



EMPLOYMENT and EARNINGS

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SPECIAL ARTICLE

Persons Seeking Part-time Jobs
begins on page iii.

NEW AREA SERIES

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D-4.

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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, 1900-60, 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.

Persons Seeking Part-Time Jobs

Jane L. Meredith*

The growth of the part-time work force represents one of the major labor market developments of the post-World War II period. Virtually all this expansion has been concentrated in the nonfarm sector where the number of voluntary part-time workers (those regularly working less than 35 hours a week for noneconomic reasons) rose from 3.8 million in 1950 to 7.6 million in 1963.¹ Voluntary part-time employment in nonfarm industries thus doubled between 1950 and 1963 and jumped from 7.6 percent of the total at work in nonfarm jobs in 1950 to 12.3 percent in 1963. Over the same period, growth in full-time employment proceeded at a much slower pace, as the number of nonfarm workers on full-time schedules increased by less than 20 percent.

An increase in the number of persons looking for part-time work has accompanied the expansion in part-time jobs in recent years. There were about 600,000 looking for part-time work in May 1963--three times as many as in 1950. Those seeking part-time jobs now represent 15 percent of the total unemployed; they were only 5 percent of the jobless total in May 1950.

Beginning in January 1963, information classifying the unemployed in terms of whether they were seeking full-time or part-time jobs became available for the first time on a regular monthly basis. Data on full- and part-time status of the employed have been collected monthly since May 1955; prior to that time, the labor force survey contained supplementary questions on usual status and reasons for part-time work in only a few months each year. The addition of a regular question for unemployed persons asking type of job sought will eventually provide greater insight into the seasonal patterns of the full- and part-time labor force as well as the impact of fluctuations in business activity on their movements.

Unemployment Rates of Full- and Part-Time Workers

The limited data now available for earlier years give some indication of longrun trends. These data suggest that the growth in part-time employment, although very rapid, has not kept pace with the increase in the number seeking part-time jobs. Unemployment rates for the part-time labor force have risen along with those of full-time workers. (See table 1.)

In 8 out of the 11 postwar years for which May data are available, the rate of unemployment for full-time workers was higher than that for part-time workers.² The differential was widest during the business downturns of 1949-50, 1954, and 1958.

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¹ Figures in this article relate to the month of May, because the labor force survey carried special questions on part-time status more frequently in May than in any other month. Noneconomic reasons for part-time work include mainly going to school and family responsibilities as distinguished from slack work or inability to find full-time work.

² The labor force base figures for these rates were calculated as follows: (a) The part-time labor force includes (1) those seeking part-time jobs, (2) those working voluntarily at part-time jobs, and (3) an estimated proportion of those with a job but not at work; b) the full-time labor force includes (1) those seeking full-time jobs, (2) those at work on full-time schedules, (3) those on part time for economic reasons (since they presumably want full-time work), and (4) an estimated proportion of those with a job but not at work.

Table 1. Unemployed Persons Looking for Full- and Part-time Work,
May of selected years, 1949-63

Year	Percent of unem- ployed looking for part-time work	Full-time unemployment rate	Part-time unemployment rate
1963.....	15.5	5.4	6.5
1961.....	11.6	6.7	6.4
1958.....	9.6	7.2	6.2
1957.....	10.3	4.0	3.7
1956.....	14.2	3.7	4.8
1955.....	8.8	3.8	3.5
1954.....	7.7	5.2	4.2
1952.....	11.5	2.5	3.3
1951.....	7.1	2.6	2.0
1950.....	5.4	5.0	3.1
1949.....	7.0	5.4	4.2

During the recessions, which most severely affect manufacturing and related industries (with relatively few part-time jobs), large numbers of full-time workers are laid off.

Prior to 1963, only in periods of very rapid growth in the economy--as in 1952 and 1956--were unemployment rates higher in the part-time work force. In such years, unemployment in the full-time work force was at a minimum level at the same time that large numbers of part-time jobseekers entered the labor force in response to the growing number of employment opportunities.

Characteristics of the Part-Time Jobseekers

Search for part-time employment is for the most part concentrated among persons whose main commitments are to activities outside the labor market. Teenagers in school represent the largest group of part-time jobseekers. They were half the total in May 1963 even though many teenagers had already started looking for full-time summer jobs. Others who look for jobs with shorter workweeks are mostly adult women and older persons.

In May 1963, over 20 percent of all part-time jobseekers were women between the ages of 20 and 54. Most were married and not the primary source of household support; more important, a large number of wives in these age groups still had children living at home, and were available for outside employment for only a limited number of hours. Full-time employment is still the primary objective for most adult women seeking jobs, however; in May more than 80 percent of the total number of unemployed women aged 20 to 54 wanted full-time work. (See table A-11.)

Older workers, many of whom are semiretired, also constitute a significant portion of the total looking for part-time work; those aged 55 and over were about 15 percent of this total in May 1963. Among older workers, the shift away from the full-time labor force accelerates with age. In May, while 13 percent of the unemployed 55

Table 2. Percent of Unemployed Persons Looking for Part-time Work,
May 1951, 1957, and 1963

Age and sex	1963	1957	1951
Total, 14 years and over.....	15.5	10.3	7.1
Young persons.....			
14-17 years.....	41.9	28.7	25.5
18-24 years.....	12.0	10.1	4.5
Males, 25-64 years.....	3.2	2.4	3.0
Females, 25-64 years.....	15.1	9.2	7.2
Older workers, 65 years and over.....	39.1	35.1	(1/)

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

to 64 year-olds were looking for part-time jobs, fully 40 percent of those who still wanted work at age 65 or over were looking for part-time work.

In part, the increased numbers of persons looking for part time in recent years stem from major shifts in the composition of the work force. However, part-time jobseekers have increased as a proportion of the total unemployed within almost every age group. (See table 2.) Only among men in the prime working years between 25 and 64, with their strong attachment to the full-time work force, has the proportion looking for part-time work remained at approximately the same low rate.

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			
					Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force		
									Nor 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	9,820	36,480	7,700	14.3	-	(2)
1938.....	(2)	54,950	(2)	54,610	44,220	9,690	34,530	10,390	19.0	-	(2)
1939.....	(2)	55,600	(2)	55,230	45,750	9,610	36,140	9,480	17.2	-	(2)
1940.....	100,380	56,180	56.0	55,640	47,520	9,540	37,980	8,120	14.6	-	44,200
1941.....	101,520	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	59,748	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 ⁵	130,081	74,681	57.4	71,854	67,846	5,190	62,657	4,007	5.6	-	55,400
1962: 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	5,504	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
April.....	131,739	74,897	56.9	72,161	68,097	4,673	63,424	4,063	5.6	5.7	56,843
May.....	131,865	75,864	57.5	73,127	69,061	5,178	63,883	4,066	5.6	5.9	56,001

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

²Not available.

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

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

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

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

(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		Percent of labor force		
					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	45,460	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 ⁴	63,234	50,175	79.3	47,380	44,892	4,266	40,626	2,488	5.3	-	13,059	
1962: 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	
April.....	63,991	50,010	78.2	47,306	44,706	3,945	40,762	2,600	5.5	5.4	13,980	
May.....	64,053	50,483	78.8	47,778	45,345	4,140	41,205	2,434	5.1	5.5	13,570	
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 ⁴	66,848	24,507	36.7	24,474	22,954	924	22,031	1,519	6.2	-	42,341	
1962: May.....	66,634	24,525	36.8	24,492	23,069	982	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	
April.....	67,749	24,886	36.7	24,854	23,391	728	22,663	1,463	5.9	6.2	42,863	
May.....	67,812	25,381	37.4	25,349	23,717	1,038	22,679	1,632	6.4	6.7	42,431	

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		
	May 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1962	May 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1962	May 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1962
Total	131,865	131,739	129,752	64,053	63,991	63,118	67,812	67,749	66,634
Total labor force	75,864	74,897	74,797	50,483	50,010	50,272	25,381	24,886	24,525
Civilian labor force	73,127	72,161	71,922	47,778	47,306	47,430	25,349	24,854	24,492
Employed	69,061	68,097	68,203	45,345	44,706	45,134	23,717	23,391	23,069
Agriculture	5,178	4,673	5,428	4,140	3,945	4,447	1,038	728	982
Nonagricultural industries	63,883	63,424	62,775	41,205	40,762	40,687	22,679	22,663	22,088
Unemployed	4,066	4,063	3,719	2,434	2,600	2,296	1,632	1,463	1,423
Looking for full-time work	3,434	3,534	(1)	2,108	2,316	(1)	1,326	1,218	(1)
Looking for part-time work	632	529	(1)	326	284	(1)	306	245	(1)
Not in labor force	56,001	56,843	54,956	13,570	13,980	12,846	42,431	42,863	42,109

¹Not available.

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

Age and sex	Thousands of persons			Unemployment rate			Percent distribution		
	May 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1962	May 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1962	May 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1962
Total	4,066	4,063	3,719	5.6	5.6	5.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	2,434	2,600	2,296	5.1	5.5	4.8	59.8	64.0	61.7
14 to 19 years	664	535	489	18.0	16.3	13.7	16.3	13.2	13.2
14 and 15 years	78	55	74	9.6	8.9	9.1	1.9	1.4	2.0
16 to 19 years	585	480	416	20.4	18.0	15.0	14.4	11.8	11.2
20 to 24 years	332	397	330	7.6	9.0	8.0	8.2	9.8	8.9
25 to 34 years	413	457	390	4.2	4.6	3.9	10.2	11.2	10.5
35 to 44 years	314	396	336	2.8	3.5	3.0	7.7	9.7	9.0
45 to 54 years	343	398	363	3.5	4.1	3.7	8.4	9.8	9.8
55 to 64 years	252	310	275	3.8	4.6	4.2	6.2	7.6	7.4
65 years and over	117	109	114	5.3	5.2	4.7	2.9	2.7	3.1
Female	1,632	1,463	1,423	6.4	5.9	5.8	40.2	36.0	38.3
14 to 19 years	492	316	375	19.3	14.0	15.3	12.1	7.8	10.0
14 and 15 years	38	16	53	9.9	5.0	11.6	.9	.4	1.4
16 to 19 years	454	300	321	21.0	15.5	16.1	11.2	7.4	8.6
20 to 24 years	229	225	208	7.9	7.9	7.6	5.6	5.5	5.6
25 to 34 years	264	245	255	6.1	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.0	6.8
35 to 44 years	258	288	243	4.5	5.1	4.4	6.3	7.1	6.5
45 to 54 years	252	242	226	4.5	4.3	4.2	6.2	6.0	6.1
55 to 64 years	117	129	76	3.4	3.8	2.3	2.9	3.2	2.0
65 years and over	21	18	43	2.3	2.0	4.5	.5	.4	1.2

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

Industry	Unemployment rate			Percent distribution		
	May 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1962	May 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1962
Total	5.6	5.6	5.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Experienced wage and salary workers	5.1	5.5	5.1	77.8	82.7	82.0
Agriculture	6.5	8.4	5.3	2.8	3.2	2.5
Nonagricultural industries	5.1	5.4	5.1	75.0	79.5	79.5
Mining, forestry, fisheries	7.9	8.6	8.8	1.3	1.4	1.6
Construction	9.6	13.6	10.9	9.3	13.2	11.8
Manufacturing	5.3	5.7	5.7	24.5	26.0	27.6
Durable goods	4.8	5.5	5.3	12.7	14.3	14.1
Nondurable goods	6.0	6.0	6.3	11.9	11.7	13.5
Transportation and public utilities	3.6	3.7	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.4
Wholesale and retail trade	5.9	5.8	5.6	16.2	16.0	16.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.1	2.8	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.6
Service industries	4.1	4.1	3.7	14.8	14.5	14.2
Public administration	2.9	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.2
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	1.0	1.4	.7	2.6	3.4	1.9
No previous work experience	-	-	-	19.6	13.9	16.1
14 to 19 years	-	-	-	16.5	10.0	12.7
20 years and over	-	-	-	3.1	3.9	3.4

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

Occupation	Unemployment rate			Percent distribution		
	May 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1962	May 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1962
Total	5.6	5.6	5.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers	2.7	2.8	2.3	20.2	21.4	19.4
Professional and technical	1.9	1.7	1.5	3.9	3.6	3.3
Managers, officials, and proprietors	1.4	1.7	1.4	2.5	3.0	2.8
Clerical workers	3.7	3.7	3.2	9.6	9.6	8.9
Sales workers	3.7	4.6	3.6	4.2	5.2	4.4
Blue-collar workers	6.8	7.5	6.9	44.9	49.0	48.7
Craftsmen and foremen	4.0	5.0	4.6	9.1	11.4	11.5
Operatives	7.5	7.7	7.2	24.8	25.3	24.8
Nonfarm laborers	11.0	12.9	11.1	11.0	12.4	12.4
Service workers	5.3	5.5	5.5	12.9	12.9	13.7
Private household workers	4.7	4.9	4.5	2.8	2.9	2.9
Other service workers	5.5	5.6	5.8	10.1	10.0	10.8
Farm workers	1.9	2.6	1.6	2.4	2.8	2.2
Farmers and farm managers	.2	.7	.2	.1	.4	.1
Farm laborers and foremen	3.8	4.8	3.3	2.2	2.4	2.1
No previous work experience	-	-	-	19.6	13.9	16.1

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

Characteristics	Thousands of persons			Unemployment rate			Percent distribution		
	May 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1962	May 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1962	May 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1962
COLOR									
Total	4,066	4,063	3,719	5.6	5.6	5.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, total	3,221	3,261	2,922	5.0	5.1	4.6	79.2	80.3	78.6
Male	1,935	2,123	1,817	4.5	5.0	4.3	47.6	52.3	48.9
Female	1,286	1,138	1,105	5.9	5.3	5.2	31.6	28.0	29.7
Nonwhite, total	845	802	797	10.3	10.1	10.0	20.8	19.7	21.4
Male	499	477	479	10.4	10.0	10.1	12.3	11.7	12.9
Female	346	325	318	10.3	10.2	9.8	8.5	8.0	8.6
MARITAL STATUS									
Total	4,066	4,063	3,719	5.6	5.6	5.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	2,434	2,600	2,296	5.1	5.5	4.8	59.9	64.0	61.7
Married, wife present	1,098	1,295	1,136	3.0	3.5	3.1	27.0	31.9	30.6
Single	1,108	1,045	901	12.9	12.7	11.0	27.3	25.7	24.2
14 to 19 years	654	521	461	18.4	16.7	13.8	16.1	12.8	12.4
20 years and over	454	524	441	9.0	10.3	9.2	11.2	12.9	11.9
Other marital status	228	260	258	8.7	10.3	10.0	5.6	6.4	6.9
Female	1,632	1,463	1,423	6.4	5.9	5.8	40.1	36.0	38.3
Married, husband present	681	681	648	4.8	4.9	4.7	16.7	16.8	17.4
Single	616	438	488	10.5	7.7	8.7	15.2	10.8	13.1
14 to 19 years	446	273	326	19.8	14.1	15.5	11.0	6.7	8.8
20 years and over	170	166	162	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.4
Other marital status	335	345	287	6.3	6.5	5.6	8.2	8.5	7.7
HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP									
Total	4,066	4,063	3,719	5.6	5.6	5.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household head	1,520	1,725	(1)	3.4	3.9	(1)	37.4	42.5	(1)
Living with relatives	1,252	1,441	(1)	3.2	3.6	(1)	30.8	35.5	(1)
Not living with relatives	268	284	(1)	5.4	6.2	(1)	6.6	7.0	(1)
Wife of head	657	666	(1)	4.7	4.9	(1)	16.2	16.4	(1)
Other relative of head	1,785	1,563	(1)	13.4	12.3	(1)	43.9	38.5	(1)
Non-relative of head	105	109	(1)	6.7	6.8	(1)	2.6	2.7	(1)

¹Not available.

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

Duration of unemployment	Thousands of persons			Percent distribution			Category	Thousands of persons			Percent distribution		
	May 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1962	May 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1962		May 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1962	May 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1962
Total	4,066	4,063	3,719	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total	4,066	4,063	3,719	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	1,833	1,597	1,523	45.1	39.3	41.0	Persons on temporary layoff	80	120	107	2.0	3.0	2.9
5 to 14 weeks	941	1,043	921	23.1	25.7	24.8							
5 and 6 weeks	288	270	298	7.1	6.6	8.0							
7 to 10 weeks	391	402	411	9.6	9.9	11.1	Persons scheduled to begin new jobs within 30 days	221	156	178	5.4	3.8	4.8
11 to 14 weeks	262	371	212	6.4	9.1	5.7							
15 weeks and over	1,292	1,424	1,274	31.8	35.0	34.3							
15 to 26 weeks	649	743	608	16.0	18.3	16.4							
27 weeks and over	643	681	666	15.8	16.8	17.9	All other unemployed ...	3,765	3,787	3,434	92.6	93.2	92.3
Average (mean) duration ..	15.7	16.6	16.8	-	-	-							

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		
	May 1963	May 1962	May 1963	May 1962	May 1963	May 1962	May 1963	May 1962	
INDUSTRY									
Total	31.8	34.3	100.0	100.0	15.8	17.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Experienced wage and salary workers	34.5	35.6	84.5	85.3	16.7	18.5	82.0	85.0	84.7
Agriculture	24.3	(1)	2.2	2.7	10.4	(1)	1.9	2.4	2.4
Nonagricultural industries	34.9	35.6	82.3	82.6	16.9	18.5	80.1	82.6	82.2
Mining, forestry, fisheries	(1)	(1)	1.5	1.2	(1)	(1)	2.0	1.4	.9
Construction	39.7	44.1	11.6	15.2	16.9	15.9	10.0	10.5	5.4
Manufacturing	36.1	36.0	27.8	29.1	16.4	19.4	25.5	30.1	25.6
Durable goods	41.2	40.5	16.4	16.6	17.3	23.9	13.8	18.8	14.5
Nondurable goods	30.6	31.6	11.4	12.5	15.5	14.9	11.7	11.3	11.0
Transportation and public utilities	42.1	39.9	5.3	5.1	28.0	25.2	7.2	6.2	6.2
Wholesale and retail trade	29.9	33.4	15.2	15.7	13.4	20.2	13.7	18.2	15.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate, and service industries ..	29.9	28.1	15.9	13.0	16.2	15.6	17.4	13.8	23.9
Public administration	59.0	(1)	4.8	3.3	26.7	(1)	4.4	2.4	5.0
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	32.4	(1)	2.6	2.0	17.1	(1)	2.8	1.7	14.2
No previous work experience	20.9	27.3	12.9	12.8	12.3	14.9	15.2	13.4	1.1
OCCUPATION									
Total	31.8	34.3	100.0	100.0	15.8	17.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers	30.7	30.2	19.5	17.0	13.0	15.7	16.6	16.8	42.1
Professional and technical	25.8	25.6	3.2	2.4	15.1	11.6	3.7	2.1	11.6
Managers, officials, and proprietors	31.7	33.0	2.5	2.7	8.9	16.5	1.4	2.5	9.8
Clerical workers	33.6	32.9	10.1	8.5	12.6	16.6	7.6	8.2	14.5
Sales workers	28.1	26.2	3.7	3.4	14.6	16.5	3.9	4.0	6.2
Blue-collar workers	37.5	38.1	53.0	54.1	18.3	19.6	51.9	53.1	36.6
Craftsmen and foremen	36.8	43.8	10.6	14.7	19.1	17.8	11.0	11.4	12.7
Operatives	35.4	31.5	27.6	22.8	17.7	18.9	27.7	26.1	18.3
Nonfarm laborers	42.6	46.1	14.8	16.6	19.0	22.6	13.2	15.6	5.6
Service workers	31.3	35.2	12.7	14.1	16.8	19.3	13.7	14.6	13.4
Private household workers	33.3	18.3	2.9	1.6	11.4	11.9	2.0	1.9	3.3
Other service workers	30.7	39.8	9.7	12.5	18.3	21.3	11.7	12.7	10.1
Farm workers	(1)	(1)	1.9	2.1	(1)	(1)	2.5	1.9	6.7
Farmers and farm managers	(1)	(1)	.2	.2	(1)	(1)	.5	.1	3.5
Farm laborers and foremen	(1)	(1)	1.7	1.9	(1)	(1)	2.0	1.8	3.3
No previous work experience	20.9	27.3	12.9	12.8	12.3	14.9	15.2	13.4	1.1

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

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		
	May 1963	May 1962	May 1963	May 1962	May 1963	May 1962	May 1963	May 1962	
AGE									
Total	31.8	34.3	100.0	100.0	15.8	17.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	35.3	38.1	66.4	68.6	18.7	20.4	70.9	70.2	65.3
14 to 19 years	20.0	20.2	10.3	7.8	11.3	12.1	11.7	8.8	5.0
20 to 24 years	35.2	35.8	9.0	9.3	19.3	17.0	10.0	8.4	6.0
25 to 44 years	35.9	40.5	20.2	23.1	16.1	21.5	18.2	23.4	28.8
45 years and over	48.9	48.1	26.9	28.4	28.0	26.2	31.0	29.5	25.5
Female	26.5	28.1	33.6	31.4	11.5	13.9	29.1	29.8	34.7
14 to 19 years	17.3	21.6	6.6	6.4	5.7	8.0	4.4	4.5	3.5
20 to 24 years	18.8	19.7	3.3	3.2	7.4	9.6	2.6	3.0	3.9
25 to 44 years	28.9	33.9	11.7	13.2	11.7	16.7	9.5	12.4	13.7
45 years and over	39.8	32.1	12.0	8.6	20.8	19.2	12.6	9.9	13.6
COLOR									
Total	31.8	34.3	100.0	100.0	15.8	17.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, total	30.3	31.4	75.5	72.0	15.0	16.4	75.3	71.8	88.8
Male	34.8	34.9	52.1	49.8	18.0	18.9	54.3	51.7	58.7
Female	23.5	25.5	23.4	22.1	10.5	12.1	21.0	20.1	30.1
Nonwhite, total	37.4	44.8	24.5	28.0	18.8	23.5	24.7	28.2	11.2
Male	37.1	49.9	14.3	18.8	21.2	25.9	16.5	18.6	6.6
Female	37.9	37.1	10.1	9.3	15.3	20.1	8.2	9.6	4.6
MARITAL STATUS									
Total	31.8	34.3	100.0	100.0	15.8	17.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	35.3	38.1	66.4	68.6	18.7	20.4	70.9	70.2	65.3
Married, wife present	40.7	41.8	34.6	37.3	20.9	21.6	35.8	36.8	50.0
Single	28.4	31.0	34.4	21.9	15.8	18.1	27.2	24.5	11.7
14 to 19 years	20.0	20.2	10.1	7.3	10.9	11.9	11.0	8.3	4.8
20 years and over	40.5	42.2	14.2	14.6	22.9	24.5	16.2	16.2	6.9
Other marital status	42.5	46.5	7.5	9.4	21.9	23.3	7.8	9.0	3.6
Female	26.5	28.1	33.6	31.4	11.5	13.9	29.1	29.8	34.7
Married, husband present	28.5	28.9	15.0	14.7	12.2	14.0	12.7	13.7	19.3
Single	19.5	24.8	9.4	9.5	8.1	11.7	7.8	8.7	8.0
14 to 19 years	17.7	21.2	6.1	5.4	5.6	7.7	3.9	3.8	3.1
20 years and over	24.7	32.1	3.2	4.1	14.7	20.4	3.9	5.0	5.0
Other marital status	35.5	32.1	9.2	7.2	16.4	17.1	8.6	7.4	7.3

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	May 1963	Apr. 1963		Looking for full- time work	Looking for part- time work	May 1963	Apr. 1963
	May 1963	May 1963	May 1963	Apr. 1963		May 1963	May 1963	May 1963	Apr. 1963
Total	100.0	100.0	15.5	13.0	Total	100.0	100.0	15.5	13.0
Male	61.3	51.6	13.4	11.0	White-collar workers	20.5	18.8	14.5	15.5
14 to 19 years	13.1	34.0	32.1	34.3	Professional and technical	3.9	4.0	15.7	14.4
Major activity:					Managers, officials, and				
Going to school	6.7	32.2	47.1	66.7	proprietors	2.8	1.1	6.9	6.5
All other	6.4	1.7	4.7	4.0	Clerical workers	9.7	9.0	14.6	15.0
20 to 24 years	9.0	3.5	6.6	5.5	Sales workers	4.1	4.7	17.5	22.7
25 to 54 years	30.6	2.8	1.7	1.6	Blue-collar workers	49.1	22.3	7.7	5.4
55 years and over	8.6	11.3	19.5	14.3	Craftsmen and foremen	10.2	3.2	5.4	4.4
Female	38.7	48.4	18.8	16.6	Operatives	26.9	13.4	8.4	5.3
14 to 19 years	10.3	22.0	28.5	29.2	Nonfarm laborers	12.0	5.7	8.0	6.4
Major activity:					Service workers	13.3	10.1	12.2	12.6
Going to school	5.7	20.3	39.7	52.4	Private household workers	2.7	3.3	18.4	15.5
All other	4.6	1.7	6.5	9.0	Other service workers	10.6	6.8	10.5	11.8
20 to 24 years	5.9	4.2	11.7	16.9	Farm workers	2.3	2.5	(1)	15.0
25 to 54 years	19.4	17.3	14.1	12.1	Farmers and farm managers	.2	-	-	-
55 years and over	3.1	4.9	22.3	13.0	Farm laborers and foremen	2.2	2.5	(1)	(1)
					No previous work experience	14.8	46.2	36.5	36.9

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

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

Table with columns: Age and sex, Thousands of persons (May 1963, Apr. 1963, May 1962), Labor force participation rate (May 1963, Apr. 1963, May 1962). Rows include Total, Male, and Female, with further sub-categories by age group.

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

Table with columns: Age and sex, (In thousands), Male (May 1963, Apr. 1963, May 1962), Female (May 1963, Apr. 1963, May 1962). Rows include All industries, Nonagricultural industries, and Agriculture, with further sub-categories by age group.

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

Table with columns: Characteristics, (In thousands), Total (May 1963, Apr. 1963, May 1962), Male (May 1963, Apr. 1963, May 1962), Female (May 1963, Apr. 1963, May 1962). Rows are categorized into CLASS OF WORKER and OCCUPATION.

Table A-15: Employed persons, by hours worked

(In thousands)

Hours worked	All industries			Nonagricultural industries			Agriculture		
	May 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1962	May 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1962	May 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1962
Total	69,061	68,097	68,203	63,883	63,424	62,775	5,178	4,673	5,428
With a job but not at work	2,172	2,737	2,032	2,093	2,608	1,944	80	129	89
At work	66,889	65,361	66,171	61,790	60,816	60,832	5,098	4,544	5,338
1-34 hours	13,016	15,657	12,657	11,408	14,311	11,121	1,609	1,346	1,537
1-4 hours	1,014	857	1,011	963	817	935	50	42	76
5-14 hours	3,544	3,304	3,289	3,181	3,040	2,976	365	263	310
15-34 hours	8,456	11,496	8,357	7,261	10,455	7,209	1,196	1,041	1,149
35 hours or more	53,871	49,704	53,515	50,383	46,505	49,711	3,489	3,198	3,801
35-40 hours	31,184	29,073	30,923	30,489	28,437	30,229	695	636	693
41 hours and over	22,687	20,631	22,592	19,894	18,068	19,482	2,794	2,562	3,108
Average hours, total at work	40.7	40.0	40.9	40.2	39.4	40.2	46.9	47.1	48.7

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

(In thousands)

Full- or part-time status	All industries			Nonagricultural industries		
	May 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1962	May 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1962
Total	69,061	68,097	68,203	63,883	63,424	62,775
With a job but not at work	2,172	2,737	2,032	2,093	2,608	1,944
At work	66,889	65,361	66,171	61,790	60,816	60,832
On full-time schedules	55,732	54,927	55,108	52,038	51,538	51,132
35 hours or more	53,871	49,704	53,515	50,383	46,505	49,711
1-34 hours for noneconomic reasons	1,861	5,223	1,593	1,655	5,033	1,421
Bad weather	336	271	254	220	196	177
Industrial dispute	30	21	25	30	21	25
Vacation	204	379	170	200	372	167
Illness	706	657	591	672	614	549
Holiday	-	3,191	5	-	3,179	5
All other reasons	585	704	548	533	651	496
On part time for economic reasons	2,350	2,442	2,543	2,140	2,206	2,295
Usually work full time	1,088	1,246	1,187	1,021	1,136	1,111
Average hours	23.7	23.9	24.5	23.8	23.9	24.5
Usually work part time	1,262	1,196	1,356	1,119	1,070	1,184
Average hours	18.3	18.2	17.4	18.1	18.0	17.3
On part time for noneconomic reasons; usually work part time	8,806	7,991	8,522	7,610	7,072	7,405

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								
	May 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1962	Total			Wage and salary workers					
				May 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1962	Number			Percent paid		
				May 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1962	May 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1962	May 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1962
Total	2,172	2,737	2,032	2,093	2,608	1,944	1,796	2,264	1,629	45.8	52.9	52.1
Bad weather	43	75	10	28	51	1	19	36	-	-	(1)	-
Industrial dispute	25	23	30	25	23	30	25	23	30	-	-	-
Vacation	643	1,030	663	640	1,021	652	599	957	590	84.3	79.8	86.1
Illness	921	1,005	870	876	936	813	780	839	709	34.7	42.0	39.8
All other reasons	540	603	459	523	577	448	374	410	302	12.3	19.8	18.5

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

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

May 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	50,483	78.8	47,778	45,345	4,140	41,205	2,434	5.1	13,570	127	5,961	1,174	6,308
14 and 15 years	810	22.9	810	732	218	514	78	9.6	2,725	4	2,674	5	42
16 and 17 years	1,374	43.4	1,323	1,019	230	789	304	23.0	1,792	1	1,719	9	63
18 and 19 years	1,997	71.6	1,547	1,265	148	1,118	281	18.2	792	-	734	1	57
20 to 24 years	5,343	86.6	4,394	4,062	325	3,738	332	7.6	824	2	694	30	97
25 to 29 years	5,206	97.1	4,778	4,524	270	4,254	254	5.3	157	-	96	21	40
30 to 34 years	5,440	97.7	5,108	4,949	260	4,689	159	3.1	128	5	17	32	74
35 to 39 years	5,833	97.5	5,602	5,455	333	5,123	147	2.6	151	10	18	50	74
40 to 44 years	5,735	97.3	5,562	5,395	344	5,051	167	3.0	161	-	3	67	92
45 to 49 years	5,220	96.4	5,155	5,002	374	4,629	153	3.0	197	-	5	64	120
50 to 54 years	4,674	94.9	4,653	4,464	392	4,072	190	4.1	248	2	-	108	138
55 to 59 years	3,838	90.9	3,843	3,694	386	3,307	140	3.6	382	8	-	127	248
60 to 64 years	2,808	80.2	2,807	2,694	353	2,341	112	4.0	694	6	-	135	553
65 to 69 years	1,190	42.3	1,190	1,110	242	868	80	6.7	1,621	15	-	151	1,455
70 years and over	1,015	21.5	1,015	978	265	712	37	3.6	3,696	66	-	376	3,254
White	45,458	79.1	42,961	41,026	3,591	37,436	1,935	4.5	12,046	115	5,233	946	5,752
Nonwhite	5,025	76.7	4,817	4,318	549	3,769	499	10.4	1,524	12	728	228	556
Female	25,381	37.4	25,349	23,717	1,038	22,679	1,632	6.4	42,431	34,612	6,213	769	836
14 and 15 years	385	11.2	385	347	40	308	38	9.9	3,047	46	2,969	1	31
16 and 17 years	828	26.8	828	592	44	548	237	28.6	2,265	229	1,988	7	42
18 and 19 years	1,345	49.0	1,338	1,121	27	1,095	217	16.2	1,401	596	764	3	38
20 to 24 years	2,897	46.7	2,886	2,657	64	2,592	229	7.9	3,303	2,795	420	29	58
25 to 29 years	2,124	38.7	2,120	1,969	82	1,887	150	7.1	3,362	3,316	9	6	30
30 to 34 years	2,188	38.1	2,185	2,071	92	1,980	114	5.2	3,560	3,508	12	19	20
35 to 39 years	2,690	43.0	2,688	2,537	104	2,433	150	5.6	3,571	3,518	20	14	20
40 to 44 years	2,991	48.2	2,989	2,881	114	2,767	108	3.6	3,219	3,141	16	18	44
45 to 49 years	2,886	50.8	2,885	2,743	109	2,634	142	4.9	2,790	2,728	5	25	32
50 to 54 years	2,689	52.0	2,688	2,578	116	2,462	110	4.1	2,479	2,415	7	27	30
55 to 59 years	2,129	47.4	2,129	2,068	99	1,969	61	2.9	2,366	2,299	-	39	28
60 to 64 years	1,316	33.9	1,316	1,260	78	1,182	56	4.2	2,562	2,464	-	46	52
65 to 69 years	548	16.5	548	537	32	505	12	2.1	2,773	2,635	2	44	92
70 years and over	364	6.0	364	355	38	317	9	2.4	5,733	4,922	2	491	318
White	22,007	36.3	21,977	20,691	752	19,939	1,286	5.9	38,551	31,784	5,434	646	688
Nonwhite	3,374	46.5	3,372	3,026	286	2,740	346	10.3	3,880	2,829	779	124	148

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

May 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	84.8	1.6	1.8	11.8	100.0	18.0	52.7	14.8	14.7
Construction	100.0	89.3	5.1	2.6	3.1	100.0	16.9	54.9	15.0	13.3
Manufacturing	100.0	93.6	2.3	.8	3.4	100.0	9.4	62.1	16.8	11.8
Durable goods	100.0	96.2	1.5	.5	1.8	100.0	7.0	64.8	16.7	11.5
Nondurable goods	100.0	89.9	3.4	1.1	5.6	100.0	12.5	58.5	16.8	12.2
Transportation and public utilities	100.0	93.2	1.1	1.3	4.4	100.0	9.7	62.9	11.8	15.6
Wholesale and retail trade	100.0	77.3	1.1	2.3	19.3	100.0	24.1	37.2	18.7	20.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	100.0	89.6	1.0	.8	8.7	100.0	12.5	62.7	10.0	14.9
Service industries	100.0	71.3	1.1	3.4	24.2	100.0	30.7	42.1	12.5	14.7

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
 May 1963
 (Percent distribution)

Occupation	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	Average hours, total at work
				Economic reasons		Other reasons						
	Thousands	Percent		Usually work full time	Usually work part time	Usually work part time	Total at work	1 to 34 hours	35 to 40 hours	41 to 48 hours	49 hours and over	Average hours, total at work
White-collar workers	29,012	100.0	86.8	0.5	0.6	12.1	100.0	15.3	50.4	13.2	21.2	41.6
Professional and technical	8,061	100.0	89.4	.4	.4	10.0	100.0	12.9	51.3	13.9	22.1	42.2
Managers, officials, and proprietors	6,910	100.0	94.7	.5	.2	4.5	100.0	7.3	32.6	17.1	42.9	49.5
Clerical workers	9,846	100.0	85.4	.6	.5	13.4	100.0	16.5	68.9	9.4	5.1	37.5
Sales workers	4,195	100.0	72.0	.6	1.6	25.7	100.0	30.4	34.1	14.1	21.3	37.2
Blue-collar workers	24,113	100.0	88.6	3.1	2.1	6.2	100.0	15.1	53.1	17.1	14.7	40.6
Craftsmen and foremen	8,661	100.0	94.4	2.1	1.3	2.1	100.0	9.0	53.4	19.9	17.6	42.7
Operatives	11,950	100.0	89.4	3.5	1.7	5.5	100.0	14.3	55.2	16.6	14.0	41.0
Nonfarm laborers	3,502	100.0	71.4	4.1	5.9	18.6	100.0	33.4	45.2	11.7	9.7	34.1
Service workers	9,007	100.0	63.9	1.4	4.9	29.7	100.0	38.0	35.3	12.9	13.8	34.5
Private household workers	2,261	100.0	36.2	1.1	11.1	51.5	100.0	65.6	18.6	6.9	8.8	24.6
Other service workers	6,746	100.0	73.1	1.5	2.9	22.4	100.0	28.7	40.9	14.9	15.4	37.8

Table A-21: Occupation group of employed persons, by sex and color
 May 1963

Occupation	Thousands			Percent distribution								
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	White			Nonwhite		
							Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	69,061	45,345	23,717	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers	29,972	17,103	12,872	43.4	37.7	54.3	46.6	40.1	59.3	16.8	14.7	19.9
Professional and technical	8,315	5,325	2,991	12.0	11.7	12.6	12.8	12.5	13.3	5.7	4.1	8.0
Medical and other health	1,367	595	772	2.0	1.3	3.3	2.1	1.4	3.5	1.2	.6	1.9
Teachers, except college	1,945	556	1,389	2.8	1.2	5.9	2.8	1.2	6.0	2.6	1.1	4.7
Other professional and technical	5,003	4,174	830	7.2	9.2	3.5	7.9	9.9	3.8	1.9	2.3	1.4
Managers, officials, and proprietors	7,083	6,023	1,060	10.3	13.3	4.5	11.2	14.4	4.9	2.4	3.1	1.4
Salaried workers	4,047	3,450	597	5.9	7.6	2.5	6.4	8.3	2.8	1.0	1.4	.4
Self-employed workers in retail trade	1,406	1,116	290	2.0	2.5	1.2	2.2	2.6	1.3	.8	.9	.7
Self-employed workers, except retail trade	1,630	1,457	173	2.4	3.2	.7	2.6	3.5	.8	.6	.8	.3
Clerical workers	10,185	3,117	7,068	14.7	6.9	29.8	15.7	7.1	32.9	6.7	5.2	8.8
Stenographers, typists, and secretaries	2,586	58	2,528	3.7	.1	10.7	4.0	.1	11.8	1.2	.2	2.8
Other clerical workers	7,599	3,059	4,540	11.0	6.7	19.1	11.7	6.9	21.1	5.4	5.0	6.0
Sales workers	4,389	2,638	1,753	6.4	5.8	7.4	6.9	6.2	8.2	2.1	2.3	1.8
Retail trade	2,645	1,098	1,548	3.8	2.4	6.5	4.1	2.6	7.3	1.3	1.2	1.5
Other sales workers	1,744	1,540	205	2.5	3.4	.9	2.7	3.6	.9	.8	1.1	.3
Blue-collar workers	24,957	21,198	3,761	36.1	46.7	15.9	35.8	45.7	16.2	39.0	56.8	13.4
Craftsmen, foremen	8,950	8,740	210	13.0	19.3	.9	13.8	20.2	1.0	6.2	10.2	.4
Carpenters	834	834	-	1.2	1.8	-	1.3	1.9	-	.6	1.1	-
Construction craftsmen, except carpenters	1,834	1,819	15	2.7	4.0	.1	2.7	4.1	.1	1.9	3.2	-
Mechanics and repairmen	2,190	2,175	15	3.2	4.8	.1	3.3	4.9	.1	2.1	3.5	.1
Metal craftsmen, except mechanics	1,085	1,074	11	1.6	2.4	(1)	1.7	2.6	.1	.4	.6	-
Other craftsmen and kindred workers	1,731	1,643	88	2.5	3.6	.4	2.7	3.9	.4	.9	1.4	.2
Foremen, not elsewhere classified	1,276	1,195	81	1.8	2.6	.3	2.0	2.9	.4	.3	.4	.1
Operatives	12,378	8,928	3,452	17.9	19.7	14.6	17.8	19.3	14.9	18.9	23.5	12.3
Drivers and delivermen	2,437	2,392	45	3.5	5.3	.2	3.4	5.1	.2	4.3	7.2	-
Other operatives	9,941	6,536	3,407	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.2	14.7	14.7	16.3	12.3
Durable goods manufacturing	3,874	2,907	967	5.6	6.4	4.1	5.7	6.4	4.4	4.8	6.6	2.2
Nondurable goods manufacturing	3,391	1,620	1,771	4.9	3.6	7.5	5.0	3.6	7.9	3.9	3.4	4.8
Other industries	2,676	2,009	669	3.9	4.4	2.8	3.6	4.2	2.4	6.0	6.4	5.4
Nonfarm laborers	3,629	3,530	99	5.3	7.8	.4	4.2	6.2	.4	13.9	23.1	.7
Construction	717	711	6	1.0	1.6	(1)	.8	1.1	(1)	3.4	5.7	.1
Manufacturing	1,001	960	41	1.4	2.1	.2	1.2	1.7	.2	3.8	6.3	.2
Other industries	1,911	1,859	52	2.8	4.1	.2	2.3	3.4	.2	6.6	11.0	.4
Service workers	9,295	3,207	6,089	13.5	7.1	25.7	11.1	6.0	21.1	33.5	16.9	57.2
Private household workers	2,314	69	2,245	3.4	.2	9.5	2.0	.1	5.8	14.5	.5	34.4
Service workers, except private household	6,981	3,138	3,844	10.1	6.9	16.2	9.0	5.9	15.2	19.0	16.4	22.8
Protective service workers	818	766	53	1.2	1.7	.2	1.3	1.8	.2	.6	.9	.2
Waiters, cooks, and bartenders	1,967	541	1,426	2.8	1.2	6.0	2.7	1.0	6.3	3.7	3.3	4.3
Other service workers	4,196	1,831	2,365	6.1	4.0	10.0	5.1	3.2	8.8	14.7	12.1	18.3
Farm workers	4,835	3,837	998	7.0	8.5	4.2	6.6	8.1	3.4	10.7	11.6	9.4
Farmers and farm managers	2,529	2,357	173	3.7	5.2	.7	3.8	5.4	.7	2.6	3.7	1.0
Farm laborers and foremen	2,306	1,480	825	3.3	3.3	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	8.1	7.9	8.4
Paid workers	1,384	1,113	271	2.0	2.5	1.1	1.5	2.0	.5	6.4	6.8	5.8
Unpaid family workers	922	367	554	1.3	.8	2.3	1.3	.8	2.3	1.7	1.1	1.1

¹ Less than 0.05.

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

	(In thousands)									
	All employees					Production workers ¹				
	May 1963	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	May 1962	Apr. 1962	May 1963	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	May 1962	Apr. 1962
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	3,910	3,884	3,868	3,924	3,904	-	-	-	-	-
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	-	773.2	765.0	815.1	808.1	-	-	-	-	-
Class I railroads	-	674.4	666.9	715.0	706.8	-	-	-	-	-
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	-	265.8	267.7	266.0	266.6	-	-	-	-	-
Local and suburban transportation	-	85.5	86.0	88.6	88.4	-	81.5	82.2	85.0	83.9
Taxicabs	-	107.5	110.0	105.5	107.1	-	-	-	-	-
Intercity and rural bus lines	-	47.6	46.6	48.7	47.9	-	44.0	43.1	45.5	44.4
MOTOR FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	-	902.6	890.4	893.2	887.1	-	818.2	806.3	814.8	809.5
AIR TRANSPORTATION	-	213.2	212.6	206.7	204.9	-	-	-	-	-
Air transportation, common carriers	-	190.3	190.2	184.0	182.3	-	-	-	-	-
PIPELINE TRANSPORTATION	-	19.9	19.9	21.3	21.2	-	17.1	17.1	18.2	18.2
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	-	295.5	299.0	302.6	298.3	-	-	-	-	-
COMMUNICATION	-	815.6	813.0	816.9	816.6	-	-	-	-	-
Telephone communication	-	687.1	684.8	687.9	687.0	-	556.2	554.2	560.2	559.5
Telegraph communication	-	34.1	34.4	36.6	36.5	-	24.3	24.6	26.6	26.5
Radio and television broadcasting	-	92.5	91.9	90.5	91.2	-	75.1	75.6	75.4	76.1
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	-	598.0	599.9	602.3	600.9	-	521.9	523.7	529.3	527.4
Electric companies and systems	-	244.6	247.5	247.6	247.6	-	208.9	211.5	211.8	211.6
Gas companies and systems	-	150.3	150.0	151.1	150.7	-	132.6	132.4	134.1	133.6
Combined utility systems	-	172.7	172.4	173.2	172.6	-	153.8	153.6	156.9	156.2
Water, steam, and sanitary systems	-	30.4	30.0	30.4	30.0	-	26.6	26.2	26.5	26.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE²	11,685	11,730	11,477	11,476	11,470	-	8,961	8,749	8,757	8,785
WHOLESALE TRADE	3,092	3,089	3,082	3,034	3,028	-	2,641	2,636	2,603	2,598
Motor vehicles and automotive equipment	-	228.0	226.8	221.1	220.4	-	192.9	191.6	186.6	186.0
Drugs, chemicals, and allied products	-	198.8	198.5	193.2	192.5	-	165.3	164.7	161.8	161.2
Dry goods and apparel	-	134.3	134.5	132.5	132.1	-	111.2	111.4	110.6	109.5
Groceries and related products	-	485.6	490.1	490.1	491.2	-	427.4	431.9	433.0	434.4
Electrical goods	-	219.2	217.6	210.2	210.1	-	190.3	189.5	183.9	184.1
Hardware, plumbing, and heating goods	-	144.5	143.3	143.1	141.7	-	125.0	124.1	123.4	122.6
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	-	525.0	521.3	502.6	500.0	-	446.0	442.5	426.6	426.8
RETAIL TRADE²	8,593	8,641	8,395	8,442	8,442	-	6,320	6,113	6,154	6,186
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	-	1,555.9	1,482.5	1,523.9	1,534.6	-	1,425.5	1,352.0	1,399.9	1,411.0
Department stores	-	916.9	875.2	897.4	901.9	-	841.1	798.6	822.4	827.2
Limited price variety stores	-	330.8	309.7	317.9	324.5	-	306.3	284.8	297.5	303.9
FOOD STORES	-	1,404.1	1,393.4	1,370.1	1,373.8	-	1,308.0	1,296.7	1,279.5	1,284.5
Grocery, meat, and vegetable stores	-	1,225.2	1,224.4	1,201.4	1,198.7	-	1,138.3	1,137.0	1,119.7	1,118.6
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES STORES	-	732.9	645.9	668.5	707.2	-	669.4	582.9	607.3	645.6
Men's and boys' apparel stores	-	113.8	107.5	108.9	111.3	-	103.0	96.9	98.9	101.2
Women's ready-to-wear stores	-	271.9	252.2	256.9	264.3	-	248.5	229.4	234.2	241.4
Family clothing stores	-	103.6	97.9	99.6	102.2	-	96.1	90.2	92.0	94.3
Shoe stores	-	154.7	114.6	123.5	140.3	-	141.2	100.9	110.6	127.4
FURNITURE AND APPLIANCE STORES	-	415.1	416.0	407.6	409.8	-	368.7	369.1	362.7	365.7
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	-	1,663.3	1,622.9	1,663.7	1,634.2	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER RETAIL TRADE	-	2,870.0	2,834.1	2,808.5	2,782.3	-	2,548.5	2,512.4	2,504.9	2,479.6
Motor vehicle dealers	-	710.6	707.5	669.5	667.3	-	618.0	616.3	583.6	581.7
Other vehicle and accessory dealers	-	138.5	133.2	132.9	130.7	-	118.2	113.0	112.9	110.6
Drug stores	-	383.6	382.7	377.1	375.1	-	355.5	354.2	351.0	348.9

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				
	May 1963	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	May 1962	Apr. 1962	May 1963	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	May 1962	Apr. 1962
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	2,845	2,834	2,821	2,780	2,770	-	-	-	-	-
Banking	-	730.5	728.9	705.1	704.2	-	617.4	616.3	598.2	598.3
Credit agencies other than banks	-	272.4	271.0	264.9	265.0	-	-	-	-	-
Savings and loan associations	-	89.5	88.8	83.6	83.9	-	-	-	-	-
Personal credit institutions	-	142.4	142.0	141.5	141.2	-	-	-	-	-
Security dealers and exchanges	-	120.3	120.8	131.8	133.0	-	110.4	111.1	122.7	123.8
Insurance carriers	-	873.2	875.4	859.0	860.4	-	782.4	786.0	774.9	776.7
Life insurance	-	475.8	477.4	468.7	469.9	-	429.0	431.8	426.0	427.8
Accident and health insurance	-	52.8	52.8	52.0	52.2	-	46.9	47.1	46.9	47.0
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	-	302.0	302.4	296.4	296.4	-	269.7	270.1	265.4	265.4
Insurance agents, brokers, and services	-	203.0	202.8	198.8	198.9	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate	-	559.7	547.0	545.2	533.3	-	-	-	-	-
Operative builders	-	32.2	30.3	31.0	29.9	-	-	-	-	-
Other finance, insurance, and real estate	-	74.7	74.6	75.4	75.0	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICES AND MISCELLANEOUS	8,009	7,931	7,826	7,769	7,690	-	-	-	-	-
Hotel and lodging places	-	620.4	608.8	604.6	584.2	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels, tourist courts, and motels	-	575.2	567.1	554.4	539.0	-	541.4	533.7	521.9	507.4
Personal services:										
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing plants	-	499.0	490.1	513.3	507.1	-	365.4	356.7	376.1	369.8
Miscellaneous business services:										
Advertising	-	111.4	111.7	112.1	112.3	-	-	-	-	-
Motion pictures	-	169.0	161.5	178.1	178.6	-	-	-	-	-
Motion picture filming and distributing	-	31.3	33.1	35.0	37.9	-	20.8	21.6	23.4	24.6
Motion picture theaters and services	-	137.7	128.4	143.1	140.7	-	-	-	-	-
Medical services:										
Hospitals	-	1,224.3	1,222.2	1,174.2	1,173.3	-	-	-	-	-
GOVERNMENT	9,559	9,534	9,536	9,172	9,143	-	-	-	-	-
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT³	2,349	2,344	2,335	2,313	2,306	-	-	-	-	-
Executive	-	2,314.2	2,305.0	2,284.0	2,276.9	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Defense	-	951.4	952.5	961.3	958.6	-	-	-	-	-
Post Office Department	-	583.3	582.2	582.2	580.2	-	-	-	-	-
Other agencies	-	779.5	770.3	740.5	738.1	-	-	-	-	-
Legislative	-	23.8	23.8	23.4	23.3	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial	-	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.4	-	-	-	-	-
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	7,210	7,190	7,201	6,859	6,837	-	-	-	-	-
State government	-	1,802.0	1,803.5	1,731.8	1,721.5	-	-	-	-	-
Local government	-	5,388.2	5,397.3	5,127.3	5,115.6	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	3,717.3	3,746.7	3,438.7	3,448.2	-	-	-	-	-
Other State and local government	-	3,472.9	3,454.1	3,420.4	3,388.9	-	-	-	-	-

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

Industry division and group	(In thousands)												
	May 1963	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Oct. 1962	Sept. 1962	Aug. 1962	July 1962	June 1962	May 1962
TOTAL	56,359	56,189	55,963	55,730	55,536	55,580	55,597	55,647	55,583	55,536	55,617	55,535	55,403
MINING	637	635	625	625	623	625	636	638	641	646	648	652	659
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	2,716	2,734	2,634	2,646	2,651	2,654	2,696	2,716	2,715	2,731	2,738	2,671	2,716
MANUFACTURING	16,984	16,908	16,771	16,665	16,632	16,681	16,695	16,781	16,805	16,795	16,908	16,923	16,891
DURABLE GOODS	9,653	9,575	9,478	9,423	9,399	9,418	9,413	9,470	9,486	9,461	9,552	9,555	9,544
Ordnance and accessories	214	214	218	219	220	220	221	222	222	222	217	213	213
Lumber and wood products	611	610	617	610	608	603	605	602	603	609	607	611	609
Furniture and fixtures	384	382	381	378	380	380	380	378	380	385	386	386	387
Stone, clay, and glass products	584	579	566	561	562	565	572	579	576	583	581	581	579
Primary metal industries	1,194	1,177	1,151	1,136	1,121	1,121	1,115	1,119	1,134	1,141	1,149	1,163	1,199
Fabricated metal products	1,149	1,136	1,117	1,109	1,104	1,111	1,110	1,117	1,129	1,122	1,132	1,131	1,135
Machinery	1,476	1,472	1,464	1,461	1,466	1,468	1,481	1,482	1,471	1,480	1,474	1,470	1,460
Electrical equipment	1,554	1,539	1,536	1,534	1,533	1,535	1,527	1,546	1,528	1,541	1,555	1,554	1,541
Transportation equipment	1,727	1,715	1,680	1,671	1,662	1,669	1,652	1,674	1,694	1,619	1,688	1,687	1,663
Instruments and related products	367	364	362	361	360	359	358	359	358	362	362	359	359
Miscellaneous manufacturing	393	387	386	383	383	387	392	392	393	397	401	400	399
NONDURABLE GOODS	7,331	7,333	7,293	7,242	7,233	7,263	7,282	7,311	7,319	7,334	7,356	7,368	7,347
Food and kindred products	1,746	1,767	1,780	1,768	1,770	1,773	1,763	1,769	1,770	1,763	1,777	1,774	1,776
Tobacco manufactures	89	88	88	88	87	90	90	93	96	93	89	87	88
Textile-mill products	864	864	861	858	860	866	868	871	874	879	885	891	890
Apparel and related products	1,276	1,273	1,253	1,229	1,220	1,229	1,231	1,242	1,243	1,246	1,249	1,257	1,248
Paper and allied products	607	605	605	602	602	604	601	603	603	606	606	606	604
Printing and publishing	941	935	915	911	913	914	938	937	938	937	937	937	935
Chemicals and allied products	863	863	859	856	853	853	855	855	853	855	858	853	849
Petroleum and related products	190	189	188	188	187	189	189	191	191	198	199	199	199
Rubber and plastic products	401	397	394	392	391	389	389	390	393	395	396	399	392
Leather and leather products	354	352	350	350	350	356	358	360	358	362	360	365	366
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	3,922	3,915	3,915	3,913	3,836	3,921	3,918	3,935	3,928	3,932	3,913	3,934	3,936
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	11,807	11,764	11,765	11,679	11,637	11,573	11,600	11,594	11,612	11,627	11,652	11,621	11,596
WHOLESALE TRADE	3,136	3,123	3,110	3,093	3,083	3,074	3,076	3,085	3,090	3,082	3,100	3,096	3,077
RETAIL TRADE	8,671	8,641	8,655	8,586	8,554	8,499	8,524	8,509	8,522	8,545	8,552	8,525	8,519
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	2,851	2,843	2,844	2,836	2,828	2,821	2,822	2,813	2,799	2,796	2,792	2,788	2,786
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	7,930	7,915	7,937	7,917	7,895	7,876	7,846	7,831	7,809	7,805	7,783	7,749	7,692
GOVERNMENT	9,512	9,475	9,472	9,449	9,434	9,429	9,384	9,339	9,274	9,204	9,183	9,197	9,127
FEDERAL	2,380	2,363	2,363	2,356	2,379	2,391	2,381	2,371	2,369	2,374	2,375	2,366	2,343
STATE AND LOCAL	7,132	7,112	7,109	7,093	7,055	7,038	7,003	6,968	6,905	6,830	6,808	6,831	6,784

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

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

Major industry group	(In thousands)												
	May 1963	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Oct. 1962	Sept. 1962	Aug. 1962	July 1962	June 1962	May 1962
MANUFACTURING	12,578	12,521	12,386	12,284	12,257	12,311	12,324	12,416	12,446	12,432	12,551	12,581	12,566
DURABLE GOODS	7,097	7,036	6,930	6,874	6,853	6,880	6,875	6,933	6,953	6,925	7,024	7,035	7,037
Ordnance and accessories	96	96	98	99	99	100	101	102	101	103	100	97	98
Lumber and wood products	549	548	556	549	547	541	543	539	541	545	543	546	544
Furniture and fixtures	318	319	316	314	315	317	317	315	315	320	320	321	321
Stone, clay, and glass products	469	465	451	447	448	451	459	465	462	468	467	467	467
Primary metal industries	971	956	929	914	898	898	885	892	906	910	920	934	972
Fabricated metal products	881	871	852	846	842	849	847	854	866	858	868	871	873
Machinery	1,025	1,021	1,012	1,011	1,016	1,021	1,031	1,035	1,026	1,034	1,029	1,027	1,018
Electrical equipment	1,053	1,040	1,035	1,032	1,032	1,034	1,029	1,047	1,032	1,045	1,057	1,058	1,051
Transportation equipment	1,186	1,178	1,141	1,127	1,122	1,131	1,119	1,139	1,160	1,090	1,164	1,161	1,142
Instruments and related products	234	232	230	229	228	228	228	228	228	231	231	231	230
Miscellaneous manufacturing	315	310	310	306	306	310	316	317	316	321	325	322	321
NONDURABLE GOODS	5,481	5,485	5,456	5,410	5,404	5,431	5,449	5,483	5,493	5,507	5,527	5,546	5,529
Food and kindred products	1,152	1,171	1,182	1,169	1,173	1,175	1,168	1,178	1,179	1,170	1,181	1,180	1,184
Tobacco manufactures	76	77	76	75	76	78	79	82	84	81	77	76	76
Textile mill products	776	775	774	771	772	777	780	783	787	791	798	803	803
Apparel and related products	1,134	1,131	1,114	1,090	1,081	1,089	1,093	1,105	1,105	1,109	1,110	1,120	1,111
Paper and allied products	480	479	478	476	476	478	476	478	477	481	481	482	479
Printing and publishing	596	592	581	579	581	582	597	598	599	598	599	600	599
Chemicals and allied products	522	523	520	519	518	517	520	519	521	524	528	523	521
Petroleum and related products	122	121	119	120	118	120	120	121	121	127	128	128	129
Rubber and plastic products	310	306	304	302	301	300	300	301	304	306	307	312	304
Leather and leather products	313	310	308	309	308	315	316	318	316	320	318	322	323

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		
	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962
Alabama	801.2	795.3	789.3	9.0	8.4	11.0	37.3	36.1	39.0
Alaska	57.1	54.6	52.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	3.1	2.5	2.2
Arizona	375.6	373.9	364.7	15.2	15.2	15.7	30.3	29.9	32.6
Arkansas	401.4	396.5	391.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	25.2	24.3	22.7
California	5,318.5	5,278.8	5,132.4	29.8	29.5	29.7	303.0	299.1	294.6
Colorado	548.1	542.8	542.2	12.7	13.2	13.4	34.2	32.3	34.8
Connecticut	956.4	945.5	942.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	41.9	37.0	42.3
Delaware	158.2	154.2	153.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	10.9	8.8	10.6
District of Columbia	576.2	572.9	559.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	23.2	21.6	22.2
Florida	1,412.9	1,425.8	1,399.4	8.7	8.7	8.4	110.5	109.4	105.9
Georgia	1,126.1	1,110.3	1,084.4	5.7	5.6	5.6	58.7	54.0	55.2
Hawaii	(3)	195.3	191.9	(3)	(2)	(2)	(3)	15.4	14.7
Idaho	159.2	157.3	161.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	9.1	7.9	11.7
Illinois	3,585.5	3,533.9	3,531.2	27.8	27.2	26.7	149.9	129.4	148.1
Indiana	1,482.0	1,456.5	1,450.9	10.0	9.1	9.6	56.2	48.4	54.6
Iowa	693.8	680.9	676.2	3.2	2.8	3.2	31.0	24.5	28.8
Kansas	572.4	568.9	568.9	15.3	15.1	15.8	35.9	30.9	35.5
Kentucky	689.8	672.6	664.5	28.9	28.2	29.2	46.2	38.1	37.8
Louisiana	804.9	797.3	784.7	43.1	43.0	43.2	57.7	54.7	50.8
Maine	270.1	268.1	269.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	10.8	9.7	11.0
Maryland	965.5	950.6	936.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	65.0	56.9	64.6
Massachusetts	1,926.7	1,905.4	1,944.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	71.3	60.0	76.3
Michigan	2,357.3	2,330.5	2,302.1	13.4	12.0	12.6	83.8	72.1	76.1
Minnesota	979.9	959.9	966.2	12.3	11.6	14.0	47.8	41.4	46.1
Mississippi	436.9	431.3	421.0	6.5	6.5	6.4	24.6	22.9	21.2
Missouri	1,371.3	1,354.0	1,341.6	7.7	6.1	7.5	71.5	63.5	62.0
Montana	167.2	162.7	165.5	7.6	7.4	6.8	10.9	8.6	11.9
Nebraska	391.8	381.7	391.2	2.5	2.0	2.4	23.5	18.8	23.3
Nevada	130.1	128.2	120.4	2.9	2.9	2.9	13.2	12.9	10.4
New Hampshire	200.9	198.2	197.8	.2	.2	.3	8.8	7.6	8.7
New Jersey	2,087.0	2,058.1	2,063.6	3.5	3.3	3.4	95.9	84.3	99.4
New Mexico	244.5	241.9	240.0	18.0	18.2	18.9	16.4	16.1	16.7
New York	(3)	6,189.2	6,236.8	(3)	8.2	8.6	(3)	233.6	264.8
North Carolina	1,259.6	1,248.4	1,238.9	2.8	2.9	3.4	67.6	64.2	67.4
North Dakota	126.3	123.8	122.0	1.5	1.5	1.6	9.1	8.0	7.7
Ohio	3,109.4	3,051.0	3,090.7	19.3	18.5	19.0	116.1	95.7	121.2
Oklahoma	602.5	598.4	597.9	41.8	41.4	43.9	33.5	32.9	35.4
Oregon	525.6	523.0	510.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	26.8	27.4	23.8
Pennsylvania ⁴	3,668.8	3,625.5	3,680.9	46.0	44.9	50.6	143.4	122.7	140.7
Rhode Island	290.1	287.3	293.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	11.4	9.7	11.4
South Carolina	618.2	614.2	604.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	35.0	33.9	35.0
South Dakota	146.1	142.5	149.1	2.5	2.5	2.4	9.3	7.4	12.7
Tennessee	976.1	960.4	956.1	6.3	6.2	6.8	48.4	44.3	46.4
Texas	2,686.7	2,656.4	2,623.6	120.6	121.0	120.3	183.1	177.3	172.9
Utah	293.0	287.4	281.6	12.3	12.4	13.1	17.6	15.7	16.4
Vermont	106.6	105.6	105.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	4.4	3.4	4.9
Virginia	1,099.1	1,081.2	1,068.4	15.6	15.6	15.5	80.6	72.5	71.8
Washington ⁴	839.8	832.6	851.6	2.1	2.0	1.9	43.3	42.7	46.7
West Virginia	443.3	432.7	448.7	44.8	44.1	50.1	16.2	12.9	16.1
Wisconsin	1,212.9	1,194.7	1,187.9	2.5	2.1	3.1	49.6	45.4	47.3
Wyoming	94.0	90.3	91.4	7.9	7.9	8.7	9.9	7.6	8.0

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

(In thousands)

State	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962
Alabama.....	243.7	241.5	240.0	49.0	48.9	48.9	158.7	156.7	152.0
Alaska.....	4.4	3.9	4.2	6.7	6.6	6.8	8.2	7.9	7.7
Arizona.....	57.3	57.1	54.3	24.6	24.4	24.4	88.6	87.6	84.7
Arkansas.....	112.0	111.0	111.6	28.2	28.0	27.7	86.8	84.1	83.8
California.....	1,400.6	1,390.4	1,362.9	359.8	356.5	349.4	1,128.5	1,116.9	1,093.5
Colorado.....	90.6	89.4	91.9	42.9	42.8	43.6	127.5	125.6	125.8
Connecticut.....	419.9	420.8	417.2	44.3	44.3	44.7	170.2	166.2	165.4
Delaware.....	57.4	56.0	55.5	10.6	10.5	10.7	30.6	30.3	29.4
District of Columbia.....	20.6	20.5	20.1	30.5	30.3	29.5	85.2	84.9	84.5
Florida.....	222.7	225.2	224.2	101.2	101.2	101.5	374.9	380.4	381.2
Georgia.....	354.3	350.4	342.1	74.0	73.8	73.3	236.1	230.2	228.9
Hawaii.....	(3)	23.6	23.2	(3)	15.3	14.9	(3)	44.9	44.6
Idaho.....	29.0	29.6	30.2	14.0	13.9	14.2	40.2	39.2	39.9
Illinois.....	1,201.3	1,196.5	1,195.7	269.2	268.8	271.8	755.3	739.9	742.8
Indiana.....	605.9	598.1	598.6	88.6	88.6	89.4	293.2	287.6	288.1
Iowa.....	178.3	177.8	172.2	48.1	48.2	49.6	173.1	169.0	168.7
Kansas.....	112.9	112.5	117.8	50.7	50.3	51.6	131.7	128.7	129.8
Kentucky.....	175.2	174.3	171.4	50.6	50.1	50.8	146.0	142.1	138.3
Louisiana.....	143.4	142.7	134.9	77.2	77.3	78.7	179.4	176.9	178.1
Maine.....	99.2	99.5	100.1	17.2	17.2	17.0	52.2	51.5	52.1
Maryland.....	257.6	255.9	256.4	71.6	71.6	70.4	209.2	205.8	198.8
Massachusetts.....	664.1	667.7	687.0	98.4	102.7	102.4	394.8	383.7	394.8
Michigan.....	965.5	960.2	930.8	127.1	125.1	129.4	440.5	431.0	442.9
Minnesota.....	235.8	234.4	234.1	75.6	75.8	78.1	237.4	231.1	234.3
Mississippi.....	131.9	130.5	125.6	24.4	24.0	25.2	86.8	84.6	84.5
Missouri.....	388.7	387.6	380.1	115.1	114.1	115.5	309.8	306.2	307.5
Montana.....	21.1	21.5	20.0	17.2	17.1	17.7	39.1	37.9	38.9
Nebraska.....	65.3	64.7	67.7	35.2	35.1	36.0	96.4	94.4	96.8
Nevada.....	6.5	6.4	5.8	10.6	10.5	9.6	23.4	23.0	21.6
New Hampshire.....	86.3	86.7	88.2	9.8	9.8	9.6	36.6	35.4	34.5
New Jersey.....	794.3	799.1	799.9	151.1	150.9	150.8	399.1	389.0	390.2
New Mexico.....	16.7	16.6	16.9	19.3	19.3	19.3	51.7	50.5	49.4
New York.....	(3)	1,819.7	1,840.8	(3)	466.2	472.2	(3)	1,252.4	1,271.5
North Carolina.....	522.2	521.8	517.8	66.4	66.2	65.1	228.5	224.0	223.7
North Dakota.....	6.4	6.2	6.3	11.7	11.4	11.8	36.8	36.2	35.5
Ohio.....	1,222.6	1,210.3	1,219.8	195.4	193.5	198.2	601.6	587.6	602.6
Oklahoma.....	88.6	88.0	89.1	46.8	46.6	47.0	138.7	137.8	138.2
Oregon.....	134.6	133.9	135.9	42.8	42.7	42.4	116.0	114.9	113.0
Pennsylvania.....	1,385.5	1,378.4	1,414.7	260.0	260.0	264.8	680.6	667.7	675.8
Rhode Island.....	113.6	114.1	117.9	14.6	14.7	14.4	54.5	53.6	53.9
South Carolina.....	264.6	263.1	256.2	26.2	26.2	25.6	105.6	103.7	103.4
South Dakota.....	14.0	13.7	13.8	9.9	9.9	10.1	39.6	38.8	39.6
Tennessee.....	330.3	326.5	327.4	54.9	54.7	54.1	199.9	195.2	195.2
Texas.....	504.5	502.2	501.3	223.5	223.2	220.7	666.4	655.2	654.3
Utah.....	54.6	54.0	51.6	21.4	21.3	21.7	64.4	62.5	61.6
Vermont.....	35.1	34.9	34.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	20.5	20.0	20.8
Virginia.....	288.9	287.9	287.4	83.0	83.0	81.6	226.2	222.0	221.6
Washington.....	219.0	218.9	229.1	59.0	59.0	60.4	183.5	179.8	183.6
West Virginia.....	122.4	121.0	122.8	40.5	39.9	41.6	80.1	77.6	80.5
Wisconsin.....	451.5	449.9	450.2	71.3	70.4	70.9	246.7	241.7	242.6
Wyoming.....	6.9	6.9	6.7	10.7	10.5	10.9	20.2	19.5	20.2

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

(In thousands)

State	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Service and miscellaneous			Government		
	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962
Alabama	33.6	33.7	33.2	99.7	99.4	96.7	170.2	170.6	168.5
Alaska	1.7	1.7	1.6	6.3	5.9	6.0	25.5	25.0	23.2
Arizona	19.1	19.1	18.6	59.1	59.2	56.6	81.4	81.4	77.8
Arkansas	15.6	15.4	14.8	50.5	50.7	49.9	77.7	77.7	75.7
California	280.0	278.8	268.8	816.1	809.9	774.3	1,000.7	997.7	959.2
Colorado	27.3	27.1	27.2	85.4	85.0	84.2	127.5	127.4	121.3
Connecticut	55.9	55.9	55.3	122.6	119.6	119.2	101.8	101.7	98.0
Delaware	6.3	6.3	6.2	21.1	20.9	21.0	21.3	21.4	20.3
District of Columbia ⁵	29.7	29.5	29.8	99.5	99.4	98.7	287.5	286.7	274.5
Florida	88.8	88.5	88.5	248.8	256.1	243.4	257.3	256.3	246.3
Georgia	53.2	52.9	52.4	129.4	128.5	123.4	214.7	214.9	203.5
Hawaii	(3)	10.9	10.8	(3)	32.9	32.0	(3)	52.3	51.7
Idaho	6.5	6.5	6.1	20.3	20.4	20.3	36.9	36.6	35.6
Illinois	195.3	194.3	193.0	527.3	519.4	508.1	459.4	458.4	445.0
Indiana	61.7	61.4	60.0	155.8	153.0	151.1	210.3	210.1	199.6
Iowa	33.1	33.1	32.7	102.3	100.6	99.3	124.6	125.0	121.8
Kansas	24.4	24.3	23.8	76.5	75.4	74.5	125.0	126.8	120.1
Kentucky	26.6	26.4	26.4	90.6	87.8	88.7	125.8	125.6	122.1
Louisiana	37.2	37.1	36.1	110.9	109.5	107.9	156.0	156.1	155.0
Maine	9.6	9.5	9.5	30.3	29.6	30.4	50.8	51.1	49.8
Maryland ⁵	48.1	47.5	46.4	146.8	145.3	138.8	164.7	165.1	158.4
Massachusetts	104.2	103.7	104.0	326.7	319.3	320.4	267.2	268.3	259.7
Michigan	89.5	89.1	86.6	287.2	286.6	280.8	350.4	354.4	343.0
Minnesota	50.6	50.7	50.6	153.1	148.9	148.9	167.2	165.9	160.1
Mississippi	15.3	15.3	14.9	49.9	49.6	48.5	97.3	97.9	94.8
Missouri	72.9	72.7	73.0	194.0	192.3	192.9	211.6	211.5	203.1
Montana	6.8	6.7	6.6	23.3	23.2	23.1	41.2	40.3	40.5
Nebraska	23.6	23.5	23.6	59.9	59.1	58.4	85.4	84.3	83.0
Nevada	4.9	4.9	4.3	45.2	44.1	44.4	23.4	23.5	21.4
New Hampshire	7.5	7.4	7.3	27.0	26.3	25.8	24.7	24.7	23.4
New Jersey	94.1	93.1	92.8	287.5	277.4	274.5	261.5	261.0	252.6
New Mexico	10.6	10.4	10.2	41.8	41.2	41.3	70.0	69.6	67.3
New York	(3)	504.3	503.9	(3)	1,011.7	1,002.5	(3)	893.2	872.5
North Carolina	48.2	47.9	46.2	137.4	135.9	135.3	186.5	185.5	180.0
North Dakota	6.0	6.0	5.8	22.3	22.2	22.1	32.5	32.3	31.3
Ohio	125.7	124.4	123.3	392.7	382.7	380.8	436.0	438.2	425.9
Oklahoma	29.0	29.0	28.2	80.5	79.4	78.2	143.6	143.3	137.9
Oregon	23.2	23.2	22.2	73.5	72.7	69.8	107.6	107.1	101.9
Pennsylvania ⁴	155.2	155.1	155.1	527.3	522.9	516.2	470.8	473.8	463.0
Rhode Island	13.2	13.2	12.9	41.7	41.0	41.7	41.1	41.0	41.3
South Carolina	23.8	23.5	22.7	59.6	59.3	59.1	101.8	102.9	100.5
South Dakota	6.5	6.5	6.4	22.9	22.6	22.9	41.5	41.3	41.4
Tennessee	43.4	43.2	42.4	132.5	130.7	129.4	160.4	159.6	154.4
Texas	141.1	139.5	135.3	368.2	361.4	357.7	479.3	476.6	461.1
Utah	12.6	12.4	12.3	38.0	37.1	36.3	72.1	72.0	68.6
Vermont	4.3	4.2	4.1	17.4	18.1	16.9	17.0	17.0	16.2
Virginia ⁵	49.3	48.7	47.4	142.0	138.6	134.8	213.5	212.9	208.3
Washington ⁴	42.0	41.6	41.5	111.4	108.8	113.4	179.5	179.8	175.0
West Virginia	13.1	13.1	13.4	53.3	51.5	52.3	72.8	72.5	72.0
Wisconsin	47.6	47.3	47.3	156.8	152.6	151.0	187.0	185.4	175.6
Wyoming	3.1	3.1	3.2	11.8	11.4	11.3	23.5	23.4	22.4

¹ Combined with construction.

² Combined with service.

³ Not available.

⁴ Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data.

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

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

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

(In thousands)

Industry division	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962
	ALABAMA						ARIZONA					
	Birmingham			Mobile			Phoenix			Tucson		
TOTAL	198.1	197.7	197.8	93.2	91.8	91.9	208.9	208.6	202.1	83.9	83.7	80.6
Mining.....	3.8	3.8	6.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	.4	.4	.4	3.3	3.3	3.3
Contract construction..	10.5	9.9	10.5	5.4	5.2	4.0	15.3	15.1	15.8	9.5	9.3	11.3
Manufacturing.....	60.9	60.7	59.0	16.7	16.0	16.1	40.1	40.3	38.5	10.4	10.4	8.9
Trans. and pub. util...	15.4	15.7	15.7	9.5	9.2	10.0	13.7	13.7	13.5	5.4	5.4	5.2
Trade.....	47.5	47.1	46.7	19.8	19.6	19.6	53.4	53.0	51.4	18.2	18.1	17.3
Finance.....	14.0	14.0	13.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	13.8	13.8	13.6	3.4	3.4	3.1
Service.....	24.3	24.4	24.2	11.2	11.2	11.4	33.8	34.1	32.6	14.8	14.8	14.0
Government.....	21.7	22.1	21.3	26.6	26.6	26.8	38.4	38.2	36.3	18.9	19.0	17.5
	ARKANSAS											
	Fayetteville			Fort Smith			Little Rock - N. Little Rock			Pine Bluff		
TOTAL	15.4	15.3	14.9	28.1	28.2	28.3	86.0	84.0	85.1	18.5	18.4	18.1
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.2	.2	.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	1.2	1.1	.8	2.0	1.8	1.3	5.8	4.5	5.5	1.0	1.1	1.0
Manufacturing.....	4.2	4.2	4.3	10.2	10.6	11.2	16.3	16.1	16.4	5.3	5.1	5.1
Trans. and pub. util...	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.9	1.8	7.6	7.6	7.9	2.4	2.4	2.4
Trade.....	3.4	3.3	3.2	6.4	6.3	6.3	19.2	19.0	19.2	3.6	3.6	3.6
Finance.....	.4	.4	.4	.8	.8	.8	6.6	6.6	6.3	.7	.7	.6
Service.....	1.7	1.7	1.8	3.5	3.5	3.4	13.1	13.0	12.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Government.....	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.4	17.4	17.3	17.1	3.9	3.9	3.8
	CALIFORNIA											
	Bakersfield			Fresno			Los Angeles - Long Beach			Sacramento		
TOTAL	(2)	71.0	69.7	(2)	85.5	84.3	2,578.8	2,571.0	2,478.3	(2)	182.4	177.9
Mining.....	(2)	6.8	6.9	(2)	.9	.8	11.9	11.8	11.8	(2)	.2	.2
Contract construction..	(2)	4.3	4.3	(2)	5.6	5.4	134.8	132.8	128.1	(2)	10.8	11.0
Manufacturing.....	(2)	6.8	5.8	(2)	13.3	13.3	850.4	854.3	825.1	(2)	31.9	31.9
Trans. and pub. util...	(2)	5.5	5.5	(2)	7.5	7.5	146.4	145.2	140.8	(2)	12.2	12.3
Trade.....	(2)	15.5	15.7	(2)	23.0	23.2	551.8	547.0	527.7	(2)	35.0	33.8
Finance.....	(2)	2.5	2.5	(2)	3.9	3.8	139.6	139.1	133.3	(2)	7.6	7.3
Service.....	(2)	9.6	9.3	(2)	12.9	12.5	403.6	402.4	387.1	(2)	20.1	18.6
Government.....	(2)	20.0	19.7	(2)	18.4	17.8	340.3	338.4	324.4	(2)	64.6	62.8
	CALIFORNIA - Continued											
	San Bernardino - Riverside - Ontario			San Diego			San Francisco - Oakland			San Jose		
TOTAL	210.4	209.1	203.1	262.6	262.0	261.2	1,048.0	1,043.0	1,020.9	239.0	238.6	222.4
Mining.....	1.5	1.4	1.3	.5	.5	.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	.1	.1	.1
Contract construction..	15.5	15.2	14.4	16.6	16.8	16.4	59.6	60.6	59.5	16.7	17.3	15.8
Manufacturing.....	36.0	35.7	36.1	58.0	58.4	63.7	197.0	195.4	194.1	82.3	82.7	79.4
Trans. and pub. util...	15.1	15.1	14.8	13.8	13.9	13.8	104.3	103.6	101.1	9.9	9.9	9.4
Trade.....	46.1	45.5	43.9	54.9	54.1	53.0	229.5	227.5	222.1	41.4	40.6	38.2
Finance.....	7.9	7.8	7.5	11.6	11.5	11.2	79.1	78.8	75.8	9.0	8.9	8.3
Service.....	32.3	32.3	30.7	43.6	43.2	41.0	155.3	154.0	149.9	43.8	43.3	38.2
Government.....	56.0	56.1	54.4	63.6	63.6	61.6	221.4	221.3	216.6	35.8	35.8	33.0
	CALIFORNIA Continued			COLORADO			CONNECTICUT					
	Stockton			Denver			Bridgeport			Hartford		
TOTAL	(2)	62.5	62.3	360.8	357.2	354.5	127.5	125.3	124.2	255.8	253.6	248.6
Mining.....	(2)	.1	.1	3.4	3.5	3.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Contract construction..	(2)	3.4	3.4	25.1	24.3	25.4	4.9	4.3	4.5	11.3	9.9	10.8
Manufacturing.....	(2)	11.5	13.3	68.7	67.7	68.5	68.4	67.9	66.4	93.5	94.3	91.5
Trans. and pub. util...	(2)	6.0	5.7	29.7	29.7	30.0	5.6	5.5	5.6	9.6	9.5	9.4
Trade.....	(2)	14.9	14.2	86.7	86.0	85.4	21.6	21.2	21.2	49.4	48.6	47.7
Finance.....	(2)	2.1	2.0	21.0	20.8	20.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	33.3	33.3	32.5
Service.....	(2)	8.4	8.1	59.7	58.8	56.7	13.1	12.8	12.9	32.7	32.0	31.1
Government.....	(2)	16.1	15.5	66.5	66.4	63.7	10.1	10.0	10.0	26.2	26.1	25.7

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	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962
	CONNECTICUT - Continued											
	New Britain			New Haven			Stamford			Waterbury		
TOTAL.....	40.4	40.0	40.0	128.0	127.2	128.7	63.2	62.4	62.6	68.3	67.6	67.3
Mining.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Contract construction..	1.3	1.0	1.2	7.2	6.4	7.4	3.6	3.3	3.6	1.8	1.5	1.7
Manufacturing.....	23.5	23.5	23.6	42.7	43.5	44.9	24.2	24.2	24.6	38.2	38.2	38.0
Trans. and pub. util...	1.8	1.8	1.8	12.5	12.6	12.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.8
Trade.....	5.9	5.8	5.6	24.8	24.2	24.4	13.1	13.0	12.7	9.8	9.6	9.6
Finance.....	.9	.9	.9	6.8	6.8	6.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
Service.....	4.0	3.9	3.9	22.0	21.9	21.3	11.4	11.0	11.2	7.8	7.7	7.6
Government.....	3.1	3.1	3.0	11.9	11.8	11.6	5.6	5.6	5.4	6.1	6.0	5.9
DELAWARE												
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA												
FLORIDA												
	Wilmington			Washington			Jacksonville			Miami		
TOTAL.....	137.0	133.9	132.8	816.9	806.0	787.3	148.9	148.4	148.0	327.7	329.2	323.7
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	8.8	6.9	8.5	60.1	53.2	53.1	10.0	10.1	10.5	18.6	18.0	19.2
Manufacturing.....	56.6	55.8	54.7	38.3	37.9	36.9	20.9	20.9	20.8	47.4	47.2	47.0
Trans. and pub. util...	8.4	8.3	8.5	46.8	46.5	45.4	15.3	15.4	15.5	34.0	34.1	33.7
Trade.....	24.9	24.6	23.5	156.5	154.9	153.8	42.4	41.9	41.9	91.1	92.1	90.8
Finance.....	5.3	5.3	5.3	45.1	44.8	45.2	13.9	13.9	14.1	23.1	23.0	22.7
Service.....	17.7	17.6	17.9	151.2	150.8	148.2	20.7	20.8	20.5	70.8	72.2	69.9
Government.....	15.3	15.4	14.5	318.9	317.9	304.7	25.7	25.4	24.7	42.7	42.6	40.4
FLORIDA - Continued												
GEORGIA												
HAWAII												
	Tampa - St. Petersburg			Atlanta			Savannah			Honolulu		
TOTAL.....	211.3	212.8	205.7	408.0	401.9	389.5	54.2	53.6	51.5	(2)	165.4	162.3
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	19.9	19.5	18.7	23.2	21.2	21.2	3.6	3.5	2.6	(2)	13.4	12.8
Manufacturing.....	37.5	38.1	36.5	93.9	92.1	87.9	14.6	14.7	13.7	(2)	16.3	15.9
Trans. and pub. util...	14.9	15.0	14.9	37.9	37.9	37.3	6.1	6.1	6.1	(2)	13.0	12.5
Trade.....	61.6	61.9	60.6	104.5	102.6	102.4	11.4	11.3	11.4	(2)	38.8	38.1
Finance.....	12.8	12.8	12.5	29.8	29.7	29.6	3.0	2.9	2.8	(2)	10.2	10.0
Service.....	34.5	35.5	33.2	57.6	57.4	55.2	6.8	6.7	6.8	(2)	28.6	28.4
Government.....	30.1	30.0	29.3	61.1	61.0	55.9	8.7	8.4	8.1	(2)	45.1	44.6
IDAHO												
ILLINOIS												
INDIANA												
	Boise			Chicago			Evansville			Fort Wayne		
TOTAL.....	28.5	28.3	27.7	2,501.9	2,471.9	2,474.5	65.1	64.0	63.8	88.8	88.2	88.0
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.2	6.2	6.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	1.8	1.7	1.9	104.4	92.5	103.1	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.8	3.6	3.9
Manufacturing.....	2.7	2.6	2.9	855.1	853.8	854.5	25.4	24.5	23.9	36.4	36.2	36.7
Trans. and pub. util...	2.7	2.7	2.7	191.9	191.0	193.1	4.3	4.3	4.2	7.1	7.1	6.7
Trade.....	8.4	8.1	7.9	532.9	523.9	527.3	14.2	13.9	14.3	19.4	19.2	19.2
Finance.....	2.0	2.0	1.9	155.3	154.2	153.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	4.8	4.8	4.7
Service.....	4.3	4.2	4.1	393.9	388.8	382.3	8.7	8.7	8.8	10.1	10.0	9.9
Government.....	6.8	7.0	6.3	262.3	261.4	253.9	6.1	6.3	6.1	7.2	7.3	6.9
INDIANA - Continued												
IOWA												
KANSAS												
	Indianapolis			South Bend			Des Moines			Topeka		
TOTAL.....	305.3	301.9	298.7	80.2	77.0	79.8	103.4	102.3	101.9	49.8	49.1	48.5
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	.1	.1
Contract construction..	12.4	10.3	12.4	2.5	2.1	2.6	3.6	2.9	3.8	3.2	2.8	2.9
Manufacturing.....	105.0	104.6	101.2	35.7	33.7	35.6	21.4	21.2	21.1	6.8	6.6	6.8
Trans. and pub. util...	21.7	21.8	21.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	8.3	8.3	8.3	6.9	6.9	6.9
Trade.....	67.6	67.0	67.0	15.4	15.0	15.5	27.4	27.3	26.8	9.9	9.7	9.8
Finance.....	20.6	20.6	20.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	11.7	11.8	11.6	2.8	2.8	2.8
Service.....	33.3	32.5	32.3	11.7	11.5	11.7	15.9	15.7	15.6	7.3	7.3	7.1
Government.....	44.7	45.1	43.6	6.7	6.5	6.4	15.3	15.4	14.7	12.9	13.0	12.3

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	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962
	KANSAS - Continued			KENTUCKY			LOUISIANA					
	Wichita			Louisville			Baton Rouge			New Orleans		
TOTAL	115.8	115.3	119.3	247.1	243.8	243.5	70.4	69.9	71.2	290.7	290.7	284.3
Mining.....	1.5	1.5	1.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	.3	.3	.3	9.0	9.0	8.8
Contract construction..	5.1	4.7	5.0	11.0	10.1	12.5	5.7	5.4	6.5	18.0	17.7	17.2
Manufacturing.....	39.6	39.9	44.1	85.6	85.0	83.5	16.1	16.1	16.2	46.6	46.7	43.3
Trans. and pub. util....	6.3	6.2	6.5	20.2	20.1	20.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	39.9	39.9	39.5
Trade.....	26.2	25.9	25.7	54.6	53.8	53.7	14.9	14.6	14.7	71.0	71.2	71.1
Finance.....	5.9	5.9	5.8	12.9	12.8	12.5	3.7	3.7	3.6	18.2	18.2	18.0
Service.....	16.7	16.5	16.3	34.8	34.3	33.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	49.1	49.1	47.7
Government.....	14.8	14.8	14.6	27.9	27.8	27.2	16.5	16.5	16.6	39.0	39.0	38.7
	LOUISIANA - Continued			MAINE			MARYLAND					
	Shreveport			Lewiston - Auburn			Portland			Baltimore		
TOTAL	75.1	74.6	73.4	25.6	25.1	25.9	51.4	51.0	51.3	631.0	623.1	620.5
Mining.....	5.3	5.2	5.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.9	.9	.9
Contract construction..	6.0	5.8	5.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.2	2.4	36.1	31.8	36.1
Manufacturing.....	9.6	9.6	9.2	12.8	12.7	13.2	12.3	12.3	12.5	189.0	187.6	190.0
Trans. and pub. util....	8.5	8.5	8.4	.9	.9	.9	5.3	5.2	5.1	53.1	53.2	53.0
Trade.....	20.0	19.9	19.6	5.0	4.9	5.1	13.9	13.8	13.9	132.4	130.8	126.8
Finance.....	3.9	3.9	3.9	.8	.8	.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	33.8	33.4	32.8
Service.....	10.1	10.1	10.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	8.6	8.5	8.7	91.0	90.4	88.9
Government.....	11.7	11.7	11.3	1.7	1.6	1.6	5.1	5.1	4.9	94.7	95.0	92.0
	MASSACHUSETTS											
	Boston			Fall River			New Bedford ⁴			Springfield - Chicopee - Holyoke		
TOTAL	1,075.1	1,065.9	1,078.2	42.9	42.9	43.2	50.8	49.7	49.9	171.3	169.0	174.5
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	40.7	34.2	42.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.6	1.2	1.6	5.3	4.6	5.4
Manufacturing.....	283.4	284.7	291.4	23.7	24.2	24.1	26.8	27.0	26.6	67.6	67.3	71.0
Trans. and pub. util....	61.7	65.9	65.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	8.1	8.2	8.4
Trade.....	243.9	238.9	242.1	7.7	7.6	7.7	8.8	8.5	8.5	34.6	33.5	34.0
Finance.....	77.1	77.2	77.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.5	8.5	8.6
Service.....	220.4	216.9	215.8	6.7	6.3	6.8	7.2	6.7	7.0	26.0	25.4	25.8
Government.....	147.9	148.1	143.9	3.3	3.3	3.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	21.2	21.5	21.3
	MASSACHUSETTS - Continued			MICHIGAN								
	Worcester			Detroit			Flint			Grand Rapids		
TOTAL	108.4	107.2	112.5	1,189.0	1,175.6	1,154.8	124.8	123.9	123.3	119.7	116.6	117.5
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.7	.6	.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	3.9	3.1	3.5	39.1	34.3	37.6	3.3	2.9	3.6	5.9	4.8	5.8
Manufacturing.....	45.7	45.9	50.9	494.6	492.7	476.7	73.8	73.4	72.8	50.5	49.7	50.0
Trans. and pub. util....	4.3	4.3	4.3	66.1	65.5	66.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	8.3	8.3	8.4
Trade.....	19.4	19.1	19.3	231.6	227.1	229.0	18.2	18.0	17.9	25.8	25.1	24.5
Finance.....	5.5	5.5	5.6	55.5	55.4	53.5	2.8	2.8	2.6	4.9	4.9	4.9
Service.....	15.3	15.0	15.0	163.8	161.0	154.5	11.0	11.0	10.6	14.7	14.4	14.5
Government.....	14.3	14.3	13.9	137.7	139.0	136.6	11.4	11.4	11.3	9.6	9.5	9.3
	MICHIGAN - Continued									MINNESOTA		
	Lansing			Muskegon - Muskegon Heights			Saginaw			Duluth - Superior		
TOTAL	93.5	92.2	91.1	46.0	45.2	44.2	55.5	54.6	53.9	46.8	46.1	47.7
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	3.8	3.3	3.3	1.0	.9	1.0	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.8
Manufacturing.....	29.8	29.5	29.4	25.4	25.1	23.9	24.9	24.7	24.0	8.6	8.5	8.7
Trans. and pub. util....	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	4.5	4.3	4.5	6.8	6.5	7.5
Trade.....	16.6	16.2	16.0	7.1	6.7	7.1	11.3	10.9	10.9	11.1	10.8	11.5
Finance.....	3.3	3.3	3.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.0
Service.....	9.7	9.6	9.3	4.5	4.3	4.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	9.1	9.0	9.0
Government.....	27.0	26.9	26.6	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.9	4.9	4.8	7.6	7.6	7.2

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	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962
	MINNESOTA - Continued			MISSISSIPPI			MISSOURI					
	Minneapolis - St. Paul			Jackson			Kansas City			St. Louis		
TOTAL	591.7	582.1	581.8	70.4	69.6	69.8	396.5	392.6	391.4	730.0	718.1	713.9
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.0	1.0	1.1	.6	.6	.7	2.6	2.5	2.5
Contract construction..	29.9	26.7	29.0	4.4	4.1	4.4	21.1	20.0	20.1	35.0	30.6	33.8
Manufacturing.....	158.0	157.9	157.4	11.2	11.1	11.8	107.1	105.8	106.0	255.8	253.7	246.1
Trans. and pub. util...	48.7	49.0	49.3	4.5	4.5	4.6	41.0	40.7	40.9	61.7	61.3	62.5
Trade.....	144.1	141.4	142.0	16.4	16.2	15.9	99.2	98.4	98.0	151.7	148.4	149.2
Finance.....	38.2	38.2	37.9	5.3	5.3	5.2	26.8	26.9	26.7	38.5	38.1	38.7
Service.....	94.0	90.8	90.4	11.4	11.4	11.3	52.9	52.6	52.2	102.5	101.1	100.6
Government.....	78.6	78.1	75.7	16.2	16.2	15.5	47.8	47.6	46.8	82.2	82.4	80.5
	MONTANA			NEBRASKA			NEVADA					
	Billings			Great Falls			Omaha			Reno		
TOTAL	22.3	21.8	22.4	23.6	23.5	23.0	165.6	162.6	165.5	36.8	36.6	34.4
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Contract construction..	1.1	1.0	1.2	2.0	1.9	3.0	11.1	9.5	10.0	4.0	4.0	3.6
Manufacturing.....	2.3	2.3	2.4	5.1	5.2	3.6	35.1	35.0	36.8	2.2	2.2	2.0
Trans. and pub. util...	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.1	19.5	19.3	19.6	3.6	3.6	3.3
Trade.....	7.2	7.0	7.3	5.7	5.6	5.5	39.6	38.7	39.2	7.8	7.8	7.3
Finance.....	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	13.5	13.4	13.7	1.8	1.8	1.6
Service.....	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.5	25.5	25.2	25.0	10.6	10.4	10.3
Government.....	3.7	3.7	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.1	21.6	21.5	21.2	6.8	6.8	6.3
	NEW HAMPSHIRE			NEW JERSEY								
	Manchester			Jersey City ⁶			Newark ⁶			Paterson - Clifton - Passaic ⁶		
TOTAL	42.8	42.4	42.0	254.4	255.2	258.9	668.4	663.2	665.3	389.3	385.5	376.7
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	.9	.8	.9	.4	.4	.4
Contract construction..	2.0	1.8	2.1	5.8	5.4	5.7	27.6	25.3	29.1	20.6	17.9	21.3
Manufacturing.....	16.9	17.1	17.2	114.5	115.4	118.0	235.4	237.0	237.8	167.3	169.5	163.4
Trans. and pub. util...	2.8	2.8	2.7	36.4	37.2	38.0	48.6	48.6	48.5	23.1	23.0	21.9
Trade.....	9.0	8.8	8.5	37.3	36.9	37.8	134.2	132.2	131.7	83.1	81.5	78.3
Finance.....	2.5	2.5	2.4	9.2	9.1	8.9	45.8	45.8	45.8	13.1	12.7	12.7
Service.....	6.1	5.9	5.9	23.9	23.9	23.4	102.3	100.3	99.5	47.1	46.0	45.6
Government.....	3.6	3.5	3.3	27.3	27.3	27.1	73.6	73.2	72.0	34.6	34.5	33.1
	NEW JERSEY - Continued			NEW MEXICO			NEW YORK					
	Perth Amboy ⁶			Trenton			Albuquerque			Albany - Schenectady - Troy		
TOTAL	188.7	184.4	185.6	110.5	108.4	107.1	86.7	86.0	81.8	226.9	224.8	229.3
Mining.....	.8	.8	.7	.1	.1	.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	9.5	8.2	9.6	4.3	3.7	3.9	7.2	7.3	6.3	6.6	5.5	7.7
Manufacturing.....	86.7	84.6	87.0	37.6	36.9	36.5	8.2	8.2	7.8	62.4	62.2	63.6
Trans. and pub. util...	9.4	9.3	9.6	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.6	6.5	6.5	15.4	15.6	16.8
Trade.....	32.3	31.8	31.4	19.2	18.7	18.4	20.2	19.8	18.9	43.4	42.7	43.7
Finance.....	3.7	3.7	3.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	5.5	5.4	5.2	10.0	10.1	9.4
Service.....	19.0	18.6	17.7	17.8	17.5	17.4	19.7	19.5	18.6	35.5	35.3	34.7
Government.....	27.3	27.4	26.0	20.6	20.6	20.2	19.3	19.3	18.5	53.6	53.4	53.4
	NEW YORK - Continued											
	Binghamton			Buffalo			Elmira ⁷			Nassau and Suffolk Counties ⁶		
TOTAL	76.4	75.7	77.2	415.8	408.4	418.4	31.3	31.0	30.7	490.1	474.7	461.6
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	3.0	2.3	3.1	14.8	12.4	16.1	-	-	-	39.0	32.9	39.3
Manufacturing.....	35.6	35.9	37.7	166.6	163.9	167.6	14.0	13.9	13.7	139.1	138.8	128.9
Trans. and pub. util...	4.1	4.1	3.9	30.1	30.0	31.4	-	-	-	22.8	22.7	23.6
Trade.....	13.4	13.2	12.8	82.0	80.9	82.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	122.1	118.9	111.3
Finance.....	2.4	2.4	2.4	16.2	16.1	16.2	-	-	-	21.9	21.6	19.7
Service.....	7.9	7.8	7.7	55.3	54.2	56.8	-	-	-	70.9	66.1	68.8
Government.....	10.0	9.9	9.6	50.8	50.9	47.5	-	-	-	74.2	73.6	70.0

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	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962
	NEW YORK - Continued											
	New York City ⁶			New York-Northeastern New Jersey			Rochester			Syracuse		
TOTAL	(2)	3,561.9	3,587.4	5,842.4	5,786.1	5,797.2	231.2	227.8	224.2	184.6	182.6	184.0
Mining.....	(2)	1.8	1.8	4.6	4.4	4.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	(2)	130.2	137.7	255.7	232.9	260.4	10.3	8.9	9.6	6.9	5.6	7.3
Manufacturing.....	(2)	899.4	922.9	1,717.7	1,720.9	1,733.8	108.0	107.7	105.2	64.0	64.6	65.7
Trans. and pub. util....	(2)	312.7	314.4	469.1	469.3	471.7	10.2	10.2	10.1	12.4	12.2	12.4
Trade.....	(2)	735.7	748.8	1,215.0	1,196.1	1,197.0	43.0	42.1	42.0	37.9	37.2	37.9
Finance.....	(2)	400.3	400.2	508.9	506.5	503.8	8.6	8.5	8.2	9.6	9.6	9.4
Service.....	(2)	641.3	633.8	957.3	941.3	933.6	28.0	27.5	26.8	27.0	26.3	25.6
Government.....	(2)	440.6	427.6	714.1	714.7	692.3	23.0	23.0	22.3	26.7	27.1	25.7
	NEW YORK - Continued						NORTH CAROLINA					
	Utica - Rome			Westchester County ⁶			Charlotte			Greensboro - High Point		
TOTAL	101.9	100.8	101.9	227.6	223.3	226.1	113.7	112.8	112.0	-	-	-
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-
Contract construction..	2.2	2.1	2.3	13.4	11.7	16.0	7.3	7.0	7.7	6.3	6.0	6.6
Manufacturing.....	38.3	38.1	39.6	63.3	64.2	64.1	27.8	28.0	27.8	43.4	43.4	43.9
Trans. and pub. util....	5.7	5.7	5.7	14.0	13.8	13.8	13.6	13.5	12.5	5.1	5.1	5.1
Trade.....	16.6	16.2	16.2	53.0	52.4	51.5	31.2	30.8	31.2	20.2	20.1	19.4
Finance.....	4.0	3.9	4.0	12.4	12.0	11.7	8.0	7.9	7.7	6.5	6.5	6.5
Service.....	12.1	11.8	11.6	43.8	41.6	41.3	15.5	15.3	15.3	-	-	-
Government.....	22.9	23.0	22.4	27.7	27.7	27.9	10.3	10.3	9.8	-	-	-
	NORTH CAROLINA - Continued			NORTH DAKOTA			OHIO					
	Winston-Salem			Fargo - Moorhead			Akron			Canton		
TOTAL	-	-	-	29.8	29.4	29.6	173.7	171.9	170.0	106.5	104.1	108.6
Mining.....	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	.1	.1	.4	.4	.5
Contract construction..	-	-	-	1.6	1.4	1.8	5.2	4.4	5.7	3.3	2.6	3.5
Manufacturing.....	36.3	36.5	37.2	2.0	1.9	2.0	79.7	80.0	77.0	50.9	50.3	53.0
Trans. and pub. util....	-	-	-	2.8	2.8	2.8	12.5	12.4	12.7	5.6	5.6	5.9
Trade.....	-	-	-	9.7	9.6	9.7	32.7	31.7	32.6	19.7	19.1	19.9
Finance.....	-	-	-	2.1	2.0	2.0	5.3	5.3	5.2	3.6	3.5	3.6
Service.....	-	-	-	5.7	5.6	5.5	21.4	21.3	21.0	12.7	12.3	12.4
Government.....	-	-	-	5.9	6.1	5.9	16.7	16.7	15.7	10.2	10.2	9.7
	OHIO - Continued											
	Cincinnati			Cleveland			Columbus			Dayton		
TOTAL	393.7	386.7	393.8	692.4	676.0	686.0	270.4	264.4	266.7	251.0	248.3	248.8
Mining.....	.3	.2	.3	.5	.6	.5	.6	.6	.7	.5	.5	.5
Contract construction..	15.5	12.8	16.7	28.3	24.0	29.1	12.0	9.2	12.6	8.6	7.1	8.6
Manufacturing.....	145.0	144.7	145.3	268.8	264.8	270.4	73.6	72.8	72.3	101.3	101.5	100.6
Trans. and pub. util....	31.0	31.0	31.1	44.4	44.0	44.6	17.0	17.0	17.3	10.3	10.1	10.0
Trade.....	81.2	79.1	81.6	142.0	137.9	141.0	56.1	54.2	54.9	43.3	42.2	43.5
Finance.....	21.6	21.4	21.5	33.2	33.0	32.3	17.6	17.7	17.0	7.2	7.1	6.9
Service.....	54.2	52.2	52.7	95.8	92.6	91.5	37.9	37.0	37.4	31.6	31.1	29.8
Government.....	44.9	45.2	44.5	79.3	79.3	76.5	55.5	56.0	54.6	48.2	48.6	48.9
	OHIO - Continued						OKLAHOMA					
	Toledo			Youngstown - Warren			Oklahoma City			Tulsa		
TOTAL	156.5	153.8	154.1	154.5	149.4	158.7	190.8	190.1	186.6	135.5	135.3	132.5
Mining.....	.2	.2	.2	.4	.4	.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	12.8	12.8	12.9
Contract construction..	5.7	4.9	6.0	5.9	4.6	6.2	12.1	11.9	11.7	8.4	8.2	7.8
Manufacturing.....	58.3	58.1	57.1	71.0	68.8	75.5	23.7	23.5	22.6	27.4	27.4	27.5
Trans. and pub. util....	11.6	11.5	11.9	8.5	8.4	8.5	13.5	13.6	13.7	14.2	14.2	14.0
Trade.....	34.6	33.6	34.4	28.6	27.4	28.6	45.7	45.5	44.6	32.3	32.4	31.2
Finance.....	6.2	6.2	6.1	4.7	4.6	4.4	11.8	11.8	11.6	7.4	7.4	7.2
Service.....	24.0	23.6	23.0	19.8	19.4	19.5	24.6	24.4	24.6	20.1	20.0	19.3
Government.....	15.8	15.8	15.4	15.6	15.8	15.6	52.8	52.8	51.1	12.9	12.9	12.6

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	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962
	OREGON			PENNSYLVANIA								
	Portland		Allentown - Bethlehem - Easton			Altoona			Eric			
TOTAL	275.0	274.7	267.4	183.5	180.9	183.4	40.8	39.8	42.0	77.4	76.4	77.7
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.5	.5	.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	14.3	14.8	13.0	6.8	6.1	6.4	1.2	1.0	1.2	2.4	1.9	2.1
Manufacturing.....	63.6	63.5	63.7	92.9	91.9	95.9	11.8	11.9	12.4	36.1	36.2	36.6
Trans. and pub. util...	27.4	27.4	26.6	10.5	10.4	10.6	9.0	8.3	9.8	4.7	4.5	4.9
Trade.....	68.4	68.3	66.5	30.9	30.2	29.4	7.2	7.0	7.2	13.7	13.5	13.8
Finance.....	16.5	16.5	15.7	5.1	5.1	5.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.5	2.5	2.5
Service.....	41.2	41.0	40.1	22.1	22.0	21.9	5.7	5.6	5.6	10.2	10.1	10.0
Government.....	43.6	43.2	41.8	14.7	14.7	13.7	4.8	4.9	4.7	7.8	7.7	7.8
PENNSYLVANIA - Continued												
	Harrisburg		Johnstown			Lancaster			Philadelphia			
TOTAL	145.0	142.7	141.6	65.6	64.7	67.0	98.3	96.8	95.2	1,518.5	1,505.0	1,527.5
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.4	4.6	5.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.4	1.3	1.4
Contract construction..	6.2	5.2	5.6	1.9	1.7	1.9	5.5	4.8	4.5	66.6	57.3	67.8
Manufacturing.....	32.2	32.0	31.9	22.2	21.5	23.1	48.0	47.7	47.2	535.6	536.5	548.7
Trans. and pub. util...	11.6	11.6	12.2	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	106.1	107.0	108.2
Trade.....	26.2	25.9	25.6	12.0	11.8	11.6	16.7	16.5	16.5	305.5	300.5	304.1
Finance.....	6.4	6.4	6.4	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.4	2.3	82.4	82.8	83.0
Service.....	18.9	18.2	17.7	9.4	9.4	9.3	12.2	11.9	11.8	229.4	227.1	224.5
Government.....	43.5	43.4	42.2	9.1	9.2	9.2	8.5	8.5	7.9	191.5	192.5	189.8
PENNSYLVANIA - Continued												
	Pittsburgh		Reading			Scranton			Wilkes-Barre - Hazleton			
TOTAL	749.9	734.5	751.7	101.6	101.3	102.6	74.3	74.6	76.3	105.0	104.0	105.4
Mining.....	9.9	9.4	10.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	.9	1.0	1.3	4.7	4.8	5.0
Contract construction..	33.3	29.5	30.8	3.5	3.0	3.5	1.9	1.6	1.6	4.2	3.6	3.7
Manufacturing.....	268.2	262.9	275.1	49.9	50.8	51.9	29.8	30.3	31.3	43.4	43.4	43.9
Trans. and pub. util...	55.6	55.1	57.0	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.5
Trade.....	147.4	143.1	148.1	16.0	15.5	15.5	13.9	13.7	14.2	18.5	18.1	18.4
Finance.....	32.4	32.1	32.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.4	3.4	3.4
Service.....	125.8	124.8	122.0	13.0	12.8	13.0	10.9	11.0	10.8	11.9	11.9	11.7
Government.....	77.3	77.6	76.3	9.5	9.6	9.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	12.8	12.8	12.8
PENNSYLVANIA - Continued												
	York		Providence - Pawucket			Charleston			Columbia			
TOTAL	83.7	83.3	84.0	293.8	291.1	296.8	60.7	60.2	59.1	75.3	75.1	73.9
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	3.9	3.7	3.9	11.3	9.6	11.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.7	4.7	4.9
Manufacturing.....	40.2	40.6	41.4	127.1	127.7	130.7	10.0	9.9	9.7	14.9	14.7	14.2
Trans. and pub. util...	5.3	5.1	4.8	14.2	14.3	14.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	5.0	5.0	5.0
Trade.....	14.4	14.0	14.4	54.1	53.2	53.9	12.3	12.1	11.9	16.2	16.2	16.2
Finance.....	1.9	1.9	1.9	13.1	13.1	12.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	5.3	5.3	5.2
Service.....	9.2	9.1	9.0	39.8	39.1	39.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	9.8	9.7	9.5
Government.....	8.8	8.9	8.6	34.2	34.1	34.3	20.4	20.4	19.9	19.4	19.5	18.9
PENNSYLVANIA - Continued												
	Greenville		Sioux Falls			Chattanooga			Knoxville			
TOTAL	76.6	76.5	75.4	27.3	27.0	27.5	93.8	92.5	93.3	116.3	114.5	113.1
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	.1	.1	1.8	1.8	1.6
Contract construction..	6.2	6.1	6.3	1.7	1.2	1.5	2.9	2.4	3.2	5.8	4.8	5.1
Manufacturing.....	35.0	35.1	33.9	5.2	5.2	5.4	39.5	39.2	39.3	41.8	41.5	41.3
Trans. and pub. util...	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.7	2.8	4.6	4.6	4.7	6.3	6.3	6.3
Trade.....	13.8	13.5	13.3	8.5	8.5	8.4	18.0	17.7	17.9	23.1	22.8	23.1
Finance.....	3.2	3.2	3.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	4.1	4.1	4.0
Service.....	8.5	8.5	8.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	10.9	10.7	10.8	13.6	13.4	13.3
Government.....	6.5	6.8	7.0	3.3	3.5	3.4	12.3	12.3	11.9	19.8	19.8	18.4

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)											
	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962
	TENNESSEE - Continued						TEXAS					
	Memphis			Nashville			Dallas			Fort Worth		
TOTAL.....	198.8	195.7	192.5	151.2	149.2	146.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining.....	.3	.2	.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.8	7.8	7.6	-	-	-
Contract construction..	11.4	10.0	10.0	8.5	8.1	8.1	30.7	28.8	25.4	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	45.8	45.0	44.5	42.2	41.4	40.1	103.9	103.0	103.7	51.7	50.7	49.9
Trans. and pub. util...	15.6	15.6	15.3	10.2	10.2	10.5	35.8	35.5	35.6	-	-	-
Trade.....	53.1	52.6	50.6	33.2	32.6	32.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance.....	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.8	10.8	10.5	36.4	36.3	34.7	-	-	-
Service.....	28.9	28.6	28.7	24.7	24.5	24.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government.....	33.3	33.2	32.5	21.6	21.6	21.1	41.9	41.9	40.0	-	-	-
	TEXAS - Continued						UTAH			VERMONT		
	Houston			San Antonio			Salt Lake City			Burlington 7		
TOTAL.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	155.4	152.2	149.3	21.6	21.1	21.6
Mining.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	6.3	6.8	-	-	-
Contract construction..	-	-	-	11.4	11.0	11.8	9.1	8.1	8.4	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	89.6	89.2	94.3	23.4	23.5	23.6	29.8	29.6	28.1	5.1	5.2	5.4
Trans. and pub. util...	-	-	-	9.1	9.0	9.4	13.6	13.5	13.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Trade.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.6	39.5	38.8	5.2	5.0	5.3
Finance.....	-	-	-	11.9	11.9	11.3	9.5	9.4	9.4	-	-	-
Service.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.3	20.8	20.8	-	-	-
Government.....	-	-	-	53.4	53.6	54.0	25.2	25.0	23.7	-	-	-
	VERMONT - Continued			VIRGINIA								
	Springfield 7			Norfolk - Portsmouth			Richmond			Roanoke		
TOTAL.....	11.5	11.4	11.3	158.1	155.6	156.5	176.8	175.1	172.2	62.2	61.2	59.6
Mining.....	-	-	-	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1
Contract construction..	-	-	-	11.1	10.5	11.9	12.0	11.2	10.9	4.3	3.8	3.9
Manufacturing.....	6.4	6.4	6.4	16.5	16.1	17.1	43.3	43.3	43.0	14.7	14.6	14.4
Trans. and pub. util...	.8	.8	.7	15.1	15.2	15.1	15.3	15.3	15.1	8.8	8.8	8.6
Trade.....	1.6	1.5	1.5	39.0	37.9	37.2	41.5	40.8	40.4	14.6	14.3	13.6
Finance.....	-	-	-	6.3	6.4	6.1	14.5	14.5	14.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
Service.....	-	-	-	20.2	19.7	19.7	22.7	22.6	22.2	9.4	9.3	9.1
Government.....	-	-	-	49.8	49.7	49.3	27.3	27.2	26.3	7.2	7.2	6.9
	WASHINGTON						WEST VIRGINIA					
	Seattle			Spokane			Tacoma			Charleston		
TOTAL.....	399.8	397.8	406.2	72.7	71.9	73.6	79.9	78.9	79.4	75.6	74.3	76.1
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.8	3.7	4.0
Contract construction..	21.0	20.2	21.3	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.1	4.1
Manufacturing.....	120.7	121.5	127.9	11.7	11.4	11.7	16.6	16.4	17.0	22.0	21.8	21.8
Trans. and pub. util...	29.8	29.8	29.9	7.4	7.4	7.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	8.3	8.2	8.4
Trade.....	87.5	86.5	89.7	19.5	19.2	19.8	16.7	16.3	15.9	16.1	15.4	16.0
Finance.....	25.7	25.3	24.3	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.2	3.1	3.1
Service.....	53.4	52.9	54.4	13.2	13.1	13.2	12.0	11.7	11.5	9.4	9.4	9.2
Government.....	61.7	61.6	58.7	13.5	13.6	13.5	21.1	20.9	21.6	9.7	9.6	9.6
	WEST VIRGINIA - Continued						WISCONSIN					
	Huntington - Ashland			Wheeling			Green Bay			Kenosha		
TOTAL.....	67.8	65.8	67.0	49.1	48.5	49.9	37.6	36.9	36.5	36.9	36.6	34.3
Mining.....	1.0	.9	.9	2.6	2.6	2.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.2
Manufacturing.....	23.2	22.6	22.8	15.1	15.0	15.9	12.7	12.5	12.1	22.3	22.3	20.2
Trans. and pub. util...	7.5	7.3	7.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	1.5	1.5	1.6
Trade.....	15.3	14.9	15.1	11.1	10.9	11.1	9.1	8.8	9.1	4.4	4.1	4.3
Finance.....	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	.7	.6	.7
Service.....	7.8	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.6	5.1	5.0	5.1	3.8	3.8	3.5
Government.....	8.2	8.2	8.1	4.5	4.6	4.6	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.0	3.0	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	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962
	WISCONSIN - Continued											
	La Crosse			Madison			Milwaukee			Racine		
TOTAL	23.0	22.9	22.6	83.2	81.5	78.4	452.2	446.6	449.4	44.8	44.1	43.7
Mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction..	.7	.7	.8	4.9	4.3	4.3	17.0	15.9	17.6	1.5	1.4	1.5
Manufacturing.....	7.9	7.7	7.6	13.1	12.9	12.9	185.8	185.3	187.5	21.2	21.1	20.9
Trans. and pub. util...	1.8	1.8	1.9	4.2	4.1	4.0	26.1	26.0	26.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
Trade.....	5.3	5.2	5.2	17.1	16.5	15.7	91.3	89.6	90.3	8.4	8.2	8.1
Finance.....	.5	.5	.5	4.1	4.1	3.9	22.3	22.3	22.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Service.....	4.1	4.0	4.0	11.1	10.7	10.4	59.9	58.0	57.0	5.7	5.5	5.5
Government.....	2.8	2.9	2.7	28.7	28.8	27.1	49.9	49.6	47.9	5.1	5.1	4.9
	WYOMING											
	Casper			Cheyenne								
TOTAL	17.9	17.1	17.5	17.7	17.4	18.1						
Mining.....	3.0	2.9	2.8	(1)	(1)	(1)						
Contract construction..	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.5						
Manufacturing.....	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5						
Trans. and pub. util...	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.6	2.6	2.7						
Trade.....	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.8						
Finance.....	.7	.7	.8	.9	.9	1.0						
Service.....	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.7	2.6	3.1						
Government.....	2.4	2.4	2.4	4.6	4.6	4.5						

¹ Combined with service.
² Not available.
³ Combined with construction.
⁴ Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data.
⁵ Combined with manufacturing.
⁶ Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.
⁷ Total includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.
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.....	53.38	39.1	1.378	57.25	39.4	1.453	50.38	38.9	1.295
1950.....	58.32	40.5	1.440	62.43	41.1	1.519	53.48	39.7	1.347
1951.....	63.34	40.6	1.56	68.48	41.5	1.65	56.88	39.5	1.44
1952.....	67.16	40.7	1.65	72.63	41.5	1.75	59.95	39.7	1.51
1953.....	70.47	40.5	1.74	76.63	41.2	1.86	62.57	39.6	1.58
1954.....	70.49	39.6	1.78	76.19	40.1	1.90	63.18	39.0	1.62
1955.....	75.70	40.7	1.86	82.19	41.3	1.99	66.63	39.9	1.67
1956.....	78.78	40.4	1.95	85.28	41.0	2.08	70.09	39.6	1.77
1957.....	81.59	39.8	2.05	88.26	40.3	2.19	72.52	39.2	1.85
1958.....	82.71	39.2	2.11	89.27	39.5	2.26	74.11	38.8	1.91
1959.....	88.26	40.3	2.19	96.05	40.7	2.36	78.61	39.7	1.98
1960.....	89.72	39.7	2.26	97.44	40.1	2.43	80.36	39.2	2.05
1961.....	92.34	39.8	2.32	100.10	40.2	2.49	82.92	39.3	2.11
1962.....	96.56	40.4	2.39	105.11	40.9	2.57	86.15	39.7	2.17
1962: May.....	96.80	40.5	2.39	105.22	41.1	2.56	86.37	39.8	2.17
June.....	97.27	40.7	2.39	105.47	41.2	2.56	87.02	40.1	2.17
July.....	96.80	40.5	2.39	104.45	40.8	2.56	86.80	40.0	2.17
August.....	95.75	40.4	2.37	103.89	40.9	2.54	86.18	39.9	2.16
September.....	97.68	40.7	2.40	105.88	41.2	2.57	86.80	40.0	2.17
October.....	96.72	40.3	2.40	105.37	41.0	2.57	85.72	39.5	2.17
November.....	97.36	40.4	2.41	106.19	41.0	2.59	86.72	39.6	2.19
December.....	98.42	40.5	2.43	107.53	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	86.24	39.2	2.20
March.....	98.09	40.2	2.44	106.49	40.8	2.61	87.07	39.4	2.21
April.....	97.76	39.9	2.45	106.37	40.6	2.62	86.19	39.0	2.21
May.....	98.98	40.4	2.45	107.42	41.0	2.62	87.91	39.6	2.22

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		
	May 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1962	May 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1962	May 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1962	May 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1962
MANUFACTURING	\$98.98	\$97.76	\$96.80	40.4	39.9	40.5	2.7	2.4	2.8	\$2.45	\$2.45	\$2.39
DURABLE GOODS	\$107.42	\$106.37	\$105.22	41.0	40.6	41.1	2.8	2.5	2.8	\$2.62	\$2.62	\$2.56
Ordnance and accessories	116.93	116.52	117.16	40.6	40.6	41.4	-	1.4	2.1	2.88	2.87	2.83
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	80.00	78.41	79.59	40.0	39.6	40.4	-	2.9	3.3	2.00	1.98	1.97
Furniture and fixtures	79.19	78.01	78.38	40.2	39.8	40.4	-	2.3	2.5	1.97	1.96	1.94
Stone, clay, and glass products	103.00	101.11	99.60	41.7	41.1	41.5	-	3.4	3.6	2.47	2.46	2.40
Primary metal industries	124.84	127.82	118.50	41.2	41.5	39.9	-	2.9	2.0	3.03	3.08	2.97
Fabricated metal products	107.38	104.75	105.73	41.3	40.6	41.3	-	2.4	2.9	2.60	2.58	2.56
Machinery	115.09	113.58	114.09	41.7	41.3	42.1	-	2.7	3.3	2.76	2.75	2.71
Electrical equipment and supplies	97.60	96.87	97.68	40.0	39.7	40.7	-	1.5	2.1	2.44	2.44	2.40
Transportation equipment	125.46	121.66	121.96	42.1	41.1	42.2	-	2.6	3.4	2.98	2.96	2.89
Instruments and related products	100.94	99.54	99.80	40.7	40.3	40.9	-	1.9	2.2	2.48	2.47	2.44
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	79.39	78.98	78.60	39.3	39.1	39.9	-	1.9	2.4	2.02	2.02	1.97
NONDURABLE GOODS	87.91	86.19	86.37	39.6	39.0	39.8	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.22	2.21	2.17
Food and kindred products	94.60	93.03	92.48	40.6	40.1	44.1	-	3.0	3.5	2.33	2.32	2.25
Tobacco manufactures	79.99	69.10	75.65	39.6	34.9	38.4	-	.4	.7	2.02	1.98	1.97
Textile mill products	69.19	67.43	69.12	40.7	39.9	40.9	-	2.8	3.3	1.70	1.69	1.69
Apparel and related products	60.42	59.45	60.59	36.4	35.6	36.5	-	1.1	1.3	1.66	1.67	1.66
Paper and allied products	105.22	102.90	101.34	42.6	42.0	42.4	-	3.8	4.4	2.47	2.45	2.39
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	110.21	108.97	107.90	38.4	38.1	38.4	-	2.4	2.8	2.87	2.86	2.81
Chemicals and allied products	113.01	113.40	109.52	41.7	42.0	41.8	-	3.0	2.7	2.71	2.70	2.62
Petroleum refining and related industries	133.14	134.41	126.05	42.4	42.4	41.6	-	2.4	2.2	3.14	3.17	3.03
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	101.59	99.70	101.19	40.8	40.2	41.3	-	2.4	3.2	2.49	2.48	2.45
Leather and leather products	64.42	62.66	63.98	36.6	35.6	37.2	-	.9	1.2	1.76	1.76	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				
	May 1963	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	May 1962	Apr. 1962
MANUFACTURING	\$2.37	\$2.37	\$2.36	\$2.31	\$2.31
DURABLE GOODS	2.54	2.54	2.53	2.47	2.48
Ordnance and accessories	-	2.82	2.83	2.76	2.76
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	-	1.91	1.90	1.89	1.90
Furniture and fixtures	-	1.92	1.91	1.89	1.88
Stone, clay, and glass products	-	2.37	2.36	2.30	2.31
Primary metal industries	-	2.98	2.93	2.89	2.92
Fabricated metal products	-	2.51	2.51	2.47	2.46
Machinery	-	2.67	2.66	2.60	2.60
Electrical equipment and supplies	-	2.39	2.39	2.34	2.34
Transportation equipment	-	2.87	2.87	2.78	2.77
Instruments and related products	-	2.41	2.42	2.38	2.37
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	1.98	1.97	1.91	1.92
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.14	2.15	2.14	2.09	2.09
Food and kindred products	-	2.24	2.23	2.16	2.17
Tobacco manufactures	-	1.97	1.94	1.95	1.93
Textile mill products	-	1.64	1.64	1.62	1.62
Apparel and related products	-	1.64	1.66	1.63	1.64
Paper and allied products	-	2.34	2.34	2.27	2.27
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Chemicals and allied products	-	2.61	2.61	2.54	2.53
Petroleum refining and related industries	-	3.08	3.09	2.95	2.97
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	-	2.41	2.40	2.36	2.35
Leather and leather products	-	1.73	1.72	1.69	1.69

¹Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.

²Not available as average overtime rates are significantly above time and one-half. Inclusion of data for the group in the nondurable goods total has little effect.

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

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS**
**Table C-4: Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours and payrolls in industrial
and construction activities¹**

Industry	1957-59=100				
	May 1963	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	May 1962	Apr. 1962
	Man-hours				
TOTAL	98.9	96.1	94.0	99.1	97.1
MINING	82.1	80.3	76.6	84.0	82.7
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	97.4	89.0	75.6	97.3	87.3
MANUFACTURING	100.0	98.2	98.2	100.1	99.6
DURABLE GOODS	102.0	99.9	99.1	101.2	100.5
Ordnance and accessories	119.3	119.7	124.1	123.8	124.6
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	98.2	93.2	90.7	98.2	92.9
Furniture and fixtures	100.7	100.4	101.2	102.1	102.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	100.3	96.8	90.6	99.2	95.1
Primary metal industries	100.7	100.1	95.9	97.5	102.8
Fabricated metal products	101.6	98.7	97.9	100.8	99.2
Machinery	101.7	100.9	101.3	101.9	101.7
Electrical equipment and supplies	110.5	109.0	110.7	112.2	111.4
Transportation equipment	99.1	96.5	96.5	95.6	93.4
Instruments and related products	103.1	102.1	102.7	101.6	101.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	99.2	96.4	96.9	102.6	100.6
NONDURABLE GOODS	97.5	96.0	97.1	98.8	98.4
Food and kindred products	87.8	86.5	86.9	91.3	89.1
Tobacco manufactures	78.7	69.9	77.1	75.4	76.3
Textile mill products	92.7	90.8	91.6	96.4	95.9
Apparel and related products	105.1	103.2	108.2	103.3	105.1
Paper and allied products	103.7	101.9	102.9	103.0	102.8
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	104.5	103.2	102.3	104.8	105.2
Chemicals and allied products	105.6	107.6	104.1	105.7	105.7
Petroleum refining and related industries	85.2	84.1	79.2	88.4	87.5
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	109.2	107.3	108.2	108.2	105.9
Leather and leather products	90.5	87.8	93.7	95.3	96.4
	Payrolls				
MINING	-	88.3	84.4	90.3	89.7
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	-	104.4	90.1	111.6	101.2
MANUFACTURING	115.9	113.7	113.4	113.2	112.6

¹ For 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		
	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962
MINING									
Current dollars	\$113.16	\$111.38	\$110.70	\$90.18	\$88.82	\$88.76	\$98.67	\$97.21	\$97.12
1957-59 dollars	106.55	104.88	105.23	84.92	83.63	84.37	92.91	91.53	92.32
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION									
Current dollars	123.79	121.99	120.01	98.32	96.94	95.89	107.39	105.91	104.76
1957-59 dollars	116.56	114.87	114.08	92.58	91.28	91.15	101.12	99.73	99.58
MANUFACTURING									
Current dollars	97.76	98.09	96.56	78.36	78.63	77.86	86.04	86.31	85.53
1957-59 dollars	92.05	92.36	91.79	73.79	74.04	74.01	81.02	81.27	81.30
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE:²									
Current dollars	76.62	76.42	74.31	61.98	61.83	60.58	69.28	69.12	67.84
1957-59 dollars	72.15	71.96	70.64	58.36	58.22	57.59	65.24	65.08	64.49

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

² Data 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		
	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962
MINING	\$113.16	\$111.38	\$110.70	41.3	40.5	41.0	-	-	-	\$2.74	\$2.75	\$2.70
METAL MINING	117.38	118.49	118.01	40.9	41.0	41.7	-	-	-	2.87	2.89	2.83
Iron ores	119.27	116.73	125.86	38.6	37.9	40.6	-	-	-	3.09	3.08	3.10
Copper ores	124.26	125.71	119.84	43.6	43.8	42.8	-	-	-	2.85	2.87	2.80
COAL MINING	119.25	114.87	116.12	38.1	36.7	37.1	-	-	-	3.13	3.13	3.13
Bituminous	120.96	115.29	117.50	38.4	36.6	37.3	-	-	-	3.15	3.15	3.15
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS	111.19	110.77	109.20	41.8	41.8	42.0	-	-	-	2.66	2.65	2.60
Crude petroleum and natural gas fields	118.90	117.45	114.37	41.0	40.5	40.7	-	-	-	2.90	2.90	2.81
Oil and gas field services	103.94	104.49	104.35	42.6	43.0	43.3	-	-	-	2.44	2.43	2.41
QUARRYING AND NONMETALLIC MINING	107.25	102.67	102.93	44.5	42.6	43.8	-	-	-	2.41	2.41	2.35
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	123.79	121.99	120.01	37.4	36.2	36.7	-	-	-	3.31	3.37	3.27
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	116.16	113.34	112.10	36.3	35.2	35.7	-	-	-	3.20	3.22	3.14
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION	121.06	114.95	116.33	41.6	39.1	39.3	-	-	-	2.91	2.94	2.96
Highway and street construction	117.18	109.03	110.09	42.0	38.8	38.9	-	-	-	2.79	2.81	2.83
Other heavy construction	125.87	120.96	124.09	41.0	39.4	39.9	-	-	-	3.07	3.07	3.11
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	130.67	129.60	126.34	36.5	35.8	36.2	-	-	-	3.58	3.62	3.49
MANUFACTURING	97.76	98.09	96.56	39.9	40.2	40.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.45	2.44	2.39
DURABLE GOODS	106.37	106.49	105.22	40.6	40.8	41.1	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.62	2.61	2.56
NONDURABLE GOODS	86.19	87.07	85.54	39.0	39.4	39.6	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.21	2.21	2.16
<i>Durable Goods</i>												
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	116.52	119.19	118.43	40.6	41.1	41.7	1.4	2.1	2.5	2.87	2.90	2.84
Ammunition, except for small arms	116.93	117.86	117.26	40.6	40.5	41.0	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.88	2.91	2.86
Sighting and fire control equipment	122.91	127.98	129.60	40.7	42.1	43.2	1.1	2.1	3.1	3.02	3.04	3.00
Other ordnance and accessories	112.31	116.05	112.88	40.4	41.3	41.5	1.4	2.4	2.6	2.78	2.81	2.72
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS, EXCEPT FURNITURE	78.41	77.42	77.82	39.6	39.3	39.5	2.9	3.0	3.0	1.98	1.97	1.97
Sawmills and planing mills	72.00	71.16	70.59	40.0	39.1	39.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.80	1.82	1.81
Sawmills and planing mills, general	72.83	72.15	71.39	39.8	39.0	38.8	-	-	-	1.83	1.85	1.84
Millwork, plywood, and related products	87.74	87.12	87.13	41.0	40.9	41.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.14	2.13	2.12
Millwork	86.80	86.76	87.70	40.0	39.8	40.6	-	-	-	2.17	2.18	2.16
Veneer and plywood	87.78	88.20	86.94	42.0	42.2	41.8	-	-	-	2.09	2.09	2.08
Wooden containers	67.13	65.01	66.90	40.2	39.4	40.3	2.8	2.6	2.9	1.67	1.65	1.66
Wooden boxes, shooks, and crates	64.72	62.81	64.96	40.2	39.5	40.6	-	-	-	1.61	1.59	1.60
Miscellaneous wood products	72.36	73.12	72.62	40.2	40.4	40.8	2.7	2.9	3.1	1.80	1.81	1.78
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	78.01	79.19	78.76	39.8	40.2	40.6	2.3	2.6	2.7	1.96	1.97	1.94
Household furniture	74.21	75.36	74.30	39.9	40.3	40.6	2.5	2.9	2.9	1.86	1.87	1.83
Wood house furniture, unupholstered	70.62	71.14	69.97	41.3	41.6	41.9	-	-	-	1.71	1.71	1.67
Wood house furniture, upholstered	79.46	80.70	79.79	38.2	38.8	39.5	-	-	-	2.08	2.08	2.02
Mattresses and bedsprings	78.07	78.62	76.80	37.9	37.8	38.4	-	-	-	2.06	2.08	2.00
Office furniture	92.63	93.15	92.57	40.1	40.5	40.6	1.4	1.8	1.8	2.31	2.30	2.28
Partitions; office and store fixtures	98.28	101.20	100.85	39.0	40.0	40.5	1.1	1.3	2.2	2.52	2.53	2.49
Other furniture and fixtures	81.19	79.98	81.00	39.8	39.4	40.1	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.04	2.03	2.02
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	101.11	99.23	98.16	41.1	40.5	40.9	3.4	3.0	3.2	2.46	2.45	2.40
Flat glass	131.66	130.65	120.01	39.3	39.0	36.7	2.5	1.3	1.0	3.35	3.35	3.27
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	98.00	100.40	98.98	39.2	40.0	40.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.50	2.51	2.45
Glass containers	100.25	100.10	100.94	40.1	40.2	40.7	-	-	-	2.50	2.49	2.48
Pressed and blown glassware, n.e.c.	95.38	100.44	96.16	38.0	39.7	39.9	-	-	-	2.51	2.53	2.41
Cement, hydraulic	119.99	112.87	110.02	42.1	40.6	40.9	2.3	2.0	1.6	2.85	2.78	2.69
Structural clay products	90.06	86.67	87.54	41.5	40.5	41.1	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.17	2.14	2.13
Brick and structural clay tile	84.80	80.34	83.75	42.4	41.2	42.3	-	-	-	2.00	1.95	1.98
Pottery and related products	89.77	89.70	85.80	39.2	39.0	39.0	1.8	1.7	1.3	2.29	2.30	2.20
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	104.11	99.07	99.64	43.2	41.8	42.4	5.5	4.5	5.2	2.41	2.37	2.35
Other stone and mineral products	100.78	100.28	99.05	40.8	40.6	41.1	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.47	2.47	2.41
Abrasive products	102.14	101.63	102.25	39.9	39.7	40.9	-	-	-	2.56	2.56	2.50

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		
	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962
<i>Durable Goods--Continued</i>												
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	\$127.82	\$122.91	\$123.11	41.5	40.7	40.9	2.9	2.5	2.3	\$3.08	\$3.02	\$3.01
Blast furnace and basic steel products	141.02	131.27	132.84	41.6	39.9	40.5	2.9	1.8	1.7	3.39	3.29	3.28
Blast furnaces, steel and rolling mills	143.10	132.93	134.13	41.6	39.8	40.4	-	-	-	3.44	3.34	3.32
Iron and steel foundries	110.15	110.56	106.37	41.1	41.1	40.6	3.2	3.5	2.8	2.68	2.69	2.62
Gray iron foundries	108.21	108.62	103.42	41.3	41.3	40.4	-	-	-	2.62	2.63	2.56
Malleable iron foundries	112.88	113.03	105.44	40.9	41.1	40.4	-	-	-	2.76	2.75	2.61
Steel foundries	113.70	113.83	112.34	40.9	40.8	41.0	-	-	-	2.78	2.79	2.74
Nonferrous smelting and refining	120.56	116.62	113.02	42.3	41.5	40.8	2.8	2.9	2.2	2.85	2.81	2.77
Nonferrous rolling, drawing and extruding	115.51	116.62	117.85	41.7	42.1	42.7	2.5	3.4	3.8	2.77	2.77	2.76
Copper rolling, drawing, and extruding	115.06	117.86	120.98	40.8	41.5	42.9	-	-	-	2.82	2.84	2.82
Aluminum rolling, drawing, and extruding	129.60	124.02	129.13	43.2	41.9	42.9	-	-	-	3.00	2.96	3.01
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	102.41	107.70	104.98	40.8	42.4	42.5	-	-	-	2.51	2.54	2.47
Nonferrous foundries	103.79	104.96	104.33	40.7	41.0	41.4	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.55	2.56	2.52
Aluminum castings	104.60	107.23	104.96	40.7	41.4	41.0	-	-	-	2.57	2.59	2.56
Other nonferrous castings	102.56	103.12	103.83	40.7	40.6	41.7	-	-	-	2.52	2.54	2.49
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	126.07	126.99	123.79	41.2	41.5	41.4	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.06	3.06	2.99
Iron and steel forgings	127.66	128.21	126.69	40.4	40.7	41.0	-	-	-	3.16	3.15	3.09
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	104.75	105.67	104.39	40.6	40.8	41.1	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.58	2.59	2.54
Metal cans	124.42	122.59	125.28	41.2	41.0	41.9	3.1	2.3	3.4	3.02	2.99	2.99
Cutlery, hand tools, and general hardware	99.94	102.00	98.09	40.3	40.8	40.7	2.2	2.8	2.3	2.48	2.50	2.41
Cutlery and hand tools, including saws	95.18	96.29	95.30	40.5	40.8	40.9	-	-	-	2.35	2.36	2.33
Hardware, n.e.c.	103.31	105.67	99.88	40.2	40.8	40.6	-	-	-	2.57	2.59	2.46
Heating equipment and plumbing fixtures	97.07	98.46	96.14	39.3	39.7	39.4	1.3	1.7	1.4	2.47	2.48	2.44
Sanitary ware and plumbers' brass goods	98.75	99.90	96.78	39.5	39.8	39.5	-	-	-	2.50	2.51	2.45
Heating equipment, except electric	95.80	97.17	95.74	39.1	39.5	39.4	-	-	-	2.45	2.46	2.43
Fabricated structural metal products	105.04	104.52	105.01	40.4	40.2	40.7	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.60	2.60	2.58
Fabricated structural steel	107.59	106.00	106.78	40.6	40.0	40.6	-	-	-	2.65	2.65	2.63
Metal doors, sash, frames, and trim	92.34	92.06	92.39	40.5	40.2	40.7	-	-	-	2.28	2.29	2.27
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	109.34	110.97	109.06	40.8	41.1	41.0	-	-	-	2.68	2.70	2.66
Sheet metal work	106.52	107.19	107.06	39.6	39.7	40.4	-	-	-	2.69	2.70	2.65
Architectural and miscellaneous metal work	104.54	102.96	105.82	39.9	39.6	40.7	-	-	-	2.62	2.60	2.60
Screw machine products, bolts, etc.	105.50	106.68	105.65	41.7	42.0	42.6	3.1	3.5	4.0	2.53	2.54	2.48
Screw machine products	100.38	99.90	101.05	42.0	41.8	43.0	-	-	-	2.39	2.39	2.35
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, and washers	109.98	111.99	109.30	41.5	42.1	42.2	-	-	-	2.65	2.66	2.59
Metal stampings	112.06	113.30	110.92	41.2	41.5	41.7	3.0	3.3	3.3	2.72	2.73	2.66
Coating, engraving, and allied services	92.57	94.12	95.49	40.6	41.1	41.7	2.6	3.1	3.6	2.28	2.29	2.29
Miscellaneous fabricated wire products	95.27	97.34	97.11	40.2	40.9	41.5	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.37	2.38	2.34
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	103.57	104.60	102.82	40.3	40.7	40.8	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.57	2.57	2.52
Valves, pipe, and pipe fittings	105.44	106.90	105.52	40.4	40.8	40.9	-	-	-	2.61	2.62	2.58
MACHINERY	113.58	115.51	113.67	41.3	41.7	42.1	2.7	3.2	3.3	2.75	2.77	2.70
Engines and turbines	117.91	123.82	120.54	39.7	41.0	41.0	1.5	2.7	2.7	2.97	3.02	2.94
Steam engines and turbines	128.64	131.78	123.56	40.2	40.8	39.1	-	-	-	3.20	3.23	3.16
Internal combustion engines, n.e.c.	112.68	120.01	119.42	39.4	41.1	41.9	-	-	-	2.86	2.92	2.85
Farm machinery and equipment	112.07	113.03	109.03	40.9	41.1	41.3	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.74	2.75	2.64
Construction and related machinery	113.57	113.85	111.78	41.0	41.1	41.4	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.77	2.77	2.70
Construction and mining machinery	116.60	116.44	114.68	41.2	41.0	41.7	-	-	-	2.83	2.84	2.75
Oil field machinery and equipment	105.07	106.13	105.82	39.8	40.2	40.7	-	-	-	2.64	2.64	2.60
Conveyors, hoists, and industrial cranes	110.77	110.72	112.67	41.8	42.1	42.2	-	-	-	2.65	2.63	2.67
Metalworking machinery and equipment	127.74	130.52	128.62	43.3	43.8	44.2	4.6	5.1	5.4	2.95	2.98	2.91
Machine tools, metal cutting types	122.27	124.27	118.56	42.9	43.3	42.8	-	-	-	2.85	2.87	2.77
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	144.55	147.70	147.10	45.6	46.3	47.3	-	-	-	3.17	3.19	3.11
Machine tool accessories	112.47	114.39	112.25	41.5	41.9	42.2	-	-	-	2.71	2.73	2.66
Miscellaneous metalworking machinery	115.87	117.55	117.45	40.8	41.1	41.5	-	-	-	2.84	2.86	2.83
Special industry machinery	107.17	108.88	106.42	41.7	42.2	42.4	3.0	3.5	3.6	2.57	2.58	2.51
Food products machinery	109.74	112.02	111.61	41.1	41.8	42.6	-	-	-	2.67	2.68	2.62
Textile machinery	89.35	90.89	92.20	40.8	41.5	42.1	-	-	-	2.19	2.19	2.19
General industrial machinery	110.29	111.38	111.49	40.4	40.8	41.6	1.9	2.4	2.9	2.73	2.73	2.68
Pumps; air and gas compressors	108.26	108.94	108.05	40.7	40.8	41.4	-	-	-	2.66	2.67	2.61
Ball and roller bearings	110.68	112.61	116.33	40.1	40.8	42.3	-	-	-	2.76	2.76	2.75
Mechanical power transmission goods	114.12	116.20	115.06	41.2	41.8	42.3	-	-	-	2.77	2.78	2.72
Office, computing, and accounting machines	113.93	114.90	111.78	40.4	40.6	40.5	1.3	1.7	1.4	2.82	2.83	2.76
Computing machines and cash registers	121.91	122.51	119.36	40.5	40.7	40.6	-	-	-	3.01	3.01	2.94
Service industry machines	100.75	102.31	100.04	40.3	40.6	41.0	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.50	2.52	2.44
Refrigeration, except home refrigerators	101.25	102.56	99.39	40.5	40.7	40.9	-	-	-	2.50	2.52	2.43
Miscellaneous machinery	108.94	110.30	108.54	41.9	42.1	42.4	3.5	4.2	4.0	2.60	2.62	2.56
Machine shops, jobbing and repair	108.62	110.40	108.38	42.1	42.3	42.5	-	-	-	2.58	2.61	2.55
Machine parts, n.e.c., except electrical	109.98	110.35	108.45	41.5	41.8	42.2	-	-	-	2.65	2.64	2.57

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		
	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962
<i>Durable Goods--Continued</i>												
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	\$96.87	\$97.84	\$97.44	39.7	40.1	40.6	1.5	1.9	2.1	\$2.44	\$2.44	\$2.40
Electric distribution equipment	103.60	104.78	100.50	40.0	40.3	40.2	1.6	1.9	1.6	2.59	2.60	2.50
Electric measuring instruments	92.28	94.09	91.88	39.1	39.7	40.3	-	-	-	2.36	2.37	2.28
Power and distribution transformers	106.93	108.53	103.97	40.2	40.8	40.3	-	-	-	2.66	2.66	2.58
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	111.24	111.65	105.86	40.6	40.6	40.1	-	-	-	2.74	2.75	2.64
Electrical industrial apparatus	102.36	103.38	103.32	40.3	40.7	41.0	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.54	2.54	2.52
Motors and generators	106.63	108.36	106.04	40.7	41.2	41.1	-	-	-	2.62	2.63	2.58
Industrial controls	96.38	97.02	101.11	39.5	39.6	41.1	-	-	-	2.44	2.45	2.46
Household appliances	105.85	107.71	104.38	40.4	40.8	40.3	1.6	2.2	1.6	2.62	2.64	2.59
Household refrigerators and freezers	115.21	117.29	112.06	41.0	41.3	40.6	-	-	-	2.81	2.84	2.76
Household laundry equipment	106.13	112.20	107.46	39.6	40.8	39.8	-	-	-	2.68	2.75	2.70
Electric housewares and fans	90.32	91.31	90.52	39.1	39.7	39.7	-	-	-	2.31	2.30	2.28
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	90.46	90.91	90.68	39.5	39.7	40.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.29	2.29	2.25
Electric lamps	95.04	93.69	94.13	40.1	39.7	40.4	-	-	-	2.37	2.36	2.33
Lighting fixtures	90.85	91.43	90.23	39.5	40.1	40.1	-	-	-	2.30	2.28	2.25
Wiring devices	87.42	88.48	88.88	39.2	39.5	40.4	-	-	-	2.23	2.24	2.20
Radio and TV receiving sets	83.44	85.97	85.72	38.1	38.9	39.5	.8	1.4	1.4	2.19	2.21	2.17
Communication equipment	103.34	105.04	106.40	39.9	40.4	41.5	1.2	1.9	2.5	2.59	2.60	2.57
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	101.38	103.72	108.94	39.6	40.2	41.9	-	-	-	2.56	2.58	2.60
Radio and TV communication equipment	104.66	105.97	104.39	40.1	40.6	41.1	-	-	-	2.61	2.61	2.54
Electronic components and accessories	82.35	83.79	82.21	39.4	39.9	40.3	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.09	2.10	2.04
Electron tubes	93.50	95.94	92.43	40.3	41.0	40.9	-	-	-	2.32	2.34	2.26
Electronic components, n.e.c.	77.61	78.80	78.00	39.0	39.4	40.0	-	-	-	1.99	2.00	1.95
Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies	102.54	102.54	104.08	39.9	39.9	41.3	1.7	1.8	3.0	2.57	2.57	2.52
Electrical equipment for engines	107.07	106.80	110.77	40.1	40.0	41.8	-	-	-	2.67	2.67	2.65
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	121.66	123.85	119.97	41.1	41.7	41.8	2.6	3.1	3.0	2.96	2.97	2.87
Motor vehicles and equipment	125.44	128.71	124.66	41.4	42.2	42.4	3.2	3.7	3.4	3.03	3.05	2.94
Motor vehicles	127.82	132.60	127.50	41.1	42.5	42.5	-	-	-	3.11	3.12	3.00
Passenger car bodies	134.30	139.64	132.06	42.1	43.1	42.6	-	-	-	3.19	3.24	3.10
Truck and bus bodies	105.57	105.57	104.25	41.4	41.4	41.7	-	-	-	2.55	2.55	2.50
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	125.63	127.26	123.94	41.6	42.0	42.3	-	-	-	3.02	3.03	2.93
Aircraft and parts	118.90	120.18	118.71	41.0	41.3	41.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.90	2.91	2.84
Aircraft	118.49	119.48	118.85	41.0	41.2	41.7	-	-	-	2.89	2.90	2.85
Aircraft engines and engine parts	120.07	121.66	120.10	40.7	41.1	41.7	-	-	-	2.95	2.96	2.88
Other aircraft parts and equipment	117.42	120.67	116.05	41.2	41.9	42.2	-	-	-	2.85	2.88	2.75
Ship and boat building and repairing	118.84	119.66	111.72	40.7	40.7	39.9	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.92	2.94	2.80
Ship building and repairing	125.36	126.79	119.39	40.7	40.9	40.2	-	-	-	3.08	3.10	2.97
Boat building and repairing	91.80	89.24	83.25	40.8	40.2	38.9	-	-	-	2.25	2.22	2.14
Railroad equipment	118.40	121.47	120.99	40.0	40.9	40.6	1.8	2.3	2.7	2.96	2.97	2.98
Other transportation equipment	90.54	88.66	87.91	40.6	40.3	40.7	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.23	2.20	2.16
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	99.54	101.59	100.04	40.3	40.8	41.0	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.47	2.49	2.44
Engineering and scientific instruments	115.26	119.23	114.39	40.3	41.4	41.0	1.9	2.5	2.0	2.86	2.88	2.79
Mechanical measuring and control devices	100.50	101.50	98.82	40.2	40.6	40.5	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.50	2.50	2.44
Mechanical measuring devices	101.30	102.56	99.96	40.2	40.7	40.8	-	-	-	2.52	2.52	2.45
Automatic temperature controls	98.65	99.63	97.20	40.1	40.5	40.0	-	-	-	2.46	2.46	2.43
Optical and ophthalmic goods	92.80	93.46	89.87	41.8	42.1	41.8	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.22	2.22	2.15
Surgical, medical, and dental equipment	82.97	84.40	85.27	39.7	40.0	40.8	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.09	2.11	2.09
Photographic equipment and supplies	113.00	115.77	116.62	40.5	41.2	41.8	2.2	2.9	3.2	2.79	2.81	2.79
Watches and clocks	82.29	83.53	84.00	39.0	39.4	40.0	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.11	2.12	2.10
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	78.98	80.39	78.80	39.1	39.6	40.0	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.02	2.03	1.97
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	86.94	87.60	86.24	39.7	40.0	40.3	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.19	2.19	2.14
Toys, amusement, and sporting goods	71.63	72.94	72.10	38.1	38.8	39.4	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.88	1.88	1.83
Toys, games, dolls, and play vehicles	69.93	72.17	69.78	37.8	38.8	39.2	-	-	-	1.85	1.86	1.78
Sporting and athletic goods, n.e.c.	74.11	74.30	76.03	38.6	38.7	39.6	-	-	-	1.92	1.92	1.92
Pens, pencils, office and art materials	76.42	77.02	74.99	39.8	39.7	40.1	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.92	1.94	1.87
Costume jewelry, buttons, and notions	72.52	73.05	73.02	39.2	39.7	39.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	1.85	1.84	1.83
Other manufacturing industries	85.10	86.40	84.23	39.4	40.0	40.3	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.16	2.16	2.09
<i>Nondurable Goods:</i>												
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	93.03	93.73	91.13	40.1	40.4	40.5	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.32	2.32	2.25
Meat products	99.35	100.55	98.09	39.9	39.9	40.2	3.0	3.2	3.3	2.49	2.52	2.44
Meat packing	115.37	116.90	113.44	41.5	41.6	41.4	-	-	-	2.78	2.81	2.74
Sausages and other prepared meats	105.18	103.74	105.00	40.3	39.9	41.5	-	-	-	2.61	2.60	2.53
Poultry dressing and packing	49.84	49.27	50.68	35.1	34.7	36.2	-	-	-	1.42	1.42	1.40

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

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND 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		
	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962
<i>Nondurable Goods--Continued</i>												
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS--Continued												
Dairy products	\$97.25	\$97.48	\$94.53	42.1	42.2	42.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	\$2.31	\$2.31	\$2.24
Ice cream and frozen desserts	93.73	93.03	92.06	40.4	40.1	40.2	-	-	-	2.32	2.32	2.29
Fluid milk	101.52	102.00	99.06	42.3	42.5	42.7	-	-	-	2.40	2.40	2.32
Canned and preserved food, except meats	73.33	75.40	75.04	36.3	37.7	37.9	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.02	2.00	1.98
Canned, cured and frozen sea foods	62.89	68.76	62.80	33.1	36.0	31.4	-	-	-	1.90	1.91	2.00
Canned food, except sea foods	78.60	79.42	80.77	36.9	38.0	39.4	-	-	-	2.13	2.09	2.05
Frozen food, except sea foods	67.70	69.12	70.27	37.2	38.4	39.7	-	-	-	1.82	1.80	1.77
Grain mill products	101.01	102.86	99.39	42.8	43.4	43.4	4.7	5.4	5.4	2.36	2.37	2.29
Flour and other grain mill products	107.57	111.89	107.41	43.2	44.4	44.2	-	-	-	2.49	2.52	2.43
Prepared feeds for animals and fowls	86.96	87.16	84.92	43.7	43.8	44.0	-	-	-	1.99	1.99	1.93
Bakery products	91.83	91.20	89.65	40.1	40.0	40.2	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.29	2.28	2.23
Bread, cake, and perishable products	93.32	92.00	90.45	40.4	40.0	40.2	-	-	-	2.31	2.30	2.25
Biscuit, crackers, and pretzels	84.97	87.78	85.41	38.8	39.9	40.1	-	-	-	2.19	2.20	2.13
Sugar	112.06	111.30	102.01	41.2	42.0	41.3	4.2	3.4	3.6	2.72	2.65	2.47
Confectionery and related products	75.64	77.62	74.68	38.2	39.6	39.1	1.7	2.3	1.7	1.98	1.96	1.91
Candy and other confectionery products	71.82	73.68	71.78	38.0	39.4	38.8	-	-	-	1.89	1.87	1.85
Beverages	105.97	105.06	101.75	40.6	40.1	39.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.61	2.62	2.55
Malt liquors	134.34	135.14	130.07	40.1	40.1	39.9	-	-	-	3.35	3.37	3.26
Bottled and canned soft drinks	75.12	73.62	71.91	41.5	40.9	40.4	-	-	-	1.81	1.80	1.78
Miscellaneous food and kindred products	90.27	91.36	88.41	41.6	42.1	42.3	3.5	3.7	3.7	2.17	2.17	2.09
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES.												
Cigarettes	82.72	88.22	90.00	35.5	37.7	39.3	.4	1.0	.5	2.33	2.34	2.29
Cigars	54.32	58.56	55.85	34.6	37.3	36.5	.2	.8	.9	1.57	1.57	1.53
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS												
Cotton broad woven fabrics	67.43	68.51	68.38	39.9	40.3	40.7	2.8	3.1	3.3	1.69	1.70	1.68
Silk and synthetic broad woven fabrics	72.49	73.35	72.76	41.9	42.4	42.3	3.7	3.9	4.3	1.73	1.73	1.72
Weaving and finishing broad woolsens	74.62	76.86	78.62	41.0	42.0	43.2	2.9	3.6	4.6	1.82	1.83	1.82
Narrow fabrics and smallwares	69.49	69.77	71.28	40.4	40.8	41.2	2.8	3.0	3.3	1.72	1.71	1.73
Knitting	60.10	61.24	61.76	37.1	37.8	38.6	1.7	1.8	2.2	1.62	1.62	1.60
Full-fashioned hosiery	59.09	60.20	61.70	37.4	38.1	39.3	-	-	-	1.58	1.58	1.57
Seamless hosiery	55.49	57.35	58.14	35.8	37.0	38.0	-	-	-	1.55	1.55	1.53
Knit outerwear	62.39	63.98	64.39	36.7	37.2	38.1	-	-	-	1.70	1.72	1.69
Knit underwear	58.59	59.37	57.91	37.8	38.3	38.1	-	-	-	1.55	1.55	1.52
Finishing textiles, except wool and knit	78.35	80.09	79.79	41.9	42.6	42.9	3.7	4.6	4.4	1.87	1.88	1.86
Floor covering	72.50	76.68	70.75	40.5	42.6	40.2	3.2	4.8	3.2	1.79	1.80	1.76
Yarn and thread	62.16	62.56	62.99	40.1	40.1	40.9	2.9	3.1	3.4	1.55	1.56	1.54
Miscellaneous textile goods	78.76	80.15	77.74	40.6	41.1	40.7	2.9	3.3	3.0	1.94	1.95	1.91
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS												
Men's and boys' suits and coats	70.56	73.48	72.17	36.0	37.3	37.2	.9	1.3	1.4	1.96	1.97	1.94
Men's and boys' furnishings	52.48	53.28	53.30	36.7	37.0	37.8	.9	1.1	1.1	1.43	1.44	1.41
Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear	52.03	52.73	53.24	36.9	37.4	38.3	-	-	-	1.41	1.41	1.39
Men's and boys' separate trousers	53.94	54.75	55.30	37.2	37.5	38.4	-	-	-	1.45	1.46	1.44
Work clothing	50.92	51.29	51.38	36.9	36.9	37.5	-	-	-	1.38	1.39	1.37
Women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear	64.33	68.00	66.72	34.4	35.6	35.3	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.87	1.91	1.89
Women's blouses, waists, and shirts	55.22	58.44	57.40	34.3	36.3	36.1	-	-	-	1.61	1.61	1.59
Women's, misses', and juniors' dresses	65.96	67.16	68.45	34.0	34.8	35.1	-	-	-	1.94	1.93	1.95
Women's suits, skirts, and coats	70.31	80.96	73.26	32.4	34.6	33.0	-	-	-	2.17	2.34	2.22
Women's and misses' outerwear, n.e.c.	60.43	62.53	60.32	37.3	38.6	37.7	-	-	-	1.62	1.62	1.60
Women's and children's undergarments	53.70	56.36	55.39	35.1	36.6	36.2	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.53	1.54	1.53
Women's and children's underwear	50.57	54.17	52.77	34.4	36.6	35.9	-	-	-	1.47	1.48	1.47
Corsets and allied garments	60.59	60.96	60.89	36.5	36.5	36.9	-	-	-	1.66	1.67	1.65
Hats, caps, and millinery	60.50	69.56	66.07	33.8	37.0	36.3	1.3	2.1	1.8	1.79	1.88	1.82
Girls' and children's outerwear	52.29	55.69	54.36	34.4	36.4	36.0	.7	1.2	1.4	1.52	1.53	1.51
Children's dresses, blouses, and sbirts	52.08	54.98	54.36	33.6	35.7	35.3	-	-	-	1.55	1.54	1.54
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	57.95	61.05	62.47	34.7	35.7	35.9	.7	.9	1.1	1.67	1.71	1.74
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	63.24	63.88	61.92	37.2	37.8	37.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.70	1.69	1.66
Housefurnishings	56.06	57.38	56.32	36.4	37.5	37.3	-	-	-	1.54	1.53	1.51
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS												
Paper and pulp	114.49	116.42	110.85	43.7	44.1	43.3	4.9	5.4	5.2	2.62	2.64	2.56
Paperboard	114.75	117.40	112.46	43.3	44.3	44.1	5.1	5.9	5.7	2.65	2.65	2.55
Converted paper and paperboard products	89.69	91.02	89.40	40.4	41.0	41.2	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.22	2.22	2.17
Bags, except textile bags	84.82	86.71	83.22	40.2	40.9	40.4	-	-	-	2.11	2.12	2.06
Paperboard containers and boxes	92.34	93.25	91.88	40.5	40.9	41.2	3.0	3.3	3.5	2.28	2.28	2.23
Folding and setup paperboard boxes	83.39	84.84	82.22	39.9	40.4	40.5	-	-	-	2.09	2.10	2.03
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	100.85	101.09	99.42	41.5	41.6	41.6	-	-	-	2.43	2.43	2.39

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		
	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962
<i>Nondurable Goods--Continued</i>												
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	\$108.97	\$110.21	\$107.90	38.1	38.4	38.4	2.4	2.8	2.7	\$2.86	\$2.87	\$2.81
Newspaper publishing and printing	111.13	109.38	110.23	36.2	36.1	36.5	2.1	2.0	2.4	3.07	3.03	3.02
Periodical publishing and printing	114.26	116.87	110.15	39.4	40.3	39.2	3.1	4.0	2.5	2.90	2.90	2.81
Books	103.28	103.57	99.54	40.5	40.3	40.3	3.2	3.6	3.6	2.55	2.57	2.47
Commercial printing	110.58	113.18	110.04	38.8	39.3	39.3	2.7	3.2	3.0	2.85	2.88	2.80
Commercial printing, except lithographic	109.13	110.37	107.64	38.7	39.0	39.0	-	-	-	2.82	2.83	2.76
Commercial printing, lithographic	116.42	120.50	114.34	39.6	40.3	39.7	-	-	-	2.94	2.99	2.88
Bookbinding and related industries	88.24	88.01	85.58	38.7	38.6	38.9	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.28	2.28	2.20
Other publishing and printing industries	111.43	115.33	110.88	37.9	38.7	38.5	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.94	2.98	2.88
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	113.40	111.37	108.84	42.0	41.4	41.7	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.70	2.69	2.61
Industrial chemicals	130.93	126.88	123.43	42.1	41.6	41.7	2.7	2.3	2.3	3.11	3.05	2.96
Plastics and synthetics, except glass	114.66	110.68	109.62	42.0	41.3	42.0	2.7	2.1	2.3	2.73	2.68	2.61
Plastics and synthetics, except fibers	123.54	118.71	117.30	42.6	41.8	42.5	-	-	-	2.90	2.84	2.76
Synthetic fibers	102.67	99.96	99.66	41.4	40.8	41.7	-	-	-	2.48	2.45	2.39
Drugs	97.93	100.70	97.10	40.3	41.1	40.8	1.9	2.6	2.1	2.43	2.45	2.38
Pharmaceutical preparations	93.69	95.68	92.46	39.7	40.2	40.2	-	-	-	2.36	2.38	2.30
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	102.62	103.28	101.59	40.4	40.5	40.8	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.54	2.55	2.49
Soap and detergents	122.29	124.01	122.01	40.9	41.2	41.5	-	-	-	2.99	3.01	2.94
Toilet preparations	84.38	83.79	82.76	39.8	39.9	39.6	-	-	-	2.12	2.10	2.09
Paints, varnishes, and allied products	103.73	103.38	102.42	41.0	40.7	41.3	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.53	2.54	2.48
Agricultural chemicals	99.70	91.08	87.12	48.4	44.0	44.0	9.8	5.6	6.0	2.06	2.07	1.98
Fertilizers, complete and mixing only	98.69	88.84	84.23	49.1	44.2	44.1	-	-	-	2.01	2.01	1.91
Other chemical products	106.04	104.86	102.67	41.1	40.8	41.4	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.58	2.57	2.48
PETROLEUM REFINING AND RELATED INDUSTRIES	134.41	128.61	125.55	42.4	40.7	41.3	2.4	1.7	2.0	3.17	3.16	3.04
Petroleum refining	141.53	134.97	129.97	42.5	40.9	41.0	2.0	1.5	1.6	3.33	3.30	3.17
Other petroleum and coal products	105.00	99.35	104.73	42.0	39.9	42.4	4.3	2.6	3.8	2.50	2.49	2.47
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS	99.70	101.34	99.63	40.2	40.7	41.0	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.48	2.49	2.43
Tires and inner tubes	127.20	129.36	125.83	40.0	40.3	40.2	2.4	2.8	2.5	3.18	3.21	3.13
Other rubber products	94.64	95.82	95.17	40.1	40.6	41.2	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.36	2.36	2.31
Miscellaneous plastic products	84.84	86.72	85.08	40.4	41.1	41.3	2.5	3.4	3.3	2.10	2.11	2.06
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	62.66	64.58	63.81	35.6	36.9	37.1	.9	1.3	1.4	1.76	1.75	1.72
Leather tanning and finishing	89.60	88.58	86.80	40.0	39.9	40.0	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.24	2.22	2.17
Foot wear, except rubber	59.67	61.88	61.32	35.1	36.4	36.5	.7	1.2	1.1	1.70	1.70	1.68
Other leather products	60.35	63.04	62.37	35.5	37.3	37.8	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.70	1.69	1.65
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES:												
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION:												
Class I railroads *	(2)	(2)	112.02	(2)	(2)	41.8	-	-	-	(2)	(2)	2.68
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT:												
Local and suburban transportation	100.74	100.32	100.11	41.8	41.8	42.6	-	-	-	2.41	2.40	2.35
Intercity and rural bus lines	123.69	119.13	115.37	42.8	41.8	41.8	-	-	-	2.89	2.85	2.76
MOTOR FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	114.39	114.67	112.06	41.0	41.1	41.2	-	-	-	2.79	2.79	2.72
PIPELINE TRANSPORTATION	138.17	135.94	129.85	40.4	40.1	40.2	-	-	-	3.42	3.39	3.23
COMMUNICATION:												
Telephone communication	99.68	100.58	95.65	39.4	39.6	39.2	-	-	-	2.53	2.54	2.44
Switchboard operating employees ³	76.01	75.76	73.20	36.9	36.6	36.6	-	-	-	2.06	2.07	2.00
Line construction employees ⁴	139.43	140.60	134.66	43.3	43.8	43.3	-	-	-	3.22	3.21	3.11
Telegraph communication ⁵	108.16	107.38	105.42	41.6	41.3	42.0	-	-	-	2.60	2.60	2.51
Radio and television broadcasting	132.05	131.99	126.81	39.3	39.4	38.9	-	-	-	3.36	3.35	3.26
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES												
Electric companies and systems	121.13	120.13	116.03	41.2	41.0	41.0	-	-	-	2.94	2.93	2.83
Gas companies and systems	112.19	112.48	107.20	40.5	40.9	40.3	-	-	-	2.77	2.75	2.66
Combined utility systems	128.11	128.43	125.46	40.8	40.9	41.0	-	-	-	3.14	3.14	3.06
Water, steam, and sanitary systems	97.58	97.34	94.37	41.0	40.9	40.5	-	-	-	2.38	2.38	2.33

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		
	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE⁶	\$76.62	\$76.42	\$74.31	38.5	38.4	38.5	-	-	-	\$1.99	\$1.99	\$1.93
WHOLESALE TRADE	98.58	98.58	95.82	40.4	40.4	40.6	-	-	-	2.44	2.44	2.36
Motor vehicles and automotive equipment	94.02	93.15	92.84	41.6	41.4	42.2	-	-	-	2.26	2.25	2.20
Drugs, chemicals, and allied products	99.90	100.15	97.04	39.8	39.9	40.1	-	-	-	2.51	2.51	2.42
Dry goods and apparel	91.76	91.85	94.96	37.3	37.8	38.6	-	-	-	2.46	2.43	2.46
Groceries and related products	92.70	91.84	88.60	41.2	41.0	41.4	-	-	-	2.25	2.24	2.14
Electrical goods	101.71	102.21	100.37	40.2	40.4	40.8	-	-	-	2.53	2.53	2.46
Hardware, plumbing, and heating goods	94.83	93.96	92.03	40.7	40.5	40.9	-	-	-	2.33	2.32	2.25
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	107.57	107.16	102.75	40.9	40.9	41.1	-	-	-	2.63	2.62	2.50
RETAIL TRADE⁶	67.48	66.93	65.42	37.7	37.6	37.6	-	-	-	1.79	1.78	1.74
General merchandise stores	53.32	53.01	52.29	34.4	34.2	34.4	-	-	-	1.55	1.55	1.52
Department stores	57.97	57.12	56.77	34.1	33.8	34.2	-	-	-	1.70	1.69	1.66
Limited price variety stores	39.69	39.36	38.44	32.8	32.0	32.3	-	-	-	1.21	1.23	1.19
Food stores	65.61	64.89	63.35	34.9	34.7	35.0	-	-	-	1.88	1.87	1.81
Grocery, meat, and vegetable stores	67.01	66.47	64.77	34.9	34.8	35.2	-	-	-	1.92	1.91	1.84
Apparel and accessories stores	55.52	53.35	52.88	34.7	34.2	33.9	-	-	-	1.60	1.56	1.56
Men's and boys' apparel stores	66.02	64.40	64.75	37.3	36.8	37.0	-	-	-	1.77	1.75	1.75
Women's ready-to-wear stores	49.68	48.19	47.24	34.5	33.7	33.5	-	-	-	1.44	1.43	1.41
Family clothing stores	53.81	52.20	51.83	35.4	34.8	35.5	-	-	-	1.52	1.50	1.46
Shoe stores	59.19	55.59	53.80	32.7	32.7	31.1	-	-	-	1.81	1.70	1.73
Furniture and appliance stores	81.00	80.60	79.93	40.5	40.5	41.2	-	-	-	2.00	1.99	1.94
Other retail trade	77.83	76.63	75.17	41.4	41.2	41.3	-	-	-	1.88	1.86	1.82
Motor vehicle dealers	96.80	93.74	92.64	43.8	43.6	43.7	-	-	-	2.21	2.15	2.12
Other vehicle and accessory dealers	80.85	80.66	79.82	43.7	43.6	44.1	-	-	-	1.85	1.85	1.81
Drug stores	58.24	57.72	56.06	36.4	36.3	36.4	-	-	-	1.60	1.59	1.54
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE:												
Banking	74.23	74.23	71.62	37.3	37.3	37.3	-	-	-	1.99	1.99	1.92
Security dealers and exchanges	117.81	116.34	120.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance carriers	95.32	95.81	93.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Life insurance	99.93	100.83	98.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accident and health insurance	81.26	81.13	78.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	91.67	91.73	88.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICES AND MISCELLANEOUS:												
Hotels and lodging places:												
Hotels, tourist courts, and motels ⁷	46.59	47.36	46.29	38.5	38.5	38.9	-	-	-	1.21	1.23	1.19
Personal services:												
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing plants	52.40	50.95	50.83	39.4	38.6	39.4	-	-	-	1.33	1.32	1.29
Motion pictures:												
Motion picture filming and distributing	117.23	118.11	115.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 - October 1962: \$117.94, 43.2, and \$2.73.

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	May 1963	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Oct. 1962	Sept. 1962	Aug. 1962	July 1962	June 1962	May 1962
MINING	-	41.8	40.9	41.6	41.3	40.6	41.1	41.1	41.3	41.2	40.9	40.6	41.0
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	-	37.3	37.4	36.6	36.5	35.4	37.3	37.2	37.7	37.3	37.4	36.7	37.5
MANUFACTURING	40.5	40.3	40.4	40.3	40.2	40.3	40.4	40.1	40.5	40.2	40.5	40.5	40.6
DURABLE	41.0	40.8	41.0	41.0	40.7	41.1	41.1	40.7	41.0	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.1
Ordnance and accessories	40.5	40.7	41.0	41.5	41.2	41.6	41.4	41.1	41.2	41.4	40.9	41.5	41.3
Lumber and wood products, except furniture ...	39.8	39.8	39.7	40.1	40.0	39.7	39.7	39.4	40.2	40.3	40.4	39.6	40.2
Furniture and fixtures	41.1	40.7	40.5	40.6	40.5	40.4	40.6	40.5	40.8	40.5	40.6	41.3	41.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	41.4	41.3	41.2	40.7	40.4	40.5	40.9	41.0	41.3	41.2	41.4	41.0	41.2
Primary metal industries	41.2	41.5	40.6	40.7	40.2	40.2	40.1	39.7	39.9	39.7	39.6	39.6	39.9
Fabricated metal products	41.3	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.2	40.8	41.3	41.1	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.4	41.3
Machinery	41.5	41.2	41.5	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.7	41.5	41.7	41.9	41.8	41.8	41.9
Electrical equipment and supplies	40.0	40.1	40.3	40.5	40.3	40.3	40.5	40.5	40.6	40.5	40.7	40.7	40.7
Transportation equipment	42.1	41.4	41.7	41.9	41.6	42.3	42.9	42.2	42.4	41.5	42.1	41.9	42.2
Instruments and related products	40.9	40.5	40.9	41.0	40.6	41.2	40.9	40.7	40.8	41.0	40.8	41.1	41.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39.5	39.4	39.6	39.7	39.4	39.5	39.3	39.4	40.0	39.7	39.8	39.9	40.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	39.9	39.6	39.8	39.5	39.4	39.6	39.4	39.3	39.7	39.4	39.8	40.0	40.1
Food and kindred products	40.8	40.8	41.1	40.9	40.7	40.9	41.0	40.7	41.1	40.7	41.6	41.1	41.3
Tobacco manufactures	39.8	36.4	39.2	37.5	38.5	39.0	39.4	38.7	39.5	37.4	37.1	37.9	38.6
Textile mill products	41.1	40.7	40.4	40.1	40.0	40.2	39.9	40.0	40.3	40.3	40.7	41.0	41.3
Apparel and related products	36.5	36.2	36.7	36.1	35.8	36.4	36.1	35.8	36.4	36.1	36.4	36.8	36.6
Paper and allied products	42.8	42.4	42.7	42.7	42.5	42.8	42.5	42.2	42.6	42.5	42.7	42.8	42.6
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	38.4	38.3	38.4	38.3	38.1	38.3	38.1	37.9	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.4
Chemicals and allied products	41.6	42.0	41.5	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.7
Petroleum refining and related industries	42.4	42.4	40.9	41.0	41.8	41.9	41.6	41.8	42.1	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.6
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.0	40.9	41.0	40.9	40.6	41.0	40.5	40.5	41.5	41.5
Leather and leather products	37.4	37.1	36.8	36.8	36.8	37.4	36.9	36.9	37.8	37.5	37.6	38.0	38.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE²	-	38.7	38.6	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.6	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.8
WHOLESALE TRADE	-	40.6	40.6	40.5	40.4	40.6	40.6	40.5	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.7
RETAIL TRADE²	-	37.9	37.8	37.9	37.8	38.0	37.9	37.8	38.0	37.9	37.9	37.9	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		
	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962
ALABAMA.....	\$85.86	\$82.95	\$83.02	40.5	39.5	40.3	\$2.12	\$2.10	\$2.06
Birmingham.....	114.68	110.43	108.00	41.7	40.6	40.3	2.75	2.72	2.68
Mobile.....	103.17	101.71	99.38	40.3	40.2	40.4	2.56	2.53	2.46
ARIZONA.....	105.86	105.85	101.38	40.1	40.4	39.6	2.64	2.62	2.56
Phoenix.....	106.26	107.45	103.46	40.1	40.7	40.1	2.65	2.64	2.58
Tucson.....	112.03	110.86	102.75	38.9	38.9	37.5	2.88	2.85	2.74
ARKANSAS.....	68.34	67.26	66.33	40.2	39.8	40.2	1.70	1.69	1.65
Fort Smith.....	69.48	68.56	67.54	39.7	39.4	40.2	1.75	1.74	1.68
Little Rock-North Little Rock.....	67.49	67.37	67.20	39.7	39.4	40.0	1.70	1.71	1.68
Pine Bluff.....	83.63	80.59	79.71	41.4	40.7	41.3	2.02	1.98	1.93
CALIFORNIA.....	112.97	114.40	111.35	39.5	40.0	40.2	2.86	2.86	2.77
Bakersfield.....	120.69	120.36	119.72	40.5	40.8	41.0	2.98	2.97	2.92
Fresno.....	89.67	93.37	91.76	36.6	37.8	37.3	2.45	2.45	2.46
Los Angeles-Long Beach.....	111.72	113.40	110.70	39.9	40.5	40.7	2.80	2.80	2.72
Sacramento.....	123.72	127.59	127.14	39.4	39.5	42.1	3.14	3.23	3.02
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario.....	117.55	113.48	113.60	41.1	40.1	40.0	2.86	2.83	2.84
San Diego.....	119.59	120.80	118.59	39.6	40.0	40.2	3.02	3.02	2.95
San Francisco-Oakland.....	120.90	121.44	116.01	39.0	39.3	38.8	3.10	3.09	2.99
San Jose.....	111.94	118.40	118.49	38.6	40.0	41.0	2.90	2.96	2.89
Stockton.....	104.25	111.90	103.88	37.5	39.4	39.8	2.78	2.84	2.61
COLORADO.....	110.16	107.87	109.74	40.8	40.4	41.1	2.70	2.67	2.67
Denver.....	108.95	108.68	109.33	40.5	40.4	41.1	2.69	2.69	2.66
CONNECTICUT.....	102.31	103.57	101.59	40.6	41.1	41.3	2.52	2.52	2.46
Bridgeport.....	106.03	107.74	105.50	41.1	41.6	41.7	2.58	2.59	2.53
Hartford.....	105.76	106.34	106.59	40.8	40.9	41.8	2.58	2.60	2.55
New Britain.....	99.90	100.90	100.69	39.8	40.2	40.6	2.51	2.51	2.48
New Haven.....	98.36	99.20	96.48	39.5	40.0	40.2	2.49	2.48	2.40
Stamford.....	108.27	111.38	103.98	40.1	40.8	41.1	2.70	2.73	2.53
Waterbury.....	98.50	103.32	105.25	39.4	41.0	42.1	2.50	2.52	2.50
DELAWARE.....	101.05	102.31	98.33	40.1	40.6	40.8	2.52	2.52	2.41
Wilmington.....	113.52	113.55	111.66	40.4	40.7	40.9	2.81	2.79	2.73
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:									
Washington.....	109.85	107.32	103.06	39.8	39.6	40.1	2.76	2.71	2.57
FLORIDA.....	82.82	83.23	81.36	40.6	41.0	41.3	2.04	2.03	1.97
Jacksonville.....	84.06	83.89	86.28	39.1	39.2	40.7	2.15	2.14	2.12
Miami.....	77.99	80.00	76.63	38.8	40.0	38.9	2.01	2.00	1.97
Tampa-St. Petersburg.....	87.78	85.08	83.60	41.6	41.5	41.8	2.11	2.05	2.00
GEORGIA.....	72.22	71.64	69.65	39.9	39.8	39.8	1.81	1.80	1.75
Atlanta.....	88.62	89.24	87.60	40.1	40.2	40.0	2.21	2.22	2.19
Savannah.....	96.51	93.20	93.66	41.6	40.7	42.0	2.32	2.29	2.23
IDAHO.....	90.80	88.76	90.09	40.0	39.1	39.0	2.27	2.27	2.31
ILLINOIS.....	107.38	107.52	105.27	40.4	40.4	40.5	2.66	2.66	2.60
Chicago.....	(1)	109.19	107.46	(1)	40.6	40.7	(1)	2.69	2.64
INDIANA.....	110.26	110.24	109.84	40.7	40.6	41.3	2.71	2.72	2.66
Indianapolis.....	(1)	111.03	108.47	(1)	41.1	41.5	(1)	2.70	2.61
IOWA.....	103.75	104.41	100.25	39.9	40.1	39.9	2.60	2.61	2.51
Des Moines.....	109.57	108.60	104.54	38.5	38.4	38.3	2.85	2.83	2.73
KANSAS.....	104.93	105.86	103.23	41.4	41.7	41.5	2.54	2.54	2.49
Topeka.....	114.93	111.73	106.24	43.7	42.1	41.9	2.63	2.65	2.54
Wichita.....	107.96	109.58	108.76	40.8	41.2	41.4	2.65	2.66	2.62

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

STATE AND AREA HOURS AND EARNINGS

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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		
	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962
KENTUCKY.....	\$95.27	\$93.03	\$91.66	40.2	40.1	40.2	\$2.37	\$2.32	\$2.28
Louisville.....	109.27	109.06	106.31	40.9	40.9	41.1	2.67	2.67	2.59
LOUISIANA.....	101.52	100.38	95.68	42.3	42.0	41.6	2.40	2.39	2.30
Baton Rouge.....	133.85	125.55	123.97	43.6	41.3	41.6	3.07	3.04	2.98
New Orleans.....	102.00	102.16	94.56	40.8	40.7	39.4	2.50	2.51	2.40
Shreveport.....	95.45	92.92	91.52	41.5	40.4	41.6	2.30	2.30	2.20
MAINE.....	76.24	77.93	75.79	39.5	40.8	40.1	1.93	1.91	1.89
Leeds-Auburn.....	64.79	67.55	61.59	36.4	38.6	37.1	1.78	1.75	1.66
Portland.....	86.41	88.29	86.50	39.1	40.5	40.8	2.21	2.18	2.12
MARYLAND.....	102.06	98.00	98.09	40.5	40.0	40.2	2.52	2.45	2.44
Baltimore.....	108.79	103.97	104.09	40.9	40.3	40.5	2.66	2.58	2.57
MASSACHUSETTS.....	88.92	89.89	88.98	39.0	39.6	39.9	2.28	2.27	2.23
Boston.....	96.47	97.32	95.28	38.9	39.4	39.7	2.48	2.47	2.40
Fall River.....	61.92	65.34	66.06	34.4	36.1	35.9	1.80	1.81	1.84
New Bedford.....	71.44	71.98	69.72	38.0	38.7	38.1	1.88	1.86	1.83
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke.....	93.69	94.30	93.56	39.7	40.3	40.5	2.36	2.34	2.31
Worcester.....	92.40	94.08	94.94	38.5	39.2	40.4	2.40	2.40	2.35
MICHIGAN.....	123.12	124.65	119.69	41.4	41.8	41.5	2.97	2.98	2.88
Detroit.....	128.83	131.31	126.80	41.2	41.9	41.6	3.13	3.13	3.05
Flint.....	142.64	146.72	132.36	43.7	44.3	42.3	3.26	3.31	3.13
Grand Rapids.....	107.24	106.70	106.81	39.6	39.4	40.8	2.71	2.71	2.62
Lansing.....	133.81	131.61	117.53	43.5	42.8	40.5	3.08	3.08	2.90
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights.....	115.14	110.11	108.63	40.4	38.5	39.3	2.85	2.86	2.76
Saginaw.....	126.90	134.61	124.88	42.9	44.5	43.3	2.96	3.03	2.88
MINNESOTA.....	104.41	104.39	101.79	40.4	40.5	40.6	2.59	2.58	2.51
Duluth-Superior.....	111.06	103.62	103.97	41.2	38.8	39.6	2.69	2.67	2.63
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	107.59	107.52	105.62	40.0	40.3	40.6	2.69	2.67	2.60
MISSISSIPPI.....	67.97	66.30	64.64	40.7	39.7	39.9	1.67	1.67	1.62
Jackson.....	74.62	73.16	75.33	42.4	41.1	42.8	1.76	1.78	1.76
MISSOURI.....	95.48	96.76	92.63	39.1	39.6	39.5	2.45	2.44	2.35
Kansas City.....	106.53	106.95	102.82	40.4	40.6	40.3	2.64	2.63	2.55
St. Louis.....	107.47	110.18	105.63	39.5	40.3	40.0	2.72	2.73	2.64
MONTANA.....	109.88	109.34	100.74	41.0	40.8	39.2	2.68	2.68	2.57
NEBRASKA.....	95.34	95.51	93.27	42.2	42.0	42.6	2.26	2.27	2.19
Omaha.....	103.06	103.03	100.35	41.9	41.6	42.3	2.46	2.48	2.37
NEVADA.....	124.57	123.20	122.19	39.8	40.0	39.8	3.13	3.08	3.07
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	75.46	76.21	76.89	39.3	39.9	40.9	1.92	1.91	1.88
Manchester.....	68.82	69.55	71.24	37.4	37.8	39.8	1.84	1.84	1.79
NEW JERSEY.....	102.80	103.68	101.25	40.0	40.5	40.5	2.57	2.56	2.50
Jersey City ²	103.68	103.28	100.60	40.5	40.5	40.4	2.56	2.55	2.49
Newark ²	103.02	104.14	100.37	40.4	41.0	40.8	2.55	2.54	2.46
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic ²	100.84	104.19	103.22	39.7	40.7	40.8	2.54	2.56	2.53
Perth Amboy ²	106.66	106.11	103.79	40.4	40.5	40.7	2.64	2.62	2.55
Trenton.....	98.67	103.42	99.54	39.0	40.4	40.3	2.53	2.56	2.47
NEW MEXICO.....	90.50	92.00	91.69	40.4	40.0	41.3	2.24	2.30	2.22
Albuquerque.....	96.38	96.68	96.10	39.5	39.3	42.9	2.44	2.46	2.24

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		
	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962
NEW YORK.....	(1)	\$97.46	\$96.12	(1)	39.3	39.4	(1)	\$2.48	\$2.44
Albany-Schenectady-Troy.....	\$107.20	107.74	105.48	40.0	40.2	40.8	\$2.68	2.68	2.59
Binghamton.....	91.96	91.18	90.25	39.3	38.8	40.0	2.34	2.35	2.26
Buffalo.....	122.77	119.31	117.38	41.9	41.0	41.2	2.93	2.91	2.85
Elmira.....	98.15	95.89	94.92	39.9	39.3	40.1	2.46	2.44	2.37
Nassau and Suffolk Counties ²	106.13	108.39	102.21	39.9	40.9	40.3	2.66	2.65	2.54
New York City ²	(1)	91.34	90.05	(1)	37.9	37.9	(1)	2.41	2.38
New York-Northeastern New Jersey.....	(1)	97.61	95.40	(1)	39.2	39.1	(1)	2.49	2.44
Rochester.....	110.03	110.16	110.18	40.6	40.8	41.4	2.71	2.70	2.66
Syracuse.....	108.24	107.57	103.74	41.0	40.9	40.7	2.64	2.63	2.55
Utica-Rome.....	91.42	91.42	93.13	38.9	39.6	40.1	2.35	2.35	2.32
Westchester County ²	96.86	100.65	98.08	38.9	40.1	40.2	2.49	2.51	2.44
NORTH CAROLINA.....	66.23	66.73	67.24	39.9	40.2	41.0	1.66	1.66	1.64
Charlotte.....	73.26	74.34	73.04	40.7	41.3	41.5	1.80	1.80	1.76
Greensboro-High Point.....	63.81	65.32	65.35	37.1	38.2	38.9	1.72	1.71	1.68
NORTH DAKOTA.....	87.33	86.13	87.01	40.9	40.8	41.0	2.14	2.11	2.12
Fargo-Moorhead.....	101.18	97.04	95.39	40.0	38.7	38.1	2.53	2.51	2.51
OHIO.....	113.96	114.36	112.55	40.6	40.7	40.8	2.81	2.81	2.76
Akron.....	124.00	124.67	119.53	40.1	40.3	39.8	3.09	3.09	3.00
Canton.....	114.86	113.56	111.80	40.0	39.7	39.8	2.87	2.86	2.81
Cincinnati.....	107.57	107.53	107.53	41.0	40.8	41.6	2.62	2.61	2.58
Cleveland.....	117.54	117.47	116.90	40.9	41.0	41.5	2.87	2.87	2.82
Columbus.....	106.36	106.07	106.23	40.0	39.9	40.8	2.66	2.66	2.60
Dayton.....	120.86	123.42	118.06	40.9	41.5	41.1	2.96	2.97	2.87
Toledo.....	114.21	115.39	115.21	39.5	40.0	40.4	2.89	2.88	2.85
Youngstown-Warren.....	124.72	124.20	121.79	39.7	39.8	39.1	3.14	3.12	3.11
OKLAHOMA.....	92.21	92.96	88.99	40.8	41.5	41.2	2.26	2.24	2.16
Oklahoma City.....	86.94	88.40	86.94	41.4	41.7	42.0	2.10	2.12	2.07
Tulsa.....	98.74	97.61	92.06	40.8	40.5	40.2	2.42	2.41	2.29
OREGON.....	104.52	104.25	105.06	39.0	38.9	39.2	2.68	2.68	2.68
Portland.....	106.59	105.49	105.18	38.9	38.5	39.1	2.74	2.74	2.69
PENNSYLVANIA.....	97.22	96.29	96.47	39.2	39.3	39.7	2.48	2.45	2.43
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton.....	94.24	91.68	92.49	38.0	38.2	38.7	2.48	2.40	2.39
Altoona.....	80.67	80.94	79.13	38.6	39.1	38.6	2.09	2.07	2.05
Erie.....	104.19	104.96	107.26	40.7	41.0	41.9	2.56	2.56	2.56
Harrisburg.....	83.38	82.92	82.53	38.6	39.3	39.3	2.16	2.11	2.10
Johnstown.....	107.33	98.28	102.33	40.2	37.8	37.9	2.67	2.60	2.70
Lancaster.....	84.46	86.58	87.31	39.1	39.9	40.8	2.16	2.17	2.14
Philadelphia.....	100.22	101.60	99.85	39.3	40.0	40.1	2.55	2.54	2.49
Pittsburgh.....	122.92	117.81	117.32	40.3	39.4	39.5	3.05	2.99	2.97
Reading.....	84.10	85.67	86.00	38.4	39.3	40.0	2.19	2.18	2.15
Scranton.....	68.57	69.93	71.43	35.9	37.0	38.2	1.91	1.89	1.87
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton.....	67.45	68.62	69.18	35.5	36.5	37.6	1.90	1.88	1.84
York.....	81.80	83.03	81.40	40.1	40.9	40.7	2.04	2.03	2.00
RHODE ISLAND.....	82.01	82.62	82.00	40.2	40.5	41.0	2.04	2.04	2.00
Providence-Pawtucket.....	81.40	81.20	79.59	40.1	40.0	40.4	2.03	2.03	1.97
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	69.36	69.46	69.63	40.8	41.1	41.2	1.70	1.69	1.69
Charleston.....	83.21	82.42	78.53	41.4	40.8	40.9	2.01	2.02	1.92
Greenville.....	64.00	65.69	64.96	40.0	40.8	40.6	1.60	1.61	1.60
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	101.00	93.16	95.75	45.7	42.1	44.3	2.21	2.21	2.16
Sioux Falls.....	111.51	105.17	106.20	46.4	43.4	45.5	2.40	2.42	2.33
TENNESSEE.....	79.54	78.39	77.16	41.0	40.2	40.4	1.94	1.95	1.91
Chattanooga.....	87.34	85.86	83.03	41.2	40.5	40.7	2.12	2.12	2.04
Knoxville.....	96.00	90.55	89.91	41.2	39.2	40.5	2.33	2.31	2.22
Memphis.....	90.86	89.95	87.74	41.3	40.7	41.0	2.20	2.21	2.14
Nashville.....	89.01	86.88	84.64	41.4	40.6	40.5	2.15	2.14	2.09

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		
	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1962
TEXAS.....	\$96.23	\$95.17	\$96.10	41.3	41.2	41.6	\$2.33	\$2.31	\$2.31
Dallas.....	86.94	84.87	87.15	41.6	41.0	41.9	2.09	2.07	2.08
Fort Worth.....	101.34	100.32	96.52	42.4	41.8	40.9	2.39	2.40	2.36
Houston.....	111.07	110.54	112.25	41.6	41.4	42.2	2.67	2.67	2.66
San Antonio.....	71.69	71.58	71.81	40.5	40.9	40.8	1.77	1.75	1.76
UTAH.....	108.90	110.42	107.47	39.6	40.3	40.1	2.75	2.74	2.68
Salt Lake City.....	104.94	106.37	104.45	39.9	40.6	40.8	2.63	2.62	2.56
VERMONT.....	81.80	82.41	81.29	40.9	41.0	41.9	2.00	2.01	1.94
Burlington.....	85.39	86.65	85.49	39.9	40.3	41.5	2.14	2.15	2.06
Springfield.....	97.94	99.06	91.56	42.4	42.7	42.0	2.31	2.32	2.18
VIRGINIA.....	78.78	78.38	78.50	40.4	40.4	41.1	1.95	1.94	1.91
Norfolk-Portsmouth.....	88.62	81.99	84.44	42.4	39.8	41.8	2.09	2.06	2.02
Richmond.....	86.58	86.37	85.84	39.9	39.8	40.3	2.17	2.17	2.13
Roanoke.....	75.44	76.82	74.52	41.0	41.3	41.4	1.84	1.86	1.80
WASHINGTON.....	109.98	110.94	112.07	39.0	39.2	39.6	2.82	2.83	2.83
Seattle.....	111.28	111.79	114.40	39.6	39.5	40.0	2.81	2.83	2.86
Spokane.....	109.88	114.55	116.98	37.5	38.7	40.2	2.93	2.96	2.91
Tacoma.....	108.39	108.75	107.13	38.3	38.7	39.1	2.83	2.81	2.74
WEST VIRGINIA.....	107.74	103.75	101.89	40.2	39.6	39.8	2.68	2.62	2.56
Charleston.....	132.16	125.96	120.28	41.3	41.3	40.5	3.20	3.05	2.97
Huntington-Ashland.....	117.12	107.53	108.74	39.7	39.1	39.4	2.95	2.75	2.76
Wheeling.....	108.40	104.41	102.31	40.6	39.4	39.2	2.67	2.65	2.61
WISCONSIN.....	103.57	104.68	103.34	40.4	40.7	41.3	2.56	2.57	2.50
Green Bay.....	101.45	104.61	102.76	41.9	42.5	43.0	2.42	2.46	2.39
Kenosha.....	119.80	123.13	112.18	40.6	41.5	40.0	2.95	2.97	2.80
La Crosse.....	102.81	101.33	98.31	39.8	39.5	39.7	2.59	2.56	2.47
Madison.....	109.42	108.80	108.37	40.8	40.0	40.8	2.68	2.72	2.65
Milwaukee.....	112.57	113.67	113.81	39.9	40.2	41.1	2.82	2.83	2.77
Racine.....	109.09	110.17	107.50	40.0	40.4	40.7	2.73	2.73	2.64
WYOMING.....	105.71	102.27	97.88	38.3	37.6	37.5	2.76	2.72	2.61
Casper.....	126.79	121.79	118.60	40.9	39.8	39.8	3.10	3.06	2.98

¹ Not available.

² Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

Pages 47-54 missing from published copy

**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)									
	Accession rates				Total		Separation rates		Layoffs	
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963
LOUISIANA.....	4.7	3.3	2.3	1.4	3.6	2.8	1.0	0.6	2.0	1.8
New Orleans ⁶	6.7	5.0	2.6	1.8	4.8	4.1	.9	.6	3.2	2.9
MAINE.....	4.2	4.2	2.2	2.3	5.8	4.3	1.6	1.4	3.6	2.3
Portland.....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.2	3.0	2.6	1.2	.9	1.3	1.3
MARYLAND.....	4.0	3.3	1.9	1.5	3.5	3.3	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.8
Baltimore.....	4.0	3.5	1.7	1.5	3.3	3.2	1.0	.9	1.8	1.8
MASSACHUSETTS.....	3.0	3.2	1.9	1.8	3.9	3.2	1.4	1.2	1.9	1.3
Boston.....	2.9	2.9	2.0	1.6	3.3	3.0	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2
Fall River.....	5.0	7.0	3.0	2.8	6.3	3.9	1.9	1.5	3.6	1.6
New Bedford.....	4.0	3.6	2.4	2.2	3.5	4.1	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.9
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke.....	2.7	2.9	1.6	1.8	3.2	2.4	1.0	.9	1.6	.9
Worcester.....	2.4	2.6	1.4	1.6	4.2	4.1	1.3	1.0	2.0	2.1
MINNESOTA.....	3.4	3.7	1.7	1.8	3.2	3.0	1.1	.9	1.4	1.4
Duluth-Superior.....	3.6	4.7	1.9	2.5	2.8	3.4	1.0	1.1	.9	1.6
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	3.7	4.1	1.9	2.1	3.5	2.9	1.1	.9	1.4	1.3
MISSISSIPPI.....	4.9	4.7	3.4	3.0	4.7	3.9	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.7
Jackson.....	3.8	3.1	2.8	1.9	2.6	2.6	1.4	1.0	.4	1.0
MISSOURI.....	3.5	3.5	2.1	2.0	3.3	2.9	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.4
Kansas City.....	3.7	3.7	2.4	2.0	3.5	3.0	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.5
St. Louis.....	2.9	3.1	1.9	1.7	2.6	2.5	1.0	.8	1.0	1.2
MONTANA ⁴	3.9	2.1	2.5	1.6	3.9	3.5	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.0
NEBRASKA.....	4.0	3.4	2.3	1.7	4.1	3.7	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.9
NEVADA.....	6.1	5.1	4.3	4.6	6.2	5.9	3.7	2.5	1.2	2.4
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	3.1	3.2	2.1	2.0	3.9	3.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4
NEW MEXICO.....	5.0	3.9	3.4	3.0	5.2	3.1	1.9	1.6	1.2	.5
Albuquerque.....	4.0	4.1	3.0	3.4	2.9	2.9	1.4	1.3	.9	.6
NEW YORK.....	3.7	4.0	2.1	2.1	3.8	3.3	1.0	.9	2.0	1.8
Albany-Schenectady-Troy.....	2.5	2.7	.9	1.1	3.0	2.3	.6	.5	1.3	.9
Binghamton.....	1.1	1.2	.7	.7	2.0	1.8	1.1	1.0	.3	.2
Buffalo.....	3.5	2.5	1.0	.7	2.3	2.4	.4	.4	1.4	1.5
Elmira.....	2.5	1.6	1.3	.8	2.1	2.9	.6	.5	1.1	1.9
Nassau and Suffolk Counties.....	3.1	3.5	2.5	2.7	3.6	3.0	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2
New York City.....	4.6	5.3	3.1	3.1	4.7	4.1	1.1	1.0	2.6	2.3
Rochester.....	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.8	.7	.6	.6	.8
Syracuse.....	2.4	1.9	1.1	.8	2.7	2.1	.8	.9	.9	.7
Utica-Rome.....	3.4	5.0	1.2	1.3	3.4	4.0	.8	.7	2.0	2.4
Westchester County.....	3.7	4.0	1.8	2.3	4.4	3.6	1.2	1.3	2.5	1.8
NORTH CAROLINA.....	2.7	2.5	2.0	1.8	3.2	3.1	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.2
Charlotte.....	2.0	2.4	1.7	1.9	2.6	2.3	1.6	1.3	.6	.7
Greensboro-High Point.....	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.3	3.2	2.8	2.0	1.7	.6	.5
NORTH DAKOTA.....	4.4	2.5	3.0	1.9	3.7	1.6	1.4	.7	1.7	.4
Fargo.....	(7)	2.7	(7)	1.6	(7)	1.4	(7)	.5	(7)	.1
OKLAHOMA ⁸	3.7	3.3	2.6	2.2	3.8	3.9	1.5	1.2	1.7	2.0
Oklahoma City.....	4.7	4.1	3.4	2.6	4.1	4.0	2.0	1.3	1.4	1.9
Tulsa ⁸	2.3	2.5	1.4	2.1	3.7	3.0	1.0	.9	2.2	1.7

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	
	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963	Mar. 1963	Feb. 1963
OREGON ¹	5.3	4.2	4.0	3.1	4.9	4.8	2.0	1.4	2.2	2.7
Portland ¹	5.0	4.2	3.7	2.8	4.0	3.9	1.4	1.0	1.9	2.2
RHODE ISLAND.....	4.4	4.6	2.6	2.6	4.3	5.1	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.7
Providence-Pawtucket.....	4.3	4.4	2.5	2.5	4.6	4.6	1.7	1.5	2.2	2.4
SOUTH CAROLINA ⁹	3.6	3.3	2.7	2.4	3.2	3.2	2.1	1.9	.5	.9
Charleston.....	6.9	6.5	4.9	3.9	4.9	3.2	2.4	1.6	1.3	1.0
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	4.9	4.7	2.3	2.2	3.5	3.1	1.6	1.0	1.6	2.0
Sioux Falls.....	3.2	3.1	.8	1.0	4.0	3.5	1.0	.5	2.8	2.7
TENNESSEE.....	2.8	2.4	1.8	1.4	2.3	2.1	1.0	.8	.8	.9
Chattanooga ⁶	2.8	2.1	1.8	1.1	2.1	1.7	.8	.7	.8	.6
Knoxville.....	1.9	1.2	1.1	.9	1.1	1.1	.6	.4	.3	.5
Memphis.....	3.5	3.2	2.3	1.8	3.3	2.2	1.0	.6	1.6	.9
Nashville.....	3.5	3.0	2.4	1.7	2.4	2.5	1.1	1.1	.8	1.0
TEXAS ¹⁰	3.2	3.1	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.7	1.4	1.2	.7	.9
Dallas.....	3.5	3.7	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.3	2.0	1.6	.8	1.1
Fort Worth.....	4.0	4.4	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.9	1.9	1.5	.8	.9
Houston.....	2.5	2.8	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.7	1.1	1.2	.6	.8
San Antonio.....	3.5	3.2	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.2	.9	.9	.5	.6
VERMONT.....	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.1	3.3	3.4	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.9
Burlington.....	1.8	1.5	.8	.8	6.8	6.2	1.5	1.2	4.7	4.4
Springfield.....	1.8	1.4	1.5	.9	1.1	1.0	.6	.3	.3	.3
VIRGINIA.....	3.2	2.9	2.2	1.9	3.1	3.0	1.8	1.2	.9	1.3
Norfolk-Portsmouth.....	6.7	3.9	4.5	2.2	3.8	2.9	1.2	1.0	2.1	1.5
Richmond.....	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.7	1.5	1.2	.3	.9
Roanoke.....	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.9	2.2	1.7	1.3	.5	.3
WASHINGTON ¹	3.9	2.7	2.2	1.7	4.1	3.2	1.6	1.1	1.8	1.6
Seattle ¹	2.7	2.3	1.6	1.4	4.2	2.8	1.6	1.1	1.8	1.2
Spokane ¹¹	4.3	3.8	2.4	1.1	3.4	6.2	.8	.7	2.1	5.0
Tacoma ¹	5.3	3.1	2.6	2.3	4.8	3.1	1.1	1.0	3.1	1.6
WEST VIRGINIA.....	3.0	2.9	1.4	1.0	2.3	2.6	.6	.6	1.1	1.3
Charleston.....	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.4	.4	.4	.3	.7
Huntington-Ashland.....	3.2	4.3	1.3	.8	2.8	1.6	.6	.6	1.8	.5
Wheeling.....	3.8	2.1	.8	.6	2.4	3.6	.5	.3	1.0	2.4

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

Labor Force Data

COLLECTION AND COVERAGE

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

CONCEPTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ESTIMATING METHODS

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

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

2. *Ratio estimates.* The distribution of the population selected for the sample may differ somewhat, by chance, from that of the Nation as a whole, in such characteristics as age, color, sex, and residence. Since these population characteristics are closely correlated with laborforce 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 49 States.

Shuttle Schedules

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

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

CONCEPTS

Industrial Classification

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

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

Industry Employment

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

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

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

Industry Hours and Earnings

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

Production and related workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and watchman services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

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

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

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

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

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

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings

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

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

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

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

Average Weekly Hours

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

Average Overtime Hours

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

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

Railroad Hours and Earnings

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

Spendable Average Weekly Earnings

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

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

Average Hourly Earnings Excluding Overtime

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

Indexes of Aggregate Weekly Payrolls and Man-Hours

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

Labor Turnover

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparability With Employment Series

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

ESTIMATING METHODS

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

The "Link Relative" Technique

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

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

Benchmark Adjustments

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

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

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

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

THE SAMPLE

Design

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

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

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

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

Coverage

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reliability of the Employment Estimate

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

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

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

¹No benchmark adjustment was made in 1958.

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

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

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

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

STATISTICS FOR STATES AND AREAS

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

Seasonal Adjustment

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

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

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

average method, with a provision for "moving" adjustment factors to take account of changing seasonal patterns. A detailed description and illustration of the basic method was published in the August 1960 *Monthly Labor Review*, 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	-Department of Labor and Industry: Bureau of Statistics and Records (Employment); Division of Employment Security (Turnover), 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.