# and EARNINGS 

Including THE MONTHLY REPORT
ON THE LABOR FORCE

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Data formerly published by the
Bureau of the Census in The
Monthly Report on the Labor
Force (Series P-57.) are showm
in Section A.
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## ANNOUNCEMENT

CHANGES IN CLASSIFICATION TO BE INTRODUCED NEXT MONTH
Beginning with the November issue, all national series in sections B, C, and D will be based on the 1957 Standard Industrial Classification. State and area series in Employment and Earnings have been published on this classification since March 1959. Other innovations such as a new benchmark will also be introduced, and these changes will be explained in an article which will appear in next month's issue.

The November issue will also be the Annual Supplement for 1961. Annual averages for all series will appear in this report.

TRENDS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
Actual and Seasonally Adjusted


# EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT HIGHLIGHTS 

## September

THE MONTHLY REPORT ON THE LABOR FORCE: SEPTEMBER 1961

Overall changes in the job situation were mainly seasonal between August and September, but there were numerous indications of continuing recovery.

The number of workers on nonfarm payrolls rose by one-half million to 53.9 million in September. Contributing to the increase was a rise of 360,000 in State and local governments with the reopening of schools, and a rise of 150,000 in manufacturing as its usual fall buildup took place. The September total was a record high, and represented a gain of 2.6 million jobs since February, nearly double the normal increase for this period.

The expected large pickup in automobile employment for new model production was not fully realized because of strikes at plants of General Motors. Moreover, the strike resulted in a sharp drop in the average workweek for all manufacturing from 40.1 hours in August to 39.6 hours in September. A rise in the workweek is more usual between these months, but the average was reduced because many auto workers worked for only a few hours during the reporting week before going on strike. Hurricane Carla, which sharply depressed agricultural employment, also reduced construction employment somewhat more than seasonally. In addition, the observance of religious holidays during the report week resulted in shorter average hours in the apparel industry and was a factor in the larger-thanseasonal decline in employment in that industry. Most other employment changes in manufacturing were close to the seasonal pattern.

Largely because of the decline in average hours, weekly earnings of factory workers dropped by more than a dollar, to $\$ 92.66$ in September. However, this was $\$ 1.58$ higher than a year earlier.

As reported on October 3, total employment dropped by 1.5 million over the month to 67.0 million in September. The drop was more than seasonal, mainly because the bad weather due to the hurricane sharply curtailed agricultural employment. Total nonagricultural employment, including the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics, fell about seasonally to 61.4 million, but still was at the record for the month. ${ }^{1}$ Among the employed were 2.5 million nonfarm workers on part time for economic reasons, 600,000 fewer than a month earlier and the same as in September 1960.

Total unemployment fell seasonally by 450,000 over the month to 4.1 million in September. Insured unemployment under State programs dropped by about 250,000 during the same period to 1.6 million.
${ }^{1}$ Total nonagricultural employment, measured from the household survey, typically declines in September with the withdrawal of young persons from the labor force, while the count of workers on nonagricultural payrolls typically rises. The divergence occurs because the household survey counts vacationing workers with a job as employed whether or not they receive pay. Detailed statistics from the household survey show that unpaid absences among nonfarm wage and salary workers fell by almost one million between August and September, despite an increase in the number on strike--although neither of the se changes affected the number counted as employed. On the other hand, workers returning to the payroll from unpaid vacations increase the count of workers in the payroll survey.

The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment, at 6.8 percent, was approximately at the same level for the 10 th straight month. However, unemployment among adult men was reduced more than seasonally--from 6.1 percent (seasonally adjusted) in August to 5.7 percent in September.

As a result of the decline in agriculture in September, the labor force showed no gain over the year.

Long-term unemployment ( 15 weeks and over) declined by 200,000 to $1-1 / 4$ million in September, about twice the normal drop for this time of year. This was the second month of better-than-seasonal improvement in long-term unemployment. There has also been a substantial reduction in the number continuously out of work for 6 . months or longer. This group has come down from 1 million in July to $3 / 4$ million in September, but was still nearly twice the level of a year ago.

## Nonfarm Payroll Employment

The largest nonfarm employment change in September was an increase of 360,000 in State and local governments resulting from the reopening of schools. The increase was more than seasonal, partly because more school systems had started their fall terms by the time of the September survey week than in other years, and also because the expansion which has been taking place in school systems is noted mainly at the start of the school year. At 6.6 million, employment in State and local governments was at a record high and 275,000 higher than a year earlier.

Other large changes included a rise of about 100,000 employees in trade as the fall buildup in the number of sales personnel got under way. The drop of 60,000 in construction employment was somewhat more than usual because of the bad weather.

Employment in manufacturing rose by 150,000 to 16.4 million. The large st increase $(65,000)$ occurred in the transportation equipment industry, representing mainly recalls of workers laid off during the auto model change over period last month. However, the rise was comparatively small, considering the timing of new model introductions this year, because of the General Motors strike. Moreover, many of the workers counted as employed were at work for only a short period during the week. Some of the employment increase in transportation equipment resulted from a pickup in the aircraft industry. Employment in primary metals continued to show small gains, while apparel industry employment dipped in part because of holiday-connected plant shutdowns.

Most other changes in the manufacturing sector were seasonal, in contrast to the pervasive gains.made during the recent recovery period.

Manufacturing employment in September was still short of prerecession levels, down by 180,000 over the year and by 470,000 , on a seasonally adjusted basis, from its previous peak in February 1960. However, at the trough of the recession in February 1961, factory employment had been one million below the peak.

## Factory Hours and Earnings

Largely because many GM workers on strike in the automobile and fabricated metals industries worked for only a few hours during the week, the average workweek for all manufacturing fell by 0.5 hour to 39.6 hours in September. In the transportation equipment industry (which includes automobiles), the workweek plummetted 5.3 hours to a record low of 34.7 hours, and in fabricated metals it fell by 1.0 hour.

## CHANGES IN NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT FROM JANUARY 1960





The workweek in the apparel industry declined by 0.9 hour, in large part because of the observance of the Jewish New Year which occurred during the survey week. Changes in hours of work among other manufacturing industries were primarily seasonal.

Although the workweek for manufacturing as a whole was equal to its yearago level, it was above a year ago in most industry groups; however, transportation equipment was down 5.5 hours and fabricated metals down 0.7 hour over the year.

Overtime work, at 2.5 hours in September, was also at its year-ago level and approximately the same as in August. Heavy overtime schedules in auto plants not affected by strike largely offset the effect of the strike on average overtime hours.

Weekly earnings in manufacturing fell by $\$ 1.17$ to $\$ 92.66$ as a result of the shortened workweek. Hourly earnings were unchanged at \$2.34.

## Unemployment

In periods of economic recovery, unemployment tends to lag behind the gains in production, hours of work and other aspects of economic activity. However, during the recovery period of 1961, the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment has been holding up longer than it did in previous business cycles. The rate has been at a complete standstill during the 7-month period since the bottom of the 1960-61 recession was reached last February. The table below shows the trend in each of three postwar cycles.

Table A. Seasonally Adjusted Rate of Unemployment in Three Postwar Business Cycles

| Prerecession level | Recession trough | Month after recession trough |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| May 1960..... 5. 1 | Feb. 1961..... 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.8 |
| July 1957..... 4. 2 | Apr. 1958..... 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 6.1 |
| July 1953..... 2.7 | Aug. 1954..... 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.6 |

In the 1960-61 cycle, unemployment started upward from a relatively high level (5.1 percent) but it did not move up as sharply during the recession phase as in previous cycles. Thus, even with the longer period of lag in 1961, the unemployment rate is no farther from its prerecession level than at a comparable point in earlier recoveries.

Duration of Unemployment. About 1.8 million ( 44 percent) of the unemployed in September had been seeking work less than 5 weeks. The number of short-term unemployed was up slightly over the month, possibly reflecting the indirect effects of temporary factors such as the auto strikes and hurricane Carla.

Long-term unemployment ( 15 weeks and over) declined by 200, 000 to 1-1/4 million in September, about twice the normal drop for this time of year. This was the second month of better-than-seasonal improvement in long-term unemployment. There has also been a substantial reduction in the number continuously out of work for 6 months or longer. This group has come down from 1 million in July to $3 / 4$ million in September, but was still nearly twice the level of a year ago.


## Characteristics of the Unemployed.

Unemployment among adult men 20 years of age and over declined by 300,000 in September, about twice the normal drop for this time of year. There was a seasonal decline of 150,000 among teenagers, but the number of unemployed women remained virtually unchanged.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the unemployment rate for adult men decreased to 5.7 percent in September from 6.1 percent in August but was not significantly below last February. The rate for adult women has shown more variability during the year but was also unchanged from its February level (6. 4 percent).

About half the unemployed in September 1961--2 million--were adult men, including 1.3 million married men. These were the lowest numbers for the year thus far, but virtually all of the improvement since February has been seasonal. There were 800,000 teenagers among the unemployed in September, one-fifth of the jobless total. Nearly 60 percent of the se unemployed youngsters $(450,000)$ were 18 and 19 -year-olds. Among the younger teenagers, half were not in school full time. There were approximately 850,00014 to 17 -year-olds in the labor force and not in school, with an unemployment rate of 22 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

## Insured Unemployment

Insured unemployment under regular State programs moved down about 250,000 between August and September to a little under 1.6 million. Recalls to work in the auto and allied industries following the model change period, as well as a seasonal pickup in trade and service activities, were major factors in the decline. Claimant exhaustions under the State programs dropped from 205, 000 in August to an estimated 160,000 in September. In September a year ago, exhaustions totaled 120, 000.

The number of persons who had exhausted their regular State benefits and were insured under the Temporary Extended Compensation program (TEC) dropped from 443, 000 in mid-August to 390,000 in mid-September. Since early June, the number under this program has dropped by nearly one-half, due in large part to persons exhausting their TEC rights.

All but six States reported a decline in regular State insured unemployment over the month. The recall of auto workers was mainly responsible for the largest drop--64, 000 in Michigan--and was an important factor in the decreases of 23,000 in California and 12,000 in Wisconsin. A drop of 21,000 in New York reflected a pickup in construction and trade, which more than offset increased unemployment in some segments of the apparel industry. Reductions of about 15, 000 each in, Illinois, Ohio, and in Pennsylvania were largely attributed to improvements in the trade, service, and hard goods industries.

The national rate of insured unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) was 3.8 percent in September, compared with 4.5 percent in August and 4.0 percent in September a year ago. Four States and Puerto Rico had rates of more than 5 percent--Puerto Rico (7.8), Maine (6.2), Pennsylvania (5.8), West Virginia (5.4), and Washington (5.2). Michigan's rate was down from 7.7 to 4.1 percent over the month with the recall of auto workers.



## Total Employment

Total employment declined by 1.5 million between August and September to 67.0 million. Employment usually drops appreciably in September as large numbers of school-age youngsters leave the labor force. This year's drop also reflected the effects of the hurricane, particularly in farm areas. Agricultural employment fell by 650,000 to 5.7 million, whereas it is not expected to change significantly at this time of year.

Nonagricultural employment fell by 800,000 to 61.4 million. The change was mainly seasonal, although there were some indications that it was accentuated by the hurricane.

As usual in September, there was a substantial reduction ( 1.6 million) in the number of nonfarm jobholders under 25 years of age, with the withdrawal of many high school and college students from the labor force. At the same time, about 800,000 workers over 25 were added to nonfarm employment; the se were mainly teachers and other school employees, but the gain also reflected the further job pickup in durable goods industries.

Nonagricultural employment was not significantly changed from a year ago. Year-to-year comparisons are affected to some extent by the exceptionally bad weather this September; for the June-August period, nonagricultural employment averaged 300,000 more than in the comparable months of 1960 and was at record levels. However, considerably more growth would be needed to absorb all of the new workers being added to the labor force and to reduce unemployment to prerecession levels.

## Part-time Employment

Among the 2.5 million workers on part time for economic reasons in September were 1.1 million regular full-time workers whose hours had been reduced below 35. Changes in the size of this group are closely associated with changes in the level of economic activity. It began rising more than seasonally in the second quarter of 1960 , reached a peak in February 1961, and moved down rapidly during the spring months. The present, level is about on a par with June, after allowance for seasonal variation, and about back to prerecession levels.

Also included among those on part time for economic reasons were 1.4 million who wanted full-time work, but who could find only part-time jobs. These persons usually work part time on their present jobs. Their number rose gradually (seasonally adjusted) during the period from mid-1960 to early 1961 and then remained at the new level. This pattern was also observed during the 1958 recession and the recovery period that followed.


Table B. Nonfarm Workers on Full- Time and Part-Time Schedules (Thousands of Persons)

${ }^{1}$ Includes those who (a) actually worked 35 hours or more during the survey week, and those who (b) usually work full time but worked 1 to 34 hours during the survey week because of noneconomic reasons (bad weather, illness, holidays, etc.).

## Labor Force

The civilian labor force contracted by 2.0 million between August and September to 71.1 million. The normal September decline in the labor force is about 1.2 million, mainly reflecting the withdrawal of teenagers from summer jobs. The greater-than-seasonal drop resulted largely from the effects of bad weather on farm activities. For this reason, comparisons with September a year ago (when the labor force was virtually the same as now) are not meaningful. For the year as a whole, the average growth in the labor force has been 1.2 million, just about in line with projections based on long-term trends in rates of labor force participation.

NOTE: For data on insured unemployment, see Unemployment Insurance Claims published weekly by the Bureau of Employment Security.

Table A-I: Employment status of the noninstitutional population
1929 to date
(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

| Year and month | Total nonlnstitutional populam tion | Total labor force in-  <br> cluding Armed Forces  <br> Number Percent <br> of <br> noninsti- <br> tutional <br> popula <br> tion |  | Total | Civilian labor force |  |  |  |  |  | Not in labor force |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Employed ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  | Unemployed i |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Nonagri- |  | Percent of labor force |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Agri- } \\ & \text { culture } \end{aligned}$ | cultural <br> industries | Number | Not season- ally adjusted | Seasonally adjustec |  |
| 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 | 1,0,890 | 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 |  | 46,09e |
| J.952................. | 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 |  |  |
| 1960 ${ }^{4}$............ | 125,368 | 73,126 | 58.3 | 70,612 | 66,681 | 5,723 | 60,958 | 3,931 | 5.6 |  | 52,242 |
| 1960: September.... | 125,717 | 73,672 | 58.6 | 71,155 | 67,767 | 0,588 |  | 3,388 | 4.8 |  |  |
| October..... | 125,936 | 73,592 | 58.4 | 71,069 | 67,490 | 6,247 | 61,244 | 3,579 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 52, 344 |
| November. . . | 126,222 | 73,746 | 58.4 | 71,213 | 67,182 | 5,666 | 61,516 | 4,032 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 52,476 |
| December.... | 126,482 | 73,079 | 57.8 | 70,549 | 66,009 | 4,950 | 61,059 | 4,540 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 53,403 |
| 1961: January..... | 126,725 | 72,361 | 57.1 | 69,837 | 64,452 | 4,634 | 59,818 | 5,385 | $7 \cdot 7$ | 6.6 | 54, 364 |
| February.... | 126,918 | 72, 394 | 57.4 | 70, 360 | 64,655 | 4,708 | 59,947 | 5,705 | 8.1 | 6.8 | 54,024 |
| March....... | 127,115 | 73,540 | 57.9 | 71,011 | 65,516 | 4,977 | 60,539 | 5,495 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 53,574 |
| April....... | 127,337 | 73,216 | 57.5 | 70,696 | 65, 734 | 5,000 | 60,734 | 4,962 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 54,121 |
| May. . . . . . . . | 127,558 | 74,059 | 58.1 | 71,546 | 66,778 | 5,544 | 61,234 | 4,768 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 53,499 |
| June........ | 127,768 | 76,790 | 60.1 | 74,286 | 68,706 | 6,671 | 62,035 | 5,580 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 50,977 |
| July......... | 127,986 | 76,153 | 59.5 | 73,639 | 68,499 | 6,453 | 62,046 | 5,140 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 51,833 |
| August. . . . . | 128,183 | 75,610 | 59.0 | 73,081 | 68,539 | 6,325 | 62,215 | 4,542 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 52,573 |
| September... | 128,372 | 73,670 | 57.4 | 71,123 | 67,038 | 5,666 | 61,372 | 4,085 | 5.7 | 6.8 | 54,701 |

${ }^{1}$ Data 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 walting 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 $1948-56$.
${ }^{2}$ Not available.
'Beginning 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 boo, ooo; labor force, total employment, and agricultural employment by about 350, 000 , primarily affecting the figures for total and males. Other categories were relatively unaffected.

Data include Alaska and Hawaif 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 , ooo in the labor force, four-fifths of this in nonagricultural employment. The levels of other labor force categories were not appreciably changed.

Table A.2: Employment status of the noniustitutional population, Iy sex

| Sex, year, and month |  | Total noninstitutional population | Total labor force in-cluding Armed Forces |  | Civilian labor force |  |  |  |  |  |  | Not in labor force |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total |  |  | Employed ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Unemployed ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | cludins Ar | ```Percent oI noninst- tu*ional popula- tion``` |  |  | Nonagri- |  | Percen labor | $\begin{aligned} & \text { int of } \\ & \text { force } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | Total |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Agri- } \\ \text { culture } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cultural } \\ & \text { indus- } \\ & \text { tries } \end{aligned}$ | Number | Not season- ally adjusted | $\begin{gathered} \text { Season- } \\ \text { ally } \\ \text { adjusted } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| male |  |  | 50,080 | 42,020 | 83.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1940.. |  | 41,480 |  |  |  | 35,550 | 8,450 | 27,100 | 5,930 | 14.3 | - | 8,060 |
| 1944 |  | 51,980 | 46,670 | 89.8 | 35,460 | 35,110 | 7,020 | 28,090 | 350 | 1.0 | - | 5,310 |
| 1947. |  | 53,085 | 44,844 | 84.5 | 43,272 | 41,677 | 6,953 | 34,725 | 1,595 | 3.7. | - | 8,242 |
| 1948. |  | 53,513 | 45,300 | 84.7 | 43,858 | 42,268 | 6,623 | 35,645 | 1,590 | 3.6 | - | 8,213 |
| 1949. |  | 54,028 | 45,674 | 84.5 | 44,075 | 41,473 | 6,629 | 34,844 | 2,602 | 5.9 | - | 8,354 |
| 1950. |  | 54,526 | 46,069 | 84.5 | 44,442 | 42,162 | 6,271 | 35,891 | 2,280 | 5.1 | - | 8,457 |
| 1951. |  | 54,996 | 46,674 | 84.9 | 43,612 | 42,362 | 5,791 | 36,571 | 1,250 | 2.9 | - | 8,322 |
| 1952. |  | 55,503 | 47,001 | 84.7 | 43,454 | 42,237 | 5,623 | 36,614 | 1,217 | 2.8 | - | 8,502 |
| $1953{ }^{2}$ |  | 56,534 | 47,692 | 84.4 | 44,194 | 42,966 | 5,496 | 37,470 | 1,228 | 2.8 | - | 8,840 |
| 1954. |  | 57,016 | 47,847 | 83.9 | 44,537 | 42,165 | 5,429 | 36,736 | 2,372 | 5.3 | - | 9,169 |
| 1955. |  | 57,484 | 48,054 | 83.6 | 45,041 | 43,152 | 5,479 | 37,673 | 1,889 | 4.2 | - | 9,430 |
| 1956. |  | 58,044 | 48,579 | 83.7 | 45,756 | 43,999 | 5,268 | 38,731 | 1,757 | 3.8 | - | 9,465 |
| 1957. |  | 58,813 | 48,649 | 82.7 | 45,882 | 43,990 | 5,037 | 38,952 | 1,893 | 4.1 |  | 10,164 |
| 1958. |  | 59,478 | 48,802 | 82.1 | 46,197 | 43,042 | 4,802 | 38,240 | 3,155 | 6.8 |  | 10,677 |
| 1959. |  | 60,100 | 49,081 | 81.7 | 46,562 | 44,089 | 4,749 | 39,340 | 2,473 | 5.3 |  | 11,019 |
| $1960{ }^{3}$ |  | 61,000 | 49,507 | 81.2 | 47,025 | 44,485 | 4,678 | 39,807 | 2,541 | 5.4 | - | 11,493 |
| 1960: | September.... | 61,158 | 49,570 | 81.1 | 47,085 | 45,003 | 5,103 | 39,900 | 2,082 | 4.4 | 5.6 | 11,588 |
|  | October...... | 61,260 | 49,455 | 80.7 | 46,964 | 44,764 | 4,855 | 39,909 | 2,200 | 4.7 | 6.1 | 11,806 |
|  | November..... | 61,393 | 49,506 | 80.6 | 47,005 | 44,509 | 4,629 | 39,881 | 2,496 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 11,886 |
|  | December..... | 61,512 | 49,186 | 80.0 | 46,688 | 43,596 | 4,259 | 39,337 | 3,092 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 12,326 |
| 1961: | January...... | 61,621 | 49,031 | 79.6 | 46,539 | 42,822 | 4,027 | 38,796 | 3,717 | 8.0 | 6.5 | 12,590 |
|  | February..... | 61,709 | 49,109 | 79.6 | 46,608 | 42,721 | 4,094 | 38,627 | 3,887 | 8.3 | 6.5 | 12,600 |
|  | March........ | 61,801 | 49,309 | 79.8 | 46,812 | 43,103 | 4,258 | 38,845 | 3,709 | 7.9 | 6.6 | 12,491 |
|  | April........ | 61,905 | 49,299 | 79.6 | 46,812 | 43,542 | 4,298 | 39,244 | 3,270 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 12,606 |
|  | May.......... | 62,010 | 49,753 | 80.2 | 47,272 | 44,238 | 4,553 | 39,686 | 3,033 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 12,257 |
|  | June......... | 62,108 | 51,614 | 83.1 | 49,142 | 45,839 | 5,241 | 40,598 | 3,303 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 10,494 |
|  | July.......... | 62,211 | 51,540 | 82.8 | 49,058 | 45,966 | 5,092 | 40,874 | 3,092 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 10,671 |
|  | August....... | 62,303 | 51,281 | 82.3 | 48,784 | 45,968 | 5,064 | 40,904 | 2,816 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 11,022 |
|  | September.... | 62,390 | 49,621 | 79.5 | 47,107 | 44,713 | 4,597 | 40,117 | 2,393 | 5.1 | 6.4 | 12,769 |
|  | 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 | $3 \cdot 7$ | - | 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. 1960 |  | 63,265 | 22,865 | 36.1 | 22,832 | 21,492 | 1,087 | 20,405 | 1,340 | 5.9 | - | 40,401 |
| $1960^{\circ}$ | ............. | 64,368 | 23,619 | 36.7 | 23,587 | 22,196 | 1,045 | 21,151 | 1,390 | 5.9 | - | 40,749 |
| 1960: | September.... | 64,559 | 24,102 | 37.3 | 24,070 | 22,764 | 1,485 | 21,279 | 1,307 | 5.4 | 5.9 |  |
|  | October...... | 64,676 | 24,138 | 37.3 | 24,106 | 22,726 | 1,392 | 21,333 | 1,379 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 40,538 |
|  | November..... | 64,830 | 24,240 | 37.4 | 24,208 | 22,672 | 1,037 | 21,636 | 1,536 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 40,590 |
|  | December..... | 64,971 | 23,893 | 36.8 | 23,861 | 22,413 | 692 | 21,722 | 1,448 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 41,077 |
| 1961: | January...... | 65,104 | 23,330 | 35.8 | 23,298 | 21,630 | 607 | 21,023 | 1,669 | 7.2 | 6.8 |  |
|  | February..... | 65,209 | 23,785 | 36.5 | 23,752 | 21,934 | 613 | 21,321 | 1,818 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 41,424 |
|  | March......... | 65,315 | 24,232 | 37.1 | 24,199 | 22,413 | 718 | 21,695 | 1,786 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 41,083 |
|  | April........ | 65,431 | 23,916 | 36.6 | 23,884 | 22,192 | 701 | 21,490 | 1,692 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 41,515 |
|  | May.......... | 65,548 | 24,306 | 37.1 | 24,274 | 22,540 | 991 | 21,549 | 1,734 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 41,242 |
|  | June......... | 65,660 | 25,176 | 38.3 | 25,144 | 22,867 | 1,430 | 21,437 | 2,277 | 9.1 | 7.6 | 40,483 |
|  | July......... | 65,775 | 24,612 | 37.4 | $24,580$ |  | 1,361 | 21,172 | 2,048 | 8.3 | 7.5 | 41,163 |
|  | August....... | 65,879 | 24,329 | 36.9 | 24,297 | 22,571 | 1,261 | 21,311 | 1,726 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 41,550 |
|  | September.... | 65,981 | 24,048 | 36.4 | 24,016 | 22,325 | 1,069 | 21,256 | 1,692 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 41,932 |

[^1]September 1961

| Age and sex | Total labor force including armed Forces |  | Civilian labor force |  |  |  |  |  | Not in labor force |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number | Percent of noninstitutional population | Employed |  | Unemployed |  | Total | Keeping house | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { In } \\ \text { school } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Unable } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { work } \end{gathered}$ | Other |
|  | Number | Percent of noninsti- tutional population |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Agri } 1- \\ & \text { crll } \\ & \text { ture } \end{aligned}$ | Nonagricultural industries | Number |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 73,670 | 57.4 | 71,123 | 56.5 | 5,666 | 61,372 | 4,085 | 5.7 | 54,701 | 35,229 | 10,838 | 1,707 | 6,927 |
| Male. | 49,621 | 79.5 | 47,107 | 78.7 | 4,597 | 40,117 | 2,393 | 5.1 | 12,769 | 114 | 5,441 | 1,038 | 6,176 |
| 14 to 17 years.. | 1,810 | 29.1 | 1,748 | 28.4 | 428 | 1,107 | 21.2 | 12.1 | 4,407 | 5 | 4,274 | 12 | 117 |
| 14 and 15 years. | 664 | 19.4 | 664 | 19.4 | 182 | 449 | 33 | 5.0 | 2,763 | 3 | 2,722 | 6 | 33 |
| 16 and 17 year | 1,146 | 41.1 | 1,084 | 39.7 | 246 | 658 | 179 | 16.5 | 1,644 | 2 | 1,552 | 6 | 84 |
| 18 to 24 years.. | 7,093 | 82.5 | 5,806 | 79.4 | 613 | 4,656 | 538 | 9.3 | 1,504 | 4 | 1,075 | 25 | 401 |
| 19 and 19 years | 1,909 | 68.4 | 1,533 | 63.5 | 223 | 1,102 | 209 | 13.6 | 883 | 4 | 687 | 3 | 189 |
| 20 to 24 years | 5,184 | 89.3 | 4,273 | 87.3 | 390 | 3,554 | 329 | 7.7 | 621 | - | 388 | 22 | 212 |
| 25 to 34 years.. | 10,883 | 97.8 | 10,184 | 97.6 | 609 | 9,142 | 434 | 4.3 | 251 | 7 | 71 | 53 | 120 |
| 25 to 29 years | 5,237 | 97.4 | 4,826 | 97.1 | 299 | 4,310 | 217 | 4.5 | 143 |  | 49 | 25 | 69 |
| 30 to 34 year | 5,646 | 98.1 | 5,358 | 98.0 | 310 | 4,832 | 217 | 4.0 | 108 | 7 | 22 | 28 | 51 |
| 35 to 44 years. | 11,422 | 97.7 | 11,035 | 97.6 | 775 | 9,855 | 403 | 3.7 | 268 | 9 | 14 | 112 | 133 |
| 35 to 39 year | 5,873 | 97.8 | 5,642 | 97.7 | 364 | 5,051 | 226 | 4.0 | 130 | 5 | 10 | 51 | 65 |
| 40 to 44 years. | 5,549 | 97.6 | 5,393 | 97.5 | 411 | 4,804 | 177 | 3.3 | 138 | 4 | 4 | 61 | 68 |
| 45 to 54 years. | 9,762 | 95.6 | 9,687 | 95.6 | 863 | 8,457 | 367 | 3.8 | 449 | 12 | 6 | 148 | 282 |
| 45 to 49 years. | 5,197 | 96.8 | 5,140 | 96.7 | 402 | 4,536 | 202 | 3.9 | 174 | 3 | 4 | 52 | 115 |
| 50 to 54 years. | 4,565 | 94.3 | 4,547 | 94.3 | 461 | 3,921 | 165 | 3.6 | 275 | 9 | 2 | 96 | 167 |
| 55 to 64 years... | 6,530 | 86.9 | 6,525 | 86.9 | 793 | 5,401 | 331 | 5.1 | 981 | 12 | 1 | 224 | 745 |
| 65 to 59 years | 3,740 | 91.6 | 3,736 | 91.6 | 423 | 3,143 | 170 | 4.5 | 341 | 2 | 1 | 99 | 239 |
| 60 to 64 years. | 2,790 | 81.3 | 2,789 | 81.3 | 370 | 2,258 | 161 | 5.8 | 640 | 10 |  | 125 | 506 |
| 65 years and over. | 2,124 | 30.2 | 2,124 | 30.2 | 514 | 1,499 | 110 | 5.2 | 4,908 | 67 |  | 463 | 4,378 |
| 65 to 69 years.. | 1,162 | 42.6 | 1,162 | 42.6 | 235 | 844 | 82 | 7.1 | 1,565 | 17 |  | 113 | 1,435 |
| 70 years and ov | 962 | 22.4 | 962 | 22.4 | 279 | 655 | 28 | 2.9 | 3,343 | 50 |  | 350 | 2,943 |
| Female. | 24,048 | 36.4 | 24,016 | 36.4 | 1,069 | 21,256 | 1,692 | 7.0 | 41,932 | 35,115 | 5,397 | 669 | 752 |
| 14 to 17 years. | 1,104 | 18.4 | 1,104 | 18.4 | 102 | 870 | 133 | 12.0 | 4,891 | 275 | 4,552 | 11 | 54 |
| 14 and 15 yea | 389 | 11.8 | 389 | 11.8 | 54 | 317 | 19 | 4.8 | 2,899 | 61 | 2,818 | 6 | 14 |
| 16 and 17 yea | 715 | 26.4 | 715 | 26.4 | 48 | 553 | 114 | 16.0 | 1,992 | 214 | 1,734 | 5 | 40 |
| 18 to 24 years. | 4,214 | 48.3 | 4,097 | 48.2 | 1.24 | 3,464 | 508 | 12.4 | 4,398 | 3,421 | 763 | 29 | 184 |
| 18 and 19 years | 1,401 | 51.3 | 1,395 | 51.2 | 50 | 1,101 | 243 | 17.4 | 1,330 | 667 | 547 | 11 | 105 |
| 20 to 24 years. | 2,713 | 46.9 | 2,702 | 46.8 | 74 | 2,363 | 265 | 9.8 | 3,068 | 2,754 | 216 | 18 | 79 |
| 25 to 34 years. | 4,109 | 36.1 | 4,101 | 36.1 | 147 | 3,652 | 302 | 7.4 | 7,266 | 7,159 | 52 | 14 | 41 |
| 25 to 29 year | 1,973 | 36.1 | 1,968 | 36.0 | 65 | 1,734 | 169 | 8.6 | 3,494 | 3,448 | 30 | 3 | 13 |
| 30 to 34 years. | 2,136 | 36.2 | 2,133 | 36.1 | 82 | 1,918 | 133 | 6.2 | 3,772 | 3,711 | 22 | 11 | 28 |
| 35 to 44 years.. | 5,368 | 43.6 | 5,363 | 43.5 | 222 | 4,815 | 325 | 6.1 | 6,954 | 6,838 | 13 | 33 | 70 |
| 35 to 39 years. | 2,590 | 40.9 | 2,587 | 40.9 | 126 | 2,289 | 172 | 6.6 | 3,740 | 3,674 | 9 | 18 | 39 |
| 40 to 44 years. | 2,778 | 46.4 | 2,776 | 46.3 | 96 | 2,526 | 153 | 5.5 | 3,214 | 3,164 | 4 | 15 | 31 |
| 45 to 54 years. | 5,404 | 49.9 | 5,402 | 49.9 | 249 | 4,905 | 249 | 4.6 | 5,414 |  | 10 |  | 64 |
| 45 to 49 years | 2,867 | 50.4 | 2,866 | 50.4 | 138 | 2,589 | 140 | 4.9 | 2,825 | 2,761 | 6 | 21 | 37 |
| 50 to 54 years. | 2,537 | 49.5 | 2,536 | 49.5 | 211 | 2,316 | 109 | 4.3 | 2,589 | 2,533 | 4 | 24 | 27 |
| 55 to 84 years... | 3,071 | 37.3 | 3,071 | 37.3 | 167 | 2,777 | 127 | 4.1 | 5,154 | 5,018 | 5 | 66 | 65 |
| 55 to 59 years. | 1,903 | 43.3 | 1,903 | 43.3 | 102 | 1,716 | 86 | 4.5 | 2,490 | 2,439 | 3 | 26 | 22 |
| 80 to 84 years. | 1,168 | 30.5 | 1,168 | 30.5 | 65 | 1,061 | 41 | 3.5 | 2,664 | 2,579 | 2 | 40 | 43 |
| 85 years and over | 879 | 10.1 | 879 | 10.1 | 59 | 773 | 48 | 5.5 | 7,854 | 7,110 | 1 | 470 | 274 |
| 65 to 89 years. | 552 | 17.4 | 552 | 17.4 | 34 | 490 | 28 | 5.1 | 2,627 | 2,519 | 1 | 49 | 58 |
| 70 years and over | 327 | 5.9 | 327 | 5.9 | 25 | 283 | 20 | 6.0 | 5,227 | 4,591 | - | 421 | 216 |

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

Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1980. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)
Talio A-4: Empleyment states of male vetorans of Werid War II in the civilim meninstitutional popuration

| Employment status | Sept. 1961 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | Sept. 1960 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total. | 14,403 | 14,407 | 14,451 |
| Civilian labor force............................... | 13,972 | 13,973 | 14,109 |
| Employed. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 13,446 | 13, 377 | 13,649 |
| Agriculture..................................... | 573 | 625 | 599 |
| Nonagricultural industries.................. | 12,873 | 12,752 | 13,050 |
| Unemployed....................................... | 526 | 596 | 460 |
| Not in labor force. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 433 | 432 | 342 |

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaif beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)
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Table A.S: Employment status of the civilim moniastitutional popalation, by marital status and sox

| Sex and employment status | Septermber 1961 |  |  |  | August 1961 |  |  |  | September 1960 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Married, spouse present | Married, spouse absent | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Widowed } \\ & \text { or } \\ & \text { divorced } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Single | Married, spouse present | Married, spouse absent. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Widowed } \\ \text { or } \\ \text { divorced } \end{array}\right\|$ | Single | Married, spouse present | Married, spouse absent | Hidowed <br> or <br> divorced | Single |
| MALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Labor force | 88.9 | 85.8 | 52.2 | 55.2 | 89.1 | 82.4 | 53.3 | 66.7 | 89.2 | 87.5 | 56.0 | 58.9 |
| Not in labor force | 11.1 | 14.2 | 47.8 | 44.8 | 10.9 | 17.6 | 46.7 | 33.3 | 10.8 | 12.5 | 44.0 | 41.1 |
| Labor force | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Employed.. | 96.4 | 91.3 | 92.8 | 89.3 | 95.9 | 87.9 | 91.5 | 89.4 | 97.0 | 94.4 | 92.6 | 90.3 |
| Agriculture................ | 8.1 | 20.0 | 11.1 | 15.4 | 8.4 | 17.0 | 12.6 | 16.5 | 8.7 | 23.6 | 12.8 | 18.1 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 88.3 | 71.3 | 81.7 | 73.9 | 87.5 | 70.9 | 78.9 | 72.9 | 88.3 | 70.8 | 79.8 | 72.2 |
| Unemployed. | 3.6 | 8.7 | 7.2 | 10.7 | 4.1 | 12.1 | 8.5 | 10.6 | 3.0 | 5.6 | 7.4 | 9.7 |
| female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total.. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Labor force. | 32.5 | 53.8 | 37.7 | 44.8 | 31.5 | 53.9 | 37.3 | 50.7 | 32.9 | 57.5 | 37.7 | 47.9 |
| Not in labor force. | 67.5 | 46.2 | 62.3 | 55.2 | 68.5 | 46.1 | 62.7 | 49.3 | 67.1 | 142.5 | 62.3 | 52.1 |
| Labor force.... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Employed..................... | 93.7 | 89.5 | 93.9 | 91.4 | 93.7 | 89.8 | 93.4 | 91.7 | 95.0 |  |  | 93.0 |
| Agriculture............... | 5.3 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 6.2 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 5.0 | 7.2 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 5.5 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 88.4 | 85.3 | 91.2 | 87.7 | 87.5 | 86.1 | 90.9 | 86.7 | 87.8 | 89.8 | 91.6 | 87.5 |
| Unemployed................. | 6.3 | 10.5 | 6.1 | 8.6 | 6.3 | 10.2 | 6.6 | 8.3 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 4.4 | 7.0 |

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawall beginning 1980. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A.6: Employment status of the civilian aoninstitutional population, by color and sex


[^2]Table A.T: Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population,

## total and uroan, by region

| Region | September 1961 |  |  |  |  | August 1961 |  |  |  |  | September 1960 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Percent of population in labor force | Labor force |  |  |  | Percent of population in labor force | Labor force |  |  |  | Percent of population in labor force | Labor force |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | loyed |  |  |  |  | ployed |  |  |  |  | ployed |  |
|  |  | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Agri- } \\ \text { cul- } \\ \text { ture } \end{gathered}$ | Nonagricultural <br> 1ndus- <br> tries | Unem- <br> ployed |  | Total | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Agri- } \\ \text { cul- } \\ \text { ture } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | Nonagricultural <br> indus- <br> tries | Unemployed |  | Total | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Agri1- } \\ \text { cul- } \\ \text { ture } \end{array}\right\|$ | Nonagr 1cultural industries | Unemployed |
| Total........ | 56.5 | 100.0 | 8.0 | 86.3 | 5.7 | 58.2 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 85.1 | 6.2 | 57.8 | 100.0 | 9.3 | 85.9 | 4.8 |
| Northeast | 57.0 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 91.7 | 6.1 | 59.0 | 100.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 2.7 \\ 10.6 \end{array}$ | 91.1 | 6.2 | 57.5 | 100.0 | 2.8 | 91.8 | 5.44.2 |
|  | 56.5 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 100.0 \\ 100.0 \end{array}\right\|$ | 9.2 | 85.1 | 5.7 | 58.1 | 100.0 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 81.1 \\ & 82.8 \\ & 81.8 \end{aligned}$ | 6.6 | 57.8 | 100.0 | 10.1 | 85.7 |  |
| North Cen | 55.8 |  | 11.97.9 | 82.5 | 5.6 | 56.9 | 100.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 10.6 \\ & 12.2 \end{aligned}$ |  | 6.0 | 57.7 | 100.0 | 13.7 | 81.8 | 4.2 4.5 |
| South | 57.3 | $\begin{array}{\|} 100.0 \\ \underline{100.0} \end{array}$ |  | 86.5 | 5.6 | 59.3 |  | 8.6 | 85.5 | 5.9 | 58 | 100.0 | 9.6 | 85.1 | 5.3 |
| Urban. ....... | 57.3 |  | 1.1 | 98.3 | 6.6 | 58.8 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 91.7 | 7.0 | 58.3 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 93.0 | 5.5 |
| Northeast.............North Central...... | 57.4 | 100.0 | $\begin{aligned} & .4 \\ & .7 \end{aligned}$ | 93.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 6.6 \\ & 6.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59.2 \\ & 58.0 \end{aligned}$ | 100.0 | $\begin{aligned} & .5 \\ & .9 \end{aligned}$ | 92.9 | 6.6 | 58.0 | 100.0 | . 6 | 93.8 | 5.6 |
|  | 56.5 | $\left[\begin{array}{l} 100.0 \\ 100.0 \\ 100.0 \end{array}\right]$ |  | 92.5 |  |  | 100.0 |  | 90.9 | 8.2 | 58.0 | 100.0 | . 9 | 93.9 | 5.2 |
| South. | 57.2 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 2.5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92.1 \\ & 91.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.4 \\ & 6.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58.3 \\ & 59.7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\left[\begin{array}{l} 100.0 \\ 100.0 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \\ & 2.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91.5 \\ & 90.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.7 \\ & 6.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 58.5 \\ 59.1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | 1.93.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 92.9 \\ & 90.6 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 5.25.9 |
| West......... | 58.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawail beginning 1980. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)
Table A-8: Employed persons, by type of industry, class of worker, and sex

| Type of Industry and class of worker | September 1961 |  |  | August 1961 |  |  | September 1960 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total. | 67,038 | 44,713 | 22,325 | 68,539 | 45,968 | 22,571 | 67,767 | 45,003 | 22,764 |
| Agriculture. | 5,666 | 4,597 | 1,069 | 6,325 | 5,064 | 1,261 | 6,588 | 5,103 | 1,485 |
| Wage and salary worke | 1,928 | 1,587 | 341 | 2,255 | 1,833 | 422 | 2,512 | 1,947 | 565 |
| Self-employed workers. | 2,713 | 2,584 | 129 | 2,773 | 2,650 | 123 | 2,764 | 2,661 | 103 |
| Unpaid family workers. | 1,023 | 425 | 598 | 1,296 | 580 | 716 | 1,312 | 495 | 816 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 61,372 | 40,117 | 21,256 | 62,215 | 40,904 | 21,311 | 61,179 | 39,900 | 21,279 |
| Wage and salary workers | 54,516 | 35,169 | 19,347 | 55,301 | 35,902 | 19,399 | 54,206 | 34,866 | 19,340 |
| In private households. | 2,461 | 395 | 2,066 | 2,634 | 516 | 2,118 | 2,453 | 312 | 2,141 |
| Government workers. | 8,333 | 5,019 | 3,314 | 7,627 | 4,788 | 2,839 | 8,236 | 4,931 | 3,304 |
| Other wage and salary worke | 43,722 | 29,755 | 13,967 | 45,040 | 30,598 | 14,442 | 43,518 | 29,623 | 13,895 |
| Self-employed workers. | 6,251 | 4,860 | 1,391 | 6,192 | 4,839 | 1,353 | 6,343 | 4,970 | 1,373 |
| Unpaid family workers.......... | 608 | 88 | 519 | 722 | 163 | 559 | 630 | 64 | 566 |

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawali beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A.g: Employed persons with a job but not at wort, by reason for not working and pay status

| Reason for not working | September 1961 |  |  |  | August 1961 |  |  |  | September 1960 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Nonagricultural industries |  |  | Total | Nonagricultural industries |  |  | Total | Nonagricultural industries |  |  |
|  |  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wage and } \\ & \text { salary workers } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Total | Wage and salary workers |  |  | Total | wage and salary workers |  |
|  |  |  | Number | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { paid } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Number | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent } \\ & \text { paid } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Number | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { paid } \end{gathered}$ |
| Total. | 2,928 | 2,747 | 2,427 | 55.5 | 6,604 | 6,421 | 5,951 | 67.6 | 2,630 | 2,508 | 2,202 | 62.0 |
| Bad weather......... | 88 | 58 | 42 | (1) | 3 | 3 | 3 | (1) | 30 | 13 | 5 | - |
| Industrial dispute. | 229 | 229 | 229 | - | 40 | 40 | 40 | - | 34 | 34 | 34 | $\bigcirc$ |
| Vacation. | 1,336 | 1,307 | 1,205 | 88.9 | 4,805 | 4,733 | 4,451 | 79.6 | 1,339 | 1,317 | 1,212 | 87.5 |
| Illness. | 849 | 782 | 678 | 32.3 | 831 | 766 | 677 | 34.6 | 817 | 756 | 668 | 35.2 |
| All other.. | 427 | 370 | 273 | 20.5 | 928 | 879 | 777 | 31.1 | 410 | 389 | 282 | 22.7 |

[^3]Data include Alaska and Hawall beginning 1980. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

| Occupation group | September 1961 |  |  |  |  |  | Septermber 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Male | Female | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent } \\ & \text { distribution } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Total | Male | Female | Percent distribution |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Total | Male | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Fe- } \\ \text { male } \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  | Total | Male | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{\mathrm{Fe}-} \\ & \text { male } \end{aligned}$ |
| Total. | 67,038 | 44,713 | 22,325 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 67,767 | 45,003 | 22,764 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Professional, technical, and kindred worker | 7,669 | 5,004 | 2,666 | 11.4 | 11.2 | 11.9 | 7,705 | 4,890 | 2,814 | 11.4 | 10.9 | 12.4 |
| Medical and other health worker | 1,271 | 586 | 685 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 1,339 | 625 | 713 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 3.1 |
| Teachers, except college | 1,730 | 503 | 1,227 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 5.5 | 1,789 | 549 | 1,240 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 5.4 |
| Other professional, technical, and kindred workers | 4,668 | 3,915 | 754 | 7.0 | 8.8 | 3.4 | 4,577 | 3,716 | 861 | 6.8 | 8.3 | 3.8 |
| Farmers and farm managers............................. | 2,662 | 2,537 | 125 | 4.0 | 5.7 | .6 | 2,721 | 2,625 | 96 | 4.0 | 5.8 | . 4 |
| Managers, officials, and proprietors, except | 6,829 | 5,739 | 1,089 | 10.2 | 12.8 | 4.9 | 7,063 | 5,998 | 1,065 | 10.4 | 13.3 | 4.7 |
| Salaried workers.. | 3,652 | 3,120 | 532 | 5.4 | 7.0 | 2.4 | 3,540 | 3,056 | 484 | 5.2 | 6.8 | 2.1 |
| Self-employed workers in retail tr | 1,584 | 1,191 | 392 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 1,714 | 1,335 | 379 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 1.7 |
| Self-employed workers, except retail trade. | 1,593 | 1,428 | 165 | 2.4 | 3.2 | $\cdot 7$ | 1,809 | 1,607 | 202 | 2.7 | 3.6 | -9 |
| Clerical and kincired wor | 9,702 | 3,068 | 6,634 | 14.5 | 6.9 | 29.7 | 9,803 | 3,087 | 6,716 | 14.5 | 6.9 | 29.5 |
| Stenographers, typists, and s | 2,400 | 59 | 2,341 | 3.6 | . 1 | 10.5 | 2,370 | 62 | 2,307 | 3.5 | .1 | 10.1 |
| Other clerical and kindred wo | 7,302 | 3,009 | 4,293 | 10.9 | 6.7 | 19.2 | 7,433 | 3,025 | 4,409 | 11.0 | 6.7 | 19.4 |
| Sales worker | 4,299 | 2,656 | 1,643 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 7.4 | 4,424 | 2,743 | 1,682 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 7.4 |
| Retail trade | 2,468 | 1,024 | 1,444 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 6.5 | 2,533 | 1,069 | 1,465 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 6.4 |
| Other sales work | 1,831 | 1,632 | 199 | 2.7 | 3.6 | . 9 | 1,891 | 1,674 | 217 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 1.0 |
| Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred | 8,911 | 8,708 | 203 | 13.3 | 19.5 |  | 8,662 | 8,457 | 205 | 12.8 | 18.8 | -9 |
| Carpenters. | 904 | 902 | 2 | 1.3 | 2.0 | (1) | 857 | 857 | - | 1.3 | 1.9 | - |
| Construction craftsmen, except | 1,905 | 1,886 | 19 | 2.8 | 4.2 | . 1 | 1,833 | 1,819 | 15 | 2.7 | 4.0 | . 1 |
| Mechanics and repairmen.. | 2,177 | 2,164 | 14 | 3.2 | 4.8 | ${ }^{1}$ | 1,970 | 1,953 | 16 | 2.9 | 4.3 | ${ }^{1}$ |
| Metal craftsmen, except mec | 1,017 | 1,010 | 7 | 1.5 | 2.3 | (1) | 1,097 | 1,090 | 7 | 1.6 | 2.4 | (1) |
| Other craftsmen and kindred work | 1,809 | 1,727 | 82 | 2.7 | 3.9 | . 4 | 1,790 | 1,690 | 100 | 2.6 | 3.8 | . 4 |
| Foremen, not elsewhere classifi | 1,099 | 1,019 | 79 | 1.6 | 2.3 | .4 | 1,115 | 1,048 | 67 | 1.6 | 2.3 | . 3 |
| Operatives and kindred worke | 12,066 | 8,612 | 3,452 | 18.0 | 19.3 | 15.5 | 11,924 | 8,542 | 3,381 | 17.6 | 19.0 | 14.9 |
| Drivers and deliverymen | 2,348 | 2,320 | 27 | 3.5 | 5.2 | . 1 | 2,464 | 2,433 | 31 | 3.6 | 5.4 | . 1 |
| Other operatives and kindred workers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durable goods manufacturin | 3,537 | 2,636 | 901 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 4.0 | 3,371 | 2,475 | 895 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 3.9 |
| Nondurable goods manu | 3,464 | 1,627 | 1,837 | 5.2 | 3.6 | 8.2 | 3,417 | 1,573 | 1,844 | 5.0 | 3.5 | 8.1 |
| Other industrie | 2,717 | 2,029 | 687 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 2,672 | 2,061 | 611 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 2.7 |
| Private household workers. | 2,138 | 63 | 2,075 | 3.2 | . 1 | 9.3 | 2,163 | 51 | 2,112 | 3.2 | . 2 | 9.3 |
| Service workers, except private ho | 6,374 | 2,888 | 3,487 | 9.5 | 6.5 | 15.6 | 6,086 | 2,786 | 3,301 | 9.0 | 6.2 | 14.5 |
| Protective service | 719 | 686 | 33 | 1.1 | 1.5 | . 1 | 751 | 706 | 45 | 1.1 | 1.6 | . 2 |
| Waiters, cooks, and bart | 1,783 | 549 | 1,235 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 5.5 | 1,718 | 458 | 1,261 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 5.5 |
| Other service workers | 3,872 | 1,653 | 2,219 | 5.8 | 3.7 | 9.9 | 3,617 | 1,622 | 1,995 | 5.3 | 3.6 | 8.8 |
| Farm lahorers and forem | 2,685 | 1,798 | 887 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3,492 | 2,168 | 1,324 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 5.8 |
| Paid workers. | 1,680 | 1,377 | 303 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 2,192 | 1,675 | 517 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 2.3 |
| Unpaid family workers. | 1,005 | 421 | 584 | 1.5 | $\cdot 9$ | 2.6 | 1,300 | 493 | 807 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 3.5 |
| Laborers, except farm and | 3,703 | 3,639 | 64 | 5.5 | 3.1 | ${ }^{13}$ | 3,724 | 3,659 | 66 | 5.5 | 8.1 | . 3 |
| Construction.. | 830 | 828 | 2 | 1.2 | 1.9 | (1) | 793 | 793 |  | 1.2 | 1.8 |  |
| Manufacturing. | 1,069 | 1,036 | 33 | 1.6 | 2.3 | $\cdot 1$ | 1,167 | 1,128 | 40 | 1.7 | 2.5 | . 2 |
| Other industries.. | 1,804 | 1,775 | 29 | 2.7 | 4.0 | . 1 | 1,764 | 1,738 | 26 | 2.6 | 3.9 | . 1 |

${ }^{1}$ Less than 0.05. NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawail beginging 1980. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)
Table A-1I: Major occupation gresp of employed persons, by color and sex

| Major occupation group | September 1961 |  |  |  |  |  | September 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | White |  |  | Nonwhite |  |  | White |  |  | Nonwhite |  |  |
|  | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total............................ thousands. . | 59,839 | 40,444, | 19,395 | 7,199 | 4,269 | 2,930 | 60,178 | 40,525 | 19,654 | 7,588 | 4,479 | 3,110 |
| Perce | $\underline{100.0}$ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Professional, technical, and kindred workers | 12.3 | 12.0 | 13.1 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 12.2 | 11.6 | 13.4 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 6.1 |
| Farmers and farm managers................... | 4.1 | 5.9 | . 5 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 4.1 | 6.0 | . 4 | 3.0 | 4.6 | .6 |
| Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm. | 11.1 | 13.9 | 5.3 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 11.5 | 14.5 | 5.2 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 1.5 |
| Clerical and kindred worker | 15.3 | 6.9 | 32.6 | 8.0 | 6.3 | 10.4 | 15.4 | 7.0 | 32.8 | 7.1 | 5.9 | 8.7 |
| Sales workers.. | 7.0 | 6.4 | 8.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 8.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers..... | 14.1 | 20.4 | 2.0 | 6.4 | 10.5 | . 4 | 13.7 | 19.8 | 1.0 | 5.6 | 9.2 | . 4 |
| Operatives and kindred workers............. | 17.8 | 18.9 | 15.6 | 19.4 | 22.9 | 14.2 | 17.5 | 18.6 | 15.1 | 18.7 | 22.2 | 13.6 |
| Private household workers.................. | 1.9 | . 1 | 5.8 | 13.6 | . 6 | 32.5 | 1.9 | . 1 | 5.8 | 13.2 | . 4 | 31.6 |
| Service workers, except private household... | 8.4 | 5.5 | 14.5 | 18.5 | 15.4 | 23.1 | 8.1 | 5.3 | 13.8 | 16.2 | 14.4 | 18.7 |
| Farm laborers and foremen................... | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 13.8 | 11.4 | 17.4 |
| Laborers, except farm and mine | 4.6 | 6.7 | . 3 | 13.4 | 22.2 | .5 | 4.4 | 6.4 | . 3 | 14.3 | 23.9 | . 3 |

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawail beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A.12: Unemployed persons, by duration of usemployment

| Duration of unemployment | $\frac{\text { Sept }}{\text { Number }}$ | $\frac{1961}{\text { Percent }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 196 i \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nar. } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Jan} . \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total. | 4,085 | 100.0 | 4,542 | 5,140 | 5,580 | 4,768 | 4,962 | 5,495 | 5,705 | 5,385 | 4,540 | 4,031 | 3,579 | 3,388 |
| Less than 5 weeks. | 1,814 | 44.4 | 1,683 | 1,995 | 2,857 | 1,672 | 1,600 | 1,729 | 2,063 | 2,200 | 2,107 | 1,840 | 1,637 | 1,655 |
| Less than 1 week | 36 | . 9 | 18 | 18 | 63 | 29 | 13 | 8 | 12 | 11 | 17 | 18 | 27 | 28 |
| 1 week. | 458 | 11.2 | 390 | 436 | 817 | 420 | 366 | 515 | 500 | 409 | 558 | 441 | 421 | 441 |
| 2 week | 486 | 11.9 | 483 | 559 | 853 | 459 | 497 | 416 | 540 | 636 | 579 | 557 | 496 | 488 |
| 3 wee | 475 | 11.6 | 415 | 459 | 667 | 386 | 369 | 407 | 507 | 579 | 541 | 459 | 366 | 387 |
| 4 week | 359 | 8.8 | 377 | 523 | 458 | 378 | 355 | 383 | 505 | 565 | 412 | 366 | 327 | 312 |
| 5 to 14 wee | 1,012 | 24.8 | 1,419 | 1,511 | 1,148 | 1,181 | 1,234 | 1,903 | 2,018 | 1,845 | 1,418 | 1,204 | 949 | 928 |
| 5 to 8 | 236 | 5.8 | 351 | 622 | 343 | 348 | 334 | 371 | 450 | 504 | 394 | 325 | 331 | 212 |
| 7 to 10 | 402 | 9.8 | 695 | 621 | 502 | 503 | 493 | 726 | 958 | 777 | 600 | 522 | 358 | 391 |
| 11 to 14 weeks | 374 | 9.2 | 373 | 268 | 303 | 330 | 407 | 806 | 610 | 564 | 424 | 357 | 260 | 325 |
| 15 weeks and ove | 1,257 | 30.8 | 1,440 | 1,634 | 1,575 | 1,915 | 2,128 | 1,862 | 1,624 | 1,339 | 1,015 | 987 | 992 | 805 |
| 15 to 28 weeks | 497 | 12.2 | 527 | 608 | 647 | 1,008 | 1,205 | 1,063 | 950 | 696 | 516 | 488 | 492 | 388 |
| 27 weeks and ove | 760 | 18.6 | 913 | 1,026 | 928 | 907 | 923 | 799 | 674 | 643 | 499 | 499 | 500 | 417 |
| Average duration. | 16.1 | - | 17.1 | 16.1 | 13.9 | 16.9 | 17.5 | 15.4 | 13.6 | 13.0 | 12.2 | 13.2 | 13.8 | 12.9 |

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

${ }^{1}$ Fercent of labor force in each group who were unemployed. ${ }^{2}$ Less than 0.05 . ${ }^{3}$ Includes self-employed, unpald famlly workers, and persons with no previous work expertence, not shown separately. NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawall beginning 1980. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A.14: Persons memployed 15 weeks and over, iy selected characteristies

${ }^{1}$ Less than $0.05 .{ }^{2}$ Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000 . ${ }^{3}$ Includes selfemployed, unpaid family workers, and persons with no previous work experience, not shown separately. NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawali beginning 1960 .
(See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Talle A.F5: Pasous at wort, by hours morted, type of indestry, and class of worker
September 1961

| Hours worked | Total | Agricuiture |  |  |  | Nonafricultural Industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wage and } \\ \text { salary } \\ \text { workers } \end{gathered}$ | Selfemployed workers | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Unpald } \\ & \text { famlly } \\ & \text { workers } \end{aligned}$ | Total | Wage and salary workers |  |  |  | Selfemployed workers | Unpald famlly workers |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Private households | Government | Other |  |  |
| Total at work...thousands | 64,110 | 5,482 | 1,888 | 2,572 | 1,023 | 58,628 | 52,090 | $2,402$ | $7,949$ | $41,739$ | $5,932$ | $\begin{array}{r} 606 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ |
| Percent. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 200.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | $100.0$ | $100.0$ | $100.0$ | $100.0$ | $100.0$ |
| 1 to 34 hours........................ | 20.0 | 30.1 | 36.8 | 19.1 | 44.8 | 19.0 | 18.6 | 65.3 | 13.5 | 16.9 | 19.8 | 43.9 |
| 1 to 14 hours............... . . . . . | 5.9 | 7.4 | 11.9 | 7.0 | - | 5.7 | 5.6 | 41.0 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 7.2 | - |
| 15 to 21 hour | 5.0 | 10.6 | 13.0 | 4.8 | 20.6 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 11.3 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 25.0 |
| 22 to 29 hour | 4.7 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 4.3 | 15.3 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 7.8 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 11.9 |
| 30 to 34 hours | 4.4 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 3.0 | 8.9 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 7.0 |
| 35 to 40 hours. | 46.4 | 13.9 | 15.5 | 10.8 | 19.0 | 49.4 | 53.0 | 18.5 | 60.5 | 53.5 | 20.6 | 22.2 |
| 35 to 39 hours | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 10.3 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 4.7 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 4.0 | 10.8 |
| 40 hours. | 40.1 | 7.9 | 10.1 | 6.0 | 8.7 | 43.1 | 46.5 | 13.8 | 53.9 | 46.9 | 16.6 | 11.4 |
| 41 hours and ove | 33.6 | 55.9 | 47.5 | 70.1 | 36.3 | 31.6 | 28.3 | 16.3 | 26.0 | 29.4 | 59.7 | 33.9 |
| 41 to 47 hours | 7.8 | 5.8 | 7.9 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 4.6 | 7.8 | 8.3 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 6.7 |
| 48 hours.. | 6.5 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 3.4 | 5.1 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 5.2 |
| 49 hours and over | 19.3 | 46.3 | 36.0 | 61.3 | 27.9 | 16.8 | 13.6 | 8.3 | 13.1 | 13.9 | 45.2 | 22.0 |
| 49 to 54 hours. | 6.5 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 10.3 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 2.1 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 11.7 | 6.7 |
| 55 to 59 hours. | 2.7 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 2.4 | 5.0 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 2.2 |
| 80 to 89 hours. | 5.4 | 14.9 | 13.7 | 18.6 | 7.8 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 14.5 | 5.5 |
| 70 hours and over........ | 4.7 | 18.8 | 9.0 | 30.0 | 9.0 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 15.0 | 7.6 |
| Average hours.. | 40.7 | 46.4 | 40.4 | 53.8 | 39.0 | 40.2 | 39.4 | 24.0 | 40.5 | 40.1 | 47.4 | 37.9 |

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawall beginning 1880. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)
Talle A-18: Emplojed porsons, ly type of indestry, by full-time or part-time states and reason for part time

| September 1961 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hours worked, usual status, and reason working part time | Agriculture | Nonagricultural industries | Hours worked, usual status, and reason working part time | Agriculture | Nonaǵriculturail industries |
| Total. | 5,666 | 61,372 | Usually work full time-Continued |  |  |
|  |  |  | Part time for other reasons..... | 303 | 2,781 |
| With a job but not at work. | 181 | 2,747 | Own 1llness | 38 | 543 |
| At work. | 5,482 | 58,628 | Vacatio | 6 | 267 |
| 41 hours and | 3,071 | 18,508 | Bad weath | 196 | 722 |
| 35 to 40 hours | 764 | 28,965 | Holiday......................... | - | 745 |
| 1 to 34 hours. | 1,648 | 11,154 | All other...................... | 63 | 505 |
| Usually work full time on present Part time for economic reasons.. | 115 | 1,067 | Usually work part time on present job: |  |  |
| Slack work. | 104 | 1,830 | For economic reasons ${ }^{1}$............. | 198 | 1,405 |
| Material shortages or | - | 58 | Average hours................... | 18.8 | 19.0 |
| New job started. | 9 | 116 | For other reasons................ | 1,031 | 5,902 |
| Job terminated. Average hours.... | 2 | 63 | Average hours for total at work.... | 46.4 | 40.2 |

${ }^{1}$ Primarily includes persons who could find only part-time work. NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawall beginning lgeo. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Tatle A.17: Whese and salary workers, by full-time ef prothime stotus aid major industry gran
September 1961

| Major industry group | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Total } \\ \text { at } \\ \text { work } \end{array}\right\|$ | 1 to 34 hours |  |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 35 & \text { to } \\ 39 \\ \text { hours } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 40 \\ \text { hours } \end{gathered}$ | 41 hours and over |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Usually work full } \\ & \text { time on present job } \end{aligned}$ |  | Usually work part time on present job |  |  |  | Total | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 41 & \text { to } \\ 47 \\ \text { hours } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 48 \\ \text { hours } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 49 \\ \text { hours } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { over } \end{array}\right.$ |
|  |  |  | Part tlme for economic reasons | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Part time } \\ & \text { for other } \\ & \text { reasons } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | For economle ressons | $\begin{gathered} \text { For } \\ \text { other } \\ \text { ressons } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agrlculture................................. | 100.0 | 36.8 | 2.6 | 6.6 | 9.4 | 18.2 | 5.4 | 10.1 | 47.5 | 7.9 | 3.6 | 36.0 |
| Nonagricultural industries. | 100.0 | 18.6 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 9.5 | 6.5 | 46.5 | 28.3 | 8.0 | 6.7 | 13.6 |
| Construction. | 100.0 | 19.8 | 5.0 | 9.2 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 5.5 | 48.7 | 26.1 | 8.3 | 5.5 | 12.3 |
| Manufacturlng.. | 100.0 | 11.5 | 2.9 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 6.1 | 56.5 | 26.0 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 10.9 |
| Durable goods.... | 100.0 | 8.2 | 1.9 | 4.5 | . 6 | 1.2 | 3.7 | 63.3 | 24.8 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 10.1 |
| Nondurable goods. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 100.0 | 15.3 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 1.5 | 4.3 | 8.9 | 48.2 | 27.5 | 8.3 | 7.4 | 11.8 |
| Transportation and public utillties | 100.0 | 9.2 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 59.0 | 27.1 | 7.2 | 6.1 | 13.8 |
| Wholesale and retall trade........ | 100.0 | 24.2 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 16.0 | 5.0 | 32.6 | 38.3 | 10.3 | 9.3 | 18.7 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estat | 100.0 | 13.5 | . 4 | 2.9 | . 9 | 9.3 | 18.7 | 45.2 | 22.7 | 7.5 | 3.8 | 11.4 |
| Service Industries... | 100.0 | 29.5 | 1.0 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 19.8 | 7.4 | 35.7 | 27.4 | 8.0 | 5.2 | 14.2 |
| Educational services | 100.0 | 20.7 | . 3 | 6.2 | 1.6 | 12.6 | 11.7 | 37.1 | 30.4 | 11.0 | 2.7 | 16.7 |
| Other professional services. | 100.0 | 17.5 | . 4 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 12.3 | 7.0 | 49.7 | 25.7 | 6.5 | 5.3 | 13.9 |
| All other service industries | 100.0 | 42.4 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 8.4 | 29.1 | 5.1 | 25.8 | 26.7 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 13.0 |
| All other Industries... | 100.0 | 11.9 | . 8 | 5.8 | 1.0 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 59.9 | 23.5 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 12.8 |

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawall beginning 19e0. (See footnote 4, tabke A-1.)

## Full or Part-Time Status

Table A.18: Persons at work, by full-lime or part-lime status and major occupation groun
September 1961

| Major occupation group | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { at } \\ \text { work } \end{gathered}$ | 1 to 34 hours |  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 35 \text { to } \\ 39 \\ \text { hours } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 40 \\ \text { hours } \end{gathered}$ | 41 hours and over |  |  |  | Average hours |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Usually time on pr Part time for econom1c reasons | work full Part job for other reasons | Usually <br> time on <br> For <br> economic <br> reasons | ork part esent job For other reasons |  |  | Total | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 41 & \text { to } \\ \text { 47 } \\ \text { hurs } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 48 \\ \text { hours } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 49 \\ \text { hours } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Total. | 100.0 | 20.0 | 1.8 | 4.8 | 2.5 | 10.9 | 6.3 | 40.1 | 33.6 | 7.8 | 6.5 | 19.3 | 40.7 |
| Professional, technical, and kindred workers. | 100.0 | 14.5 | . 4 | 5.8 | . 6 | $7 \cdot 7$ | $7 \cdot 7$ | 43.9 | 34.0 | 9.3 | 3.9 | 20.8 | 41.8 |
| Farmers and farm managers. | 100.0 | 18.7 | 2.0 | 5.6 | - 3 | 10.8 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 70.7 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 61.9 | 54.1 |
| Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm................................ | 100.0 | 8.4 | . 7 | 3.7 | . 4 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 26.4 | 60.8 | 9.1 | 8.3 | 43.4 | 49.6 |
| Clerical and kindred workers. | 100.0 | 16.3 | . 6 | 3.9 | 1.1 | 10.7 | 12.0 | 56.7 | 15.2 | 6.6 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 37.9 |
| Sales workers......... | 100.0 | 30.3 | . 7 | 4.6 | 2.2 | 22.8 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 29.0 | 35.6 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 19.8 | 37.7 |
| Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers. | 100.0 | 21.6 | 2.5 | 5.6 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 51.9 | 32.7 | 9.4 | 8.2 | 15.1 | 41.5 |
| Operatives and kindred workers. | 100.0 | 16.3 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 2.3 | 4.4 | 5.8 | 47.9 | 30.0 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 14.2 | 40.5 |
| Private household workers............. | 100.0 | 64.5 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 14.5 | 46.5 | 5.0 | 14.4 | 16.2 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 7.9 | 24.6 |
| Service workers, except private household. | 100.0 | 27.0 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 18.7 | 5.2 | 36.0 | 31.8 | 6.5 | 10.3 | 15.0 | 38.7 |
| Farm laborers and foremen.. | 100.0 | 41.0 | 1.7 | 5.8 | 6.9 | 26.6 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 44.2 | 7.4 | 3.3 | 33.5 | 39.7 |
| Laborers, except farm and mine...... | 1200.0 | 29.3 | 3.8 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 12.8 | 4.5 | 44.2 | 22.1 | 7.5 | 5.4 | 9.2 | 35.6 |

Table A-19: Persens at work in nonagricultural industries, by full-time and part-time status and selected characteristics
Septermber 1961


NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawali beginning 1980. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Tath B.I: Emplojens in menagrientitral ostallishments, if indestry division
1919 to date

| Year and month | total | Mıninǵ | Contract ${ }_{\text {construction }}$ | Manufacturing | Transportation and public utilities | Wholesale and retail trade | Finance, insurance, and real estate | Service and miscellaneous | Government |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1919............... | 26,829 | 1,124 | 1,021 | 10,534 | 3,711 | 4,664 | 1,050 | 2,054 | 2,671 |
| 1920................ | 27,088 | 1,230 | 848 | 10, 534 | 3,998 | 4,623 | 1,110 | 2,142 | 2,603 |
| 19e1. . . . . . . . . . . . | 24,125 | 953 | 1,012 | 8,132 | 3,459 | 4,754 | 1,097 | 2,187 | 2,531 |
| 1922. . . . . . . . . . . . | 25,569. | 920 | 1,185 | 8,986 | 3,505 | 5,084 | 1,079 | 2,268 | 2,542 |
| 1923................ | 28,128 | 1,203 | 1,229 | 10,155 | 3,882 | 5,494 | 1,123 | 2,431 | 2,611 |
| 1924. .............. | 27,770 | 1,092 | 1,321 | 9,523 | 3,806 | 5,626 | 1,163 | 2,516 | 2,723 |
| 1925................ | 28,505 | 1,080 | 1,446 | 9,786 | 3,824 | 5,810 | 1,166 | 2,591 | 2,802 |
| 1926. ............... | 29,539 | 1,176 | 1,555 | 9,997 | 3,940 | 6,033 | 1,235 | 2,755 | 2,848 |
| 1927. ............... | 29,691 | 1,105 | 1,608 | 9,839 | 3,891 | 6,165 | 1,295 | 2,871 | 2,917 |
| 1928................ | 29,710 | 1,041 | 1,606 | 9,786 | 3,822 | 6,137 | 1,360 | 2,962 | 2,996 |
| 1929............... | 31,041 | 1,078 | 1,497 | 10,534 | 3,907 | 6,401 | 1,431 | 3,127 | 3,066 |
| 1930............... | 29,143 | 1,000 | 1,372 | 9,401 | 3,615 | 6,064 | 1,398 | 3,084 | 3,149 |
| 1931............... | 26,383 | 864 | 1,214 | 8,021 | 3,243 | 5,531 | 1,333 | 2,913 | 3,264 |
| 1932............... | 23,377 | 722 | 970 | 6,797 | 2,804 | 4,907 | 1,270 | 2,682 | 3,225 |
| 1933............... | 23,466 | 735 | 809 | 7,258 | 2,659 | 4,999 | 1,225 | 2,614 | 3,167 |
| 1934............... | 25,699 | 874 | 862 | 8,346 | 2,736 | 5,552 | 1,247 | 2,784 | 3,298 |
| 1935................ | 26,792 | 888 | 912 | 8,907 | 2,771 | 5,692 | 1,262 | 2,883 | 3,477 |
| 1936............... | 28,802 | 937 | 1,145 | 9,653 | 2,956 | 6,076 | 1,313 | 3,060 | 3,662 |
| 1937.............. | 30,718 | 1,006 | 1,112 | 10,606 | 3,174 | 6,543 | 1,355 | 3,233 | 3,749 |
| 1938.............. | 28,902 | 882 | 1,055 | 9,253 | 2,840 | 6,453 | 1,347 | 3,196 | 3,876 |
| 1939............... | 30,311 | 845. | 1,150 | 10,078 | 2,912 | 6,612 | 1,399 | 3,321 | 3,995 |
| 1940............... | 32,058 | $916{ }^{\circ}$ | 1,294 | 10,780 | 3,013 | 6,940 | 1,436 | 3,477 | 4,202 |
| 1941............... | 36,220 | 947 | 1,790 | 12,974 | 3,248 | 7,416 | 1,480 | 3,705 | 4,660 |
| 1942............... | 39,779 | 983 | 2,170 | 15,051 | 3,433 | 7,333 | 1,469 | 3,857 | 5,483 |
| 1943............... | 42,106 | 917 | 1,567 | 17,381 | 3,619 | 7,189 | 1,435 | 3,919 | 6,080 |
| 1944............... | 41,534 | 883 | 1,094 | 17,171 | 3,798 | 7,260 | 1,409 | 3,934 | 6,043 |
| 1945................ | 40,037 | 826 | 1,132 | 15,302 | 3,872 | 7,522 | 1,428 | 4,011 | 5,944 |
| 1946................ | 41,287 | 852 | 1,661 | 14,461 | 4,023 | 8,602 | 1,619 | 4,474 | 5,595 |
| 1947................ | 43,462 | 943 | 1,982 | 15,290 | 4,122 | 9,196 | 1,672 | 4,763 | 5,474 |
| 1948................ | 44,448 | 982 | 2,169 | 15,321 | 4,141 | 9,519 | 1,741 | 4,925 | 5,650 |
| 1949............... | 43,315 | 918 | 2,165 | 14,178 | 3,949 | 9,513 | 1,765 | 4,972 | 5,856 |
| 1950.............. | 44,738 | 889 | 2,3,3 | 14,967 | 3,977 | 9,645 | 1,824 | 5,077 | 6,026 |
| 1951............... | 47,347 | 926 | 2,603 | 16,104 | 4,166 | 10,012 | 1,892 | 5,264 | 6,389 |
| 1952............... | 48,303 | 885 | 2,634 | 16,334 | 4,185 | 10,281 | 1,967 | 5,411 | 6,609 |
| 1953............... | 49,681 | 852 | 2,622 | 17,238 | 4,221 | 10,527 | 2,038 | 5,538 | 6,645 |
| 1954.............. | 48,431 | 777 | 2,593 | 15,995 | 4,009 | 10,520 | 2,122 | 5,664 | 6,751 |
| 1955............... | 50,056 | 777 | 2,759 | 16,563 | 4,062 | 10,846 | 2,219 | 5,916 | 6,914 |
| 1956............... | 51,766 | 807 | 2,929 | 16,903 | 4,161 | 11,221 | 2,308 | 6,160 | 7,277 |
| 1957............... | 52,162 | 809 | 2,808 | 16,782 | 4,151 | 11,302 | 2,348 | 6,336 | 7,626 |
| 1958................ | 50,543 | 72 | 2,648 | 15,468 | 3,903 | 11,141 | 2,374 | 6,395 | 7,893 |
| 1959 1 | 51,975 | 676 | 2,767 | 16,168 | 3,902 |  |  |  |  |
| $1959{ }^{2}$ | 52,205 | 677 | 2,788 | 16,199 | 3,921 | 11,439 | 2,433 | 6,558 | 8,190 |
| $1960{ }^{3}$. . . . . . . . . | 53,137 | 665 | 2,795 | 16,369 | 3,921 | 11,698 | 2,494 | 6,673 | 8,522 |
| 1960: September.. | 53,743 | 665 | 3,095 | 16,538 | 3,927 | 11,722 | 2,524 | 6,734 | 8,538 |
| 1960. October.... | 53,631 | 657 | 3,031 | 16,341 | 3,909 | 11,799 | 2,510 | 6,734 | 8,650 |
| November... | 53,370 | 648 | 2,870 | 16,156 | 3,887 | 11,900 | 2,508 | 6,701 | 8,700 |
| December... | 53,547 | 642 | 2,573 | 15,863 | 3,862 | 12,465 | 2,513 | 6,648 | 8,981 |
| 1961: January.... | 51,661 | 630 | 2,404 | 15,608 | 3,781 | 11,518 | 2,498 | 6,551 | 8,671 |
| Pebruary... | 51,314 | 621 | 2,283 | 15,501 | 3,777 | 11,332 | 2,502 | 6,561 | 8,737 |
| Narch. ..... | 51,621 | 623 | 2,433 | 15,524 | 3,767 | 11, 391 | 2,515 | 6,600 | 8,768 |
| April...... | 52,073 | 624 | 2,638 | 15,564 | 3,775 | 11,444 | 2,528 | 6,774 | 8,786 |
| May......... | 52,645 | 632 | 2,822 | 15,756 | 3,792 | 11,502 | 2,537 | 6,788 | 8,816 |
| June....... | 53,374 | 642 | 3,059 | 16,012 | 3,838 | 12,631 | 2,565 | 6,830 | 8,797 |
| July....... | 53,112 | 636 | 3,121 | 15,967 | 3,862 | 11,601 | 2,594 | 6,797 | 8,534 |
| Ausust..... | 53,411 | 637 | 3,192 | 16,218 | 3,856 | 11,599 | 2,600 | 6,777 | 8,532 |
| September. . | 53,920 | 636 | 3,129 | 16,359 | 3,860 | 11,694 | 2,576 | 6,785 | 8,881 |

[^4]Table 8.2: [mployets in noagricultural estalishments, by industry

| Industry | All employees |  |  |  |  | Production workers 1 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JuIy } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { July } \\ 1961 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL. | 53,672 | 53,153 | 52,851 | 53,496 | 53,062 | - | - | - | - | - |
| MINING. | 634 | 635 | 634 | 663 | 672 |  | 492 | 489 | 516 | 525 |
| hetal miming. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 88.0 | 86.1 | 88.2 | 93.7 | 94.9 |  | 70.4 | 72.5 | 77.3 | 78.4 |
| Iron mining. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | - | 26.2 | 28.6 | 32.9 | 34.1 |  | 21.6 | 23.9 | 28.2 | 29.6 |
| Copper mining. | - | 32.2 | 31.8 | 32.3 | 32.0 |  | 26.4 | 26.0 | 26.3 | 25.8 |
| Lead and zinc mining. |  | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.4 | 10.7 |  | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.2 |
| amthracite minimg. |  | 8.7 | 8.7 | 13.8 | 11.3 |  | 7.6 | 7.6 | 10.2 | 9.7 |
| bitumimous-coal miming. | 133.7 | 132.2 | 126.7 | 151.4 | 155.6 |  | 125.7 | 109.2 | 130.6 | 136.0 |
| crude-petroleun ard matural-gas PRODUCTIOK. |  | 294.0 | 295.8 | 288.9 | 291.6 |  | 203.8 | 205.1 | 200.0 | 202.6 |
| Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).............. |  | 171.5 | 172.0 | 176.2 | 177.8 |  | 97.7 | 98.1 | 101.9 | 103.1 |
| monhetallic mimimg amd puarryimg........ | 114.2 | 114.1 | 14.6 | 117.4 | 118.3 |  | 94.5 | 95.0 | 97.6 | 98.3 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3,103 | 3,165 | 3,094 | 3,069 | 3,130 |  | 2,728 | 2,656 | 2,645 | 2,705 |
| NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTIOM........ |  | 647 | 642 | 638 | 661 |  | 566 | 562 | 554 | 576 |
| Highway and street construction........ |  | 332.5 | 328.5 | 314.0 | 322.9 |  | 305.2 | 301.2 | 286.4 | 296.1 |
| Other nonbuilding construction......... |  | 314.8 | 313.9 | 323.9 | 338.0 |  | 261.0 | 260.3 | 267.2 | 279.5 |
| BUILDING CONSTRUCTION. |  | 2,518 | 2,452 | 2,431 | 2,469 |  | 2,162 | 2,094 | 2,091 | 2,129 |
| gemeral contractors. |  | 867.3 | 842.8 | 836.7 | 857.3 |  | 757.1 | 733.2 | 732.9 | 751.9 |
| special-trade contractors. |  | 1,651.1 | 1,609.2 | 1,594.5 | 1,611.7 |  | 1,405.0 | 1,361.0 | 1,358.3 | 1,377.0 |
| Plumbing and heating.. |  | 318.3 | 315.3 | 327.3 | 321.6 |  | 261.3 | 257.6 | 268.7 | 262.5 |
| Painting and decorating. |  | 299.2 | 277.8 | 245.1 | 255.9 |  | 273.5 | 252.3 | 222.6 | 233.6 |
| Electrical work....... |  | 201.4 | 195.5 | 202.2 | 206.7 |  | 160.3 | 155.2 | 161.9 | 166.0 |
| Other special-trade contractors. |  | 832.2 | 820.6 | 819.9 | 827.5 |  | 709.9 | 695.9 | 705.1 | 734.9 |
| MAMUFACTURING. | 16,326 | 16,175 | 15,921 | 16,505 | 16,386 | 12,175 | 12,027 | 21,786 | 12,399 | 12,265 |
| DURABLE GOODS. | 9,280 | 9,151 | 9,111 | 9,403 | 9,296 | 6,786 | 6,667 | 6,639 | 6,949 | 6,833 |
| HOHDURABLE GOODS. | 7,046 | 7,024 | 6,810 | 7,102 | 7,090 | 5,389 | 5,360 | 5,147 | 5,450 | 5,432 |
| Durable Goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ordhance and accessories. | 159.5 | 157.0 | 156.0 | 150.2 | 149.8 | 76.2 | 75.1 | 73.9 | 73.5 | 72.0 |
| lumber and wood products. | 650.3 | 659.2 | 654.6 | 665.6 | 674.6 | 583.2 | 590.8 | 587.4 | 598.4 | 606.9 |
| Logging camps and contractors............. | - | 126.3 | 130.6 | 122.1 | 118.5 | 5 | 118.7 | 123.0 | 114.8 | 110.9 |
| Sawmilis and planing mills.................... |  | 302.8 | 297.2 | 313.3 | 321.8 |  | 274.3 | 269.1 | 285.0 | 293.1 |
| Millwork, plywood, prefabricated structural wood products. |  | 135.3 | 132.0 | 131.1 | 133.2 |  | 114.4 | 121.2 | 110.5 | 212.8 |
| Wooden containers......................... |  | 39.7 | 40.0 | 42.4 | 43.6 |  | 35.5 | 36.4 | 38.5 | 39.7 |
| Miscellaneous wood products. | - | 55.1 | 54.8 | 56.7 | 57.5 | - | 47.9 | 47.7 | 49.6 | 50.4 |
| FURMITURE ANO fixtures.. | 389.5 | 383.8 | 372.3 | 393.0 | 392.1 | 324.5 | 319.7 | 308.3 | 328.2 | 327.2 |
| Household furniture...................... | - | 277.3 | 269.6 | 281.5 | 281.1 | - | 237.8 | 230.0 | 2412.5 | 24.2 |
| Office, public-building, and profes- <br> sional furniture................................. <br> Partitions, shelving, lockers, and |  | 48.2 | 46.0 | 50.2 | 49.7 |  | 37.5 | 35.5 | 39.6 | 39.0 |
| fixtures.................................. |  | 34.9 | 33.8 | 37.0 | 37.5 |  | 26.2 | 25.1 | 28.0 | 28.3 |
| Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures. $\qquad$ |  | 23.4 | 22.9 | 24.3 | 23.8 |  | 18.2 | 17.7 | 19.1 | 18.7 |
| stone, clay, amd glass prdducts............ | 541.3 | 544.7 | 538.3 | 555.3 | 558.0 | 434.9 | 436.9 | 431.1 | 449.2 | 451.5 |
| Flat glass.................................. | - | 29.5 | 28.4 | 30.3 | 29.8 | - | 25.3 | 24.2 | 26.1 | 25.5 |
| Glass and ©lassware, pressed or blown.... | - | 107.9 | 206.1 | 108.5 | 107.2 | - | 91.2 | 89.4 | 92.4 | 90.8 |
| Glass products made of purchased glass... Cement, hydraulic...................... | - | 16.5 | 16.3 | 17.2 | 17.0 |  | 13.4 | 13.2 | 14.0 | 13.8 |
| Cement, hydraulic......................... |  | 39.7 | 40.4 | 41.9 | 42.9 |  | 32.2 | 32.9 | 34.2 | 35.2 |
| Structural clay products................. |  | 70.7 | 70.8 | 73.8 | 75.6 |  | 60.6 | 60.7 | 64.0 | 65.7 |
| Pottery and related products............ Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products... | - | 44.0 | 42.1 | 47.4 | 47.6 |  | 37.2 | 35.5 | 40.3 | 40.4 |
| Concrete, fypsum, and plaster products... Cut-stone and stone products............ | - | 119.4 17.9 | 117.9 17.9 | 118.2 18.7 | 120.5 18.6 | - | 93.9 15.4 | 92.8 | 93.1 | 95.8 |
| - Misc. nonmetallic mineral products........ | - | 17.9 99.1 | 17.9 98.4 | 18.7 99.3 | 18.6 98.8 | - | 67.7 | 15.5 66.9 | 16.2 68.9 | 16.0 68.3 |

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

Table B-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by indistry-Contianed

| Industry | All employees |  |  |  |  | Production workers ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JuIy } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ |
| Durable Goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| primary metal imdustries. | 1,144.9 | 1,131.5 | 1,120.3 | 1,133.3 | 1,142.1 | 924.7 | 910.7 | 899.2 | 905.0 | 909.8 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.. |  | 542.7 | 538.1 | 524.6 | 540.3 |  | 440.7 | 435.4 | 417.6 | 430.8 |
| Iron and steel foundries....... |  | 210.6 | 208.4 | 219.2 | 223.4 |  | 177.4 | 175.3 | 185.7 | 179.5 |
| Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals. |  | 54.5 | 54.4 | 57.4 | 58.7 |  | 41.9 | 41.9 | 44.8 | 45.8 |
| Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.......................... |  | 12.0 | 11.8 | 12.3 | 12.2 |  | 8.9 | 8.7 | 9.1 | 9.0 |
| Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals. |  | 112.9 | 110.5 | 112.4 | 112.3 |  | 85.2 | 82.8 | 84.0 | 83.7 |
| Nonferrous foundries.................. |  | 56.4 | 55.7 | 60.8 | 60.4 |  | 45.6 | 45.1 | 49.3 | 48.6 |
| Miscellaneous primary metal industries.. | - | 142.4 | 141.4 | 146.6 | 144.8 | - | 117.0 | 110.0 | 114.5 | 112.4 |
| fabricated metal products. | 1,058.4 | 1,051.3 | 1,026.2 | 1,081.0 | 1,064.9 | 815.8 | 808.4 | 783.3 | 835.0 | 819.4 |
| Tin cans and other tinware |  | 62.2 | 61.2 | 61.3 | 63.9 | - | 53.7 | 52.5 | 53.3 | 55.8 |
| Cutlery; hand tools, and hardware.. |  | 130.0 | 124.0 | 131.2 | 128.7 |  | 100.9 | 95.6 | 102.5 | 100.1 |
| Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies........................... |  | 11.8 | 109.0 | 113.6 | 123.8 |  | 84.4 | 81.7 | 86.0 | 85.9 |
| Fabricated structural metal products.... |  | 289.9 | 286.3 | 295.8 | 298.1 |  | 207.0 | 203.6 | 211.7 | 273.4 |
| Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.. |  | 220.0 | 213.1 | 238.2 | 223.2 |  | 176.9 | 169.6 | 193.7 | 180.2 |
| Lighting fixtures......................... |  | 48.7 | 46.6 | 49.7 | 47.6 |  | 37.5 | 35.4 | 38.6 | 36.4 |
| Fabricated wire products. |  | 53.7 | 52.2 | 55.6 | 54.8 |  | 42.6 | 41.1 | 44.2 | 43.4 |
| Miscellaneous fabricated metal products. | - | 135.0 | 133.8 | 135.6 | 134.8 | - | 105.4 | 103.8 | 105.0 | 104.2 |
| machinery (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)............. | 1,570.4 | 1,563.4 | 1,569.1 | 1,605.1 | 1,615.2 | 1,069.6 | 1,060.8 | 1,067.8 | 1,104.4 | 1,171.6 |
| Engines and turbines..................... | 1,570. | 96.1 | 94.2 | 99.3 | 99.8 | - | 57.2 | 56.1 | 61.1 | 61.0 |
| Agricultural machinery and tractors.... | - | 135.1 | 141.9 | 139.6 | 144.0 |  | 90.8 | 97.4 | 93.9 | 97.1 |
| Construction and mining machinery....... |  | 115.4 | 115.4 | 119.2 | 121.6 |  | 78.2 | 78.2 | 81.0 | 83.1 |
| Metalworking machinery............. |  | 241.2 | 240.2 | 249.7 | 250.8 |  | 172.7 | 172.2 | 181.0 | 181.9 |
| Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery). $\qquad$ |  | 173.2 | 172.5 | 176.3 | 176.4 |  | 118.2 | 117.8 | 122.6 | 122.7 |
| General industrial machinery. |  | 214.7 | 215.0 | 226.7 | 228.0 |  | 132.2 | 132.3 | 142.7 | 143.5 |
| Office and store machines and devic |  | 145.5 | 144.5 | 142.0 | 140.8 |  | 92.6 | 92.2 | 92.8 | 92.2 |
| Service-industry and household machines. |  | 174.9 | 180.6 | 180.0 | 179.7 |  | 123.6 | 129.0 | 130.0 | 129.7 |
| Miscellaneous machinery parts........... | - | $267 \cdot 3$ | 264.8 | 272.3 | 274.1 | - | 195.3 | 192.6 | 199.3 | 200.4 |
| electrical maghinery...................... | 1,350.0 | 1,326.4 | 1,303.5 | 1,326.7 | 1,308.0 | 881.1 | 858.7 | 837.3 | 876.9 | 861.4 |
| Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus. |  | 414.6 | 412.6 | 416.9 | 415.8 |  | 274.5 | 272.0 | 278.5 | 276.7 |
| Electrical appliances................... |  | 38.5 | 37.2 | 40.2 | 38.4 |  | 28.5 | 27.2 | 30.2 | 28.6 |
| Insulated wire and cable |  | 29.9 | 26.9 | 28.3 | 27.8 |  | 23.3 | 20.3 | 21.6 | 21.0 |
| Electrical equipment for ve |  | 65.8 | 65.3 | 72.5 | 67.9 |  | 49.8 | 49.0 | 55.6 | 51.3 |
| Electric lamps........... |  | 25.7 | 25.6 | 28.1 | 28.7 |  | 22.1 | 22.1 | 24.4 | 24.9 |
| Communication equipment |  | 703.4 | 689.4 | 690.9 | 680.2 |  | 425.3 | 412.4 | 430.1 | 422.8 |
| Miscellaneous electrical product | - | 48.5 | 47.5 | 49.8 | 49.2 | - | 35.2 | 34.3 | 36.5 | 36.1 |
| transportation equiphent. | 1,532.3 | 1,467.9 | 1,536.9 | 1,620.0 | 1,524.8 | 1,028.8 | 972.7 | 1,047.6 | 1,135.1 | 1,036.2 |
| Motor vehicles and equipmen | 1,532.3 | 635.0 | 706.7 | 767.2 | 680.3 | - | 464.3 | 541.0 | 597.4 | 508.7 |
| Aircraft and parts.. | - | 636.5 | 639.0 | 640.0 | 638.8 |  | 352.2 | 355.5 | 367.0 | 364.7 |
| Aircraft........... |  | 364.3 | 363.4 | 371.1 | 371.4 |  | 197.8 | 197.0 | 211.5 | 212.4 |
| Alrcraft engines and parts.. |  | 136.5 | 140.2 | 133.2 | 132.1 |  | 77.9 | 81.9 | 77.8 | 74.5 |
| Aircraft propellers and parts.......... |  | 11.8 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.7 |  | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.6 |
| Other aircraft parts and equipment..... |  | 123.9 | 123.4 | 123.7 | 122.6 |  | 69.8 | 69.8 | 7.1 | 71.2 |
| Ship and boat building and repairing.... |  | 141.2 | 137.0 | 143.4 | 143.0 |  | 116.8 | 112.8 | 118.8 | 117.8 |
| Ship building and repairing............. |  | 125.0 | 120.0 | 124.3 | 124.3 |  | 103.7 | 99.0 | 103.0 | 102.4 |
| Boat building and repairing............. |  | 16.2 | 17.0 | 19.1 | 18.7 |  | 13.1 | 13.8 | 15.8 | 15.4 |
| Railroad equipment...................... |  | 45.3 | 44.4 | 58.6 | 51.9 |  | 31.6 | 30.6 | 43.3 | 36.4 |
| Other transportation equipment.......... |  | 9.9 | 9.8 | 10.8 | 10.8 | - | 7.8 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 8.6 |
| instrumemts amd related products.. | 349.2 | 345.9 | 340.4 | 350.8 | 351.9 | 221.1 | 218.2 | 212.9 | 225.4 | 226.1 |
| Laboratory, sclentifle, and engineering instruments. |  | 62.8 | 62.4 | 65.6 | 65.6 |  | 32.0 | 31.3 | 36.2 | 35.9 |
| Mechanical measuring and controlilng instruments. |  | 99.4 | 98.4 | 98.7 | 99.3 |  | 64.0 | 63.0 | 64.2 | 64.7 |
| Optical instruments and lenses. |  | 28.3 | 18.1 | 18.4 | 18.5 |  | 12.0 | 12.7 | 12.4 | 12.5 |
| Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.. |  | 45.2 | 44.6 | 45.1 | 45.4 |  | 30.2 | 29.7 | 29.8 | 30.1 |
| Ophthelmic goods. |  | 25.5 | 25.0 | 26.7 | 27.2 |  | 19.6 | 19.3 | 20.6 | 22.0 |
| Photographic apparatus. |  | 65.4 | 64.6 | 67.5 | 67.6 |  | 36.8 | 36.2 | 39.6 | 39.7 |
| Watches and clocks. |  | 29.3 | 27.3 | 28.8 | 28.4 |  | 23.6 | 21.7 | 22.6 | 22.2 |

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

| Industry | All enployees |  |  |  |  | Production workers 1 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 196 I \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{JuIy} \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ |
| Darable Goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| WIECELLAMEOUS MAMUFACTURIME IMOUSTRIES... | 533.7 | 519.8 | 493.7 | 522.3 | 574.9 | 426.2 | 474.5 | 390.0 | 417.5 | 410.4 |
| Jewelry, silvarware, and plated | - | 44.6 | 42.5 | 46.9 | 46.7 | - | 35.7 | 33.7 | 37.5 | 37.4 |
| Husical instruments and parts.. | - | 16.2 | 15.5 | 19.2 | 19.2 | - | 13.0 | 12.3 | 15.6 | 15.7 |
| Toys and sporting goods... | - | 107.1 | 98.6 | 104.7 | 101.0 | - | 90.6 | 82.3 | 89.1 | 85.8 |
| Pens, pencils, other office supplies.... | - | 33.9 | 32.7 | 32.8 | 32.8 | - | 24.9 | 23.8 | 24.6 | 24.5 |
| Costume jewelry, buttons, notions....... | - | 57.4 | 53.6 | 60.6 | 61.1 | - | 45.9 | 42.4 | 48.8 | 49.0 |
| Fabricated plastics products..... | - | 101.0 | 96.5 | 96.2 | 95.3 | - | 79.1 | 74.8 | 75.1 | 74.1 |
| Other manufacturing industries... |  | 159.6 | 154.3 | 161.9 | 158.8 |  | 125.3 | 120.7 | 126.8 | 123.9 |
| Nondurable Coods- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FOOD AMD KIMORED PRODUCTA. | 1,622.6 | 1,606.8 | 1,514.0 | 1,628.9 | 1,601.7 | 1,166.2 | 1,146.5 | 1,054.4 | 1,170.9 | 1,142.3 |
| Meat products. | - | 302.5 | 303.9 | 310.9 | 308.2 | - | 242.2 | 2 L 2.5 | 248.3 | 245.8 |
| Deiry producte. | - | 100.5 | 101.1 | 97.4 | 101.4 | - | 67.6 | 68.7 | 65.6 | 69.0 |
| Cannind and preserving | - | 348.8 | 259.3 | 362.5 | 333.8 | - | 310.6 | 221.7 | 324.8 | 297.2 |
| Grain-mill producte. | - | 113.0 | 112.4 | 110.4 | 112.1 | - | 78.4 | 78.2 | 76.2 | 77.5 |
| Bakery products.. | - | 288.9 | 289.6 | 290.8 | 289.9 | - | 163.1 | 164.2 | 163.8 | 162.9 |
| Sugar............ | - | 27.0 | 25.7 | 27.6 | 25.7 | - | 21.2 | 19.8 | 22.4 | 20.6 |
| Confectionery and related produc | - | 74.3 | 65.7 | 77.0 | 73.2 | - | 59.6 | 51.5 | 62.4 | 58.9 |
| Beverages..... | - | 215.5 | 218.2 | 216.3 | 219.1 | - | 112.4 | 115.4 | 114.1 | 115.9 |
| M1scellaneous food product | - | 136.3 | 138.1 | 136.0 | 138.3 | - | 91.4 | 92.4 | 93.3 | 94.5 |
| tobacco manufactures. | 107.9 | 89.5 | 72.1 | 107.5 | 91.4 | 97.8 | 79.4 | 61.9 | 97.2 | 81.2 |
| Cisarettes... | - | 38.1 | 37.8 | 38.2 | 38.5 | - | 32.8 | 32.3 | 33.1 | 33.5 |
| Cifars....... | - | 21.8 | 20.6 | 25.5 | 25.3 | - | 20.3 | 19.1 | 23.8 | 23.6 |
| Tobacco and snuff. | - | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.2 | - | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.2 |
| Tobacco stenming and redryine | - | 23.8 | 7.8 | 37.8 | 2.4 | - | 21.5 | 5.7 | 35.3 | 18.9 |
| TEXTILE-MILL PRODUGTS.. | 932.9 | 929.6 | 914.4 | 943.3 | 953.6 | 839.5 | 835.8 | 820.6 | 849.5 | 858.6 |
| Scouring and conbing plants. | - | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.4 | - | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.9 |
| Yarn and thred mills.. | - | 102.4 | 100.1 | 102.4 | 104.2 | - | 94.6 | 92.2 | 94.3 | 96.0 |
| Broad-woven fabric mills | - | 371.6 | 369.7 | 384.5 | 388.6 | - | 342.4 | 340.4 | 355.8 | 359.7 |
| Narrow fabrics and smallwa | - | 28.3 | 27.8 | 29.0 | 29.4 |  | 24.7 | 24.2 | 25.5 | 25.7 |
| Knitting mills.......... | - | 226.2 | 220.5 | 224.1 | 227.3 | - | 205.1 | 199.2 | 203.1 | 205.7 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles. | - | 88.8 | 87.5 | 87.8 | 89.0 | - | 76.5 | 75.2 | 75.4 | 76.8 |
| Carpets, rags, other floor cove | - | 41.5 | 40.1 | 44.0 | 43.9 | - | 34.0 | 32.9 | 36.5 | 36.3 |
| Hats (except cloth and millinery)....... | - | 9.8 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 9.7 | .- | 8.7 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.5 |
| Miscellareous textile goods............... |  | 55.5 | 54.0 | 57.0 | 56.1 |  | 4.8 | 43.4 | 46.0 | 45.0 |
| apparel and otmer finismed textile PRODUCTS. | 1,197 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men's and boys' suits and coats...... | 1,197 | 1,217.5 | 1,154.4 | 1,225.1 | $1,237.7$ 116.6 | 1,069.1 | 1,088.3 | 1,025.5 | 1,094.5 | 1,107.3 |
| Ken's and boys' furnishings and work. elothing. |  | 317.9 | 106.4 342.6 | 115.8 356.8 | 110.6 |  | 100.5 323.0 | 95.0 310.5 | 103.5 325.3 | 104.7 327.6 |
| women's outerwear..... |  | 332.9 | 312.3 | 334.0 | 343.4 |  | 299.0 | 278.9 | 299.3 | 309.1 |
| Women's, children's under garments...... |  | 116.1 | 108.9 | 118.8 | 118.8 |  | 103.3 | 85.9 | 105.6 | 105.6 |
| Millinery................................. |  | 20.2 | 16.4 | 18.9 | 19.5 |  | 18.2 | 14.6 | 16.8 | 17.5 |
| Children's outerwear |  | 73.7 | 72.9 | 71.9 | 73.9 |  | 66.7 | 65.9 | 64.3 | 66.2 |
| Pur goods. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  | 7.4 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 7.5 |  | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| Miscellaneous apparel and accessories... |  | 61.1 | 55.5 | 61.5 | 61.4 |  | 55.3 | 49.5 | 55.3 | 55.3 |
| Other fabricated textile products....... | - | 138.4 | 132.1 | 139.4 | 137.3 | - | 116.5 | 109.3 | 118.0 | 115.3 |
| Paper and allied products................... | 559.2 | 557.6 | 551.2 | 567.7 | 567.0 | 443.7 | 442.7 | 436.5 | 452.1 | 451.3 |
| Pulp, papor, and paperboard nills....... | - | 273.0 | 270.9 | 278.3 | 279.2 | - | 219.8 | 218.1 | 225.4 | 226.4 |
| Paperboard contalners and boxas......... | - | 150.1 | 140.8 | 154.7 | 153.0 | - | 119.9 | 116.4 | 123.8 | 122.1 |
| Other paper and allied producta......... |  | 134.5 | 133.5 | 134.7 | 134.8 |  | 103.0 | 102.0 | 102.9 | 102.8 |
| phintime, publisuine, ano allied |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industalies. . . . | 907.2 | 898.6 | 897.1 | 900.9 | 895.1 | 577.6 | 569.9 | 569.0 | 578.4 | 572.7 |
| Nowapapers.. | - | 330.5 | 331.3 | 331.2 | 331.0 | - | 162.3 | 162.7 | 165.3 | 164.2 |
| Periodicals. | - | 63.7 | 64.0 | 64.5 | 62.8 | - | 25.4 | 26.0 | 28.5 | 27.5 |
| Books. | - | 67.3 | 65.4 | 64.4 | 63.8 | - | 40.7 | 38.8 | 35.3 | 38.7 |
| Commercial printing. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | - | 229.0 | 228.7 | 233.0 | 230.8 | - | 184.1 | 183.8 | 187.1 | 184.8 |
| Lithodraphing. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | -- | 69.3 | 69.1 | 69.3 | 68.7 | - | 52.8 | 52.5 | 52.7 | 52.1 |
| Greeting cards........................... | - | 23.0 49.0 | 23.1 | 23.0 | 22.6 | - | 16.2 | 16.2 | 16.6 | 16.4 |
| Bookbinding ano related industries...... Miscellaneous publiahing and printind |  | 49.0 | 48.2 | 43.3 | 48.6 |  | 38.6 | 38.0 | 37.8 | 38.0 |
| services........ |  | 66.8 | 67.3 | 67.2 | 67.2 |  | 49.8 | 51.0 | 51.1 | 51.1 |

[^5]Table B-2: Employeas in managrientitral astallishnants, by indestry-Centimud

| Industry | All employees |  |  |  |  | Production workers 1 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Aug. 1961 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { July } \\ 1961 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1961 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Augo } \\ & 196 i \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Nondurable Goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals amd allied products.. | 886.0 | 888.7 | 884.3 | 879.8 | 882.2 | 535.9 | 536.0 | 531.6 | 537.4 | 537.6 |
| Industrial inorganic chemicals........ | - | 105.5 | 105.5 | 105.8 | 106.7 | - | 69.2 | 69.2 | 69.4 | 69.9 |
| Industrial organic chemicals... | - | 351.5 | 349.4 | 343.2 | 347.3 | - | 211.4 | 209.5 | 207.1 | 210.3 |
| Drugs and medicines.................... |  | 105.1 | 104.9 | 106.5 | 107.7 |  | 56.2 | 56.5 | 57.2 | 57.9 |
| Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations. |  | 56.2 | 56.0 | 54.4 | 54.3 |  | 33.7 | 33.3 | 32.5 | 32.2 |
| Paints, pligments, and fillers......... |  | 78.2 | 78.3 | 77.8 | 79.1 |  | 46.5 | 46.3 | 46.1 | 46.9 |
| Gum and wood chemicals........ |  | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 7.8 |  | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.4 |
| Fertilizers.................... |  | 33.6 | 32.6 | 33.9 | 31.7 |  | 23.0 | 22.0 | 23.7 | 21.6 |
| Vegetable and animal oils and fats.... |  | 34.9 | 34.8 | 39.1 | 36.6 |  | 22.0 | 21.9 | 26.6 | 24.1 |
| Miscellaneous chemicals............... |  | 116.1 | 115.3 | 111.3 | 111.0 |  | 67.9 | 66.9 | 68.5 | 68.3 |
| Products of petroleun amd coal......... | 218.6 | 220.9 | 218.4 | 226.2 | 229.8 | 145.4 | 146.5 | 143.9 | 150.5 | 153.5 |
| Petroleum refining..................... | - | 175.8 | 173.6 | 180.3 | 182.4 | - | 111.8 | 109.3 | 115.1 | 116.7 |
| Coke, other petroleum and coal products. $\qquad$ |  | 45.1 | 44.8 | 45.9 | 47.4 |  | 34.7 | 34.6 | 35.4 | 36.8 |
| RUBSER PRODUCTS.......................... | 251.9 | 248.0 | 246.1 | 258.4 | 257.1 | 192.2 | 188.8 | 187.2 | 197.8 | 196.1 |
| Tires and inner tubes................. | 2. | 93.9 | 95.5 | 101.6 | 103.0 |  | 67.8 | 69.4 | 74.5 | 75.7 |
| Rubber footwear.. | - | 23.9 | 23.6 | 22.4 | 22.1 | - | 20.1 | 19.7 | 18.5 | 18.2 |
| Other rubber products.................. |  | 130.2 | 127.0 | 134.4 | 132.0 |  | 100.9 | 98.1 | 104.8 | 102.2 |
| leather and leather products............ | 362.1 | 366.5 | 357.8 | 364.2 | 373.9 | 321.3 | 325.8 | 316.7 | 321.2 | 331.0 |
| Leather: tanned, curried, and finished. |  | 32.9 | 32.3 | 34.4 | 34.6 |  | 28.7 | 28.1 | 30.1 | 30.4 |
| Industrial leather belting and packing. | - | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.6 | - | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.5 |
| Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.. |  | 20.1 | 20.1 | 18.2 | 19.3 |  | 17.9 | 17.9 | 16.0 | 17.2 |
| Footwear (except rubber).............. | . | 244.6 | 241.6 | 242.0 | 249.5 |  | 219.6 | 216.2 | 215.4 | 22.8 |
| Lugzage.................................... |  | 15.8 | 15.0 | 16.4 | 17.3 |  | 13.4 | 12.7 | 14.1 | 15.0 |
| Handbags and small leather goods...... | . | 31.8 | 29.3 | 32.7 | 32.4 |  | 27.9 | 25.3 | 28.2 | 28.0 |
| Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods. |  | 16.2 | 14.5 | 15.8 | 16.2 |  | 14.3 | 12.7 | 13.8 | 14.1 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES...... | 3,840 | 3,836 | 3,842 | 3,907 | 3,921 |  |  |  |  |  |
| tramsportation. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,501 | 2,488 | 2,494 | 2,553 | 2,560 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interstate rallroads.................... | - | 840.6 | 838.3 | 876.0 | 904.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class I rallroads...... | - | 733.0 | 731.0 | 766.2 | 792.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lacal railways and bus lines........... |  | 87.6 | 87.4 | 90.8 | 90.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trucking and warehousing............... |  | 875.0 | 876.2 | 891.7 | 877.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other transportation and services...... |  | 684.6 | 692.2 | 694.5 | 687.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bus 21 nes , except local............... |  | 42.7 | 42.8 | 41.1 | 41.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Air transportation ( common carrier)... |  | 155.5 | 154.8 | 152.7 | 153.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pipe-line transportation (except natural gas).. |  | 24.2 | 24.3 | 24.1 | 24.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| COMMUNication. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 731 | 735 | 736 | 745 | 751 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 73 | 699.2 | 700.1 | 707.8 | 713.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telegraph. | - | 35.5 | 35.5 | 36.4 | 36.3 |  | - | - | - | - |
| OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES... | 608 | 613 | 612 | 609 | 610 |  | 540 | 540 | 538 | 540 |
| Gas and electric utilities.............. | - | 588.7 | 587.7 | 584.7 | 585.2 |  | 519.1 | 518.7 | 517.0 | 517.9 |
| Electric light and power utilitces.... | - | 256.7 | 256.3 | 257.2 | 259.3 |  | 219.7 | 219.6 | 220.7 | 223.2 |
| Gas utilities. |  | 159.9 | 159.8 | 156.9 | 153.6 |  | 142.8 | 142.8 | 140.7 | 137.2 |
| Electric light and gas utilities comblied. |  | 172.1 | 171.6 | 170.6 | 172.3 |  | 156.6 | 156.3 | 155.6 | 157.5 |
| Local utilities, not elsewhere classified. |  | 24.3 | 24.4 | 24.0 | 24.5 |  | 20.8 | 20.8 | 21.4 | 21.7 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE. | 11,637 | 11,542 | 11,544 | 11,665 | 11,592 |  |  |  |  |  |
| WhOLESALE TRADE. .......................... | 3,149 | 3,149 | 3,136 | 3,153 | 3,153 |  | 2,681 | 2,670 | 2,704 | 2,705 |
| Wholesalers, full-service and limitedfunction. | - | 1,870.5 | 1,860.1 | 1,876.8 | 1,879.6 |  | 1,611.7 | 1,601.7 | 1,628.9 | 1,632.7 |
| Automotive............................. |  | 142.8 | 142.8 | 142.2 | 142.7 |  | 122.5 | 122.5 | 122.9 | 123.5 |
| Groceries, food speclalties, beer, wines, and liquors....................... |  | 314.7 | 314.2 | 325.5 | 314.9 |  | 277.3 | 277.2 | 279.9 | 279.6 |
| Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment. |  | 445.2 | 444.0 | 454.7 | 458.4 |  | 379.3 | 378.7 | 390.1 | 393.8 |
| Other full-service and limitedfunction wholesalers................... |  | 967.8 | 959.1 | 964.4 | 963.6 |  | 832.6 | 823.3 | 836.0 | 835.8 |
| Wholesale distributors, other......... |  | 1,278.2 | 1,276.2 | 1,275.7 | 1,273.6 |  | 1,069.4 | 1,068.6 | 1,074.7 | 1,072.2 |

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

Talle B-2: Employees in nonagrientural establishments, by industry-Coatineed


Talle D-3: Federal military persoanal

| Branch ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ | Branch ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TOTAL. | 2,546 | 2,528 | 2,516 | Navy. . | 635.8 | 631.5 | 621.2 |
| Army. ....................... | 869.9 | 863.4 | 875.7 | Marine Corps. | 182.1 | 178.5 | 174.5 |
| Air Force................... | 826.8 | 823.2 | 813.9 | Coast Guard | 31.8 | 31.8 | 30.9 |

${ }^{1}$ Data refer to forces both in continental United States and abroad.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Defense and U.S. Department of Treasury.

Table B-4: Emplojeos in managriciltural astablishmats,

## in indestry division and seloctod gromps, sossonally ajpestod

| Industry division and group | All employees |  |  | Production workers |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & -1861 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{417} \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{37 Y} \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total <br> Total without Alaska and Hawaii ${ }^{1}$............................ | $\begin{aligned} & 53,416 \\ & 53,171 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 53,401 \\ 53,143 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53,334 \\ & 53,072 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | - | - | - |
| Mining....................................................... | 631 | 629 | 637 |  |  | - |
| Contract construction...................................... | 2,831 | 2,867 | 2,854 | - |  | - |
|  | 16,095 | 16,048 | 16,078 | 11,954 | 11,915 | 11,955 |
| Durable goods. | 9,267 | 9,190 | 9,218 | 6,776 | 6,709 | 6,747 |
| Mondurable goods...................................... . . | 6,828 | 6,858 | 6,860 | 5,178 | 5,206 | 5,208 |
| Durable Goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ordnance and accessories.................................. | 160 | 157 | 156 | 76 | 75 | 74 |
| Lumber and wood products................................ | 629 | 635 | 642 | 563 | 568 | 575 |
| Purniture and fixtures................................... | 388 | 389 | 385 | 323 | 325 | 321 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products....................... | 535 | 540 | 541 | 429 | 433 | 435 |
| Primary metal industries................................ | 1,145 | 1,137 | 1,129 | 925 | 916 | 908 |
| Fabricated metal products.. | 1,058 | 1,059 | 1,050 | 816 | 816 | 807 |
| Machinery (except electrical). | 1,597 | 1,590 | 1,585 | 1,097 | 1,088 | 1,084 |
| Electrical machinery........... | 1,350 | 1,344 | 1,334 | 881 | 877 | 867 |
| Transportation equipment.......... | 1,532 | 1,468 | 1,537 | 1,029 | 973 | 1,048 |
| Instruments and related products.. | 349 | 349 | 344 | 221 | 221 | 217 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries................. | 524 | 522 | 515 | 416 | 417 | 411 |
| Nondurable Goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food and kindred products................................. | 1,451 | 1,457 | 1,454 | 1,001 | 1,008 | 1,004 |
| Tobacco manufactures... | 91 | 82 | 81 | 81 | 71 | 71 |
| Textile-mill products................................... | 937 | 938 | 939 | $8{ }^{4}$ | 844 | 846 |
| Apparel and other finished textile products.......... | 1,176 | 1,196 | 1,205 | 1,048 | 1,067 | 1,074 |
| Paper and allied products............................. | 552 | 556 | 555 | 437 | 457 | 441 |
| Printing, publishing, and silied industries........... | 907 883 | 905 895 | 803 | 578 533 | 576 | 575 543 |
| Chemicals and allied products.. Products of petroleum and coal. | 218 | 218 | 215 | 14.4 | 144 | 141 |
| Rubber products.............. | 251 | 250 | 252 | 191 | 191 | 193 |
| Leather and leather products.. | 362 | 361 | 361 | 321 | 320 | 320 |
| Transportation and public utilities................... | 3,812 | 3,808 | 3,814 |  |  | - |
| Transportation............ | 2,476 | 2,476 | 2,482 |  |  |  |
| Communication......... Other public utilities | 731 605 | 728 604 | 729 603 |  |  |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade. | 11,637 | 11,713 | 11,688 |  |  |  |
| Wholesale trade. | 3,149 | 3,149 | 3,152 |  |  |  |
| Retail trade.. | 8,488 | 8,564 | 8,536 |  |  |  |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate................... | 2,567 | 2,553 | 2,534 |  |  |  |
| Service and miscellaneous. | 6,715 | 6,707 | 6,727 |  |  |  |
| Government. | 8,883 | 8,818 | 8,740 |  |  |  |
| Federal. | 2,286 | 2,287 | 2,269 | - | - | - |
| State and local..... | 6,597 | 6,531 | 6,471 | - | - | - |

${ }^{1}$ Detall adds to the total without Alaska and Hawall.
NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.
Tallo D.5: Enplojeos in wivate and forernuent stippards, if regian

| Reglon ${ }^{2}$ | August 1961 |  |  | July 1961 |  |  | August 1960 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Private | Navy | Total | Private | Navy | Total | Private | Navy |
| ALL REGIONS.. | 221.3 | 125.0 | 96.3 | 214.5 | 120.0 | 94.5 | 218.1 | 124.3 | 93.8 |
| North Atlantic ${ }^{2}$.. | 99.1 | 55.9 | 43.2 | 96.8 | 54.0 | 42.8 | 99.7 | 57.1 | 42.6 |
| South Atlantic.. | 42.3 | 23.9 | 18.4 | 41.2 | 23.2 | 18.0 | 38.3 | 20.0 | 18.3 |
| Gulf. . | 20.4 | 20.4 | - | 19.8 | 19.8 | - | 22.0 | 22.0 | - |
| Pactic. | 53.4 | 18.7 | 34.7 | 50.2 | 16.5 | 33.7 | 50.5 | 17.6 | 32.6 |
| Great Lakes.. | 2.8 3.3 | 2.8 3.3 | - | 3.2 | 3.2 | - | 3.9 | 3.9 | - |

${ }^{1}$ The North atlantic region includes all yards bordering on the atlantic in Conn., Del., Maine, Md., Mass., N. H., N.J., N. Y., Pa., R.I., Vt. The South Atlantic resion lncludes all yards bordering on the Atlantic in Ga., N.C., S.C., Va. The Gulf region includes all yards in fla., and all yards bordering on the Gulf of Mexico in Ala., La., Misg., Tex. The Pacific region includes all yards in Callf., Oregon., Wash. The Great Lakes region includes all yards bordering on the Great Lakes in Ill., Mich., Minn., N. Y., Ohio, Pa., Wis. The Inland region includes all other yards. INavy data Include Curtis Bay Coast Guard Yard.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.


| State | total |  |  | Mining |  |  | Contract construction |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1962 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. 1960 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1962 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Alabama. | 771.1 | 764.3 | 774.5 | 11.7 | 11.6 | 12.6 | 43.8 | 42.5 | 46.3 |
| Alaska.. | 63.0 | 62.1 | 67.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 5.9 | 4.5 | 10.0 |
| arizona. | 338.7 | 339.1 | 326.2 | 15.5 | 15.2 | 15.3 | 34.9 | 34.4 | 33.5 |
| Arkans | 369.9 | 365.3 | 375.2 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 21.4 | 20.4 | 24.9 |
| California | 5,036.3 | 4,984.7 | 4,955.6 | 30.5 | 30.5 | 31.1 | 298.9 | 296.1 | 301.2 |
| Colorado. | 539.4 | 535.7 | 524.4 | 15.4 | 15.3 | 15.6 | 38.1 | 37.6 | 37.0 |
| Connecticut. | 923.3 | 919.8 | 910.3 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 50.6 | 51.0 | 47.5 |
| Delaware | 153.4 | 154.8 | 157.8 | (2) | (2) | (2) | 12.1 | 11.9 | 11.1 |
| District of Columbla | 548.7 | 547.5 | 537.6 | (2) | (2) | (2) | 21.0 | 20.4 | 22.2 |
| Plorlda. | 1,276.5 | 1,273.8 | 1,264.9 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 116.8 | 113.1 | 121.6 |
| Georgia. | 1,031.6 | 1,021.9 | 1,041.6 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 53.3 | 50.5 | 57.7 |
| Idaho. | 166.9 | 163.7 | 163.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 12.6 | 12.1 | 11.9 |
| Illinoi | 3,404.1 | 3,382.0 | 3,409.8 | 25.9 | 26.2 | 27.7 | 189.7 | 187.0 | 194.6 |
| Indiana | 1,410.2 | 1,395.1 | 1,424.9 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 10.4 | 74.7 | 74.1 | 79.4 |
| Iowa. | 675.9 | 672.5 | 682.6 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 39.4 | 39.6 | 43.1 |
| Kansas. | 555.8 | 558.0 | 558.9 | 16.5 | 16.5 | 17.0 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 41.4 |
| Kentucky | 657.6 | 651.4 | 658.6 | 30.7 | 30.2 | 33.7 | 50.6 | 48.6 | 45.4 |
| Loulsian | 773.4 | 771.7 | 790.2 | 43.1 | 42.7 | 44.3 | 51.1 | 49.4 | 58.4 |
| Maine. | 289.8 | 288.2 | 293.2 | (2) | (2) | (2) | 16.5 | 16.6 | 16.9 |
| Maryland. | 915.7 | 910.1 | 903.7 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 70.2 | 68.7 | 70.2 |
| Massachuset | 1,933.1 | 1,914.4 | 1,947.3 | (2) | (2) | (2) | 85.3 | 83.5 | 91.4 |
| Michigan. | 2,208.5 | 2,222.8 | 2,285.5 | 14.3 | 14.5 | 16.6 | 107.2 | 107.9 | 115.8 |
| Minnesota | 972.1 | 968.8 | 978.3 | 13.8 | 15.3 | 18.9 | 65.6 | 62.4 | 69.1 |
| Mississipp | 405.9 | 402.7 | 397.0 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 24.4 | 23.3 | 21.7 |
| Missouri.. | 1,327.8 | 1,325.5 | 1,354.6 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 8.2 | 71.2 | 69.9 | 75.5 |
| Montana | 178.7 | 176.8 | 176.3 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 16.8. | 16.7 | 14.2 |
| Nebrask | 385.2 | 387.2 | 385.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 29.2 | 30.1 | 30.5 |
| Nevada. | (3) | 109.3 | 107.5 | (3) | 3.4 | 3.6 | (3) | 8.2 | 8.0 |
| New Hampsh | (3) | 202.8 | 203.6 | (3) | . 3 | . 3 | (3) | 10.9 | 10.9 |
| New Jersey. | 2,031.2 | 2,025.1 | 2,035.5 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 111.8 | 109.9 | 107.9 |
| New Mexlco | 241.4 | 241.8 | 238.0 | 19.5 | 20.2 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 19.0 | 20.0 |
| New York. | (3) | 6,143.9 | 6,192.5 | (3) | 8.6 | 9.4 | (3) | 260.0 | 278.8 |
| North Carol | 1,200.3 | 1,182.6 | 1,193.8 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 71.5 | 71.0 | 71.8 |
| North Dakot | 125.4 | 126.1 | 128.3 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 13.3 |
| Ohio.. | 3,056.7 | 3,053.8 | 3,096.8 | 19.3 | 19.3 | 20.1 | 152.2 | 147.5 | 155.0 |
| Oklahoma. | 576.1 | 577.6 | 586.0 | 45.4 | 45.6 | 44.8 | 34.9 | 33.7 | 39.0 |
| Oregon.. | 527.5 | 516.8 | 533.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 23.3. | 24.7 | 30.7 |
| Pennsylvania. | 3,701.8 | 3,675.4 | 3,729.8 | 50.0 | 47.4 | 56.9 | 193.5 | 187.1 | 188.5 |
| Rhode Island. | 290.6 | 288.3 | 289.8 | (2) | (2) | (2) | 13.3 | 13.2 | 12.9 |
| South Carolina. | 580.9 | 578.7 | 582.1 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 38.9 | 38.6 | 38.4 |
| South Dakota. | (3) | 142.4 | 143.9 | (3) | 2.6 | 2.6 | (3) | 13.8 | 15.0 |
| Tennessee | 924.4 | 914.3 | 926.9 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 49.9 | 48.2 | 50.4 |
| Texas ${ }_{4}$ | 2,557.7 | 2,556.5 | 2,552.6 | 121.8 | 122.0 | 124.1 | 169.1 | 168.1 | 173.3 |
| Utah ${ }^{4}$ | 281.1 | 278.8 | 270.1 | 13.7 | 13.5 | 14.6 | 18.1 | 17.8 | 17.2 |
| Vermont. | 113.2 | 112.7 | 114.7 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 7.6 |
| Virsinia. | 1,028.7 | 1,019.7 | 1,016.9 | 17.2 | 17.1 | 17.0 | 77.7 | 76.9 | 72.5 |
| Washington. | 846.3 | 837.9 | 838.4 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 50.8 | 49.9 | 52.4 |
| West virsinia. | 448.5 | 442.8 | 457.4 | 46.3 | 44.6 | 53.2 | 25.0 | 24.0 | 22.8 |
| Wisconsin. | 1,185.6 | 1,193.3 | 1,194.0 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 63.4 | 62.8 | 64.6 |
| wyoming ${ }^{4}$ | 104.8 | 105.4 | 105.7 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 12.8 | 12.6 | 14.5 |

[^6]Talle B.7: Emplojeas in mongrientural estalishmants, iy indastry division and Stato-Contimed

| State | Manufacturing |  |  | Transportation and public utilities |  |  | Wholesale and retail trade |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & J u 1 y \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { July } \\ 1961 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{Juyy} \\ 1961 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Aug. |
| Alabama. | 233.4 | 228.5 | 237.9 | 47.5 | 47.8 | 49.6 | 150.0 | 150.3 | 150.2 |
| Al aska. | 7.8 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 8.2 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.3 |
| Arizona. | 48.2 | 49.2 | 47.2 | 24.3 | 24.5 | 24.6 | 83.6 | 83.2 | 80.1 |
| Arkansas. | 102.3 | 99.8 | 104.9 | 27.3 | 27.3 | 28.4 | 80.5 | 80.2 | 82.9 |
| California | 1,350.3 | 1,309.1 | 1,351.7 | 356.6 | 356.8 | 362.7 | 1,094.7 | 1,088.8 | 1,076.7 |
| Colorado. | 94.3 | 92.9 | 90.2 | 44.4 | 44.3 | 44.7 | 127.1 | 126.3 | 125.3 |
| Connecticu | 398.2 | 395.5 | 400.1 | 44.8 | 44.3 | 44.5 | 161.7 | 162.4 | 157.2 |
| Delaware. | 56.0 | 55.8 | 61.3 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 11.2 | 29.3 | 29.8 | 29.4 |
| District of Columbia | 20.5 | 20.6 | 20.3 | 28.5 | 28.4 | 28.6 | 83.9 | 83.1 | 84.3 |
| Florida. | 203.8 | 203.4 | 197.8 | 99.2 | 99.4 | 100.9 | 342.7 | 341.7 | 341.9 |
| Georgia. | 332.0 | 328.3 | 341.9 | 71.3 | 71.1 | 72.6 | 218.4 | 215.4 | 220.6 |
| Idaho. | 32.8 | 31.8 | 32.7 | 14.9 | 14.9 | 15.6 | 40.5 | 40.0 | 40.6 |
| Illinoi | 1,153.4 | 1,134.1 | 1,170.8 | 277.2 | 276.1 | 286.6 | 724.5 | 726.1 | 721.7 |
| India | 569.0 | 555.6 | 580.5 | 90.8 | 90.6 | 93.5 | 277.2 | 276.1 | 280.7 |
| Iowa | 169.9 | 167.8 | 178.6 | 53.3 | 53.3 | 55.6 | 172.1 | 171.5 | 170.8 |
| Kansas. | 111.2 | 110.9 | 112.9 | 52.8 | 53.0 | 54.4 | 131.5 | 132.5 | 132.2 |
| Kentucky. | 163.8 | 160.9 | 168.7 | 49.8 | 49.4 | 52.2 | 139.7 | 140.4 | 140.4 |
| Louisiana | 136.1 | 135.7 | 144.0 | 80.9 | 81.5 | 83.6 | 181.5 | 181.0 | 181.7 |
| Maine | 109.4 | 107.5 | 112.2 | 18.0 | 18.1 | 18.8 | 55.2 | 54.9 | 55.3 |
| Maryland. | 264.6 | 259.6 | 263.6 | 69.9 | 70.0 | 73.1 | 191.4 | 192.2 | 189.6 |
| Massachusetts. | 679.4 | 662.6 | 701.5 | 104.0 | 103.7 | 105.9 | 386.4 | 387.6 | 388.4 |
| Michigan. | 851.9 | 862.5 | 898.4 | 127.4 | 130.2 | 135.8 | 434.7 | 432.7 | 448.5 |
| Minnesot | 239.1 | 238.0 | 238.3 | 81.5 | 81.6 | 86.1 | 235.5 | 234.2 | 236.8 |
| Mississipp | 122.4 | 120.9 | 120.4 | 25.1 | 25.2 | 25.5 | 85.7 | 85.2 | 84.5 |
| Missouri. | 377.7 | 375.8 | 393.7 | 118.7 | 119.5 | 124.3 | 307.2 | 306.5 | 313.2 |
| Montana | 22.0 | 20.7 | 21.4 | 19.4 | 19.4 | 19.8 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 42.7 |
| Nebras | 68.0 | 67.9 | 68.0 | 37.5 | 37.3 | 38.8 | 93.5 | 94.3 | 94.8 |
| Nevada. | (3) | 5.5 | 5.4 | (3) | 9.3 | 9.4 | (3) | 20.9 | 20.7 |
| New Hampshi | (3) | 86.8 | 88.5 | (3) | 9.8 | 9.9 | (3) | 36.4 | 36.0 |
| New Jersey. | 776.8 | 770.2 | 807.8 | 150.0 | 149.6 | 248.3 | 383.5 | 385.9 | 381.4 |
| New Mexico | 16.6 | 16.8 | 16.3 | 19.8 | 19.9 | 20.4 | 51.9 | 51.9 | 51.1 |
| New York. | (3) | 1,807.9 | 1,893.3 | (3) | 483.5 | 485.3 | (3) | 1,237.3 | 1,237.2 |
| North Carolin | 505.6 | 490.4 | 508.2 | 64.8 | 64.2 | 65.1 | 221.0 | 220.3 | 222.5 |
| North Dakota | 7.1 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 13.5 | 36.6 | 36.5 | 38.2 |
| ohio... | 1,182.3 | 1,179.3 | 1,235.8 | 202.0 | 201.5 | 207.8 | 608.9 | 609.6 | 609.6 |
| Oklahoma. | 83.1 | 84.8 | 86.8 | 46.4 | 46.7 | 48.7 | 135.4 | 135.8 | 138.8 |
| Oregon. | 156.5 | 147.0 | 160.1 | 44.6 | 44.7 | 45.2 | 115.7 | 114.7 | 118.9 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,384.0 | 1,366.4 | 1,432.7 | 269.1 | 268.2 | 275.4 | 687.7 | 687.3 | 689.4 |
| Rhode Island. | 115.7 | 113.1 | 117.9 | 15.3 | 15.2 | 15.0 | 53.9 | 54.3 | 52.6 |
| South Carolina | 243.6 | 243.4 | 245.9 | 25.4 | 25.6 | 25.7 | 101.1 | 100.8 | 101.3 |
| South Dakota. | (3) | 13.5 | 12.9 | (3) | 10.3 | 10.4 | (3) | 37.9 | 39.3 |
| Ternessee | 314.7 | 309.7 | 322.0 | 53.5 | 53.0 | 55.6 | 188.3 | 187.0 | 193.2 |
| Texas ${ }_{4}$ | 488.7 | 488.3 | 493.1 | 220.3 | 220.9 | 223.8 | 652.0 | 649.9 | 649.9 |
| Utah ${ }^{4}$ | 52.9 | 52.2 | 48.6 | 22.6 | 22.4 | 22.9 | 61.7 | 61.0 | 61.1 |
| vermont. | 34.3 | 34.0 | 36.0 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 21.9 | 22.6 | 21.5 |
| Virginia. | 277.4 | 270.6 | 276.7 | 81.6 | 81.7 | 83.8 | 215.7 | 215.3 | 216.0 |
| Washingtor | 233.1 | 229.4 | 225.5 | 65.0 | 64.9 | 64.4 | 183.7 | 181.7 | 185.8 |
| West Virgini | 124.9 | 122.1 | 126.7 | 42.6 | 42.5 | 45.2 | 80.7 | 80.2 | 83.2 |
| Wisconsin. | 448.9 | 456.0 | 460.2 | 74.7 | 74.3 | 75.8 | 238.3 | 239.2 | 243.8 |
| Wyoming | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 12.5 | 22.8 | 22.9 | 23.1 |

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

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Table B-7: Employees in nonagricitural estallishments, iy industry division and State-Continued


[^7]

| Industry division | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Aug. } \\ 1960 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Aug. $1961$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 1960 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 196 i \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Aug. 1961 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TLABAMA |  |  |  |  |  | arizoma |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Birmingham |  |  | Mobile |  |  | Phoenix |  |  | Tucson |  |  |
| TOTAL. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 199.2 | 197.1 | 201.3 | 91.2 | 91.0 | 91.6 | 184.2 | 184.7 | 177.2 | 69.4 | 69.8 | 66.0 |
| Mining. | 7.0 | 6.8 | 7.5 | (1) | (1) | (1) | . 6 | . 6 | . 6 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| Contract construction. | 13.4 | 13.3 | 13.6 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 18.8 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 6.9 |
| Manufacturing. | 57.7 | 55.9 | 59.4 | 17.0 | 16.9 | 17.2 | 33.2 | 34.1 | 32.2 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.1 |
| Trans. and pub. util | 16.4 | 16.3 | 16.7 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.9 | 12.9 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.2 |
| Trade. . | 46.3 | 46.2 | 46.8 | 19.8 | 19.7 | 19.6 | 50.4 | 49.9 | 47.8 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 15.6 |
| Finance | 13.7 | 13.7 | 13.5 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.8 |
| Service | 23.8 | 24.0 | 24.2 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 25.6 | 25.6 | 24.2 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 11.4 |
| Government............. | 21.0 | 20.8 | 19.6 | 25.1 | 25.0 | 24.7 | 30.9 | 31.3 | 29.4 | 14.2 | 14.4 | 13.3 |
|  | - ARKASAS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Fayetteville |  |  | Fort Smith |  |  | Little Rock- <br> N. Little Rock |  |  | Pine Bluff |  |  |
| total. | 14.0 | 13.4 | 13.2 | 22.6 | 22.1 | 22.5 | 80.9 | 80.0 | 81.7 | 17.4 | 17.0 |  |
| Mining. | (1) | (1) | (1) | . 3 | . 2 | . 2 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (i) | (1) | (1) |
| Contract construction. | . 8 | . 8 | . 8 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 7.3 | ${ }^{\text {. }} 9$ | . 8 | . 9 |
| Manufacturing.......... | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 15.8 | 15.1 | 15.3 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.3 |
| Trans. and pub. util... | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.5 |
| Trade. | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 18.1 | 18.0 | 18.7 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Finance. | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | $\cdot 7$ | . 7 | . 6 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.0 | . 6 | . 6 | . 6 |
| Service. | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Government. . . . . . . . . . . | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 24.6 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
|  | Califormia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Fresno |  |  | Los AngelesLong Beach |  |  | sacramento |  |  | S.an Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario |  |  |
| TOTAL. | - | - | - | 2,391.4 | 2,379.2 | 2,354.5 | 172.8 | 170.7 | 168.0 | 190.9 | 191.0 | 183.6 |
| Mining. | - | - | - | 11.8 | 11.8 | 12.2 | 172 | - 2 | . 2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Contract construction.. | - | - | - | 125.9 | 123.4 | 130.9 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 12.6 | 13.8 | 13.5 | 13.2 |
| Manufacturing. | 15.3 | 14.2 | 15.9 | 772.0 | 766.0 | 778.7 | 30.2 | 28.8 | 29.8 | 34.4 | 34.0 | 33.8 |
| Trans, and pub. util.. | - | - | - | 145.1 | 145.5 | 144.3 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 15.5 |
| Trade. | - | - | - | 528.0 | 525.4 | 513.3 | 33.3 | 32.8 | 31.8 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 40.2 |
| Finance | - | - | - | 129.5 | 129.3 | 126.2 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 6.5 |
| Service. | - | - | - | 377.0 | 377.3 | 362.7 | 18.0 | 18.1 | 16.9 | 27.1 | 27.7 | 25.7 |
| Government. ............ | - | - | - | 302.1 | 300.5 | 286.2 | 59.2 | 59.1 | 57.4 | 50.5 | 50.5 | 47.5 |
|  | CALIfORMA-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | San Diego |  |  | San FranciscoOakl and |  |  | San Jose |  |  | Stockton |  |  |
| TOTAL. | 268.5 | 266.8 | 261.0 | 1,019.6 | 1,009.5 | 999.9 | 219.6 | 214.2 | 205.5 | - | - | - |
| Mining. | . 7 | . 7 | . 6 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.9 | .11 | . 1 | . 1 | - | - | - |
| Contract construction.. | 17.6 | 17.5 | 17.9 | 61.8 | 62.0 | 60.4 | 15.8 | 15.5 | 15.4 | - | $\square$ | $\overline{-}$ |
| Manufacturing........ | 71.2 | 71.1 | 68.0 | 205.9 | 198.7 | 205.6 | 85.4 | 81.3 | 80.8 | 17.0 | 13.2 | 17.5 |
| Trana. and pub. util.. | 14.2 | 14.4 | 14.1 | 105.3 | 105.5 | 105.8 | 9.8 | 9.5 | 9.7 | - | - | - |
| Trade................. | 54.3 | 53.4 | 53.7 | 219.2 | 219.3 | 216.9 | 36.5 | 36.2 | 34.5 | - | - | - |
| Finance | 11.2 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 74.6 | 74.4 | 72.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.4 | - | - | - |
| Servic | 42.1 | 41.2 | 40.1 | 146.7 | 146.3 | 141.5 | 34.9 | 34.6 | 31.0 | - | - | - |
| Governmen | 57.2 | 57.3 | 55.4 | 204.3 | 202.6 | 195.0 | 29.3 | 29.2 | 26.6 | - | - |  |
|  | COLORADO |  |  | COMNECTICUT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Denver |  |  | Brıdgeport |  |  | Hartford |  |  | New Britain |  |  |
| total. | 346.6 | 344.7 |  | 122.2 | 122.2 | 121.3 | 240.1 | 240.7 | 232.3 | 38.3 | 38.3 |  |
| Mining. | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.6 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Contract construction.. | 25.2 | 24.9 | 24.3 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 13.1 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Manufacturing.......... | 70.3 | 69.6 | 66.7 | 64.5 | 64.3 | 64.3 | 87.0 | 87.8 | 83.0 | 22.1 | 22.1 | 23.0 |
| Trans. and pub. util... | 30.2 | 30.1 | 30.3 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Trade.. | 82.1 | 81.6 | 81.2 | 20.1 | 20.3 | 19.8 | 44.6 | 45.1 | 43.9 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.4 |
| Pinance | 20.4 | 20.4 | 19.5 | 3.3 | 3.4 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 32.7 | 32.0 | 31.3 | . 9 | . 9 | . 8 |
| Service................ | 55.0 | 54.7 | 53.1 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 28.8 | 29.2 | 28.2 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 |
| Government. . . . . . . . . . . | 59.2 | 59.2 | 56.1 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 24.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.2 |
|  | COMECTICUT-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | DELAMARE |  |  |
|  | New Haven |  |  | Stamford |  |  | Waterbury |  |  | Wilmington |  |  |
| TOTAL. | 126.6 | 125.1 | 125.2 | 63.3 | 63.5 | 61.8 | 66.5 | 65.6 | 67.2 | 130.9 | 132.8 | 136.0 |
| Mining. . . . . . | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Contract construction.. | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.5 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 2.2 | 2.1 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 9.2 |
| Mamu facturing. ......... | 43.7 | 42.5 | 43.6 | 24.5 | 24.4 | 24.3 | 36.8 | 36.0 | 38.2 | 52.5 | 52.9 | 58.3 |
| Trans. and pub. util... | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 9.1 |
| Trade. $\square$ | 24.2 | 24.2 | 23.1 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 12.2 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 9.6 | 23.4 | 23.8 | 23.9 |
| Finance................ | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.5 |
| Service................. | 20.1 | 20.0 | 20.2 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 10.9 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 17.5 | 18.6 | 17.0 |
| Government | 11.7 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 12.9 | 13.0 | 13.0 |

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

Talle B.: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, ly industry division- Continuad

| Industry division | Aug. $1961$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1960^{2} \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 1961 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 1961 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. 1960 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | district of columbia |  |  | FLORIDA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Washington |  |  | Jacksonville |  |  | Miami |  |  | 8t. Petersbure |  |  |
| TOTAL. | 759.8 | 758.9 | 743.4 | 143.0 | 142.4 | 142.8 | 306.1 | 305.6 | 298.0 | 194.0 | 192.8 | 193.8 |
| Mining. | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Contract construction.. | 54.7 | 53.7 | 52.8 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 12.2 | 25.3 | 24.3 | 24.6 | 21.3 | 20.6 | 20.7 |
| Manufacturing | 35.7 | 35.7 | 35.0 | 22.1 | 21.9 | 21.1 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 40.4 | 35.3 | 34.7 | 35.8 |
| Trans. and pub. util. | 45.3 | 45.1 | 45.5 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 36.3 | 36.2 | 35.5 | 13.9 | 14.1 | 14.5 |
| Trade. | 145.5 | 145.7 | 145.9 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 40.3 | 85.0 | 85.2 | 84.3 | 57.6 | 57.2 | 58.2 |
| Fina | 41.6 | 41.6 | 41.4 | 14.3 | 14.2 | 14.1 | 20.8 | 20.7 | 19.8 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.5 |
| Ser | 134.8 | 134.9 | 131.1 | 18.5 | 18.7 | 18.5 | 62.2 | 62.8 | 60.3 | 27.3 | 27.5 | 27.3 |
| Governme | 302.2 | 302.2 | 291.7 | 21.7 | 21.6 | 21.4 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 33.1 | 26.8 | 26.9 | 25.8 |
|  | 6EOROIA |  |  |  |  |  | loano |  |  | ILLIMOIS |  |  |
|  | Atlanta |  |  | Savannah |  |  | Bolse |  |  | Chicago |  |  |
| TOTAL. | 366.2 | 364.6 | 370.4 | 51.5 | 51.5 | 54.1 | 27.1 | 27.1 | 26.0 | (3) | 2,346.9 | 2,363.8 |
| Mining | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (3) | 6.6 | 6.3 |
| Contract construction. | 23.1 | 21.1 | 24.4 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.0 | (3) | 118.2 | 122.5 |
| Manufacturing. | 81.4 | 82.7 | 85.5 | 14.0 | 14.3 | 15.5 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.6 | (3) | 812.3 | 835.7 |
| Trans. and pub, uti | 35.5 | 35.6 | 36.1 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | (3) | 192.6 | 200.2 |
| Trade. | 94.6 | 94.1 | 97.3 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.4 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | (3) | 512.4 | 504.8 |
| Fina | 28.4 | 28.4 | 28.1 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | (3) | 147.1 | 142.8 |
| Servica | 50.5 | 50.6 | 50.0 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.8 | (3) | 328.0 | 328.6 |
| Government. . . . . . . . . . | 52.7 | 52.1 | 49.0 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.6 | (3) | 229.8 | 222.9 |
|  | Tho Iam |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Evansville |  |  | Port wayne |  |  | Indianapolis |  |  | South Bend |  |  |
| TOTAL.. | 63.0 | 62.3 | 63.3 | 85.0 | 84.5 | 84.7 | 296.9 | 294.8 | 294.1 | 75.1 | 71.0 | 77.0 |
| Mining. | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Contract con | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 14.8 | 14.6 | 15.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Manufacturing. | 23.5 | 23.3 | 23.9 | 34.7 | 34.4 | 34.9 | 99.8 | 98.7 | 98.3 | 32.6 | 28.5 | 33.6 |
| Trans. and pub. | $4 \cdot 3$ | 4.3 | 4.4 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 21.8 | 21.7 | 22.1 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.3 |
| Trade. | 24.2 | 14.1 | 24.2 | 19.0 | 18.9 | 18.8 | 67.3 | 67.0 | 67.6 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 15.7 |
| Finance | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 20.2 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 |
| Service. | 7.9 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 31.8 | 31.8 | 30.8 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.4 |
| Government. . . . . . . . . . | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 40.3 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.7 |
|  | loma |  |  | kaysas |  |  |  |  |  | KENTUCKY |  |  |
|  | Des Molnes |  |  | Topeka |  |  | Wichita |  |  | Loulsville |  |  |
| TOTAL. . |  |  | 102.4 | 48.5 | 48.5 | 48.5 | 116.4 | 116.1 | 117.5 | 238.0 | 236.6 | 246.3 |
| Mining. . . . . . . . . . . . | (1) | (1) | (1) | . 2 | . 2 | . 1 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Contract construction | 6.6 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 14.4 | 13.9 | 15.6 |
| Manufacturing. | 21.7 | 21.6 | 22.4 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 41.8 | 41.7 | 42.9 | 81.6 | 81.0 | 86.6 |
| Trans. and pub. util | 8.8 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 20.3 | 20.2 | 21.0 |
| Trade. | 25.4 | 25.8 | 26.2 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 25.5 | 25.5 | 25.8 | 51.8 | 51.2 | 52.8 |
| Fina | 11.3 | 11.2 | 11.6 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.1 |
| Serv | 14.2 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 14.7 | 32.8 | 33.0 | 31.9 |
| Government. . . . . . . . . . . | 14.3 | 14.4 | 23.3 | 11.6 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 12.3 | 25.1 | 25.3 | 26.3 |
|  | LoUlsilama |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MAIME |  |  |
|  | Baton Rouse |  |  | New Orleans |  |  | Shreveport |  |  | Lewlaton-Auburn |  |  |
| TOTAL. | 67.7 | 68.5 | 69.5 | 283.2 | 283.4 | 287.7 | 72.9 | 72.9 | 73.7 | 26.7 | 27.1 |  |
| Mining. | $\cdot 3$ | $\cdot 3$ | $\cdot 3$ | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.0 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Contract constr | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 17.7 | 17.6 | 18.4 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Manu facturing. | 16.5 | 17.0 | 17.5 | 44.4 | 44.5 | 46.0 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 13.6 | 13.9 | 14.3 |
| Trans, and pub, util. | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 41.9 | 42.2 | 43.5 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Trade. | 14.1 | 14.0 | 14.9 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 74.0 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 19.7 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 |
| Finance | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 18.0 | 17.9 | 18.1 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | . 8 | . 8 | . 8 |
| Service | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 42.9 | 43.1 | 42.5 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.4 |
| Government.............. | 13.9 | 14.0 | 13.3 | 37.1 | 37.0 | 37.2 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
|  | MAIME-Continued |  |  | MARYLAMD |  |  | MASSACMUSETTS |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Portland |  |  | Baltimore |  |  | Boston |  |  | Fall Rivar ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |
| TOTAL. | 53.9 | 53.6 | 53.4 | 613.9 | 612.8 | 608.4 | 1,083.3 | ,078.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Mining. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | (1) | (1) | (1) | 613.9 .9 | - 6.9 | 60.4 .9 | (1) | (1) |  | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Contract construction. | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 39.5 | 38.5 | 40.0 | 50.2 | 48.8 | 54.3 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Manufacturing. ........ | 13.2 | 12.9 | 12.7 | 196.5 | 195.6 | 195.4 | 297.4 | 293.1 | 306.3 | 24.6 | 23.7 | 25.1 |
| Trans. and pub. util.. Trade............... | 5.6 14 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 53.1 | 53.2 | 55.6 | 66.0 | 65.8 | 67.2 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Trade..... | 14.8 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 123.2 | 123.6 | 122.5 | 236.9 | 237.6 | 237.4 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.9 |
| Pinance. | 3.9 8.7 | 3.9 8.7 | 3.9 8.7 | 34.1 81.8 | 34.0 81.7 | 33.6 | 77.9 | 77.4 | 76.1 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Government. . . . . . . . . . . . | 8.7 4.6 | 8.7 4.7 | 3.7 4.3 | 81.8 84.8 | 81.7 85.3 | 80.3 80.1 | 209.5 | 210.7 | 204.0 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.4 |
|  |  |  | 4.3 | 84.8 | 85.3 | 80.1 | 145.4 | 144.6 | 142.5 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 |

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


| Industry division | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. $1960$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1962 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1962 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MABSACHUSETTS - Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MICHIGAN |  |  |
|  | New Bedford ${ }^{4}$ |  |  | Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke |  |  | Worcester |  |  | Detroit |  |  |
| TOTAL. | 48.9 | 47.9 | 50.1 | 173.0 | 170.7 | 172.2 | 112.4 | 112.4 | 115.2 | 1,118.1 | 1,137.4 | 1,162.7 |
| Mlining. | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | . 8 | . 8 | . 8 |
| Contract construction | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 50.4 | 51.8 | 53.3 |
| Manufacturing. | 25.7 | 24.5 | 26.9 | 70.7 | 67.8 | 72.1 | 49.9 | 49.8 | 52.0 | 433.1 | 448.5 | 475.7 |
| Trans. and pub. util. | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 69.9 | 70.8 | 72.4 |
| Trade............... | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 32.3 | 32.8 | 31.5 | 19.0 | 19.2 | 20.2 | 228.9 | 229.7 | 234.1 |
| Finance | (1) | (1) | (1) | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 50.2 | 50.1 | 49.6 |
| Servic | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 26.0 | 26.2 | 26.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 151.5 | 152.2 | 148.4 |
| Government. . . . . . . . . . | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 20.9 | 20.7 | 19.4 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 13.4 | 133.1 | 133.5 | 128.3 |
|  | MICHIGAK- continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Flint |  |  | Grand Raplds |  |  | Lanslng |  |  | MuskegonMuskegon Helghts |  |  |
| total. | 103.9 | 111.9 | 99.8 | 113.7 | 111.6 | 114.8 | 84.4 | 85.5 | 85.6 | 44.8 | 45.5 | 45.1 |
| Mining. . . . | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Contract construction.. | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Manufacturing.... | 55.7 | 63.5 | 51.2 | 46.1 | 43.7 | 47.5 | 27.6 | 26.8 | 28.6 | 24.0 | 24.5 | 24.2 |
| Trans, and pub. util... | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| ade | 16.1 | 16.0 | 17.2 | 23.5 | 23.7 | 23.8 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 14.9 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.3 |
| Financ | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Service | 10.8 | 10.9 | 10.2 | 14.5 | 14.6 | 14.2 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| Government. . . . . . . . . . . | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.0 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 22.2 | 23.6 | 22.0 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
|  | michigar-Continued |  |  | MIMEESOTA |  |  |  |  |  | Mississippl |  |  |
|  | Saginaw |  |  | Duluth |  |  | M1nneapolis-St. Paul |  |  | Jackson |  |  |
| TOTAL. | 54.1 | 52.7 |  | 40.2 | 40.6 | 41.7 | 562.1 | 558.4 | 562.5 | 63.8 | 63.5 | 63.1 |
| Mining. | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | . 8 | . 8 | . 8 |
| Contract construction. | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 36.6 | 33.6 | 36.9 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Manufacturing. | 23.4 | 22.2 | 20.0 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 151.4 | 151.8 | 152.4 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.4 |
| Trans. and pub. util | 4.9 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 50.4 | 50.1 | 52.3 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| Trade.. | 11.0 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 9.6 | 137.0 | 136.1 | 137.2 | 15.0 | 14.9 | 14.7 |
| Finance | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 36.6 | 36.6 | 36.5 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.8 |
| Service. | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 82.3 | 82.1 | 81.1 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 9.0 |
| Government.............. | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 67.8 | 68.1 | 66.1 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 12.9 |
|  | MISSOURI |  |  |  |  |  | montama |  |  | MEBRASKA |  |  |
|  | Kansas Clity |  |  | St. Louls |  |  | Great Falls |  |  | Omaha |  |  |
| TOTAL. | 377.1 | 380.7 | 388.9 | 709.3 | 713.6 | 731.9 | 24.3 | 24.5 | 21.8 | 161.0 | 161.1 | 161.1 |
| Mining | . 8 | . 8 | . 8 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Contract construction. | 22.6 | 22.1 | 23.4 | 34.2 | 35.3 | 39.7 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 2.6 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 11.0 |
| Manufacturing. | 100.1 | 103.4 | 105.3 | 246.8 | 249.8 | 263.1 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 37.1 | 37.2 | 37.2 |
| Trans. and pub, util | 39.6 | 40.0 | 41.9 | 65.2 | 65.5 | 68.8 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 19.6 | 19.4 | 20.4 |
| Trade. | 94.2 | 94.4 | 96.6 | 152.0 | 151.7 | 152.2 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 37.0 | 36.9 | 36.6 |
| Finance | 26.8 | 26.6 | 27.1 | 38.4 | 38.3 | 38.1 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 14.0 | 14.0 | 13.4 |
| Servic | 49.2 | 49.3 | 49.1 | 94.3 | 94.6 | 91.7 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 23.1 |
| Government | 43.8 | 44.1 | 44.7 | 75.8 | 75.8 | 75.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 19.6 |
|  | MEVADA |  |  | MEW HAMPSHIR |  |  | NEW JERSEY |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Reno |  |  | Manchester |  |  | Jersey City ${ }^{6}$ |  |  | Newark ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |
| TOTAL. | (3) | 35.1 | 34.4 | (3) | 42.0 | 43.2 | 254.0 | 253.2 | 256.7 | 650.3 | 651.5 | 657.1 |
| Mining. | (3) | (5) | (5) | (3) | (1) | (1) |  |  |  | . 6 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Contract construction.. | (3) | 3.2 | 3.1 | (3) | 2.2 | 2.4 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 33.4 | 33.0 | 31.7 |
| Manufacturing.. | (3) | 2.1 | 2.2 | (3) | 17.0 | 18.2 | 115.6 | 114.7 | 119.7 | 231.2 | 231.7 | 243.3 |
| Trans. and pub. | (3) | 3.5 | 3.5 | (3) | 2.8 | 2.8 | 38.4 | 38.3 | 37.7 | 48.4 | 48.1 | 48.1 |
| Trade.. | (3) | 8.1 | 8.0 | (3) | 8.6 | 8.5 | 36.5 | 36.8 | 36.7 | 124.4 | 125.7 | 126.3 |
| Finan | (3) | 1.5 | 1.4 | (3) | 2.6 | 2.5 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 46.8 | 46.5 | 46.8 |
| Service. | (3) | 10.9 | 10.9 | (3) | 5.5 | 5.5 | 22.0 | 22.2 | 21.3 | 97.6 | 97.3 | 93.6 |
| Government. . . . . . . . | (3) | 5.8 | $5 \cdot 3$ | (3) | 3.3 | 3.3 | 25.9 | 25.7 | 25.7 | 67.9 | 68.2 | 66.3 |
|  | MEW JERSEY-continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MEW MEXICO |  |  |
|  | Paterson-Clifton-Passaic |  |  | Perth Amboy 6 |  |  | Trenton |  |  | Albuquerque |  |  |
| TOTAL. | 368.2366 .5363 .5 |  |  | 182.3 | 181.1 | 181.2 | 104.2 | 103.3 | 104.5 | $\underset{(1)}{80.6} \xrightarrow{80.5}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 80.6 \\ & (1) \end{aligned}$ |
| Mining. | 25.4 25.6 | 366.5 .4 | . 4 | . 5 | . 5 | . 7 | $6.8$ | .1 |  |  |  |  |
| Contract construction. | 25.6 | 24.6 | 23.4 | 11.4 | 11.0 | 10.9 |  | 6.4 | 6.3 | 7.5 | 7.2 | (1) 7.9 |
| Manufacturing. | 156.5 | 155.0 | 159.3 | 85.9 | 84.8 | 86.3 | 34.4 | 33.8 | 36.4 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.7 |
| Trans. and pub. util | $\begin{aligned} & 21.6 \\ & 75.3 \end{aligned}$ | 21.5 | 21.2 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.7 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 |
| Trade. |  | 75.6 | 74.5 | 29.2 | 29.4 | 29.3 | 17.4 | 17.5 | 17.4 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 18.8 |
| Pinance | $\begin{aligned} & 75.3 \\ & 12.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.5 \\ & 44.0 \\ & 32.9 \end{aligned}$ | 12.1 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.0 |
| Service | 12.443.732.7 |  | 41.1 | 17.1 | 17.3 | 16.3 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 15.1 | 18.6 | 18.5 | 18.4 |
| Government |  |  | 31.5 | 25.7 | 25.6 | 24.8 | 19.3 | 19.3 | 19.0 | 16.2 | 16.5 | 16.1 |

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

Talle Bf: Enaphees in mangrientural estallishmants for selected areas, by industry divisien-Coatinued


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

Tath 8.: Employess in nonagricaltural estalishments fer salectal meas, by indestry division-Continual

| Industry division | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Ju1y } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JuIy } \\ & 196 \mathrm{I} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | OKLAHOMA-Continued |  |  | OREBOM |  |  | Cilentown PEMSSYLVAIIIA |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tulsa |  |  | Portland |  |  | Ailentown- <br> Bethlehem-Easton |  |  | Eri* |  |  |
| TOTAL. | 131.0 | 130.6 | 133.7 | 273.2 | 269.8 | 277.3 | 182.7 | 181.3 | 185.0 | 76.1 | 75.5 | 77.5 |
| Mining. | 12.9 | 12.7 | 12.5 | (1) | (1) | (1) | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Contract conatruction | 8.5 | 8.3 | 9.6 | 14.4 | 14.8 | 17.5 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 8.2 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| Manufacturing. | 26.7 | 26.6 | 27.9 | 68.3 | 65.4 | 68.4 | 95.9 | 95.2 | 98.8 | 34.7 | 34.1 | 36.0 |
| Trans. and pub. util. | 13.5 | 13.5 | 14.8 | 27.7 | 27.9 | 28.1 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.9 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.5 |
| Trade. | 31.6 | 31.7 | 31.7 | 68.2 | 67.6 | 70.5 | 29.3 | 29.2 | 29.3 | 13.8 | 13.7 | 14.3 |
| Financ | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 15.5 | 15.5 | 15.3 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Servic | 18.4 | 18.4 | 18.0 | 39.1 | 38.9 | 38.1 | 20.8 | 20.7 | 19.8 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 9.7 |
| Government. ............. | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 40.0 | 39.7 | 39.4 | 13.4 | 13.3 | 12.7 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 6.9 |
|  | PEnMsrlyanla-continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Harrisbure |  |  | Lencaster |  |  | Philadelphie |  |  | Plttsburgh |  |  |
| TOTAL. . | 144.1 | 143.7 | 146.2 | 94.7 | 94.7 | 94.1 | 1,491.5 | 1,489.1 | 1,489.8 | 747.3 | 743.6 | 770.0 |
| Minidg... | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 10.6 | 9.5 | 12.5 |
| Contract construction.. | 8.6 | 8.4 | 9.6 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 77.2 | 75.1 | 78.5 | 39.0 | 38.3 | 43.7 |
| Manufacturing.......... | 32.8 | 32.9 | 35.2 | 45.9 | 46.0 | 46.8 | 535.8 | 530.4 | 547.8 | 271.9 | 268.6 | 282.9 |
| Trans. and pub. util. | 11.9 | 11.8 | 12.5 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 106.8 | 106.7 | 109.5 | 57.0 | 57.2 | 59.9 |
| Trade. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 25.8 | 25.8 | 25.8 | 17.0 | 17.1 | 16.9 | 301.2 | 302.7 | 292.7 | 148.8 | 149.1 | 153.7 |
| Planace | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 82.1 | 82.2 | 82.0 | 32.8 | 32.6 | 33.0 |
| Service. | 18.3 | 18.0 | 17.8 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.1 | 209.2 | 212.1 | 206.1 | 115.7 | 115.7 | 113.6 |
| Government. . . . . . . . . . | 40.6 | 40.7 | 39.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 177.7 | 178.4 | 171.4 | 71.5 | 72.6 | 70.7 |
|  | PEMABYLVAMIA-Contlnued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Reading |  |  | Scranton |  |  | W11kes-BarieHazleton |  |  | York |  |  |
| TOTAL. . | 99.8 | 99.4 | 101.4 | 75.6 | 74.7 | 76.4 | 100.1 | 98.8 | 102.6 | 84.3 | 83.0 | 84.6 |
| Mining...... | (1) | (1) | (1) | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.9 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Contract construction.. | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.8 |
| Manufacturing.......... | 49.4 | 49.3 | 51.4 | 29.7 | 29.1 | 30.1 | 39.4 | 38.5 | 41.3 | 42.7 | 41.6 | 43.6 |
| Trans. and pub. util... | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| Trade.. | 15.5 | 15.4 | 15.7 | 14.6 | 14.7 | 14.3 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.7 | 13.8 | 13.7 | 13.7 |
| Finance. | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Service. | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.2 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.4 |
| Government. ............. | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 11.6 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 7.7 |
|  | RHOOE ISLAMD |  |  | SOUTH CAROLIIA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ProvidencePawtucket |  |  | Charleston |  |  | Columbla |  |  | Graenville |  |  |
| TOTAL. ................... | 294.0 | 291.6 | 295.3 | 56.4 | 56.8 | 55.7 | 72.4 | 72.1 | 69.6 | 70.1 | 69.6 | 70.5 |
| Mining. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Contract construction.. | 13.2 | 13.0 | 12.7 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 5.2 |
| Manufacturing. | 130.2 | 127.5 | 133.9 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 13.7 | 13.6 | 12.8 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.8 |
| Trans. and pub. utll. | 14.7 | 14.6 | 14.3 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| Trade. . | 53.1 | 53.5 | 51.8 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 12.1 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 15.3 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 13.3 |
| plnanc | 12.7 | 12.8 | 12.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Service. | 37.4 | 37.4 | 37.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.8 |
| Government. . . . . . . . . . . | 32.7 | 32.8 | 33.0 | 18.0 | 18.1 | 17.4 | 17.0 | 17.2 | 17.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.1 |
|  | SOUTI DAKOTA |  |  | TEMMESAEE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Stoux Falls |  |  | Chattanooge |  |  | Knoxville |  |  | Momphls |  |  |
| TOTAL. . | (3) | 27.5 | 27.2 | 91.4 | 91.9 | 9.0 | 112.4 | 112.0 | 113.4 | 190.2 | 189.8 | 190.8 |
| Mining...... | (3) | (1) | (1) | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.7 | . 4 | . 4 | . 3 |
| Contract construction. | (3) | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 7.4 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 7.4 | 11.1 | 10.7 | 10.9 |
| Manufacturing. ......... | (3) | 6.0 | 5.6 | 40.8 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 42.8 | 44.6 | 44.8 | 45.5 |
| Trans. and pub. util... | (3) | 2.8 | 2.8 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 15.9 | 15.9 | 16.1 |
| Trade.................. | (3) | 7.5 | 7.8 | 17.5 | 17.3 | 17.9 | 22.9 | 22.9 | 22.5 | 51.6 | 51.5 | 51.8 |
| Finance. | (3) | 1.5 | 1.5 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.6 |
| Service................ | (3) | 4.0 | 3.9 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.2 | 26.8 | 26.7 | 26.7 |
| Government.............. | (3) | 3.1 | 3.0 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 10.3 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 16.5 | 30.0 | 30.1 | 29.9 |
|  | TEXIESSEE-Continuod |  |  | TEXAS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Nashville |  |  | Dallas |  |  | Fort Worth |  |  | Houston |  |  |
| TOTAL. | 141.1 | 140.5 | 142.0 | - | - | - | $\sim$ | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mining. . . . . . . . . . . . . | (1) | (1) | (1) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Contract construction., | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.4 | $\bigcirc$ | ¢ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Manufacturing........... | 40.3 | 40.0 | 41.5 | 95.5 | 96.0 | 93.4 | 51.7 | 52.2 | 53.9 | 93.8 | 93.3 | 94.9 |
| Trans, and pub. util... | 11.0 | 10.9 | 11.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Trade.... | 30.5 | 30.3 | 31.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Planice. | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Service. | 21.7 | 21.9 | 21.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Govermant | 19.6 | 19.4 | 18.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

[^8]


1915 to dato

| Year and month | Manufacturing |  |  | Durable goods |  |  | Nondurable goods |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { weekly } \\ \text { earnings } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Average weekly hours | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Averafe } \\ & \text { hourly } \\ & \text { earnings } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Average } \\ \text { weekly } \\ \text { earnings } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { weekly } \\ \text { hours } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { hourly } \\ \text { earninge } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { weekly } \\ \text { earnindg } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Average weekly hours | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { hourly } \\ \text { earnings } \end{gathered}$ |
| 1919..................... | \$22.08 | 46.3 | \$0.477 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1920...................... | 26.30 | 47.4 | . 555 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 19e1....................... | 22.18 | 43.1 | . 515 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1922...................... | 21.51 | 44.2 | . 407 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1923........................ | 23.82 | 45.6 | . 522 | \$25.78 | - | - | \$21.94 | - | - |
| 1924...................... | 23.93 | 43.7 | . 547 | 25.84 | - | - | 22.07 | - | - |
| 1925....................... | 24.37 | 44.5 | . 547 | 26.39 | - | - | 22.44 |  | - |
| 1986...................... | 24.65 | 45.0 | . 548 | 26.61 | - | - | 22.75 | - | - |
| 1927...................... | 24.74 | 45.0 | . 550 | 26.66 | - | - | 23.01 | - | - |
| 1988. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 24.97 | 44.4 | . 562 | 27.24 | - | - | 22.88 | - | - |
| 1929...................... | 25.03 | 44.2 | . 566 | 27.22 | - | - | 22.93 | - | - |
| 1930...................... | 23.25 | 42.1 | . 552 | 24.77 | - | - | 21.84 | - |  |
| 1931..................... | 20.87 | 40.5 | . 515 | 21.28 | $\checkmark$ | - | 20.50 | - | - |
| 1932...................... | 17.05 | 38.3 | . 446 | 16.21 | 32.6 | \$0.497 | 17.57 | 41.9 | \$0.420 |
| 1933..................... | 16.73 | 38.1 | . 442 | 16.43 | 34.8 | . 472 | 16.89 | 40.0 | . 427 |
| 1934..................... | 18.40 | 34.6 | . 532 | 18.87 | 33.9 | . 556 | 18.05 | 35.1 | . 515 |
| 1935...................... | 20.13 | 36.6 | . 550 | 21.52 | 37.3 | . 577 | 19.11 | 36.1 | . 530 |
| 1936..................... | 21.78 | 39.2 | . 556 | 24.04 | 41.0 | . 586 | 19.94 | 37.7 | . 529 |
| 1937...................... | 24.05 | 38.6 | . 624 | 26.91 | 40.0 | . 674 | 21.53 | 37.4 | . 577 |
| 1938..................... | 22.30 | 35.6 | . 627 | 24.01 | 35.0 | . 686 | 21.05 | 36.1 | . 584 |
| 1939...................... | 23.86 | 37.7 | . 633 | 26.50 | 38.0 | . 698 | 21.78 | 37.4 | . 582 |
| 1940...................... | 25.20 | 38.1 | . 661 | 28.44 | 39.3 | . 724 | 22.27 | 37.0 | . 602 |
| 1941..................... | 29.58 | 40.6 | . 729 | 34.04 | 42.1 | . 808 | 24.92 | 38.9 | . 640 |
| 1942...................... | 36.65 | 42.9 | . 853 | 42.73 | 45.1 | .947 | 29.13 | 40.3 | - 723 |
| 1943..................... | 43.14 | 44.9 | .961 | 49.30 | 46.6 | 1.059 | 34.12 | 42.5 | . 803 |
| 1944...................... | 46.08 | 45.2 | 1.019 | 52.07 | 46.6 | 1.117 | 37.12 | 43.1 | . 861 |
| 1945. | 44.39 | 43.4 | 1.023 | 49.05 | 44.1 | 1.111 | 38.29 | 42.3 | . 904 |
| 1946...................... | 43.82 | 40.4 | 1.086 | 46.49 | 40.2 | 1.156 | 41.14 | 40.5 | 1.015 |
| 1947. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 49.97 | 40.4 | 1.237 | 52.46 | 40.6 | 1.292 | 46.96 | 40.1 | 1.171 |
| 1948..................... | 54.14 | 40.1 | 1.350 | 57.11 | 40.5 | 1.410 | 50.61 | 39.6 | 1.278 |
| 1949. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 54.92 | 39.2 | 1.401 | 58.03 | 39.5 | 1.469 | 51.41 | 38.8 | 1.325 |
| 1950..................... | 59.33 | 40.5 | 1.465 | 63.32 | 41.2 | 1.537 | 54.71 | 39.7 | 1.378 |
| 1951...................... | 64.71 | 40.7 | 1.59 | 69.47 | 41.6 | 1.67 | 58.46 | 39.5 | 1.48 |
| 1952...................... | 67.97 | 40.7 | 1.67 | 73.46 | 41.5 | 1.77 | 60.98 | 39.6 | 1.54 |
| 1953..................... | 71.69 | 40.5 | 1.77 | 77.23 | 41.3 | 1.87 | 63.60 | 39.5 | 1.61 |
| 1954...................... | 71.86 | 39.7 | 1:81 | 77.18 | 40.2 | 1.92 | 64.74 | 39.0 | 1.66 |
| 1955...................... | 76.52 | 40.7 | 1.88 | 83.21 | 41.4 | 2.01 | 68.06 | 39.8 | 1.71 |
| 1956..................... | 79.99 | 40.4 | 1.98 | 86.31 | 41.1 | 2.10 | 71.10 | 39.5 | 1.80 |
| 1957...................... | 82.39 | 39.8 | 2.07 | 88.66 | 40.3 | 2.20 | 73.51 | 39.1 | 1.88 |
| 1958...................... | 83.50 | 39.2 | 2.13 | 90.06 | 39.5 | 2.28 | 75.27 | 38.8 | 1.94 |
| 1959. | 89.47 | 40.3 | 2.22 | 97.10 | 40.8 | 2.38 | 79.60 | 39.6 | 2.01 |
| $1960{ }^{1}$ | 90.91 | 39.7 | 2.29 | 98.25 | 40.1 | 2.45 | 81.33 | 39.1 | 2.08 |
| 1960: September........ | 91.08 | 39.6 | 2.30 | 98.15 | 39.9 | 2.46 | 81.72 | 39.1 | 2.09 |
| october........... | 91.31 | 39.7 | 2.30 | 98.89 | 40.2 | 2.46 | 81.51 | 39.0 | 2.09 |
| Novenber. . . . . . . . | 90.39 | 39.3 | 2.30 | 97.42 | 39.6 | 2.46 | 81.48 | 38.8 | 2.10 |
| December......... | 89.55 | 38.6 | 2.32 | 96.97 | 39.1 | 2.48 | 80.18 | 38.0 | 2.11 |
| 1961: January.......... | 90.25 | 38.9 | 2.32 | 97.22 | 39.2 | 2.48 | 81.41 | 38.4 | 2.12 |
| February......... | 90.25 | 38.9 | 2.32 | 97.07 | 39.3 | 2.47 | 81.02 | 38.4 | 2.11 |
| March. ........... | 90.71 | 39.1 | 2.32 | 97.96 | 39.5 | 2.48 | 82.04 | 38.7 | 2.12 |
| April............. | 91.57 | 39.3 | 2.33 | 99.35 | 39.9 | 2.49 | 82.43 | 38.7 | 2.13 |
| May................ | 92.66 | 39.6 | 2.34 | 100.50 | 40.2 | 2.50 | 83.07 | 39.0 | 2.13 |
| June.............. | 94.24 | 40.1 | 2.35 | 101.91 | 40.6 | 2.51 | 84.53 | 39.5 | 2.14 |
| July. ............ | 94.00 | 40.0 | 2.35 | 100.90 | 40.2 | 2.51 | 84.74 | 39.6 | 2.14 |
| August........... | 93.83 | 40.1 | 2.34 | 101.00 | 40.4 | 2.50 | 84.77 | 39.8 | 2.13 |
| September........ | 92.66 | 39.6 | 2.34 | 98.75 | 39.5 | 2.50 | 84.96 | 39.7 | 2.14 |

[^9]NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.
Data on hours of work based on the household survey are show in tables A-15 throurch A-19.
National data In all tables in Section C relate to the United States without Alaska and Hawaii.

Table C-2: Gross hours and earnings of prodnction werkers in manufacturing, iy major industry grenp

| Major industry group | Average weekly earninǵs |  |  | Average weekly hours |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| MANUFACTURING. | \$92.66 | \$93.83 | \$91.08 | 39.6 | 40.1 | 39.6 | \$2.34 | \$2.34 | \$2.30 |
| DURABLE GOODS. | 98.75 | 101.00 | 98.15 | 39.5 | 40.4 | 39.9 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.46 |
| MOMDURABLE GOODS. | 84.96 | 84.77 | 81.72 | 39.7 | 39.8 | 39.1 | 2.14 | 2.13 | 2.09 |
| Durable Goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ordnance and accessories. | \$112.48 | \$112.48 | \$108:14 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 40.5 | \$2.75 | \$2.75 | \$2.67 |
| Lumber and wood products. | 84.16 | 84.65 | 84.19 | 39.7 | 40.5 | 39.9 | 2.12 | 2.09 | 2.11 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 78.47 | 77.30 | 75.74 | 41.3 | 40.9 | 40.5 | 1.90 | 1.89 | 1.87 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 96.76 | 97.06 | 92.75 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 40.5 | 2.36 | 2.35 | 2.29 |
| Primary metal industries...... | 118.59 | 116.03 | 106.78 | 40.2 | 39.6 | 38.0 | 2.95 | 2.93 | 2.81 |
| Fabricated metal products. | 100.00 | 102.91 | 100.94 | 40.0 | 41.0 | 40.7 | 2.50 | 2.51 | 2.48 |
| Machinery fexcept electrical | 107.45 | 107.04 | 103.57 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.3 | 2.64 | 2.63 | 2.57 |
| Electrical machinery. | 95.68 | 94.80 | 93.03 | 40.2 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 2.38 | 2.37 | 2.32 |
| Transportation equipment.. | 97.16 | 113.20 | 112.96 | 34.7 | 40.0 | 40.2 | 2.80 | 2.83 | 2.81 |
| Instruments and related products. | 97.69 | 98.17 | 95.44 | 40.2 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 2.43 | 2.43 | 2.38 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 80.20 | 79.20 | 77.03 | 40.3 | 40.0 | 39.5 | 1.99 | 1.98 | 1.95 |
| Nondurable Goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food and kindred products | 91.27 | 90.20 | 89.02 | 41.3 | 41.0 | 41.6 | 2.21 | 2.20 | 2.14 |
| Tobacco manufactures. | 67.89 | 69.87 | 63.27 | 40.9 | 39.7 | 40.3 | 1.66 | 1.76 | 1.57 |
| Textile-mill products. | 66.50 | 66.26 | 62.05 | 40.3 | 40.4 | 38.3 | 1.65 | 1.64 | 1.62 |
| Apparel and other finished textile produc | 58.68 | 59.41 | 55.93 | 36.0 | 36.9 | 35.4 | 1.63 | 1.61 | 1.58 |
| Paper and allied products... | 103.25 | 102.15 | 98.14 | 43.2 | 43.1 | 42.3 | 2.39 | 2.37 | 2.32 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industri | 109.54 | 108.59 | 108.08 | 38.3 | 38.1 | 38.6 | 2.86 | 2.85 | 2.80 |
| Chemicals and allied products.... | 109.67 | 108.99 | 104.90 | 41.7 | 41.6 | 41.3 | 2.63 | 2.62 | 2.54 |
| Products of petroleum and coal. | 125.77 | 123.52 | 120.60 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 41.3 | 3.06 | 3.02 | 2.92 |
| Rubber products... | 106.63 | 106.49 | 98.28 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 39.0 | 2.62 | 2.61 | 2.52 |
| Leather and leather produc | 63.78 | 63.17 | 59.24 | 37.3 | 37.6 | 35.9 | 1.71 | 1.68 | 1.65 |

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.
 of prodection worters in mauteturing, by major indestry group


[^10]Table C-4: Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours and payrolls
Seasonally Adjusted Hours in industrial and construction activities ${ }^{1}$

| (1947-49-100) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Activity | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 196 I \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 2061 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 2960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 . \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Man-hours |  |  |  |
| TOTAL. | 100.6 | 101.5 | 93.9 | 102.1 | 102.4 |
| MINING. | 61.3 | 61.4 | 62.4 | 62.9 | 64.9 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION. | 139.7 | 146.6 | 210.6 | 139.3 | 14.9 |
| MANUFACTURING. | 97.6 | 97.7 | 95.4 | 99.4 | 98.8 |
| DURABLE GOODS. | 99.8 | 100.3 | 99.4 | 103.4 | 101.7 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS. | 95.0 | 94.7 | 90.5 | 94.6 | 95.3 |
| Durable Goods |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ordnance and accessories | 337.3 | 332.5 | 325.5 | 322.2 | 311.7 |
| Lumber and wood products | 75.8 | 73.4 | 75.5 | 78.1 | 78.6 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 171.0 | 108.3 | 102.0 | 110.0 | 110.6 |
| Stone, clay, and glass product | 100.8 | 102.1 | 100.2 | 103.0 | 104.9 |
| Primary metal industries | 91.6 | 88.8 | 88.8 | 84.7 | 85.4 |
| Fabricated metal procucts | 103.8 | 105.5 | 101.4 | 108.2 | 106.8 |
| Machinery (except electrical)................ | 94.0 | 93.2 | 93.6 | 96.1 | 97.1 |
| Electrical machinery. | 138.2 | 134.1 | 129.3 | 137.1 | 134.1 |
| Transportation equipment. | 89.0 | 97.3 | 105.7 | 113.9 | 102.4 |
| Instruments and related products | 214.4 | 113.7 | 110.2 | 126.3 | 110.1 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industr | 171.3 | 107.5 | 100.3 | 107.0 | 106.4 |
| Nondurable Goods |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food and kindred products | 96.3 | 94.1 | 86.9 | 97.4 | 94.1 |
| Tobacco manufactures. | 99.2 | 78.2 | 59.0 | 97.2 | 76.4 |
| Textile-mill products.. | 71.3 | 71.2 | 68.9 | 68.5 | 71.8 |
| Apparel and other finished textile products. | 102.4 | 107.0 | 99.1 | 103.1 | 108.0 |
| Paper and allied products.................. | 112.5 | 112.1 | 110.2 | 112.3 | 112.6 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries. | 116.8 | 174.8 | 113.7 | 178.0 | 115.8 |
| Chemicals and allied products. | 105.9 | 105.5 | 104.5 | 105.1 | 105.1 |
| Products of petroleum and coa | 79.2 | 79.4 | 79.7 | 82.3 | 82.7 |
| Rubber product | 98.4 | 96.7 | 95.7 | 97.1 | 98.3 |
| Leather and leather products................ | 88.3 | 90.2 | 89.7 | 85.0 | 93.0 |
|  | Prayrolls |  |  |  |  |
| MINING. |  | 100.4 | 102.9 | 101.6 | 104.5 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION. |  | 279.1 | 268.2 | 259.4 | 267.9 |
| MANUFACTURING. . | 172.3 | 172.3 | 169.2 | 172.5 | 169.2 |

${ }^{1}$ 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: Average weekly hours, seasonaly adjusted, of production workers in selected industries ${ }^{1}$

$1_{\text {For manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for building construc- }}$ tlon, to construction workers; and for retall trade, to nonsupervisory workers. NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.


| Industry | Average weekly earnings |  |  | Average weekiy hours |  |  | Average hourly earninge |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 2960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & J u 1 y \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aus. } \\ & 1960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| MINING. ......... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | \$111.38 | \$114.93 | \$108.67 | 41.1 | 42.1 | 40.7 | \$2.71 | \$2.73 | \$2.67 |
| metal mimimg. | 211.91 | 113.71 | 111.49 | 40.4 | 41.2 | 41.6 | 2.77 | 2.76 | 2.68 |
| Iron mining. | 120.09 | 118.29 | 113.88 | 40.3 | 39.3 | 40.1 | 2.98 | 3.01 | 2.84 |
| Copper mining. | 112.28 | 115.23 | 116.24 | 40.1 | 41.9 | 43.7 | 2.80 | 2.75 | 2.66 |
| Lead and zinc minins | 90.68 | 95.41 | 88.62 | 39.6 | 40.6 | 38.7 | 2.29 | 2.35 | 2.29 |
| amthracite mimime. | 91.12 | 106.26 | 94.26 | 33.5 | 39.5 | 34.4 | 2.72 | 2.69 | 2.74 |
| BITUMIROUS-COAL MIMIME. | 121.36 | 128.04 | 114.10 | 37.0 | 38.8 | 35.0 | 3.28 | 3.30 | 3.26 |
| Crude-petroleun and matural-gas production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services). | 116.58 | 123.14 | 112.44 | 40.2 | 41.6 | 40.3 | 2.90 | 2.96 | 2.79 |
| MOMmEtallic minimg and puarrying............................. | 104.08 | 104.55 | 102.37 | 44.1 | 44.3 | 44.9 | 2.36 | 2.36 | 2.28 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRLCTION. | 128.44 | 126.79 | 124.31 | 38.0 | 37.4 | 37.9 | 3.38 | 3.39 | 3.28 |
| honbuilding construction. | 131.21 | 127.51 | 126.90 | 42.6 | 41.4 | 42.3 | 3.08 | 3.08 | 3.00 |
| Highway and street construction | 127.31 | 123.22 | 124.26 | 43.6 | 42.2 | 43.6 | 2.92 | 2.92 | 2.85 |
| Other nonbuilding construction. | 135.38 | 132.84 | 129.97 | 41.4 | 40.5 | 41.0 | 3.27 | 3.28 | 3.17 |
| BUILDIMG COMSTRUCTIOA. | 128.06 | 126.32 | 123.68 | 36.8 | 36.3 | 36.7 | 3.48 | 3.48 | 3.37 |
| general contractors. | 218.45 | 117.57 | 113.52 | 36.9 | 36.4 | 36.5 | 3.21 | 3.23 | 3.11 |
| special-trade contractors | 132.85 | 131.41 | 128.82 | 36.7 | 36.3 | 36.7 | 3.62 | 3.62 | 3.51 |
| Plumbing and heating. | 140.96 | 139.46 | 135.58 | 38.2 | 38.0 | 38.3 | 3.69 | 3.67 | 3.54 |
| Painting and decorati | 123.55 | 122.15 | 119.65 | 35.3 | 34.9 | 35.4 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.38 |
| Electrical work.. | 155.54 | 155.54 | 151.32 | 38.5 | 38.5 | 38.9 | 4.04 | 4.04 | 3.89 |
| Other special-trade contracto | 128.50 | 126.38 | 124.55 | 36.3 | 35.7 | 36.1 | 3.54 | 3.54 | 3.45 |
| MANUFACTURING. | 93.83 | 94.00 | 90.35 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 39.8 | 2.34 | 2.35 | 2.27 |
| DURABLE G000S. | 101.00 | 100.90 | 97.20 | 40.4 | 40.2 | 40.0 | 2.50 | 2.51 | 2.43 |
| NOMDURABLE GOODS. | 84.77 | 84.74 | 81.77 | 39.8 | 39.6 | 39.5 | 2.13 | 2.14 | 2.07 |
| Durable Gooda |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ORDMAMCE AMD AcCessories. | 112.48 | 111.93 | 105.60 | 40.9 | 40.7 | 40.0 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.64 |
| LUHEER ANO WOOD PRODUCTS. | 84.65 | 82.53 | 81.97 | 40.5 | 39.3 | 39.6 | 2.09 | 2.10 | 2.07 |
| Sawmills and planing mills | 82.21 | 81.00 | 80.00 | 40.9 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 2.01 | 2.02 | 1.99 |
| Sawmils and planing mills, gener | 83.44 | 82.21 | 81.41 | 40.9 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 2.04 | 2.05 | 2.02 |
| South ${ }^{2}$.................... | 54.78 | 54.53 | 53.66 | 41.5 | 41.0 | 41.6 | 1.32 | 1.33 | 1.29 |
| West ${ }^{3}$ | 104.75 | 102.17 | 99.96 | 40.6 | 39.6 | 39.2 | 2.58 | 2.58 | 2.55 |
| Millwork, plywood, prefabricated structural wood products. | 88.17 | 86.22 | 84.00 | 41.2 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 2.14 | 2.15 | 2.10 |
| Milluork... | 85.28 | 83.63 | 81. 19 | 41.2 | 40.4 | 39.8 | 2.07 | 2.07 | 2.04 |
| Plywood. | 91.32 | 87.96 | 86.43 | 41.7 | 39.8 | 40.2 | 2.19 | 2.21 | 2.15 |
| Wooden containers. | 62.12 | 64.37 | 60.74 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 39.7 | 2.53 | 1.57 | 1.53 |
| Hooden boxes, other than ciga | 62.42 | 63.96 | 60.10 | 40.8 | 41.0 | 39.8 | 1.53 | 1.56 | 1.51 |
| Miscellaneous wood products... | 69.77 | 68.91 | 68.45 | 40.8 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 1.71 | 1.71 | 1.69 |
| furimiture and fixtures.. | 77.30 | 75.20 | 75.89 | 40.9 | 40.0 | 40.8 | 1.89 | 1.88 | 1.86 |
| Household furniture.. | 72.04 | 70.22 | 71.23 | 40.7 | 39.9 | 40.7 | 1.77 | 1.76 | 1.75 |
| Hood household furniture, except upholste | 66.49 | 64.24 | 65.83 | 41.3 | 40.4 | 41.4 | 1.61 | 1.59 | 1.59 |
| Wood household furniture, upholstered. | 76.80 | 73.54 | 74.67 | 40.0 | 38.5 | 39.3 | 1.92 | 1.91 | 1.90 |
| Mattresses and bedsprings.... | 82.19 | 82.39 | 83.03 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 40.5 | 2.06 | 2.07 | 2.05 |
| Office, public-building, and professional furnitur | 89.01 | 86.46 | 89.03 | 41.4 | 40.4 | 41.8 | 2.15 | 2.14 | 2.13 |
| Wood office furniture. | 75.52 | 71.21 | 73.52 | 43.4 | 42.9 | 43.5 | 1.74 | 1.66 | 1.69 |
| Metal office furniture. | 96.80 | 98.74 | 96.87 | 40.0 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 2.42 | 2.42 | 2.38 |
| Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures. | 105.33 | 98.31 | 97.27 | 42.3 | 39.8 | 40.7 | 2.49 | 2.47 | 2.39 |
| Screens, blinds, and misc. furniture and fixtur | 80.16 | 79.38 | 77.76 | 40.9 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 1.96 | 1.96 | 1.92 |
| stome, clay, amd glasg products. | 97.06 | 96.17 | 93.89 | 41.3 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 2.35 | 2.34 | 2.29 |
| Flat glass.... | 126.25 | 125.02 | 125.42 | 39.7 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 3.18 | 3.11 | 3.12 |
| Glass and glassware, pressed or blo | 96.15 | 95.44 | 92.86 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 2.38 | 2.38 | 2.31 |
| Glass containers. | 97.75 | 96.56 | 94.66 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 40.8 | 2.39 | 2.39 | 2.32 |
| Pressed or blown glass. | 93.69 | 93.06 | 90.16 | 39.7 | 39.6 | 39.2 | 2.36 | 2.35 | 2.30 |
| Glass products made of purchased gla | 78.01 | 75.46 | 74.48 | 39.8 | 39.1 | 39.2 | 2.96 | 1.93 | 1.90 |
| Cenent, hydraulic...... | 108.53 | 108.79 | 103.57 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 40.3 | 2.66 | 2.66 | 2.57 |

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

## Table C-6: Gross hanrs and earaings of production workers, ${ }^{l}$ by iadustry-Continnad



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

| Industry | Average weekiy earninǵs |  |  | Average weekly hours |  |  | Average hourly earaings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 307 \mathrm{y} \\ 1961 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{JuNy}_{1} \\ & 1962 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Dursble Goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| machinery (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)-Continued | \$107.12 | \$106.49 | \$100. 84 | 41.2 | 40.8 | 39.7 | \$2.60 | \$2.61 | \$2.54 |
| Construction and mining machinery, except for oil fiel | 105.59 | 105.07 | 102.40 | 40.3 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 2.62 | 2.64 | 2.56 |
| Oil-field machinery and tool | 171.44 | 110.06 | 97.00 | 43.7 | 43.5 | 38.8 | 2.55 | 2.53 | 2.50 |
| Metalworking machinery | 174.54 | 115.79 | 110.84 | 41.2 | 41.5 | 40.9 | 2.78 | 2.79 | 2.71 |
| Machine tools | 110.97 | 108.54 | 104.90 | 41.1 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 2.70 | 2.68 | 2.59 |
| Metalworking machinery lexcept machine | 113.29 | 112.74 | 112.20 | 40.9 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 2.77 | 2.77 | 2.73 |
| Machine-tool accessories. | 116.75 | 120.56 | 213.44 | 41.4 | 42.3 | 41.1 | 2.82 | 2.85 | 2.76 |
| Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery). | 102.34 | 102.34 | 101.46 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 42.1 | 2.49 | 2.49 | 2.41 |
| Food-products machinery. | 104.19 | 103.53 | 101.43 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 40.9 | 2.56 | 2.55 | 2.48 |
| Textile machinery | 91.91 | 91.91 | 37.57 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 41.7 | 2.22 | 2.22 | 2.10 |
| Paper-industries machin | 102.09 | 107.35 | 210.56 | 41.0 | 42.6 | 44.4 | 2.49 | 2.52 | 2.149 |
| Printing-trades machinery and equip | 115.50 | 115.92 | 112.94 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 42.3 | 2.75 | 2.76 | 2.67 |
| General industrial mac | 106.19 | 105.01 | 103.22 | 41.0 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 2.59 | 2.58 | 2.53 |
| Pumps, air and gas compressor | 105.16 | 103.32 | 101.17 | 41.4 | 41.0 | 47.1 | 2.54 | 2.52 | 2.16 |
| Conveyors and conveying equipment | 106.93 | 107.33 | 110.00 | 40.2 | 40.5 | 41.2 | 2.66 | 2.65 | 2.67 |
| Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fan | 100.85 | 97.84 | 94.88 | 40.5 | 40.1 | 39.7 | 2.49 | 2.44 | 2.39 |
| Industrial trucks, tractors, etc. | 109.62 | 106.80 | 106.71 | 40.6 | 40.3 | 41.2 | 2.70 | 2.65 | 2.59 |
| Mechanical power-transmission equipment | 107.68 | 106.78 | 103.68 | 41.1 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 2.62 | 2.63 | 2.56 |
| Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces and | 100.80 | 101.71 | 98.89 | 40.0 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 2.52 | 2.53 | 2.46 |
| Office and store machines and device | 109.47 | 112.07 | 101.63 | 41.0 | 41.6 | 39.7 | 2.67 | 2.67 | 2.56 |
| Computing machines and cash regis | 120.35 | 120.38 | 112.06 | 47.5 | 41.8 | 40.6 | 2.90 | 2.88 | 2.76 |
| Typewriters. | 92.34 | 101.05 | 86.80 | 40.5 | 43.0 | 39.1 | 2.28 | 2.35 | 2.22 |
| Service-industry and household machin | 100.95 | 102.51 | 96.87 | 39.9 | 40.2 | 39.7 | 2.53 | 2.55 | 2.45 |
| Domestic laundry equipment | 108.40 | 108.38 | 97.27 | 40.0 | 39.7 | 37.7 | 2.71 | 2.73 | 2.58 |
| Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machin | 94.48 | 95.41 | 91.39 | 40.9 | 40.6 | 40.8 | 2.31 | 2.35 | 2.24 |
| Sewing machines. | 101.00 | 102.75 | 107.94 | 40.4 | 41.6 | 43.7 | 2.50 | 2.47 | 2.47 |
| Refrigerators and air-conditioning | 100.19 | 103.57 | 96.78 | 39.6 | 40.3 | 39.5 | 2.53 | 2.57 | 2.45 |
| Miscellaneous machinery parts. | 105.15 | 103.72 | 100.65 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 2.59 | 2.58 | 2.51 |
| Fabricated pipe, fittings, and | 104.09 | 101.89 | 100.30 | 40.5 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 2.57 | 2.56 | 2.52 |
| Ball and roller bearings. | 106.40 | 105.20 | 99.58 | 39.7 | 39.4 | 38.9 | 2.68 | 2.67 | 2.56 |
| Machine shops (job and repa | 105.37 | 103.79 | 101.34 | 41.0 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 2.57 | 2.55 | 2.49 |
| electrical machimery. | 94.80 | 94.25 | 91.77 | 40.0 | 39.6 | 39.9 | 2.37 | 2.38 | 2.30 |
| Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| industrial apparatus. | 99.94 | 100.10 | 96.80 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 40.0 | 2.48 | 2.49 | 2.42 |
| Wiring devices and supplies. | 83.00 | 87.30 | 33.25 | 40.0 | 39.5 | 33.9 | 2.20 | 2.21 | 2.14 |
| Carbon and graphite products (electrical). | 98.40 | 98.31 | 96.48 | 40.0 | 39.8 | 40.2 | 2.46 | 2.47 | 2.40 |
| Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments. | 93.15 | 91.20 | 88.13 | 40.5 | 40.0 | 39.7 | 2.30 | 2.48 | 2.22 |
| Motors, generators, and motor-generator set | 109.34 | 109.34 | 103.74 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 39.9 | 2.68 | 2.68 | 2.60 |
| Power and distribution transformers | 103.06 | 101.65 | 100.00 | 40.1 | 39.4 | 40.0 | 2.57 | 2.58 | 2.50 |
| Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial contro | 102.80 | 104.64 | 102.16 | 40.0 | 40.4 | 40.7 | 2.57 | 2.59 | 2.51 |
| Electrical welding apparatus. | 104.49 | 101.45 | 104.55 | 41.3 | 40.1 | 41.0 | 2.53 | 2.53 | 2.55 |
| Electrical appliances | 94.71 | 95.68 | 90.00 | 40.3 | 39.7 | 39.3 | 2.35 | 2.41 | 2.29 |
| Insulated wire and cable | 91.32 | 95.26 | 83.20 | 41.7 | 43.3 | 41.8 | 2.19 | 2.20 | 2.17 |
| Electrical equipment for veh | 101.39 | 103.20 | 95.59 | 39.3 | 40.0 | 38.7 | 2.56 | 2.58 | 2.47 |
| Electric lamps. | 90.39 | 89.24 | 87.47 | 39.3 | 38.8 | 39.4 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.22 |
| Communication equipment. | 91.54 | 89.70 | 88.30 | 39.8 | 39.0 | 40.0 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.22 |
| Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equip | 89.04 | 39.38 | 85.72 | 39.4 | 39.2 | 39.5 | 2.26 | 2.28 | 2.17 |
| Radio tubes...... | 86.40 | 81.92 | 84.80 | 40.0 | 38.1 | 40.0 | 2.16 | 2.15 | 2.12 |
| Telephone, telegraph, and related zquip | 105.22 | 98.03 | 104.33 | 41.1 | 38.9 | 47.9 | 2.56 | 2.52 | 2.49 |
| Miscellaneous electrical products.. | 91.53 | 91.43 | 89.82 | 40.5 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 2.26 | 2.28 | 2.24 |
| Storage batteries. | 106.55 | 104.86 | 102.62 | 41.3 | 40.8 | 40.4 | 2.58 | 2.57 | 2.54 |
| Primary batteries (dry and wet). | 78.12 | 76.57 | 75.95 | 40.9 | 40.3 | 40.4 | 1.91 | 1.90 | 1.88 |
| X -ray and nonradio electronic t | 98.42 | 102.67 | 97.44 | 40.5 | 41.4 | 40.6 | 2.43 | 2.48 | 2.40 |
| transportation equiphent. | 113.20 | 113.93 | 108.90 | 40.0 | 40.4 | 39.6 | 2.83 | 2.82 | 2.75 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 113.65 | 115.54 | 108.64 | 39.6 | 40.4 | 38.8 | 2.87 | 2.86 | 2.80 |
| Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and | 115.74 | 217.56 | 110.68 | 39.5 | 40.4 | 38.7 | 2.93 | 2.91 | 2.86 |
| Truck and bus bod | 103.32 | 103.22 | 98.98 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 2.52 | 2.53 | 2.42 |
| Trailers (truck and automob | 93.09 | 92.69 | 85.09 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 38.5 | 2.31 | 2.30 | 2.21 |
| Aircraft and | 113.70 | 112.33 | 110.84 | 40.9 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 2.78 | 2.76 | 2.71 |
| Aircraft............. | 113.83 | 112.06 | 210.03 | 40.8 | 40.6. | 40.6 | 2.79 | 2.76 | 2.71 |
| Aircraft engines and par | 112.19 | 113.15 | 213.30 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 41.5 | 2.77 | 2.78 | 2.73 |
| Aircraft propellers and part | 110.94 | 117.89 | 109.55 | 43.0 | 43.2 | 43.3 | 2.58 | 2.59 | 2.53 |
| Other aircraft parts and equipment. | 174.12 | 111.79 | 110.16 | 41.2 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 2.77 | 2.74 | 2.70 |
| Ship and boat building and repairing | 174.51 | 113.20 | 108.23 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 39.5 | 2.87 | 2.83 | 2.74 |
| Ship building and repairing. | 118.00 | 117.49 | 112.46 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 39.6 | 2.95 | 2.93 | 2.84 |
| Boat building and repairin | 84.41 | 33.28 | 81.30 | 38.9 | 39.1 | 38.9 | 2.17 | 2.13 | 2.09 |
| Railroad equipment. | 107.73 | 109.54 | 107.24 | 37.3 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 2.85 | 2.86 | 2.80 |
| Locomotives and parts | 113.65 | 113.77 | 109.60 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 40.0 | 2.82 | 2.33 | 2.74 |
| Railroad and street cars | 105.3 | 108.00 | 106.78 | 36.7 | 37.5 | 38.0 | 2.67 | 2.88 | 2.81 |
| Other transportation equipmen | 39.10 | 88.09 | 83.63 | 39.6 | 39.5 | 37.5 | 2.25 | 2.23 | 2.23 |

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

Table C-S: Gross hours and earniags of prodection werkers, ${ }^{1}$ by industry-Continuad


Soe footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Date for the current month are preiminary.

Tahle C.S: Gress heurs and tariings of prodection workers, ${ }^{1}$ if industry-Continad


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

Table C-6: Gross hours and earaings of predection werhers, ${ }^{1}$ by industry-Continued

| Industry | Average weekly earnings |  |  | Average weekly hours |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{July} \\ \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ |
| Nondurable Goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals and allied products-Continued | \$104.39 | \$105.16 | \$301.27 | 41.1 | 41.4 | 41.0 | \$2.54 | \$2.54 | \$2.47 |
| Paints, varnishes, lacguers, and enamels. | 101.27 | 102.92 | 98.57 | 41.0 | 41.5 | 40.9 | 2.47 | 2.48 | 2.41 |
| Gum and wood chemicals... | 91.14 | 92.20 | 88.62 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 42.4 | 2.17 | 2.19 | 2.09 |
| Fertilizers..... | 83.40 | 83.62 | 80.37 | 41.7 | 41.6 | 42.3 | 2.00 | 2.01 | 1.90 |
| Vegetable and animal oils and fats. | 96.12 | 97.66 | 90.50 | 44.5 | 44.8 | 43.3 | 2.16 | 2.18 | 2.09 |
| Vegetable olls... | 86.80 | 88.07 | 83.38 | 43.4 | 43.6 | 43.2 | 2.00 | 2.02 | 1.93 |
| Animal oils and fats. | 107.17 | 109.27 | 99.18 | 45.8 | 46.3 | 43.5 | 2.34 | 2.36 | 2.28 |
| Miscellaneous chemicals. | 100.28 | 99.06 | 95.18 | 41.1 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 2.44 | 2.44 | 2.35 |
| Essential olls, perfumes, cosmeti | 82.39 | 81.56 | 77.61 | 39.8 | 39.4 | 39.0 | 2.07 | 2.07 | 1.99 |
| Compressed and liquefied gases. | 124.42 | 120.51 | 113.70 | 43.2 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 2.88 | 2.89 | 2.72 |
| Products df petroleum and coal. | 123.52 | 127.07 | 117.62 | 40.9 | 41.8 | 40.7 | 3.02 | 3.04 | 2.89 |
| Petroleum refining.... | 127.48 | 131.87 | 120.90 | 40.6 | 41.6 | 40.3 | 3.14 | 3.17 | 3.00 |
| Coke, other petroleum and coal products. | 110.88 | 112.20 | 107.43 | 42.0 | 42.5 | 41.8 | 2.64 | 2.64 | 2.57 |
| qubber prdducts.. | 106.49 | 107.04 | 100.15 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 39.9 | 2.61 | 2.63 | 2.51 |
| Tires and inner tub | 127.51 | 130.31 | 114.66 | 41.0 | 41.5 | 39.0 | 3.11 | 3.14 | 2.94 |
| Rubber footwear. | 85.75 | 86.00 | 81.40 | 39.7 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 2.16 | 2.15 | 2.03 |
| Other rubber product | 96.29 | 94.47 | 92.75 | 40.8 | 40.2 | 40.5 | 2.36 | 2.35 | 2.29 |
| leather and leather products. | 63.17 | 64.13 | 62.48 | 37.6 | 38.4 | 38.1 | 1.68 | 1.67 | 1.64 |
| Leather: tanned, curried, and finished. | 86.58 | 86.15 | 84.56 | 39.9 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 2.17 | 2.17 | 2.13 |
| Industrial leather belting and packing | 85.68 | 81.74 | 78.74 | 40.8 | 39.3 | 38.6 | 2.10 | 2.08 | 2.04 |
| Boot and shoe cut stock and findings. | 58.93 | 60.99 | 59.03 | 37.3 | 38.6 | 37.6 | 1.58 | 1.58 | 1.57 |
| Footwear (except rubber). | 60.47 | 62.21 | 60.26 | 37.1 | 38.4 | 37.9 | 1.63 | 1.62 | 1.59 |
| Lugsage........ | 70.62 | 67.58 | 65.18 | 39.9 | 38.4 | 38.8 | 1.77 | 1.76 | 1.68 |
| Handbags and small leather goods. | 60.42 | 60.20 | 58.45 | 38.0 | 38.1 | 38.2 | 1.59 | 1.58 | 1.53 |
| Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods | 53.44 | 53.51 | 54.52 | 36.6 | 36.4 | 37.6 | 1.46 | 1.47 | 1.45 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TRAKSPORTATION: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interstate railroads: <br> Class I railroads. | (6) | 111.64 | 110.33 | (5) | 41.5 | 42.6 | (5) | 2.69 | 2.59 |
| Local railways and bus line | 102.00 | 102.24 | 100.22 | 42.5 | 42.6 | 43.2 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.32 |
| COMMUNICATION: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone.. | 93.38 | 93.46 | 89.27 | 39.4 | 39.6 | 39.5 | 2.37 | 2.36 | 2.26 |
| Switchboard operating employees | 71.78 | 72.36 | 69.38 | 37.0 | 37.3 | 37.3 | 1.94 | 1.94 | 1.86 |
| Line construction employees? | 133.11 | 131.63 | 125.14 | 43.5 | 43.3 | 43.3 | 3.06 | 3.04 | 2.89 |
| Telegraph ${ }^{\text { }}$................ | 104.58 | 104.90 | 103.09 | 42.0 | 42.3 | 42.6 | 2.49 | 2.48 | 2.42 |
| OTHER PUBLIC UTILItIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gas and electric utilities. | 114.24 | 114.52 | 110.16 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 2.80 | 2.80 | 2.70 |
| Electric light and power utiliti | 114.93 | 115.21 | 110.97 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 2.81 | 2.81 | 2.70 |
| Gas utilities....... | 105.44 | 106.25 | 102.21 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 2.61 | 2.63 | 2.53 |
| Electric light and gas utilities comblned. | 121.66 | 120.42 | 115.87 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 2.96 | 2.93 | 2.84 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale trade. | 96.15 | 96.80 | 93.56 | 40.4 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 2.38 | 2.39 | 2.31 |
| RETAIL trade (except eating and doinking places). | 71.25 | 71.82 | 69.32 | 38.1 | 38.2 | 38.3 | 1.87 | 1.88 | 1.81 |
| General merchandise stores................. | 51.06 | 52.40 | 50.26 | 34.5 | 34.7 | 34.9 | 1.48 | 1.51 | 1.44 |
| Department stores and general mail-order houses | 57.07 | 58.46 | 56.32 | 34.8 | 34.8 | 35.2 | 1.64 | 1.68 | 1.60 |
| Food and liguor stores............. | 75.66 | 76.08 | 72.76 | 36.2 | 36.4 | 36.2 | 2.09 | 2.09 | 2.01 |
| Automotive and accessories deale | 91.54 | 93.07 | 89.96 | 43.8 | 43.9 | 44.1 | 2.09 | 2.12 | 2.04 |
| Apparel and accessories stores. | 55.14 | 55.17 | 52.65 | 34.9 | 34.7 | 35.1 | 1.58 | 1.59 | 1.50 |
| Other retail trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furniture and appliance stores | 80.56 | 79.37 | 77.49 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 1.96 | 1.95 | 1.89 |
| Lumber and hardware supply stores. | 85.00 | 84.60 | 83.69 | 42.5 | 42.3 | 42.7 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.96 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE: <br> Banks and trust companies.......... | 71.80 | 72.17 | 69.75 | 37.2 | 37.2 | 37.3 | 1.93 | 1.94 | 1.87 |
| Security dealers and exchanges | 120.23 | 124.30 | 113.14 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Insurance carriers. | 90.42 | 90.10 | 88.34 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

## 

| Industry | Average weekiy earninǵs |  |  | Average weekly hours |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aug. 1961 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & \text { 196i } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Augo } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aus. } \\ & 1960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hotels and lodging places: Hotels, year-round ${ }^{9}$...... | \$50.90 | \$50.13 | \$49.04 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 40.2 | \$1.26 | \$1.25 | \$1.22 |
| Personal services: <br> Laundries. $\qquad$ | 49.13 | 49.50 | 48.07 | 39.3 | 39.6 | 39.4 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.22 |
| Cleaning and dyelng plants................................... | 54.05 | 55.48 | 53.02 | 37.8 | 38.8 | 37.6 | 1.43 | 1.43 | 1.41 |
| Motion pictures: Motion picture production and distribution............... | 119.74 | 123.59 | 118.61 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

${ }^{1}$ For 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.
${ }^{2}$ South: Includes the following 17 States-Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Loulsiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

West: Includes California, Oregon, and Washington.
${ }^{4}$ North: Incluces all States except the 17 listed as South in footnote 2.
${ }^{5}$ Not avallable.
${ }^{6}$ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators; service assistants; operating room instructors; and pay-station attendants. In 1960 , such employees made up 35 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory enployees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.
${ }^{7}$ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. In 1960, such employees made up 30 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.
${ }^{8}$ Data relate to domestic employees except messengers.
${ }^{9}$ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

## Talie C.7: Gross and spendalle averase weetly earriess in indestrial and constractian activities, in cirrent and 1947.4d dellars 1



[^11]Talle Cf: Gress haws and earnings of prodection workers in manafacturiag, by State and solected areas

| State and area | Average weekly earnings |  |  | Average weekly hours |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ |
| ALABAMA. .................................... | \$78.41 | \$78.60 | \$75.25 | 39.8 | 40.1 | 39.4 | \$1.97 | \$1.96 | \$1.91 |
| Birmingham. ............................... | 101. 14 | 103.86 | 98.75 | 39.2 | 40.1 | 39.5 | 2.58 | 2.59 | 2.50 |
| Mobile...................................... | 95.75 | 95.28 | 91.20 | 40.4 | 39.7 | 40.0 | 2.37 | 2.40 | 2.28 |
| ALASKA. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 141.00 | 137.51 | 135.53 | 50.0 | 46.3 | 43.3 | 2.82 | 2.97 | 3.13 |
| ARIZONA. | 101.60 | 103.22 | 99.20 | 40.0 | 40.8 | 40.0 | 2.54 | 2.53 | 2.48 |
| Phoenix. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 100.86 | 103.94 | 98.95 | 39.4 | 40.6 | 39.9 | 2.56 | 2.56 | 2.48 |
| ARKANSAS. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 64.87 | 64.62 | 63.65 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 1.59 | 1.58 | 1.56 |
| Fort Smith. | 70.21 | 66.99 | 66.50 | 41.3 | 40.6 | 40.3 | 1.70 | 1.65 | 1.65 |
| Iittle Rock-North Little Rock. | 64.40 | 64.00 | 64.48 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.3 | 1.61 | 1.60 | 1.60 |
| Pine Bluff.................. | 77.60 | 79.54 | 79.58 | 40.0 | 41.0 | 40.6 | 1.94 | 1.94 | 1.96 |
| CALIFORNLA. | 210.03 | 109.20 | 105.44 | 40.6 | 40.0 | 40.4 | 2.71 | 2.73 | 2.61 |
| Bakersfield. | 172.63 | 113.93 | 105.20 | 39.8 | 40.4 | 39.4 | 2.83 | 2.82 | 2.67 |
| Fresno.... | 97.61 | 89.91 | 90.55 | 40.5 | 36.4 | 39.2 | 2.47 | 2.47 | 2.31 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach. | 108.95 | 108.70 | 103.60 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 40.0 | 2.69 | 2.69 | 2.59 |
| Sacramento............ | 121.30 | 120.30 | 120.18 | 41.4 | 40.1 | 41.3 | 2.93 | 3.00 | 2.91 |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontari | 112.03 | 110.68 | 107.60 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 2.78 | 2.76 | 2.69 |
| San Diego.. | 113.48 | 113.93 | 113.29 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40.9 | 2.83 | 2.82 | 2.77 |
| San Francisco-0akland. | 115.78 | 174.56 | 111.60 | 40.2 | 39.1 | 40.0 | 2.88 | 2.93 | 2.79 |
| San Jose.. | 113.21 | 109.18 | 110.42 | 42.4 | 39.7 | 43.3 | 2.67 | 2.75 | 2.55 |
| Stockton. | 96.04 | 103.48 | 100.20 | 39.2 | 39.8 | 42.1 | 2.45 | 2.60 | 2.38 |
| COLORAJO. | 102.34 | 105.57 | 96.87 | 42.1 | 41.4 | 40.7 | 2.49 | 2.55 | 2.38 |
| Denver. | 103.48 | 105.88 | 98.09 | 40.9 | 42.2 | 40.7 | 2.53 | 2.57 | 2.41 |
| CONNECTICUT. | 9.7 .75 | 98.16 | 93.96 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 40.5 | 2.39 | 2.40 | 2.32 |
| Bridgeport. | 101.19 | 103.00 | 96.56 | 42.3 | 41.7 | 40.4 | 2.45 | 2.47 | 2.39 |
| Hartford. . | 100.12 | 101.84 | 97.99 | 40.7 | 42.4 | 41.0 | 2.46 | 2.46 | 2.39 |
| New Britain. | 95.44 | 94.72 | 90.39 | 40.1 | 39.8 | 39.3 | 2.38 | 2.38 | 2.30 |
| New Haven. | 95.41 | 95.18 | 90.97 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 39.9 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.28 |
| Stamford. | 100.90 | 96.72 | 98.74 | 40.2 | 39.0 | 40.3 | 2.51 | 2.48 | 2.45 |
| Waterbury. | 101.46 | 102.43 | 94.66 | 42.1 | 42.5 | 40.8 | 2.41 | 2.41 | 2.32 |
| TELAWARE. | 90.31 | 90.29 | 82.84 | 40.5 | 39.6 | 38.0 | 2.23 | 2.28 | 2.18 |
| Wilmington................... | 108.24 | 107.47 | 98.18 | 41.0 | 40.1 | 38.5 | 2.64 | 2.68 | 2.55 |
| DISTRICT OF COLUBIA: <br> Washington. | 102.00 | 101.85 | 98.78 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 39.2 | 2.55 | 2.54 | 2.52 |
| FLORIDA. | 80.16 | 81.58 | 77.16 | 40.9 | 47.2 | 40.4 | 1.96 | 1.98 | 1.91 |
| Jacksonville | 82.76 | 89.04 | 84.05 | 39.6 | 42.2 | 40.8 | 2.09 | 2.11 | 2.06 |
| Miami... | 77.76 | 76.80 | 76.19 | 40.5 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1.90 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg. | 78.16 | 78.96 | 75.11 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 1.93 | 1.94 | 1.85 |
| giorgia. . | 66.73 | 66.80 | 65.40 | 40.2 | 40.0 | 39.4 | 1.66 | 1.67 | 1.66 |
| Atlanta. | 82.99 | 83.18 | 79.36 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 38.9 | 2.08 | 2.09 | 2.04 |
| Savannah. | 90.98 | 95.15 | 90.42 | 40.8 | 42.1 | 41.1 | 2.23 | 2.26 | 2.20 |
| ШАНО. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 96.46 | 94.33 | 93.32 | 42.4 | 39.8 | 40.4 | 2.33 | 2.37 | 2.31 |
| ILLINOIS. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | (1) | 101.15 | 96.99 | (1) | 40.2 | 39.9 | (1) | 2.52 | 2.43 |
| Chicago.................................... | (1) | 102.94 | 99.60 | (1) | 40.2 | 40.2 | (1) | 2.56 | 2.48 |
| INDIANA. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 104.00 | 104.03 | 99.10 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 39.8 | 2.58 | 2.59 | 2.49 |
| Indianapolis............................... | (1) | 100.89 | 100.68 | (1) | 39.9 | 40.6 | (1) | 2.53 | 2.48 |
| IOWA. | 94.35 | 97.13 | 94.16 | 39.4 | 39.6 | 40.0 | 2.40 | 2.46 | 2.36 |
| Des Moines. | 103.17 | 104.74 | 100.25 | 39.9 | 39.5 | 39.0 | 2.58 | 2.65 | 2.57 |
| KANSAS.. | (1) | 100.20 | 94.78 | (1) | 41.6 | 40.5 | (1) | 2.41 | 2.34 |
| тopeka.................................... | 107.49 | 107.24 | 92.47 | 42.8 | 42.8 | 40.3 | 2.51 | 2.50 | 2.30 |
| Wichita.................................... . | 103.25 | 103.62 | 100.59 | 40.3 | 41.1 | 40.4 | 2.56 | 2.52 | 2.49 |
| See footnotes at end of table. <br> NOTE: Data for the current month are prel | inary. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table Cf : Gross honrs and earnings of mroduction wrorers in manufacturing, by State and solected areas-Coatinuad

| State and area | Average weekly earnings |  |  | Average weekly hours |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{July} \\ 1961 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ |
| KENTUCKY. | \$88.70 | \$88.98 | \$ ${ }^{1} 4.16$ | 40.5 | 39.9 | 39.7 | \$2.19 | \$2.23 | \$2.12 |
| Louisville. | 104.56 | 102.40 | 97.23 | 40.9 | 40.5 | 40.2 | 2.56 | 2.53 | 2.42 |
| LOUISLANA. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | (1) | 91.13 | 88.58 | (1) | 40.5 | 41.2 | (1) | 2.25 | 2.15 |
| Baton Rouge | 123.55 | 124.61 | 115.95 | 41.6 | 41.4 | 40.4 | 2.97 | 3.01 | 2.87 |
| New Orleans. | 94.37 | 93.37 | 91.08 | 40.5 | 39.9 | 40.3 | 2.33 | 2.34 | 2.26 |
| Shreveport. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 66.72 | 85.03 | 83.63 | 41.1 | 40.3 | 41.4 | 2.11 | 2.11 | 2.02 |
| FidN:. | 73.31 | 72.98 | 72.34 | 40.5 | 40.1 | 41.1 | 1.81 | 1.82 | 1.76 |
| Lewiston-Auburn | 59.52 | 63.08 | 60.32 | 37.2 | 38.7 | 37.7 | 1.60 | 1.63 | 1.60 |
| Portland. . | 85.26 | 80.40 | 79.38 | 42.0 | 40.0 | 40.5 | 2.03 | 2.01 | 1.96 |
| MARYLANL. | 95.47 | 93.83 | 90.98 | 40.8 | 40.1 | 40.8 | 2.34 | 2.34 | 2.23 |
| Baltinore. | 102.09 | 99.54 | 96.70 | 41.0 | 40.3 | 40.8 | 2.48 | 2.47 | 2.37 |
| MASSACHISETTS............................... | 85.97 | 86.15 | 83.39 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 39.9 | 2.16 | 2.17 | 2.09 |
| Boston. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 93.53 | 92.43 | 89.33 | 39.8 | 39.5 | 39.7 | 2.35 | 2.34 | 2.25 |
| Fall River. | 62.95 | 61.71 | 61.05 | 36.6 | 36.3 | 37.0 | 1.72 | 1.70 | 1.65 |
| New Bedford. | 68.00 | 67.82 | 65.91 | 38.2 | 38.1 | 38.1 | 1.78 | 1.78 | 1.73 |
| Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke............. | 90.32 | 91.98 | 88.26 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 40.3 | 2.23 | 2.26 | 2.19 |
| worcester................................... | 90.74 | 90.06 | 87.81 | 39.8 | 39.5 | 40.1 | 2.28 | 2.28 | 2.19 |
| MICHICAN. | 111.32 | 113.76 | 108.92 | 39.9 | 40.5 | 40.0 | 2.79 | 2.81 | 2.72 |
| Detroit. | 177.13 | 119.88 | 113.81 | 39.2 | 40.2 | 39.3 | 2.99 | 2.98 | 2.90 |
| Flint. | (1) | 125.73 | 138.09 | (1) | 41.4 | 43.7 | (1) | 3.04 | 3.16 |
| Trand Rapids. | 103.71 | 102.58 | 101.52 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 2.57 | 2.56 | 2.52 |
| Lansing...... | 118.94 | 116.40 | 104.69 | 47.5 | 40.6 | 36.1 | 2.87 | 2.87 | 2.90 |
| Juskegon-huskegon Heights. ............... | 102.74 | 101.31 | 101.18 | 39.5 | 38.8 | 39.6 | 2.60 | 2.61 | 2.56 |
| Saginaw................................... | (1) | 117.47 | 110.12 | (1) | 42.3 | 41.6 | (1) | 2.78 | 2.65 |
|  | 97.45 | 97.41 | 94.39 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 40.2 | 2.41 | 2.41 | 2.35 |
| vuluth. | 99.65 | 96.33 | 96.16 | 38.8 | 37.9 | 37.5 | 2.57 | 2.54 | 2.57 |
| Winneapolis-St. Paul..................... | 103.38 | 102.59 | 99.68 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 2.55 | 2.54 | 2.47 |
| MISSISSIPPI. ................................ | 62.88 | 61.45 | 61.35 | 41.1 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 1.53 | 1.54 | 1.53 |
| Jackson..................................... | 75.78 | 75.60 | 74.55 | 43.3 | 43.2 | 42.6 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 |
| RISSOURI. | 90.72 | 91.18 | 87.14 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 39.1 | 2.29 | 2.30 | 2.23 |
| Kansas City. | 96.94 | 98.55 | 95.50 | 39.4 | 39.7 | 39.2 | 2.46 | 2.48 | 2.44 |
| St. Louis.................................... | 103.42 | 103.39 | 98.39 | 40.2 | 39.9 | 39.5 | 2.57 | 2.59 | 2.49 |
| MDNTANA . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 94.82 | 97.61 | 97.36 | 38.7 | 39.2 | 39.9 | 2.45 | 2.119 | 2.44 |
| NEBPASKA. | 90.97 | 90.90 | 88.46 | 42.9 | 42.6 | 42.8 | 2.12 | 2.13 | 2.07 |
| Omaha. | 98.17 | 99.80 | 96.43 | 42.2 | 42.5 | 42.8 | 2.32 | 2.35 | 2.25 |
| REVADA. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | (1) | 109.81 | 113.02 | (1) | 39.5 | 41.4 | (1) | 2.78 | 2.73 |
| NLEW HAMPSHLRE. .............................. | (1) | 73.35 | 71.15 | (1) | 40.3 | 40.2 | (1) | 1.82 | 1.77 |
| Hanchester. | (1) | 67.47 | 66.08 | (1) | 39.0 | 39.1 | (1) | 1.73 | 1.69 |
| NW JERSEY................................. | 97.77 | 98.61 | 95.12 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 2.43 | 2.45 | 2.37 |
| Jersey City ${ }^{\text {2 }}$.... .......................... | 98.13 | 97.52 | 95.24 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 2.4 | 2.43 | 2.38 |
| Newark ${ }^{2}$.................................. | 97.84 | 98.69 | 96.64 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 40.4 | 2.44 | 2.45 | 2.39 |
| Paterson-Clifton-Passaic ${ }^{2}$.............. | 96.87 | 99.30 | 94.60 | 39.7 | 40.4 | 39.6 | 2.44 | 2.46 | 2.39 |
|  | 101.34 | 102.47 | 99.34 | 40.2 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 2.52 | 2.53 | 2.46 |
| Trenton. ................................... | 98.29 | 97.89 | 95.50 | 40.4 | 40.2 | 40.5 | 2.43 | 2.44 | 2.36 |
| NEW MEXICO................................. | 83.28 | 84.80 | 84.42 | 39.1 | 40.0 | 40.2 | 2.13 | 2.12 | 2.10 |
| Albuquergue.................................. | 88.18 | 92.99 | 90.25 | 39.9 | 41.7 | 41.4 | 2.21 | 2.23 | 2.18 |

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

Table ca: Gross honrs and earrings of prodiction workers in manfactuing, by state and selectel areas-Continud

| State and area | Average weekly earnings |  |  | Average weekly hours |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hug. } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{JuIV}_{3} \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5017 \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \mathrm{~J} 2 \mathrm{I} \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ |
| NZW YORK. | (1) | \$92.95 | \$89.79 | (1) | 38.9 | 39.0 | (1) | \$2.39 | \$2.30 |
| Albany-Schenectady-Troy | (1) | 101.57 | 96.06 | (1) | 40.4 | 40.0 | (1) | 2.51 | 2.40 |
| Binghamton. ............ | (1) | 85.48 | 84.02 | (1) | 39.6 | 39.3 | (1) | 2.16 | 2.14 |
| Buffalo. | (1) | 112.01 | 106.30 | (1) | 40.6 | 40.0 | (1) | 2.76 | 2.66 |
| Ellmira. | (1) | 92.07 | 87.27 | (1) | 40.3 | 39.1 | (1) | 2.29 | 2.23 |
| Nassau and Suffolk Counties ${ }^{2}$ | (1) | 100.65 | 99.51 | (1) | 39.8 | 40.1 | (1) | 2.53 | 2.48 |
| New York City ${ }^{2}$ | (1) | 88.42 | 85.29 | (1) | 37.6 | 37.8 | (1) | 2.35 | 2.25 |
| New York-Northeastern Hew Jersey. ....... | 92.73 | 93.12 | 90.02 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 2.39 | 2.40 | 2.32 |
| Rochester. | (1) | 103.90 | 102.67 | (1) | 40.3 | 40.7 | (1) | 2.58 | 2.52 |
| Syracuse. | (1) | 100.06 | 94.81 | (1) | 40.7 | 40.1 | (1) | 2.46 | 2.36 |
| Utica-Rome. | (1) | 87.61 | 86.17 | (1) | 38.7 | 39.5 | (1) | 2.26 | 2.18 |
| Westchester County ${ }^{2}$..................... | (1) | 93.74 | 92.99 | (1) | 39.1 | 39.7 | (1) | 2.40 | 2.34 |
| NORTH CAROLTMA. | 63.65 | 62.56 | 61.45 | 40.8 | 40.1 | 39.9 | 1.56 | 1.56 | 1.54 |
| Charlotte.. | 69.53 | 69.43 | 69.38 | 40.9 | 40.6 | 41.3 | 1.70 | 1.71 | 1.68 |
| Greensboro-High Point. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 63.02 | 61.50 | 61.06 | 38.9 | 38.2 | 38.4 | 1.62 | 1.61 | 1.59 |
| NORTH LAKOTA. . ............................. | 89.35 | 89.01 | 82.20 | 43.1 | 42.2 | 42.1 | 2.07 | 2.11 | 1.95 |
| Fargo...................................... | 100.93 | 99.14 | 90.16 | 41.6 | 40.0 | 40.8 | 2.43 | 2.48 | 2.21 |
| ОННО. | 100.49 | 109.01 | 103.24 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 39.9 | 2.69 | 2.68 | 2.59 |
| Akron. | 217.58 | 118.74 | 111.61 | 39.4 | 39.7 | 39.1 | 2.98 | 2.99 | 2.85 |
| Canton. | 107.47 | 109.07 | 102.56 | 39.3 | 39.8 | 38.3 | 2.73 | 2.74 | 2.68 |
| Cincinnati. | 104.52 | 105.27 | 99.53 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 40.9 | 2.52 | 2.54 | 2.43 |
| Cleveland. | 109.13 | 108.81 | 106.94 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 40.1 | 2.74 | 2.73 | 2.67 |
| Columbus. | 103.38 | 102.59 | 99.57 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 2.55 | 2.55 | 2.46 |
| Dayton. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 117.43 | 119.13 | 110.13 | 41.5 | 41.9 | 40.6 | 2.83 | 2.84 | 2.71 |
| Toledo.. | 110.18 | 110.17 | 107.78 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 2.76 | 2.76 | 2.71 |
| Youngstown-Warren. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 116.50 | 119.83 | 105.56 | 38.7 | 39.9 | 36.7 | 3.01 | 3.00 | 2.88 |
| ОКLаHОМА. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 36.72 | 89.86 | 86.72 | 41.1 | 41.6 | 41.1 | 2.11 | 2.16 | 2.11 |
| Oklahoma City............................. | 64.65 | 83.01 | 81.58 | 41.7 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 2.03 | 2.01 | 1.98 |
| Tulsa..................................... | 92.93 | 96.18 | 93.89 | 41.3 | 42.0 | 41.0 | 2.25 | 2.29 | 2.29 |
| OREGON. ..................................... | 101.63 | 102.56 | 97.93 | 39.7 | 38.7 | 39.0 | 2.56 | 2.65 | 2.51 |
| Portland. | 100.10 | 100.99 | 97.93 | 39.1 | 38.4 | 38.6 | 2.56 | 2.63 | 2.54 |
| PRNISYLVANLA.. | 92.43 | 92.20 | 89.31 | 39.5 | 39.4 | 39.0 | 2.34 | 2.34 | 2.29 |
| Allentown-Bethlehe | 88.55 | 87.32 | 87.55 | 38.5 | 37.8 | 38.4 | 2.30 | 2.31 | 2.28 |
| Erie... | 99.31 | 100.70 | 97.51 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 2.44 | 2.45 | 2.39 |
| Harrisburg. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 82.62 | 81.60 | 81.20 | 40.3 | 40.0 | 40.2 | 2.05 | 2.04 | 2.02 |
| Lancaster................................. | 31.61 | 80.40 | 79.79 | 40.4 | 40.0 | 40.5 | 2.02 | 2.01 | 1.97 |
| Philadelphia. | 98.55 | 98.15 | 95.36 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 2.47 | 2.46 | 2.39 |
| Pittsiburgh................................ | 112.01 | 112.75 | 104.23 | 39.3 | 39.7 | 37.9 | 2.85 | 2.84 | 2.75 |
| Reading. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 81.59 | 82.40 | 77.21 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 38.8 | 2.05 | 2.06 | 1.99 |
| Scranton. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 68.42 | 68.53 | 68.29 | 37.8 | 33.5 | 38.8 | 1.81 | 1.73 | 1.76 |
| Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton.................... | 62.30 | 62.83 | 62.70 | 35.6 | 35.7 | 37.1 | 1.75 | 1.76 | 1.69 |
| York................... | 82.12 | 79.37 | 77.11 | 41.9 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 1.96 | 1.95 | 1.89 |
| RHODE ISLAND. | 76.64 | 77.95 | 74.64 | 39.3 | 40.2 | 39.7 | 1.95 | 1.94 | 1.88 |
| Providence-Pawtucket. | 76.99 | 77.57 | 74.40 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40.0 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1.86 |
| SOUTH CAEOLINA. | 65.19 | 64.64 | 62.96 | 41.0 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 1.59 | 1.60 | 1.57 |
| Charleston. | 72.47. | 69.87 | 73.53 | 39.6 | 38.6 | 40.4 | 1.83 | 1.81 | 1.82 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA. | 94.35 | 96.08 | 91.07 | 46.0 | 46.3 | 45.4 | 2.05 | 2.08 | 2.01 |
| Sioux Falls............................... | 107.95 | 109.14 | 103.69 | 48.4 | 48.4 | 46.6 | 2.23 | 2.25 | 2.23 |
| TENESSEE. ................................. | 75.70 | 74.80 | 73.02 | 40.7 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 1.86 | 1.87 | 1.83 |
| Chattanooga. | 80.39 | 78.79 | 75.25 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 39.4 | 1.98 | 1.96 | 1.91 |
| Knoxville.................................. | 86.80 | 86.80 | 83.32 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 39.3 | 2.17 | 2.17 | 2.12 |
| Memphis................................... | 84.25 | 85.70 | 80.39 | 40.7 | 41.2 | 40.6 | 2.07 | 2.08 | 1.98 |
| Nashville................................ . . | 83.03 | 82.39 | 77.80 | 40.7 | 39.8 | 39.9 | 2.04 | 2.07 | 1.95 |

NOTE; Data for the current month are preliminary.

Tallo Cf : Gross hours and ownings of prodection workers in manfacturing, hy State and selected aras-Gontinad

| State and area | Average weekly earnings |  |  | Average weekly hours |  |  | Average | hourly earnings |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \sqrt[3147]{4} \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| TLiAS. | \$93.48 | \$92.84 | \$89.40 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 41.2 | \$2.28 | き2.27 | \$2.17 |
| Dallas. | 83.42 | 82.21 | 81.12 | 41.5 | 40.7 | 41.6 | 2.01 | 2.02 | 1.95 |
| Fort Worth. | 99.05 | 97.68 | 43.83 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 40.1 | 2.41 | 2.40 | 2.34 |
| Houston. | 112.73 | 171.41 | 103.90 | 42.7 | 42.2 | 41.1 | 2.64 | 2.64 | 2.53 |
| San Antonio. | 68.17 | 68.97 | 71.17 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.9 | 1.70 | 1.72 | 1.74 |
| UTAH. | 103.06 | 106.92 | 96.23 | 40.1 | 40.5 | 39.6 | 2.59 | 2.64 | 2.43 |
| Selt Lake City. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 97.20 | 101.25 | 95.34 | 40.0 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 2.43 | 2.50 | 2.36 |
| VERMONT. | 77.42 | 76.82 | 76.78 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 41.5 | 1.87 | 1.86 | 1.85 |
| Burlington.. | 79.40 | 80.99 | 81.22 | 39.9 | 40.7 | 42.3 | 1.99 | 1.99 | 1.92 |
| Springfield. | 89.44 | 88.81 | 88.58 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 41.2 | 2.15 | 2.14 | 2.15 |
| VIRGINLA. | 75.48 | 75.30 | 71.91 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.78 |
| Norfolk-Portsmouth. | 78.02 | 79.30 | 77.11 | 41.5 | 41.3 | 40.3 | 1.88 | 1.92 | 1.89 |
| Richmond. | 82.62 | 84.87 | 81.20 | 40.7 | 41.2 | 40.4 | 2.03 | 2.06 | 2.01 |
| Roanoke. . | 71.91 | 73.38 | 69.87 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 41.1 | 1.78 | 1.83 | 1.70 |
| WASHINGION. | 105.15 | 105.81 | 100.49 | 38.8 | 38.9 | 38.5 | 2.71 | 2.72 | 2.61 |
| Seattle. | 107.06 | 106.26 | 100.62 | 39.8 | 39.5 | 38.7 | 2.69 | 2.69 | 2.60 |
| Spokane. | 115.05 | 117.56 | 107.92 | 39.4 | 40.4 | 39.1 | 2.92 | 2.91 | 2.76 |
| Tacoma. . | 102.38 | 102.14 | 97.52 | 38.2 | 38.4 | 37.8 | 2.68 | 2.66 | 2.50 |
| WEST VIRGINIL. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 98.06 | 99.10 | 92.04 | 39.7 | 39.3 | 39.0 | 2.47 | 2.49 | 2.36 |
| Charleston.. | 121.13 | 120.47 | 119.26 | 41.2 | 40.7 | 41.7 | 2.94 | 2.96 | 2.86 |
| wheeling. . | 96.43 | 92.25 | 93.90 | 34.2 | 37.5 | 33.8 | 2.46 | 2.46 | 2.42 |
| WISCONSIN. ................................... | 96.73 | 97.70 | 93.62 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 40.5 | 2.36 | 2.37 | 2.31 |
| Kenosha. | 125.45 | 114.18 | 109.08 | 46.0 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 2.73 | 2.78 | 2.68 |
| La Crosse. | 96.18 | 92.92 | 96.45 | 40.1 | 39.1 | 40.7 | 2.40 | 2.38 | 2.37 |
| Madison. | 107.63 | 109.59 | 104.10 | 40.2 | 40.8 | 40.0 | 2.68 | 2.69 | 2.60 |
| milwaukee. | 107.94 | 109.62 | 104.79 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 40.1 | 2.68 | 2.70 | 2.61 |
| Racine. | 101.14 | 102.36 | 96.53 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 2.52 | 2.56 | 2.42 |
| WYOMTNG. | 99.59 | 97.12 | 94.25 | 38.6 | 37.5 | 37.4 | 2.58 | 2.59 | 2.52 |
| Casper... | 119.88 | 121.39 | 112.29 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 39.4 | 2.96 | 2.99 | 2.85 |

1 Not available.
${ }^{2}$ Gubarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

Taili A-1: Lawn trinuor rates it mandistering
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${ }^{1}$ Beginning with January 1959, transfers between establishments of the same firm are included in total accessions and total separations, therefore rates for these items are not strictly comparable with prior data. Transfers comprise part of other accesions and other aeparations, the rates for which are not shown separately.

HOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
Data in all tables in Section $D$ relate to the Unlted States without Alaska and Hawali.

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|  |

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

|  |
| :---: |
|  |

[^12]Table D-2: Lator ternever ratos, by industry-Continuad

${ }_{2}^{1}$ Data for the printing, publishing, and allied industries group are excluded.
5 Not available.
${ }_{4}$ Less than 0.05 .
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings - June 1961 data are: $2.2,1.2,3.6,0.8$, and 2.3.
5 Data relate to domestic employees except messengers.
NOTE: Lata for the current month are preliminary.

| State and area | (Per 100 employees) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Access | rates |  |  |  | Separation rates |  |  |  |
|  | Total |  | New hires |  | Total |  | Quits |  | Layoffs |  |
|  | July | June 1961 | Juzy | June 196 | July | June | July | June $1961$ | July | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \end{aligned}$ |
| ALABAMA ${ }^{1}$................................. | 4.2 | 4.6 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| Birmingham. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4.1 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 3.8 | . 4 | . 4 | 2.3 | 3.0 |
| Mobile ${ }^{\text {I }}$.................................. | 12.5 | 10.2 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 1.2 | . 7 | 8.2 | 8.7 |
| ARIZONA. | 4.6 | 5.5 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 1.8 |
| Phoenix. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4.8 | 5.4 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 6.4 | 5.0 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 2.0 |
| ARKANSAS. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6.4 | 5.5 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.1 |
| Fort Smith. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4.2 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 5.9 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 1.4 |
| Little Rock-North Little Rock | 7.2 | 3.6 | 5.9 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 2.5 | 2.3 | . 7 | 1.7 |
| Pine Bluff. | 2.9 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | -3 | . 6 |
| CALIFORNTA ${ }^{1}$ | 4.7 | 5.6 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach 1 ................ | 4.9 | 5.4 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Sacramento 1 ....... | 2.7 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 | . 4 | . 7 |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario l ..... | 4.7 | 5.3 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| San Diego ${ }^{1}$.............. | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 1.4 | . 9 | . 9 |
| San Francisco-0akland | 4.7 | 6.3 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| San Jose ${ }^{1}$ | 4.3 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | . 6 | . 4 |
| Stockton ${ }^{1}$ | 4.8 | 10.5 | 3.1 | 6.6 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 3.0 |
| CONNECTICUT................................. | 2.6 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | . 7 | . 8 |
| Bridgeport. ................................. | 2.0 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.9 | . 8 | . 8 | . 7 | . 7 |
| Hartford. | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | -7 | . 6 |
| New Britain. ..... | 1.7 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.7 | . 8 | . 8 | . 7 | 1.3 |
| New Haven. | 2.1 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.4 | . 9 | 1.1 | . 8 | . 8 |
| Waterbuxy................................. | 2.2 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | - 3 | . 4 |
| DELAFARE 1 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 3.6 | 2.6 | .6 | . 8 | 2.5 | 1.3 |
| Wilmington ${ }^{1}$........................... | 1.5 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 2.2 | . 4 | . 5 | 2.5 | 1.3 |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: <br> Washington...................................... | 3.2 | 4.7 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | .6 |  |
| FLORIDA. | 4.8 | 5.6 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 4.9 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 4.4 |
| Jacksonvill | 6.5 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 1.5 |
| Miami. | 5.6 | 5.3 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 4.1 | 3.4 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.0 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 7.1 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 4.8 |
| georgia. | 4.2 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Atlanta ${ }^{2}$ | 3.7 | 4.2 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | . 9 | 1.1 |
| IDAHO ${ }^{3}$ | 5.1 | 10.9 | 3.9 | 6.8 | $3 \cdot 9$ | 4.2 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Indiana 1 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 3.7 | .7 | . 8 | 2.6 | 2.3 |
| Indianapolis 4 .............. | 2.6 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 3.7 | 2.4 | .6 | $\cdot 7$ | 2.7 | 1.2 |
| IOWA........ | 3.4 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| Des Moines..................... | 2.8 | 5.0 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| KANSAS 5 ................................. | 3.3 | 4.8 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Topeka. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 1.8 | . 5 | 1.5 |
| Wichita 5 ............................... | 2.2 | 3.8 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 1.2 | . 8 | . 8 |
| KENTUCKY...................................... | 2.9 | 3.7 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 2.4 | . 8 | . 8 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| LOUISIANA..... | 2.5 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 2.9 | . 7 | . 7 | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| New Orleans ${ }^{6}$................ | 3.8 | 4.1 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 4.2 | . ${ }^{\circ}$ | . 7 | 2.7 | 3.0 |
| MAINE. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5.7 | 8.6 | 4.2 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| Portland................................... | 3.4 | 5.0 | 2.0 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 1.3 | . 2 | 2.1 |

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

Table 0-4: Labor turnover rates in manufacturiag for selected States and areas-Continued

| State and area | (Per 100 employees) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Separation rates |  |  |  |
|  | Total |  | New hires |  | Total |  | Quits |  | Layoffs |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{July} \\ 1961 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & \text { 19K1 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1061 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { June } \\ -1961 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1961 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JuLy } \\ & 1961 \end{aligned}$ | June |
| MARYTAND. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4.5 | 4.9 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| Eal timore. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.6 | 4.2 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 3.6 | -9 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 2.1 |
| MASSACHUSETIS. . | 4.8 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 1.4 |
| Boston. | 4.4 | 4.2 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 1.4 |
| Fell R1ver. | 8.0 | 4.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 3.6 | 4.5 |
| New Bedford. | 5.7 | 6.1 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 6.7 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 4.4 | . 9 |
| Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke............. | 4.3 | 4.4 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 1.3 |
| Worcester......... | 3.4 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 2.0 | -9 | . 8 | 1.9 | . 7 |
| MINNESOTA. | 4.6 | 6.7 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.6 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul. | 3.9 | 5.7 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.5 |
| MLSSISSIPPI. | 5.1 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 2.2 |
| Jackson. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.5 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| missouri. ................................... | 3.4 | 4.5 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| MONTANA ${ }^{3}$ | 3.9 | 6.2 | 2.6 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 3.4 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.1 |  |
| NEVADA...................................... | 4.6 | 6.8 | 3.7 | 6.1 | 4.4 | 6.5 | 3.0 | 3.2 | . 4 | 2.6 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE............................... | 4.3 | 5.4 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 2.2 | 2.5 | . 8 | 1.6 |
| NEW MEXICO.................................. | 6.2 | 8.5 | 5.4 | 7.6 | 8.1 | 6.2 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 1.7 |
| Albuquerque................................ | 4.3 | 6.3 | 3.5 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.2 | . 9 |
| NEN YORK................................... | (7) | 5.3 | (7) | 2.6 | (7) | 4.1 | (7) | 1.0 | (7) | 2.4 |
| Albany-Schenectady-Troy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | (7) | 4.2 | (7) | 1.4 | (7) | 2.6 | (7) | . 6 | (7) | 1.0 |
| Binghamton................................ | (7) | 4.1 | (7) | 2.1 | (7) | 3.0 | (7) | 1.2 | (7) | . 5 |
| Buffalo.................................... | (7) | 3.7 | (7) | 1.5 | (7) | 2.8 | (7) | . 5 | (7) | 2.0 |
| Emira.................................... | (7) | 3.7 | (7) | 1.9 | (7) | 3.2 | (7) | . 9 | (7) | 1.7 |
| Nassau and Suffolk Counties.............. | (7) | 3.5 | (7) | 2.7 | (7) | 3.0 | (7) | 1.2 | (7) | 1.2 |
| New York City.............................. | (7) | 6.7 | (7) | 3.2 | (7) | 5.6 | (7) | 1.1 | (7) | 3.7 |
| Rochester.................................. | (7) | 3.3 | (7) | 2.3 | (7) | 2.0 | (7) | $\cdot 9$ | (7) | . 8 |
| Syracuse.................................. | (7) | 4.6 | (7) | 2.5 | (7) | 3.8 | (7) | 1.1 | (7) | 2.0 |
| Utica-Rome. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | (7) | 4.3 | (7) | 2.2 | (7) | 2.3 | (7) | -9 | (7) | 1.0 |
| Westchester County.......................... . | (7) | 5.0 | (7) | 3.2 | (7) | 4.1 | (7) | 1.3 | (7) | 2.1 |
| NORTH CAROLTNA. | 3.5 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 1.4 | . 6 | . 6 |
| Charlotte.... | 2.9 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | - 7 | . 5 |
| Greensboro-High Point.................... | 3.0 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 1.8 | - 3 | . 3 |
| NORTH DAKOTA................................ | 2.5 | 4.6 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 2.1 | . 6 | 1.1 | 2.1 | . 3 |
| Fargo....................................... | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 1.1 | . 6 | . 7 | 1.5 | . 1 |
| OKLABOMA ${ }^{8}$ | 3.6 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Oklahoma City............................... | 3.6 | 4.8 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Tulss ${ }^{8}$................................. | 3.6 | 4.5 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 4.9 | 3.4 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 1.3 |
| OREGON 1.................................. | 6.0 | 8.2 | 4.8 | 6.6 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| Portland ${ }^{\text {a }}$.. ........................... | 5.0 | 7.1 | 3.6 | 5.4 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 3.1 |
| RHODE ISLAND. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9.8 | 5.8 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 8.9 | 4.7 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 6.3 | 1.9 |
| Providence-Pawtucket..................... | 9.3 | 5.8 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 8.5 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 5.9 | 1.8 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA 9 ......................... | 3.2 | 3.9 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 1.7 | . 9 | . 7 |
| Charleston............................... | 4.5 | 4.4 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 2.7 |

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

Table D-4: Labar turnaver rates in manufacturiag for selected States and areas-Continued


[^13]
## 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
11mitations--is contained in technical notes for each of
these series, available from the Bureau of Labor Statis-
tics free of charge. Use order blank on page 9-E.

## INTRODUCTION

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

Data based on housebold 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 comprebensive 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 auch as age, sex, color, marital status, occupations, hours or work, and duration of unemployment. The information is collected by trained inter vievers from a sample of about 35,000 households in 333 areas throughout the country and is based on the activity or status reported for the calendar veek ending nearest the 15 th 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 induatry 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 figurea are based on payroll reports from a sample of 180,000 establishments employing about 25 million nonfarm wage and aalary workers. The data relate to all workers, full- or part-time, who received pay during the payroll period ending nearest the 15 th 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 characteriatics, for example, are readily obtained only from the bousehold aurvey whereas detailed industrial classifications can be reliably derived only from eatablishment 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 below:

## Employment

Coverage. The household survey definition of employment comprises wage and salary workers (including domestica and other private household workers), self-employed pertons, 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 aurvey covers only vage and aalary employees on the payrolls of nonfarm establishments.

Multiple jobholding. The household approach rovides information on the work statua of the population without duplication aince 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 eurvey week. In the figures based on estab11shment records, persons who worked in more than one eatabitahment during the reporting period are counted each time their names appear on payrolls.

Unpaid absences from jobs. The household survey includes anong the employed all persons who had jobs but vere not at work during the leurvey veek--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 Hork
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 aick 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 hounehold aurvey includes all persons who did not work at all during the survey week and frera 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 vere eligible for unemployment insurance. Figures on unemployment insurance claime, prepared by the Bureau or Employment Security of the Department of Labor, exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit righta, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance aystems (agriculture, State and local government, donestic eervice, eelf-employed, unpaid family work, nomprofit organizations, and firme below a minimum eize).

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

Agricultural employment estimates of the Dopartment 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 tecbniques and collecting and estimating methods, which cannot be readily measured in terme of impact on differences in level and trend of the two series.

Comparability of the payroll employment data with other aeries
Statiatice on manufactures and business, Bureau of the Census. BIS establishment statistics on employment differ from employment counte 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 multi-unit 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 Conmerce and Health, Education, and Welfare, differ from BIS establishment statiat.ics 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 programa. Not all nonfarm wage and ailary workers are covered by the Onemployment Insurance programs. All workers in certain activities, such as nonprofit organizations and interstate railroads, are excluded. In addition, small firms in covered industries are also excluded in 32 States. In general, these are establishments with less than four employees.

## LABOR FORCE DATA

## COLLECTION AND COVERAGE

Statistics on the employment status of the population, the personal, occupational, and other economic characteristics of employed and unemployed persons, and related labor force data are compiled for the BLS by the Bureau of the Census in its Current Population Survey (CPS). (A detailed description of this aurvey 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 ia avallable 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 inguiry relates to activity or status during the calendar week, Sunday ithrough Saturday, ending nearest the 15 th of the month. This is known as the survey week. Actual field interviewing is conducted in the following week.

Insates of institutions and persons under 14 years of age are not covered in the regular monthly enumerations 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.

The sample for CPS is spread over 333 areas comprising 641 counties and independent cities, with coverage in 50 States and the District of Columbia. At present, completed interviews are obtained each month from about 35,000 bouseholds. There are about 1,500 additional sample households from vhich information should he 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 aample 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 comimon 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 vere 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 vere pald by their employers for the time off.

Each employed person is counted only once. Those who beld 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 Unitel 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 vere 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 vithin 30 days (and were not in school during the survey week); or (c) would have been looking for work except that they vere temporarily 111 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 reek. 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 aum 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 veek) 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 avallable 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 atationed either in the United States or abroad.

Not in Labor Porce 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 reek. 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 clasaificstion 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 misunderatanding 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 vork, unemployment rates, and other
characteristics of industry groups auch as age, sex, and occupation.

The class-of-worker breakdown specifies "wage and salary vorkers," subdivided into private and government workers, "self-employed vorkers," and "unpaid family vorkers." Wage and salary vorkers receive vages, salary, comission, 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 vorked during the surver veek. For example, a person vho normally vorks 40 hours a week but who was off on the Veterans Day holidey vould be reported as vorking 32 hours even though he vas paid for the holiday.

Por persons vorking in more than one job, the figures relate to the number of hours vorked in all jobs during the week. However, all the hours are credited to the major job.

Persons tho vorked 35 hours or more in the survey week are designated as vorking "full time"; persons who worked between 1 and 34 hours are designated as working "part time." Part-time vorkers 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), "Sconomic reasons" include: Slack vork, material shortages, repairs to plant or equipment, start or termination of job during the week, and imability to find full-time vork. "Other reasons" include: ' Labor dispute, bad weather, own illnees, vacation, demands of home housevork, school, no desire for full-tize vork and full-time vorker only during peak season.

## ESTIMATING METHODS

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

1. Noninterviev adjustment. The weights for all interviewed households are adjusted to the extent needed to account for occupied sample households for uhich no information vas obtained because of absence, impasaable 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 nonwhite) vithin the three residence categories (urban, rural nonfarm, and rural farm). The proportion of sample households not intervieved varies from 3 to 5 percent depending on veather, vacations, etc.
2. Ratio estimates. The diatribution of the popula tion selected for the sample may differ aomevhat, by chance from that of the Nation as a whole, in such characteristics as age, color, sex, and residence. Since these population characteristics are closely correlated with labor force participation and other principal measurements made from the sample, the latter estimates can be subatantially improved vhen weighted appropriately by the known distribution of these population characteristica. This is accomplished through tvo stages of ratio estimates as follous:
a. Firat-atage ratio estimate. This is the procedure in which the sample proportions are weighted by the known 1950 Census data on the color-residence distribution of the population. This step takes into account the differences existing at the time of the 1950 Census between the colorresidence distribution for the Hation and for the sample areas.
b. Second-stage ratio estimate. In this step, the ample proportions are weighted by independent current estimates of the population by age, sex, and color. These estimates are prepared by carrying forvard the most recent census data (1950) 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 statiatics 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 somple ( 75 percent) as vell 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.

Seasonal Adjustment
The seasonal adjustment method used for the labor force 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. In the case of unemployment, four age-sex groups (male and female unemployed workers under age 20 and aged 20 and over) are separately adjusted for seasonal variation and are then added to give a seasonally adjusted total unemployment flgure. The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment is derived by dividing the seasonally adjusted figure for totel unemployment (the sum of the four seasonglly adjusted age-sex components) by the figure for the seasonally adjusted civilian labor force. A description of the basic method vas published in the August 1960 Honciny Labor Review; the metiod for unemployment is discussed on page xii of the February 1961 issue of Ernployment and Earnings.

Seasonal adjustment factors for major components of the labor force to be applied to date for 1959 and later are shown in table A. Seasonally adjusted aggrecates for these and other major series for the period July 1948 through December 1960 are shown on pages xiii through xoxili of the February 1961 issue. These factors and seasonally adjusted data replace those published in BLS Special Labor Force Report No. 8, New Seasonal Adjustment Factors for Labor Force Components.

Table A. Seasonal adfustment factors for the labor force and major components, to be used for the veriod 1959-6]

| Month | $\begin{gathered} \text { Civil- } \\ \text { jan } \\ \text { labur } \\ \text { force } \end{gathered}$ | Employn:ent |  |  | Unemployment |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Agri-culture | lomagricultural industries | Males |  | Tenates |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} \text { Aged } 14 \\ \text { to } 19 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} A_{g e d} \\ 00 \text { and } \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} \text { Aced } & 14 \\ \text { to } & 19 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aced } \\ 20 \text { and } \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}$ |
| Jan. | 97.7 | 96.8 | 81.0 | 98.6 | 96.5 | 124.6 | 73.8 | 110.6 |
| $\mathrm{Pe}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 97.8 | 96.8 | 30.5 | 98.5 | 95.2 | 131.9 | 75.2 | 108.6 |
| liar | 98.4 | 97.7 | 86.2 | 98.9 | 91.0 | 124.6 | 76.2 | LOS.0 |
| Apr. | 99.0 | 98.8 | 95.0 | 99.2 | 85.0 | 108.1 | 88.3 | 99.3 |
| Way. | 100.2 | 100.3 | 106.7 | 99.6 | 93.0 | 94.7 | 110.0 | 99.4 |
| June. . | 102.6 | 102.1 | 119.5 | 100.2 | 172.6 | 92.8 | 203.0 | 100.3 |
| July. . | 102.8 | 102.6 | 117.6 | 101.0 | 141.7 | 90.9 | 149.3 | 102.4 |
| Aug. | 101.8 | 102.3 | 111.3 | 101.3 | 99.4 | 84.9 | 99.4 | 99.7 |
| Sept.. | 100.2 | 101.1. | 108.8 | 200.3 | 76.9 | 79.3 | 86.0 | 96.0 |
| Oct | 100.7 | 101.7 | 110.4 | 100.9 | 75.8 | 77.0 | 73.5 | 93.8 |
| Nov | 99.8 | 1.00.2 | 97.7 | 100.5 | 82.9 | 90.3 | 92.8 | 97.9 |
| Dec | 99.2 | 99.4 | 85.6 | 101.0 | 89.8 | 101.1 | 72.7 | 88.5 |

## Reliability of the Eetimates

Since the eatimates are based on a sample, they may differ from the figurea 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 ia, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. The chances are about two out of three that an estimate from the sample vould differ fron a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference vould be less than twice the standard error.

Table $B$ shows the average standard error for the major employment status categories, by sex, computed from data for 12 recent months. Estimates of change derived fron the survey are also subject to sampling variability. The stendard error of change for consecutive months is also hown in table 8 . The standard errors of level shown in table $B$ are acceptable approximations of the standard errors of year-to-year change.

| Table B. Average standard error of major employnent status categories <br> (In thousande) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment atatue and sex | Average tandard error of -- |  |
|  | Monthly level | Month-tomonth change (consecutive monthe only) |
| BOIT SEXES |  |  |
| Labor force and total employment. | 250 | 180 |
| Agriculture........................ | 200 | 120 |
| Honagricultural employment........ | 300 | 180 |
| Unemployment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 100 | 100 |
| MALS |  |  |
| Labor force and total employment. | 120 | 90 |
| Agriculture. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 180 | 90 |
| Nonagricultural employwent....... | 200 | 120 |
| Une\#ploywent. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 75 | 90 |
| FEMALS |  |  |
| Labor force and total employment. | 180 | 150 |
| Agriculture. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 75 | 55 |
| Nonagricultural employment....... | 180 | 120 |
| Unemployment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 65 | 65 |

The figures presented in table $C$ 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 preciae standard error for any specific item.

Table C. Standard error of level of monthly estimates

| Size of estimate | Both sexes |  | Male |  | Female |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total or white | Nonwhite | Totel or white | Nonwhite | Total or white | Nonwhite |
| 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 | . $\cdot$ |
| 30,000.... . . . . . . | 210 | .... | .... | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| 40,000... . . . . . . . | 220 | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |

The atandard error of the change in an item from one month to the next month is more closely related to the atandard error of the monthly level for that item than to the aize 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 $D$, it is first necesaary to obtain the standard error of the monthly level of the item in table $C$, and then find the standard error of the month-to-month change in table $D$ corresponding to this standard error of level. It should be noted that table $D$ 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 $C$ are acceptable approximations.

Illustration: Assume that the tables ahowed 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 $C$ ahows that the standard error of $15,000,000$ is about 160,000 . Consequently, the chances are about 68 out of 100 that the figure which would have been obtained from a complete count of the number of persons working the given number of hours would have differed by less than 160,000 from the sample estimate. Using the 160,000
as the standard error of the monthly level in table D, it may be seen that the standard error of the 500,000 increase is about 135,000.

## Table D. Standard error of eatinates of month-to-month change

| Standard error of monthly level | Standard error of month-tomonth 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. | . . . | 160 |
| 250................................. | . . | 190 |
| 300.............................. | - | 220 |

The reliability of an estimeted percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator depends upon both the size of the percentsge and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Where the numerator is a subclasa 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 E shows the standard errors for percentages derived fron the survey. Linear interpolation may be used for percentages and base figures not shown in table E .

Table E. Standard error of percentages

| Estinated percentage | Base of percentage (thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 150 | 250 | 500 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 |
| 1 or 99. | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| 2 or 98. | 1.4 | 1.1 | . 8 | . 5 | . 4 | . 3 |
| 5 or 95.... | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.2 | . 9 | . 6 | . 5 |
| 10 or 90.... | 3.0 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.2 | . 8 | . 7 |
| 15 or 85.... | 3.5 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.0 | . 8 |
| 20 or 80.... | 4.0 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.1 | . 9 |
| 25 or 75... | 4.2 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| 35 or 65... | 4.7 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 1:9 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| 50. | 4.9 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.1 |
|  | 5,000 | 10,000 | 25,000 | 50,000 | 75,000 |  |
| 1 or 99.... | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |  |
| 2 or 98.... | . 2 | . 2 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 |  |
| 5 or 95.... | . 4 | . 3 | . 2 | . 1 | . 1 |  |
| 10 or $90 \ldots$ | . 5 | . 4 | . 2 | . 2 | . 1 |  |
| 15 or 85.... | . 6 | . 4 | . 3 | . 2 | . 2 |  |
| 20 or 80. | . 7 | . 5 | . 3 | . 2 | . 2 |  |
| 25 or 75... | . 8 | . 5 | . 3 | . 2 | . 2 |  |
| 35 or 65.... | . 8 | . 6 | . 4 | . 3 | . 2 |  |
| 50.......... | . 9 . | . 6 | . 4 | . 3 | . 2 |  |

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

## COLLECTION

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

## Federal-State Cooperation

Under cooperative arrangements with State agencies, the respondent filla out only 1 employment or labor turnover schedule, which is then used for national, State, and area estimates. This eliminates duplicate reporting on the part of reapondents and, together with the use of identical techniques at the national and State levels, ensures maximum geographic comparability of estinatea.

State agencies mail the forms to the eatablishments and examine the returns for consistency, accuracy, and completeness. The States use the information to preparelstate 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 atatistics program in 43 States, the turnover program in 41 States.

## Shuttle Schedules

The Form BLS 790 is used to collect employment, pay roll, and man-hours data, Form 1219 labor turnover data. Both schedules are of the "shuttle" type, with space for each month of the calendar year.

The BLS 790 provides for entry of data on the number of full- and part-time workers on the payrolls of nonagricultural establishments for the pay period ending neareat the l5th of each month. The labor turnover schedule provides for the collection of information on the total number of accessions and seperations, by type, during the calendar month.

## INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Eatablishments 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 a product 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 moat important product or activity.

Prior to publication of State and area data for January 1959, all national, State, and area employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover series were classified in accordance with the following documents: (1) For manufacturing, Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Volume I, Bureau of the Budget, 1945, and (2) for nonmanufacturing, Industrial Classification Code, Social Security Board, 1942, Beginning with January 1959 (with an overlap for 1958), State and area series are classified under the revised Standard Industrial Clasaification Manual published in 1957. The national industry statistics will be converted to the 1957 SIC.in 1961.

## COVERAGE

Employment, Hours, and Earnings
Monthly reports on employment and, for most industries, payroll and man-hours are obtained from approximately 180,000 establishments. 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 1/

| Industry diviaion | Number of establishments in sample | Employees |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number in sample | Percent of total |
| Mining. | 3,500 | 393,000 | 47 |
| Contract construction. . . . . . | 22,000 | 860,000 | 26 |
| Manufacturing. . . . . . . . . . . . | 43,900 | 11,779,000 | 69 |
| Transportation and public utilities: Interstate railroads (ICC)............. | --- | 1,152,000 | 97 |
| Other transportation and public utilities........... | 15,700 | 1,693,000 | 57 |
| Wholesale and retail trade.. | 65,100 | 2,244,000 | 20 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate. | 12,900 | 757,000 | 33 |
| Service and miscellaneous... | 11,400 | 848,000 | 13 |
| Government: |  |  |  |
| ```Federal (Civil Service Commisaion) 2/.............``` | --- | 2,196,000 | 100 |
| State and local............ | 5,800 | 3,148,000 | 63 |

3 Since some firms do not report payroll and man-hour information, hours and earnings estimate may be basedi on a slightly smaller sample than employment eatimates.

2/ State and area estimates of Federal employment are based on 2,300 reports covering $1,430,000$ employees, collected through the BLS-State cooperative program.

## Labor Turnover

Labor turnover reports are received from approximately 10,500 establishments in the manufacturing, mining, and communication industries (see table below). The following manufac turing industries are excluded from the labor turnover sample: Printing, publishing, and allied industries (since April 1943); canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods; women's and misses' outerwear; and fertilizer.

Approximate aize and coverage of BLS labor turnover sample used in computing national rates

| Industry | ```Number of establish- ments in sample``` | Employees |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number in sample | Percent of total |
| Manufacturing.... | 10,200 | 5,994,000 | 39 |
| Durable goods.. | 6,400 | 4,199,000 | 43 |
| Nondurable goods | 3,800 | 1,795,000 | 32 |
| Metal mining.... | 120 | 57,000 | 53 |
| Coal mining: |  |  |  |
| Anthracite | 20 | 6,000 | 19 |
| Bituminous. | 200 | 71,000 | 32 |
| Communication: |  |  |  |
| Telephone... | (1/) | 661,000 | 88 |
| Telegraph... | (I) | 28,000 | 65 |

1/ Does not apply.

## CONCEPTS

## Industry Employment

Employment data for all except Federal Government refer to persons on establishment payrolls who received pay for any part of the pay period ending nearest the l5th of the month For Federal Government establishments, current data generally refer to persons who received pay for the last day of the month

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

Persons on an establishment payroll who are on paid sick leave (when pay is received directly from the firm), 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 empllifed. Persons are not counted as employed 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.

## Benchmarix Adjustments

Employment estimates are periodically compared with complete counts of employment in the various industries defined as nonagricultural, and appropriate adjustments made as indicated by the total counts or benchmarks. The comparison made for the first 3 months of 1957, the last benchmark adjustment, resulted in changes amounting to 0.5 percent of all nonagricultural employment, identical with the extent of the adjustment to the first quarter 1956 benchmark. The changes were less then 0.5 percent for three of the eight major industry divisions; under 2 percent for two other divisions; and 3.2, 3.3, and 6.4 percent for the remaining three divisions. The manufacturing total was changed by only 0.1 percent for the gecond successive year. Within manufacturing, the benchmark and estimate differed by 1.0 percent or less in 39 of the 132 individLual industries, 41 industries were adjusted by 1.1 to 2.5 percent, and an additional 27 industries differed by 2.6-5.0 percent. One significant cause of differences between the benchmark and eptimate is the change in industrial classification of individual firms, which is usually not reflected in BLS estimates until they are adjusted to new benchmarks. Other causes are sampling and response errors.

The basic sources of benchmark information are the quarterly tabulations of employment data, by industry, compiled by State agencies from reports of establishments covered under State unemployment insurance laws. These tabulations are prepared under Bureau of Employment Security direction. Supplementary tabulations prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance are used for the group of establishments exempt from State unemployment insurance laws because of their
small size. Benchmarks for industries wholly or partly excluded from the unemployment insurance laws are derived from a variety of other sources.

The BLS eatimates relating to the benchmark quarter (the first quarter of the year) are compared with the new benchmark levels, induatry by industry. Where revisions are necessary, the monthly estimates are adjusted between the new benchmark and the preceding one. The new benchmark for each industry is then projected to the current month by use of the sample trends. 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.

## Seasonal Adjustment

Employment series for many industries reflect a regularly recurring seasonal movement which can be measured on the basis of past experience. By eliminating that part of the change in employment which can be ascribed to usual seasonal variation, it is possible to clarify the cyclical and other nonseasonal movements in the series. Seasonally adjuated employwent aggregates are publisied. These eatimates are derived by the use of factors based on free-hand adjustments of l2-month moving averages. Seasonal factors are available on requeat.

The new adaptation of the standard ratio-to-moving average method presently used for the labor force and weekly hours series (see pages $3-E$ and $7-E$ ) will eventually be applied to the industry employment series. In order to avoid an interim revision, the shift to the new seasonal adjustment method for the latter series will be made at the time the series are converted to the 1957 Standard Industrial Classification in 1961.

## Industry Hours and Earnings

Hours and earning data are derived from reports of payrolls and man-hours for production and related 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 veekly basis.

Production and Related Workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory vorkers (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.

Nonsupervisory Employees include employees (not above the working supervisory level) such as office and clerical workers, repairmen, salespersons, operators, drivers, attendants, service employees, innemen, laborere, 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 neareat the 15th of the month. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind, e.g., old-age and unemployment insurance, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and 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 15 th of the month, for production, construction, and nonsupervisory workers. The manhours include hours paid for holldays 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 15 th of the month. Overtime hours are those for which premiums were pald 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 Bourly and Weekly Earnings
Average hourly earnings for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries are on a "gross"'\}basis, reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive vage 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 vorker for a stated period of time, while rates are the amounts gtipulated: 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 aince the following are excluded: Irregular bonusea, retroactive items, payments of various velfare benefits, payroll taxes paid by employers, and earnings for those employees not covered under the productionworker or nonsupervisoryemployee 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 grose average hourly earnings, but also by changes in the length of the workweek, part-time work, stoppeges for verying causes, labor turnover, and absenteeism.

## Average Weekly Hours

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

## Average Overtime Hours

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

Since overtime hours are premiun hours, by definition, the gross weekly hours and overtine 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 gtraight-tive workday although leas than a full week is worked. Diverse trends on 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 stoppagea, absenteeism, and labor turnover may not have the same influence on overtime hours as on gross hours.

## Spendable Average Weekly Earnings

Spendable average weekly earninga in current dollars are obtained by deducting estimated Federal social security and Income taxes from grosa weekly earnings. The amount of income tax liability dependa on the number of dependents oupported by the worker, as well ds on the level of his gross income. To reflect the ve variables, apendable earnings are computed for two types of incone receivers-a worker with no dependents, and a worker with three dependents. The computations are based on the gross average weekly earnings for all production and related workers in manufacturing, mining, or contract construction without regard to marital status, family composition, or total fanily incone.
"Real" earnings are computed by aiviaing the: current Consumer Price Index into the earning average for the current month. The resulting level of earnings expressed in 1947-49 dollars is thus adjusted for changes in purchasing power eince 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 productionworker man-hours and one-half of total overtime man-hours. Prior to January 1956, data were based on the application of adjustment factors to grose 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 one and one-half 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 veekly payrolls and man-hours are prepared by dividing the current month's aggregate by the monthly average for the $1947-49$ period. The man-hour aggregates are the product of average weekly hours and production-worker employment, and the payroli aggregates are the product of gross average weekly earnings and production-worker employment.

Railroad Hours and Earnings
The figures for Class I railroads (excluding awitching and terminal companies) are based on monthly data summarized in the M-300 report of the Interstate Conmerce Commisaion 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 veekiy basis, by the number of employees, as defined above. Gross average veekly earnings are derived by multiplying average weekly hours by average hourly earnings.

## Seasonal adjustment

Seasonally adjusted average weekly hours for selected industries were introduced in the July 1960 issue of Employment and Earnings. The new adaptation of the standard ratio-tomoving average method used for the labor force series (see page 3-E) was also used to adjust the weekly hours data for seasonality.

## 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 (nev 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 vith January 1959.

Separations are terminations of employment during the calendar month and are classified according to cause: quita, layoffe, and other separations, as defined below.

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

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

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

Acceasions are the total number of permanent and temporary additions to the employment roll including both nev and rehired employees.

Neu hires are temporary or permanent additions to the employment roll of former employees not recalled by the employer, or persons who have never before been employed in the establishment, except for those transferred from other establishments of the company.

Other accessions, which are not published eeparately but are included in total accessions, are all additions to the employment roll which are not classified as new hires.

## Comparability With Employment Series

Month-to-month changes in total employsent 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 15 th of the month; (2) the turnover sample excludes certain industries (see Coverage, p. 5-E); (3) plants on strike are not included in the turnover computations beginning with the month the atrike starts through the month the workers return; the influence of such stoppages is reflected, however, in the employment figures.

## 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. Additional industry detail may be obtained from the state agencies liated on the inside back cover. 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 because of differences in the timing of benchmark adjustments, slightly varying methods of computation, and, since January 1959, a different classification system. (See Indugtrial Classification, p. 5-E.)

For Alaska and Hawail, satisfactory employment estimates cannot be derived by subtracting the U.S. totals without Alaska and Havaii from the totals including the 2 pev States.

## ESTIMATING METHODS

The procedures used for eetinating industry employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover statistics are ummarized in the following table. Details are given in the appropriate technical notes, which are available on request.

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

| Iten | Individuel manufecturing and nonmanufacturing industries | Totel nonagricultural divisions, major groups, and groups |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Monthly Data |  |
| All employees | All-enployee estimate for previous month multiplied by ratio of all eaployees in current month to all eniployees in previous nonth, for ample establishmente which reported for both monthe. | Sum of all-employee estimates for component industries. |
| Production or nonaupervisory workers; Women enployeet | All-employee estimate for current month multiplied by (1) ratio of production or nonaupervibory workers to all exployeen in asmple establishments for current month, (2) ratio of vomen to all employees. | Sum of production- or nonsupervisory-worker estimates, or women estimates, for component induatries. |
| Gross average weekly hours | Production- or nonsuperyisory-worker man-hours divided by mumber of production or nonsupervisory workers. | Average, weighted by production- or nonsupervisory-worker employment, of the average weekly hours for component industries. |
| Average veekly overtine hours | Production-worker overtine man-hours divided by number of production workere. | Average, veighted by production-worker employment, of the average weekly overtime hours for component industries. |
| Gross average hourly earnings | Totel production- or noneupervisory-worker peyroll divided by totel production- or nonsupervisory-worker man-hourt. | Average, veighted by aggregate man-hours, of the average hourly earnings for componsnt industries. |
| Grose everage weekly earnings | Product of grose average weekly hours and average hourly earnings. | Product of groas average weekly hours and average hourly earninga. |
| Labor turnover rates (total, men, and vomen) | The number of particular actions (e.g., quite) in reporting firms divided by total employment in those fires. The reault ia maltiplied by 100. For men (or women), the number of man (women) who quit is divided by the total number of men (vomen) employed. | Average, weighted by employment, of the ratea for component industries. |
|  | Annual Average Data |  |
| All employees and production or nongupervisory workera | Sum of monthly estimates divided by 12. | Sum of monthly estimates divided by 12. |
| Grose average veekly hours | Annual total of aggregate man-hour (produc-tion- or nonnupervisory-vorker enployment multiplied by average weekly hours) divided by annual sum of employment. | Average, veighted by production- or nonsupervisory-worker employment, of the anmal averages of weekly hours for component industries. |
| Average weekly overtime houre | Annual total of aggregate overtine san-hours (production-vorker employment multiplied by average weekly overtime hours) divided by annual sum of employment. | Average, weighted by production-worker enployment, of the annual averages of weekly overtime hours for component industries. |
| Grose average hourly earnings | Annual total of aggregate payroilai(productionor nonsupervisory-worker employment multiplied by weekly earnings) divided by annual aggregate man-hours. | Average, weighted by aggregate man-hours, of the mnual averages of hourly earnings for component industries. |
| Grote average weekly earninge | Product of gross average weekly hours and average hourly earnings. | Product of grose average weekly howrs and average hourly earninge. |
| Labor turnover reted | Sum of monthly ratea divided by 12. | Sum of monthiy rates divided by 12. |

# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT DF LABOR 

## Rureau of Labor Statisties

## COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

Employment and Labor Turnover Statistics Programs

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| LABAMA | - 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. |
| CALIFORNLA | -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. |
| CONNECTICUT | -Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Hartford 15. |
| DELAWARE | -Unemployment Compensation Commission, Wilmington 99. |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBLA | -U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 25. |
| FLORIDA | -Industrial Commission, Tallahassee. |
| GEORGIA | -Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3. |
| DAHO | -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 Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1. |
| NEVADA | -Employment Security Department, Carson City. |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | -Department of Employment Security, Concord. |
| NEW JERSEY* | - Bureau of Statistics and Records, Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 25. |
| NEW MEXICO | -Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque. |
| NEW YORK | -Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Employment, State Department of Labor, 500 Eighth Avenue, New York 18. |
| NORTH CAROLINA | -Division of Statistics, Department of Labor, Raleigh (Employment). Bureau of Research and Statistics, 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 2. |
| OREGON | - Department of Employment, Salem. |
| PENNSY LVANLA* | - 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 | -Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier. ${ }^{\text {a }}$, |
| VIRGINLA | -Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 14 (Employment). Employment Commission, Richmond 11 (Turnover). |
| WASHINGTON | -Employment Security Department, Olympia. |
| WEST VIRGINLA | -Department of Employment Security, Charleston 5. |
| WISCONSIN* | - Unemployment Compensation Department, Industrial Commission, Madison 1 |
| WYOMING* | -Employment Security Commission, Casper. |


[^0]:    1) Quarterly data included in the February, May, August, and November iseues.
[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1, table A-1. ${ }^{2}$ See footnote 3, table A-1. ${ }^{3}$ See footnote 4, table A-1.

[^2]:    NOTE: Data Include Alaska and Hawall beginning 1980. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Percent not ahow where base is less than 100,000 .
    NOTE: Persons on temporary (less than $30-$ day) layoff and persons scheduled to start new wage and salary jobs within 30 days have not been included in the category "With a job but not at work" since January 1957. Most of these persons are now classlfled as unemployed. These groups numbered 113,000 and 189,000 , respectively, in September 1961.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Vata relate to the United States without Alaska and Hawali.
    ${ }_{3}^{2}$ Data for this line and 1960 forward relate to the United States includinc Alaska and Hawaii.
    preliminary.
    ONT: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

[^5]:    See footnotea at end of table. NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent monthe me preliminary.

[^6]:    See footnotes at end of table.
    NOTE; Data for the current month are preliminary.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ Combined with construction.
    ${ }_{3}^{2}$ Combined with service.
    ${ }_{4}^{3}$ Not avallable.
    ${ }_{5}^{4}$ 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.

    NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
    SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

[^8]:    See footnoten et end of table. NOTE: Date for the current month are preliminary.

[^9]:    ${ }^{1}$ Prelisininary.

[^10]:    ${ }^{1}$ Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.
    ${ }^{2}$ Not avallable as average overtime rates are significantiy 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.

[^11]:    ${ }^{1}$ For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers.

    NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

[^12]:    See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

[^13]:    ${ }^{1}$ Excludes canning and preserving.
    ${ }^{2}$ Excludes agricultural chemicals and miscellaneous manufacturing.
    ${ }^{3}$ Excludes canning and preserving, and sugar.
    ${ }^{4}$ Excludes canning and preserving, and newspapers.
    5Excludes instruments and related products.
    Excludes printing and publishing.
    Not available.
    ${ }^{8}$ Excludes new-hire rate for transportation equipment.
    ${ }^{9}$ Excludes tobacco stemming and redrying.
    ${ }^{10}$ Excludes canning and preserving, sugar, and tobacco.
    NOTE: Deta for the current month are preliminary.
    SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

