92	105.84	104.45	38.1	37.4	38.4	2.78	2.83	2.72
WEST VIRGINIA.....	100.75	102.56	101.63	38.9	39.6	39.7	2.59	2.59	2.56
Charleston.....	122.71	125.86	121.99	40.1	40.6	40.8	3.06	3.10	2.99
Huntington-Ashland.....	105.81	106.23	107.41	38.9	39.2	39.2	2.72	2.71	2.74
Wheeling.....	105.86	105.46	100.48	39.5	39.5	38.5	2.68	2.67	2.61
WISCONSIN.....	104.15	105.59	101.07	40.7	41.0	40.7	2.56	2.58	2.48
Green Bay.....	103.77	103.17	103.26	42.5	42.2	43.3	2.44	2.44	2.38
Kenosha.....	117.39	122.78	113.10	40.0	41.3	40.2	2.93	2.98	2.82
La Crosse.....	99.17	98.80	94.69	39.1	39.1	38.7	2.54	2.53	2.44
Madison.....	109.30	109.59	107.73	40.4	40.3	40.2	2.71	2.72	2.68
Milwaukee.....	111.94	115.38	109.89	39.8	40.7	40.2	2.81	2.84	2.74
Racine.....	111.11	109.18	106.84	40.9	40.4	40.8	2.72	2.70	2.62
WYOMING.....	105.26	98.82	96.15	38.7	36.6	36.7	2.72	2.70	2.62
Casper.....	120.69	119.86	111.51	39.7	39.3	37.8	3.04	3.05	2.95

¹Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data.
²Not available.
³Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.
⁴These data now relate to Cass County, North Dakota and Clay County, Minnesota. The former Fargo area covered Cass County only.
 NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
 SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
LABOR TURNOVER**
Table D-1: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing
1954 to date

(Per 100 employees)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Total accessions													
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	3.9	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	2.4	4.0
1963.....	3.6	3.2											
New hires													
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
1963.....	1.9	1.8											
Total separations													
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
1963.....	3.9	3.2											
Quits													
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
1963.....	1.1	1.0											
Layoffs													
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
1963.....	2.2	1.6											

¹Beginning 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 are preliminary.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
LABOR TURNOVER**

Table D-2: Labor turnover rates, by industry

(Per 100 employees)

Industry	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963
MANUFACTURING	3.2	3.6	1.8	1.9	3.2	3.9	1.0	1.1	1.6	2.2
<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	3.8	3.9	2.1	2.3	3.7	3.9	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.0
DURABLE GOODS	3.2	3.5	1.7	1.7	3.1	3.7	.9	.9	1.6	2.0
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.3	3.7	1.9	2.1	3.2	4.3	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.4
<i>Durable Goods</i>										
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	1.9	2.4	1.2	1.4	3.4	3.2	0.8	0.9	2.0	1.7
Ammunition, except for small arms	2.0	2.5	1.2	1.4	3.1	3.2	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.6
Sighting and fire control equipment	1.3	1.8	.9	.9	4.0	3.2	.7	.7	2.5	1.6
Other ordnance and accessories	2.4	3.0	1.5	1.8	3.5	3.1	.5	.6	2.5	2.1
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS, EXCEPT FURNITURE	4.1	4.7	2.6	2.7	4.9	5.0	1.4	1.7	2.9	2.6
Sawmills and planing mills	3.1	3.7	2.0	2.2	3.8	4.2	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.1
Sawmills and planing mills, general	3.2	3.8	2.0	2.2	3.9	4.1	1.3	1.4	2.1	2.1
Millwork, plywood, and related products	3.4	3.8	2.4	2.1	3.5	4.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.0
Millwork	3.5	4.6	2.3	2.2	2.8	3.6	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.7
Veneer and plywood	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.1	3.2	3.5	1.6	1.7	.9	.8
Wooden containers	3.5	4.5	2.7	2.1	4.2	5.4	1.2	1.3	2.1	3.5
Wooden boxes, shooks, and crates	3.8	5.0	3.2	2.2	4.1	5.8	1.3	1.4	1.8	3.8
Miscellaneous wood products	6.0	4.9	4.4	2.9	4.2	5.2	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.9
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	3.9	4.1	2.6	2.7	3.6	4.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	2.1
Household furniture	4.2	4.1	3.0	2.9	3.4	4.5	1.7	1.9	1.1	1.9
Wood house furniture, unupholstered	3.1	3.8	2.3	2.9	3.1	4.4	1.6	1.9	.8	1.7
Wood house furniture, upholstered	3.6	3.1	3.1	2.5	3.3	4.5	1.7	2.0	1.0	1.8
Mattresses and bedsprings	2.7	5.3	1.9	2.8	3.5	3.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7
Office furniture	2.1	2.1	1.4	1.6	2.5	4.2	.9	1.1	1.0	2.7
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	3.4	3.5	1.5	1.3	3.3	4.9	.6	.8	2.1	3.4
Flat glass	3.3	2.0	.2	.2	3.5	3.4	.2	.2	3.0	3.0
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	3.0	5.0	1.3	1.0	2.9	3.7	.5	.8	1.6	1.9
Glass containers	3.0	5.5	1.6	1.3	3.5	4.1	.5	1.0	2.4	2.1
Pressed and blown glassware, n.e.c.	3.0	4.3	1.0	.6	2.1	3.2	.4	.6	.7	1.6
Cement, hydraulic	4.3	3.2	.9	.5	5.3	8.5	.2	.2	4.8	7.7
Structural clay products	3.8	3.0	1.4	1.1	3.8	6.9	.9	.9	2.6	5.4
Brick and structural clay tile	4.5	2.0	1.5	.8	4.4	11.6	.9	1.2	3.1	9.7
Pottery and related products	3.0	2.9	1.3	1.0	3.3	3.1	.8	.7	2.1	2.1
Abrasive products	1.5	1.0	.8	.7	1.0	1.6	.3	.4	.1	.7
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	3.3	3.4	.8	.9	2.1	2.6	.4	.4	1.1	1.4
Blast furnace and basic steel products	4.3	3.9	.3	.3	1.9	2.5	.2	.2	1.0	1.5
Blast furnaces, steel and rolling mills	4.4	4.1	.2	.3	1.8	2.5	.2	.2	1.0	1.5
Iron and steel foundries	3.0	3.4	1.7	1.6	2.4	2.8	.7	.7	1.0	1.2
Gray iron foundries	2.6	3.3	1.7	1.6	2.4	2.8	.8	.8	.9	1.0
Malleable iron foundries	2.8	3.2	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.6	.8	.7	.7	1.1
Steel foundries	3.7	3.7	1.8	1.5	2.6	2.7	.6	.5	1.5	1.6
Nonferrous smelting and refining	2.1	1.7	.8	.8	2.2	2.0	.3	.4	1.2	1.0
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and extruding	1.6	2.6	.8	1.1	1.7	2.4	.5	.5	.9	1.5
Copper rolling, drawing, and extruding .....	.9	1.8	.7	1.1	1.3	1.5	.3	.3	.6	.8
Aluminum rolling, drawing, and extruding	1.9	2.5	.8	1.1	1.6	2.5	.3	.4	1.0	1.6
Nonferrous wire drawing, and insulating	1.9	3.7	1.1	1.3	2.5	3.3	.8	.7	1.2	2.2
Nonferrous foundries	3.3	3.7	2.2	2.5	4.0	3.5	1.1	1.0	2.1	1.7
Aluminum castings	3.7	4.6	2.5	3.0	4.8	3.6	1.1	1.1	2.7	1.6
Other nonferrous castings	2.8	2.8	1.8	1.9	3.0	3.4	.8	.9	1.5	1.8
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	2.5	2.6	1.3	1.3	2.1	3.0	.5	.4	1.0	1.7
Iron and steel forgings	2.5	2.5	1.4	1.4	2.2	3.2	.4	.4	1.2	1.8

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

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
LABOR TURNOVER**
Table D-2: Labor turnover rates, by industry--Continued

(Per 100 employees)

Industry	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963
<i>Durable Goods--Continued</i>										
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	3.2	3.7	1.8	1.9	3.5	4.2	0.9	0.9	2.0	2.5
Metal cans	4.6	8.7	1.1	1.1	4.6	5.1	.5	.4	3.5	4.0
Cutlery, hand tools, and general hardware	2.6	2.8	1.8	1.6	3.1	3.5	.9	.9	1.7	1.4
Curly and hand tools, including saws	1.7	2.4	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.1	.8	.8	.8	.7
Hardware, n.e.c.	3.1	3.0	2.1	1.5	3.8	4.4	1.0	1.1	2.2	1.8
Heating equipment and plumbing fixtures	3.0	3.8	1.8	2.0	2.3	3.1	.7	.8	1.0	1.3
Sanitary ware and plumbers' brass goods	2.9	2.9	1.8	1.7	2.2	3.3	.5	.8	1.1	1.2
Heating equipment, except electric	3.1	4.4	1.8	2.2	2.4	3.0	.8	.9	1.0	1.3
Fabricated structural metal products	3.5	3.4	1.9	2.0	4.0	5.1	.9	1.0	2.4	3.4
Fabricated structural steel	4.2	3.7	2.1	2.0	4.6	6.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	4.5
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3.3	2.7	1.4	1.5	3.0	4.1	.8	.8	1.8	2.7
Architectural and miscellaneous metal work	2.8	2.7	1.3	1.9	5.0	4.6	.9	.8	2.7	3.3
Screw machine products, bolts, etc.	2.8	3.2	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, and washers	2.5	2.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.0	1.0	.5	.8
Metal stampings	2.9	3.3	1.6	1.5	3.4	4.2	.7	.7	2.3	2.8
Miscellaneous fabricated wire products	3.5	3.7	1.8	2.1	3.9	4.9	1.0	1.2	2.3	2.9
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	2.0	3.1	1.3	1.9	2.6	2.7	.7	.8	1.4	1.2
Valves, pipe, and pipe fittings	1.8	2.9	1.1	1.8	2.8	2.2	.7	.8	1.6	.9
MACHINERY	2.6	3.0	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.8	.8	.8	.9	1.3
Engines and turbines	2.7	3.1	.9	1.7	2.5	3.0	.5	.6	1.1	1.3
Steam engines and turbines	2.5	2.0	.8	.9	2.0	1.7	.3	.2	.1	.1
Internal combustion engines, n.e.c.	2.9	3.8	1.0	2.2	2.9	3.8	.6	.8	1.7	1.9
Farm machinery and equipment	3.9	6.4	3.0	3.9	1.9	2.1	.9	.8	.4	.5
Construction and related machinery	2.5	2.4	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.3	.7	.7	1.1	1.1
Construction and mining machinery	2.9	2.6	1.7	1.5	2.3	2.2	.7	.6	1.1	1.1
Oil field machinery, and equipment	1.6	1.9	1.1	1.3	2.0	2.2	.8	.8	.7	.8
Conveyors, hoists, and industrial cranes	1.9	2.2	1.3	1.7	2.4	2.4	.7	.8	1.3	1.2
Metalworking machinery and equipment	2.6	3.0	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.6	.8	.9	.9	1.2
Machine tools, metal cutting types	1.6	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.8	.6	.6	.5	.8
Machine tool accessories	1.8	2.8	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.7	.6	.7	.3	.6
Miscellaneous metalworking machinery	1.7	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.3	.6	.7	.7	1.1
Special industry machinery	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.6	2.3	2.9	.7	.7	1.0	1.6
Food products machinery	2.9	2.4	2.0	1.8	2.7	4.0	.9	.8	1.4	2.7
Textile machinery	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.1	2.0	3.6	.6	.8	1.0	2.3
General industrial machinery	1.8	2.1	1.2	1.4	1.9	2.2	.6	.7	.8	1.0
Pumps, air and gas compressors	1.8	2.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	2.3	.6	.8	.5	.9
Ball and roller bearings	1.2	1.2	.4	.6	1.8	1.5	.3	.5	1.1	.7
Mechanical power transmission goods	1.8	2.1	1.1	1.5	1.4	2.2	.6	.7	.4	1.0
Office, computing, and accounting machines	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.2	2.3	2.9	.8	.8	.7	1.1
Computing machines and cash registers	2.8	2.1	1.8	1.1	2.1	3.0	.8	.7	.6	1.1
Service industry machines	3.6	4.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	3.8	.8	.8	.7	2.5
Refrigeration, except home refrigerators	3.6	5.2	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.9	.8	.7	.8	1.6
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	2.8	3.0	1.6	1.6	3.3	3.6	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.8
Electric distribution equipment	1.6	1.9	1.0	1.2	2.4	2.8	.7	.8	1.1	1.3
Electric measuring instruments	1.6	2.1	1.2	1.5	3.0	3.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5
Power and distribution transformers	2.1	2.0	1.0	.9	2.2	2.6	.5	.5	.9	1.3
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	1.4	1.7	.8	1.1	1.7	2.4	.6	.8	.7	1.1
Electrical industrial apparatus	2.5	2.8	1.6	1.3	2.6	2.5	.8	.8	1.0	1.1
Motors and generators	2.6	3.0	1.7	1.4	2.6	2.3	.7	.7	1.1	1.1
Industrial controls	2.7	2.8	1.7	1.5	2.2	3.2	.7	.9	.8	1.4
Household appliances	2.8	3.2	1.2	1.3	3.4	3.2	.7	.7	1.9	1.7
Household refrigerators and freezers	1.7	2.7	.4	1.2	2.9	2.5	.6	.3	1.3	1.4
Household laundry equipment	2.1	2.0	.3	.6	3.3	1.3	.3	.4	2.6	.6
Electric housewares and fans	3.9	4.8	2.1	1.4	4.8	5.6	1.3	1.4	2.6	3.0
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	2.9	2.9	2.0	1.7	2.6	3.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Electric lamps	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.2	2.3	.6	.9	(1)	.4
Lighting fixtures	3.4	3.7	2.3	2.1	3.3	3.1	1.0	.9	1.6	1.2
Wiring devices	2.9	3.0	2.0	1.7	2.8	3.4	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.3
Radio and TV receiving sets	5.3	4.9	1.7	2.4	4.4	6.4	1.5	1.4	1.9	4.0
Communication equipment	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.4	3.2	3.6	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.8
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	(2)	2.0	(2)	1.0	(2)	1.2	(2)	.7	(2)	.2
Radio and TV communication equipment	2.6	2.7	1.9	1.6	4.0	4.6	1.2	1.2	2.1	2.5
Electronic components and accessories	3.5	3.9	1.7	1.9	4.6	4.9	1.2	1.4	2.6	2.5
Electron tubes	2.0	2.6	1.1	1.3	2.8	2.5	.9	1.0	1.3	1.0
Electronic components, n.e.c.	4.1	4.5	1.9	2.2	5.4	6.0	1.4	1.6	3.1	3.1
Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies	2.2	2.4	1.4	1.5	3.0	2.3	.9	.7	1.5	1.2
Electrical equipment for engines	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.3	3.0	1.8	.9	.6	1.5	.9

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

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
LABOR TURNOVER**

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

(Per 100 employees)

Industry	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963
<i>Durable Goods--Continued</i>										
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	3.3	3.7	1.6	1.6	3.3	3.7	0.6	0.7	1.8	2.1
Motor vehicles and equipment	2.5	2.5	.8	.9	2.9	3.2	.3	.4	1.3	1.7
Motor vehicles	(2)	1.8	(2)	.7	(2)	2.7	(2)	.4	(2)	1.3
Passenger car bodies	(2)	2.7	(2)	.5	(2)	3.2	(2)	.2	(2)	1.4
Truck and bus bodies	(2)	4.5	(2)	2.7	(2)	4.2	(2)	.7	(2)	2.9
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	(2)	2.5	(2)	.8	(2)	3.3	(2)	.3	(2)	1.9
Aircraft and parts	2.3	2.8	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.9	.8	.9	1.1	1.3
Aircraft	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.8	.7	.9	1.2	1.4
Aircraft engines and engine parts	2.0	3.1	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.7	.7	.6	.4	.8
Other aircraft parts and equipment	3.3	4.4	2.2	2.9	4.1	3.4	1.2	1.3	2.3	1.5
Ship and boat building and repairing	10.1	10.5	3.8	4.1	9.7	9.2	1.3	1.3	7.4	7.3
Ship building and repairing	11.0	10.9	3.7	3.7	10.7	9.8	1.2	1.2	8.4	8.0
Railroad equipment	7.9	6.3	3.3	2.2	5.3	6.8	1.4	.7	3.0	5.3
Other transportation equipment	8.6	20.9	5.0	3.6	5.0	5.3	2.1	2.1	1.5	2.4
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	2.5	2.6	1.6	1.8	2.8	2.6	.9	1.1	1.2	.9
Engineering and scientific instruments	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.5	3.8	2.7	1.1	.9	1.9	1.1
Mechanical measuring and control devices	2.7	3.3	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.6	.9	1.1	.6	.7
Mechanical measuring devices	2.4	3.0	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.4	1.0	1.1	.5	.7
Automatic temperature controls	3.2	3.9	1.3	2.1	2.8	3.0	.7	1.3	.8	.6
Optical and ophthalmic goods	3.3	3.4	2.4	2.1	2.8	3.6	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.3
Surgical, medical, and dental equipment	2.4	3.3	1.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	1.1	1.4	1.1	.9
Photographic equipment and supplies	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Watches and clocks	4.4	3.3	1.9	1.9	6.2	4.2	1.6	1.7	3.1	1.5
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	4.9	6.3	2.4	2.6	3.8	5.6	1.3	1.3	1.9	3.6
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	3.1	3.1	1.8	2.1	2.8	3.8	1.3	1.3	.9	1.9
Toys, amusement, and sporting goods	9.0	14.2	3.7	3.1	4.6	9.6	1.5	1.6	2.4	7.3
Toys, games, dolls, and play vehicles	11.3	20.7	3.9	2.3	4.9	13.3	1.5	1.5	2.8	11.3
Sporting and athletic goods, n.e.c.	5.4	5.7	3.2	4.0	4.2	4.9	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.1
Pens, pencils, office and art materials	3.5	2.9	1.8	2.3	2.8	3.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.7
Costume jewelry, buttons, and notions	5.3	5.5	3.5	3.1	5.2	5.9	1.9	1.8	2.6	3.4
Other manufacturing industries	3.1	3.9	1.6	2.3	3.3	4.2	.9	1.1	1.8	2.6
<i>Nondurable Goods</i>										
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	3.6	4.1	1.9	2.1	4.4	6.3	1.2	1.3	2.7	4.4
Meat products	4.0	4.7	1.5	1.7	5.1	5.7	1.2	1.2	3.4	3.9
Meat packing	3.8	5.1	.8	1.0	4.4	5.2	.6	.7	3.4	4.2
Poultry dressing and packing	5.7	5.3	3.7	4.0	7.9	9.0	3.4	3.5	3.8	4.6
Grain mill products	2.3	2.7	1.3	1.6	2.7	2.9	.7	.7	1.4	1.5
Flour and other grain mill products	2.2	2.3	1.1	1.4	2.0	3.0	.7	.6	.9	1.7
Prepared feeds for animals and fowls	2.4	3.2	1.7	2.2	2.7	2.8	.9	.9	1.0	1.3
Bakery products	2.7	2.8	2.0	2.2	2.7	3.7	1.4	1.3	.7	1.7
Bread, cake, and perishable products	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.6	3.0	1.4	1.4	.7	1.1
Biscuit, crackers, and pretzels	4.4	4.9	2.0	3.1	2.9	7.5	1.0	1.2	.5	5.1
Confectionery and related products	5.7	6.2	2.1	2.9	6.6	6.9	1.8	2.2	4.3	4.1
Candy and other confectionery products	6.7	7.2	2.4	3.3	7.6	7.1	2.1	2.5	5.0	3.9
Beverages	3.9	3.4	1.6	1.6	3.1	6.2	.9	1.0	1.7	4.7
Malt liquors	3.2	2.8	.6	.9	2.3	5.6	.2	.3	1.7	4.9
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	2.9	3.7	1.2	2.0	10.6	7.0	.7	.9	9.4	5.6
Cigarettes . . . . .	.7	.7	.4	.4	.6	.8	.2	.3	.2	.1
Cigars	4.9	3.1	1.5	1.3	4.9	6.2	1.4	1.6	3.0	4.2

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	
	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963
<i>Nondurable Goods--Continued</i>										
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	3.3	3.3	1.9	1.9	3.1	3.9	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.6
Cotton broad woven fabrics	2.4	2.6	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.8	1.4	1.6	.5	.7
Silk and synthetic broad woven fabrics	2.6	2.9	1.8	2.0	2.7	3.2	1.2	1.4	.9	1.1
Weaving and finishing broad woolsens	4.4	5.9	2.2	2.3	3.9	4.0	1.2	1.3	1.9	2.0
Narrow fabrics and smallwares	3.0	3.8	2.1	2.3	3.4	4.0	1.4	1.6	.9	2.1
Knitting	3.9	3.7	2.3	1.9	3.2	4.8	1.6	1.9	1.1	2.2
Full-fashioned hosiery	2.0	2.2	1.5	1.5	2.5	4.3	1.8	2.5	.4	1.4
Seamless hosiery	2.2	2.9	1.5	1.4	2.8	3.6	1.5	1.7	.9	1.3
Knit underwear	3.2	2.8	2.0	2.1	2.4	3.3	1.5	1.8	.5	1.2
Finishing textiles, except wool and knit	2.7	1.7	1.4	1.1	2.4	3.1	.9	1.1	.9	1.5
Floor covering	4.5	3.2	2.8	1.9	4.4	5.2	1.2	1.6	2.2	2.8
Yarn and thread	4.4	4.1	2.2	2.5	4.3	5.0	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.3
Miscellaneous textile goods	3.8	3.5	1.8	2.0	3.9	4.1	1.1	1.3	2.2	2.0
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	5.2	5.8	3.1	3.2	4.0	5.4	1.8	2.0	1.6	2.6
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.4	3.8	1.8	2.4	2.3	2.9	1.3	1.4	.6	1.0
Men's and boys' furnishings	4.3	4.7	3.0	3.1	3.8	4.4	2.3	2.4	.9	1.3
Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear	4.3	4.5	3.2	3.0	3.6	4.0	2.3	2.4	.7	1.0
Men's and boys' separate trousers	3.9	5.7	2.9	3.7	3.5	3.8	2.4	2.4	.6	.6
Work clothing	3.7	4.5	2.8	3.0	3.9	3.7	2.3	2.5	1.0	.7
Women's and children's undergarments	4.1	5.3	2.6	2.6	4.1	5.8	2.2	2.3	1.4	2.8
Women's and children's underwear	4.5	4.9	3.1	2.4	3.8	6.4	2.4	2.6	1.0	3.1
Corsets and allied garments	3.4	6.0	1.7	3.0	4.5	4.8	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.3
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	2.1	2.2	1.2	1.3	2.3	2.8	.7	.8	1.2	1.5
Paper and pulp	1.2	1.3	.6	.6	1.3	2.0	.3	.5	.7	1.0
Paperboard	1.3	1.9	.9	.9	1.5	2.5	.5	.6	.6	1.5
Converted paper and paperboard products	3.1	3.1	1.9	2.0	3.3	3.3	.9	1.1	1.8	1.6
Bags, except textile bags	3.7	3.6	2.4	2.2	4.8	4.9	1.1	1.3	2.9	2.5
Paperboard containers and boxes	2.6	2.9	1.5	1.7	3.2	3.8	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.0
Folding and setup paperboard boxes	2.5	3.1	1.4	2.0	3.4	4.9	1.0	1.3	1.7	3.1
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2.2	2.6	1.4	1.6	2.2	3.2	1.0	1.2	.7	1.4
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	2.5	2.9	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.9	1.1	1.2	.7	1.2
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	1.8	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.7	.5	.6	.5	.7
Industrial chemicals	1.0	1.1	.7	.6	.9	1.2	.3	.4	.3	.4
Plastics and synthetics, except glass	1.2	1.2	.7	.7	1.2	1.6	.4	.4	.5	.8
Plastics and synthetics, except fibers	1.1	1.2	.7	.8	1.1	1.6	.4	.5	.4	.7
Synthetic fibers	1.3	1.3	.6	.7	1.1	1.5	.4	.4	.4	.8
Drugs	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.5	.5	.7	.3	.3
Pharmaceutical preparations	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.6	.6	.8	.5	.4
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	2.8	4.0	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.9	.9	.8	.9	1.6
Soap and detergents	2.8	2.8	1.3	1.4	2.0	2.7	.4	.5	1.3	1.8
Toilet preparations	3.5	6.3	2.5	2.7	2.5	4.1	1.3	1.3	.6	2.2
Paints, varnishes, and allied products	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.6	.6	.6	.1	.4
Other chemical products	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.9	.5	.7	.7	.8
PETROLEUM REFINING AND RELATED INDUSTRIES . . . . .	.8	1.3	.5	.7	1.4	1.8	.4	.4	.7	.8
Petroleum refining . . . . .	.5	.9	.3	.5	.8	1.5	.3	.4	.1	.4
Other petroleum and coal products	2.2	3.4	1.1	1.6	4.3	3.5	.7	.5	3.2	2.6
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS	2.9	3.1	1.6	1.6	2.8	3.5	.9	1.0	1.3	1.8
Tires and inner tubes	1.4	1.2	.3	.4	1.4	2.4	.2	.3	.8	1.7
Other rubber products	2.7	3.3	1.4	1.5	2.8	3.5	.8	1.0	1.4	1.8
Miscellaneous plastic products	4.5	4.5	2.9	2.9	4.1	4.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0

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

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
LABOR TURNOVER**

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

(Per 100 employees)

Industry	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963
<i>Nondurable Goods--Continued</i>										
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	4.0	5.9	2.5	3.3	3.6	5.2	1.5	2.0	1.5	2.5
Leather tanning and finishing	2.6	2.6	1.1	1.6	3.5	4.2	.7	.9	2.3	2.8
Footwear, except rubber	3.1	4.5	2.0	2.9	3.2	4.5	1.5	2.1	1.0	1.7
NONMANUFACTURING										
METAL MINING	2.5	3.2	1.5	1.6	2.4	3.5	1.2	1.2	.7	1.4
Iron ores	3.4	3.6	.7	.1	2.3	3.5	.2	.2	1.4	2.5
Copper ores	1.2	2.6	.8	1.5	1.0	2.0	.5	.8	.1	.5
COAL MINING	2.0	2.2	1.0	.6	1.7	2.1	.3	.3	.9	1.4
Bituminous	1.9	2.2	.9	.6	1.6	2.0	.3	.3	.8	1.3
COMMUNICATIONS:										
Telephone communication	(2)	1.1	-	-	(2)	1.3	(2)	.9	(2)	.1
Telegraph communication ³	(2)	1.0	-	-	(2)	1.9	(2)	.7	(2)	.7

¹Less than 0.05.

²Not available.

³Data relate to domestic employees except messengers.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED LABOR TURNOVER

Table D-4: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing, 1954 to date
seasonally adjusted

(Per 100 employees)												
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total accessions												
1954.....	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.5	4.3
1955.....	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4
1956.....	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.1
1957.....	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.9
1958.....	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0
1959 ¹	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.1	5.3
1960.....	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3
1961.....	4.0	3.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.7	4.4	4.0	3.8
1962.....	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.3	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.5
1963.....	3.9	3.8										
New hires												
1954.....	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.3
1955.....	2.4	2.6	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.2
1956.....	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.0
1957.....	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.4
1958.....	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3
1959.....	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.7
1960.....	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8
1961.....	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.5
1962.....	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
1963.....	2.3	2.1										
Total separations												
1954.....	5.2	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9
1955.....	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.9
1956.....	4.2	4.8	4.2	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.7
1957.....	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.8	5.0
1958.....	5.4	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7
1959 ¹	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.9	4.5	4.0
1960.....	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.9
1961.....	4.7	4.5	4.2	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.3	3.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.1
1962.....	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9
1963.....	3.9	3.7										
Quits												
1954.....	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
1955.....	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0
1956.....	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
1957.....	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2
1958.....	1.1	1.1	1.0	.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
1959.....	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
1960.....	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
1961.....	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
1962.....	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2
1963.....	1.4	1.4										
Layoffs												
1954.....	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.8
1955.....	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.5
1956.....	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.5
1957.....	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.9
1958.....	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.0
1959.....	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.7	2.4	1.9
1960.....	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.9
1961.....	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.5	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.1
1962.....	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0
1963.....	2.0	1.8										

¹Beginning 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 are preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA LABOR TURNOVER

Table D-5: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing for selected States and areas

(Per 100 employees)

State and area	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962
ALABAMA ¹	4.4	2.6	1.7	1.0	3.7	3.5	0.9	0.6	2.3	2.5
Birmingham	(2)	3.0	(2)	1.0	(2)	1.8	(2)	.3	(2)	1.1
Mobile ¹	(2)	9.5	(2)	.6	(2)	12.9	(2)	.4	(2)	12.2
ARIZONA	4.6	3.3	3.4	2.5	5.2	3.6	1.7	1.2	2.2	1.7
Phoenix	4.8	3.5	3.8	2.6	5.8	3.7	1.8	1.3	2.1	1.6
ARKANSAS	4.9	3.0	3.3	2.2	4.6	5.3	1.9	1.3	2.0	3.4
Fort Smith	5.5	4.8	4.2	2.9	6.2	4.8	2.4	2.2	2.9	2.1
Little Rock-North Little Rock	6.5	2.6	3.3	2.1	3.3	7.6	1.7	1.5	1.0	5.3
Pine Bluff	2.5	1.5	1.6	1.2	3.1	1.7	1.5	.8	.9	.7
CALIFORNIA ¹	4.3	2.9	2.8	2.0	4.9	4.0	1.6	1.2	2.5	2.2
Los Angeles-Long Beach ¹	4.6	3.1	3.2	2.3	5.3	3.7	1.7	1.3	2.7	1.7
Sacramento ¹	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	.6	.6	.7	1.0
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario ¹	4.3	2.4	2.7	1.9	3.9	2.7	1.4	1.0	1.7	.9
San Diego ¹	3.9	1.8	1.7	.9	4.1	4.4	1.2	1.0	2.0	2.9
San Francisco-Oakland ¹	4.8	3.2	2.7	1.6	4.6	4.4	1.2	.9	2.7	3.0
San Jose ¹	2.7	1.9	1.8	1.3	3.1	3.1	1.3	.9	1.2	1.6
Stockton ¹	4.9	3.0	1.5	1.5	6.4	7.0	1.0	1.5	5.0	5.3
CONNECTICUT	2.9	2.0	1.8	1.4	2.8	2.3	1.0	.7	1.2	1.1
Bridgeport	2.5	1.4	1.7	1.0	2.4	2.2	1.0	.8	.8	1.1
Hartford	2.3	2.3	1.7	1.5	2.3	1.7	.7	.7	.7	.6
New Britain	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.3	3.6	1.6	1.0	.7	1.5	.5
New Haven	3.5	2.0	1.6	1.2	3.2	2.4	1.0	.7	1.5	1.1
Stamford	2.7	1.9	1.4	1.1	2.9	3.0	.8	.8	1.1	1.8
Waterbury	2.8	1.5	1.6	.9	2.0	1.4	.8	.5	.8	.6
DELAWARE ¹	2.2	1.3	1.2	.8	2.3	1.9	.6	.6	1.1	.9
Wilmington ¹	1.6	1.2	1.0	.7	1.9	1.5	.5	.5	.9	.7
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:										
Washington	2.8	1.9	2.6	1.7	2.8	2.5	1.9	1.4	.3	.5
FLORIDA	5.0	4.5	3.6	2.7	5.8	4.2	2.0	1.4	2.9	2.3
Jacksonville	5.2	3.0	2.7	.9	5.0	4.5	1.0	.7	3.5	3.5
Miami	4.5	3.1	4.0	1.9	4.9	2.9	1.8	1.4	2.1	1.1
Tampa-St. Petersburg	5.4	4.0	4.1	2.6	5.9	5.3	2.3	1.4	2.7	3.4
GEORGIA	3.2	2.1	2.2	1.3	3.4	2.5	1.6	1.1	1.2	.9
Atlanta ³	3.8	2.1	2.4	1.4	2.9	2.6	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.2
HAWAII ⁴	2.1	4.1	1.7	1.1	3.1	2.3	.8	.5	1.2	.7
IDAHO ⁵	3.9	1.9	1.8	1.1	4.4	6.5	1.3	1.2	2.7	5.0
INDIANA ¹	3.0	2.1	1.4	.9	3.3	3.2	.8	.6	1.9	2.2
Indianapolis ⁶	2.6	1.5	1.6	.9	2.7	2.3	.9	.6	1.2	1.2
IOWA	3.8	3.1	1.7	1.1	3.3	3.2	.9	.8	2.0	2.1
Des Moines	4.1	2.8	2.7	1.2	3.0	3.6	1.4	1.2	1.4	2.0
KANSAS	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.2	3.7	3.6	1.0	.8	2.1	2.2
Topeka	2.8	1.2	.9	.9	2.1	4.1	.8	.8	.8	2.6
Wichita	1.6	1.1	1.0	.8	4.0	3.8	1.1	.7	2.2	2.3
KENTUCKY	3.0	4.0	1.3	2.3	3.4	2.7	.9	.6	2.0	1.6
Louisville	2.5	1.4	1.1	.6	2.9	2.1	.5	.4	1.7	1.2

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

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA LABOR TURNOVER**
Table D-5: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing for selected States and areas--Continued

State and area	(Per 100 employees)				Separation rates					
	Accession rates				Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962
LOUISIANA.....	3.1	1.9	1.5	1.0	3.8	5.4	0.8	0.5	2.6	4.5
New Orleans 7	(2)	3.3	(2)	1.0	(2)	3.7	(2)	.6	(2)	2.9
MAINE.....	4.5	3.8	2.2	2.0	5.3	5.2	1.5	1.4	3.1	3.3
Portland.....	2.8	1.5	1.4	.7	3.3	2.6	1.0	.8	1.8	1.3
MARYLAND.....	3.3	2.5	1.6	1.0	3.6	2.8	1.0	.7	2.2	1.7
Baltimore.....	3.0	2.5	1.4	.9	3.5	2.5	.9	.6	2.2	1.5
MASSACHUSETTS.....	3.5	2.3	2.0	1.3	4.3	3.4	1.3	1.0	2.1	1.9
Boston.....	3.0	2.1	1.8	1.2	3.9	2.7	1.2	.9	1.9	1.3
Fall River.....	5.7	3.2	3.2	1.4	8.7	4.5	1.8	1.1	5.9	3.1
New Bedford.....	4.8	2.6	2.7	1.2	4.0	3.9	1.5	1.0	1.3	2.3
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke.....	3.2	2.1	1.5	1.0	3.2	2.9	.8	.7	1.8	1.7
Worcester.....	2.7	2.0	1.6	1.1	3.5	2.9	1.1	.7	1.7	1.5
MINNESOTA.....	3.9	2.5	1.9	1.4	4.8	4.7	1.0	1.0	3.1	3.1
Duluth-Superior.....	6.8	1.7	3.0	.8	3.6	4.7	.9	.5	1.9	3.7
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	3.8	2.7	1.9	1.5	4.1	4.5	1.0	.9	2.4	3.0
MISSISSIPPI.....	5.0	2.6	3.1	1.6	4.6	4.8	1.6	1.1	2.4	3.2
Jackson.....	3.3	1.5	2.1	1.1	3.7	4.2	1.2	1.0	1.7	2.7
MISSOURI.....	3.8	2.4	1.8	1.2	3.6	3.5	1.1	.9	2.0	2.2
Kansas City.....	4.2	2.8	1.8	1.5	4.3	3.3	1.1	1.0	2.7	1.9
St. Louis.....	3.3	2.2	1.5	1.0	3.1	3.2	.9	.6	1.6	2.3
MONTANA 5	2.8	2.1	1.8	1.7	3.8	4.8	1.3	1.4	1.6	2.6
NEBRASKA.....	3.2	3.0	2.3	1.6	6.9	5.0	1.5	1.3	4.7	3.1
NEVADA.....	5.1	3.9	4.3	3.8	5.3	3.5	3.0	2.4	1.2	.9
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	4.2	2.7	2.7	2.0	4.2	3.9	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.5
NEW MEXICO.....	5.4	3.4	4.3	2.5	4.3	3.0	2.0	1.8	1.2	.6
Albuquerque.....	2.7	3.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.0	1.1	.9	.8	.8
NEW YORK.....	4.5	2.6	2.2	1.3	4.7	5.9	1.0	.7	2.9	4.6
Albany-Schenectady-Troy.....	2.6	2.0	1.0	.8	2.5	2.9	.6	.5	.9	1.4
Binghamton.....	1.3	1.1	.7	.6	2.0	1.7	.9	.9	.4	.1
Buffalo.....	2.4	2.0	.8	.6	3.0	2.7	.4	.3	2.1	2.1
Elmira.....	2.1	1.9	1.0	.8	4.0	2.3	.6	.5	2.8	1.3
Nassau and Suffolk Counties.....	3.9	2.5	3.0	2.0	3.9	3.7	1.4	.9	1.8	2.2
New York City.....	6.2	3.4	2.8	1.6	6.5	8.7	1.1	.8	4.4	7.2
Rochester.....	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.0	2.8	2.3	.9	.5	1.4	1.5
Syracuse.....	1.7	1.6	.8	.6	2.6	2.8	.7	.8	.6	1.6
Utica-Rome.....	3.7	1.9	1.1	1.0	3.6	6.1	.6	.5	2.3	4.8
Westchester County.....	5.3	2.8	3.2	1.6	4.5	4.5	1.1	.8	2.6	3.3
NORTH CAROLINA.....	2.8	1.7	2.1	1.1	3.3	3.0	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.5
Charlotte.....	2.4	1.4	1.9	1.1	2.5	2.5	1.4	1.1	.4	.9
Greensboro-High Point.....	3.3	1.6	2.7	1.3	3.3	2.2	2.0	1.3	.6	.4
NORTH DAKOTA.....	3.5	1.3	2.3	1.0	4.0	3.9	.9	.4	2.1	3.0
Fargo.....	3.2	1.0	2.6	.6	3.0	4.4	1.3	(8)	.6	3.8
OKLAHOMA 9	3.6	2.4	2.4	1.5	4.4	3.5	1.3	.9	2.6	2.2
Oklahoma City.....	3.5	2.8	2.3	1.8	3.6	2.7	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.3
Tulsa 9	2.7	2.5	1.8	1.3	4.6	5.4	.9	.9	3.2	4.2

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA LABOR TURNOVER

Table D-5: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing for selected States and areas--Continued

(Per 100 employees)

State and area	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962
OREGON ¹	4.0	2.5	3.0	1.7	4.3	4.7	1.4	1.2	2.3	3.1
Portland ¹	3.9	2.6	2.5	1.5	3.5	4.4	1.0	.9	1.9	3.1
RHODE ISLAND	5.1	2.7	2.5	1.6	5.4	5.4	1.7	1.3	2.9	3.5
Providence-Pawtucket.....	4.9	2.5	2.5	1.5	5.4	5.0	1.7	1.2	2.8	3.2
SOUTH CAROLINA ¹⁰	3.2	2.0	2.4	1.5	3.2	3.0	1.9	1.4	.7	1.2
Charleston.....	5.4	2.2	3.0	1.4	2.8	4.5	1.6	1.4	.5	2.5
SOUTH DAKOTA	4.9	4.3	2.9	2.4	5.4	6.4	1.0	1.3	4.2	4.4
Sioux Falls.....	2.6	3.3	.8	1.0	2.5	5.8	1.2	1.0	1.2	4.7
TENNESSEE	3.0	1.6	1.3	.7	2.7	2.8	1.0	.6	1.3	1.9
Chattanooga ⁷	2.2	1.2	1.2	.6	2.0	2.1	.7	.6	1.0	1.1
Knoxville.....	1.8	1.1	1.0	.3	2.0	.7	.7	.4	1.0	.2
Memphis.....	3.5	2.1	1.8	1.1	2.9	3.5	1.0	.7	1.4	2.3
Nashville.....	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.0	2.6	2.1	1.2	.8	1.0	1.1
TEXAS ¹¹	2.9	2.0	2.1	1.3	2.7	2.7	1.3	1.0	.9	1.1
VERMONT	2.5	1.6	1.4	1.1	3.4	2.8	1.2	.9	1.7	1.6
Burlington.....	2.5	1.2	1.8	.9	6.0	1.9	1.3	.7	3.5	1.0
Springfield.....	1.5	1.2	1.1	.8	1.5	1.5	.5	.5	.5	.9
VIRGINIA	3.2	2.1	2.0	1.1	3.4	3.7	1.3	.9	1.5	2.3
Norfolk-Portsmouth.....	4.4	1.7	2.2	1.0	4.8	4.6	1.2	.8	3.0	3.3
Richmond.....	2.7	1.9	2.1	.9	3.3	2.1	1.2	.7	1.6	.8
Roanoke.....	2.8	2.9	1.9	1.0	3.5	3.0	1.6	.9	1.1	1.7
WASHINGTON ¹	3.2	2.1	1.8	1.2	3.1	3.4	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.8
Seattle ¹	2.8	1.7	1.7	.9	3.2	2.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
Spokane ¹²	3.8	2.6	1.5	1.3	5.7	4.2	.5	.3	4.6	3.6
Tacoma ¹	4.7	2.2	3.0	1.3	3.0	4.4	.8	1.1	1.6	2.6
WEST VIRGINIA	3.3	2.3	1.1	.8	3.2	3.6	.5	.4	2.0	2.6
Charleston.....	2.2	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.3	.3	.3	.7	.8
Huntington-Ashland.....	2.7	3.1	.8	.9	3.9	2.9	.8	.5	2.8	2.1
Wheeling.....	3.6	1.8	1.4	.8	3.8	7.3	.5	.4	2.4	6.5

¹ Excludes canning and preserving.
² Not available.
³ Excludes agricultural chemicals and miscellaneous manufacturing.
⁴ Excludes canned fruits, vegetables, preserves, jams, and jellies.
⁵ Excludes canning and preserving, and sugar.
⁶ Excludes canning and preserving, and newspapers.
⁷ Excludes printing and publishing.
⁸ Less than 0.05.
⁹ Excludes new-hire rate for transportation equipment.
¹⁰ Excludes tobacco stemming and redrying.
¹¹ Excludes canning and preserving, sugar, and tobacco.
¹² Excludes 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 enumeration

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

Employment status and sex	Average standard error of--	
	Monthly level	Month-to-month change (consecutive months only)
(In thousands)		
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 or 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*, and a revised version is described in the 1962 Report of the President's Committee to Appraise Employment and Unemployment Statistics, *Measuring Employment and Unemployment*, Appendix G, "The BLS Seasonal Factor Method."

For establishment data, 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 each of the three major labor force components—agricultural and nonagricultural employment, and unem-

ployment—data for four age-sex groups (male and female workers under age 20, and age 20 and over) are separately adjusted for seasonal variation and are then added to give seasonally adjusted total figures. In order to produce seasonally adjusted total employment and civilian labor force data, the appropriate series are aggregated. The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment is derived by dividing the seasonally adjusted figure for total unemployment (the sum of four seasonally adjusted age-sex components) by the figure for the seasonally adjusted civilian labor force (the sum of twelve seasonally adjusted age-sex components).

The seasonal adjustment factors applying to current data are based on a pattern shown by past experience. These factors are revised in the light of the pattern revealed by subsequent data. Revised seasonally adjusted series for major components of the labor force based on data through December 1962 are published in the March 1963 *Employment and Earnings*. Revisions will be made annually as each additional year's data become available.

**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.