

# EMPLOYMENT and EARNINGS

Vol. 9 No. 4

October 1962

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

## DIVISION OF MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Harold Goldstein, Chief

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#### NEW REGIONAL OFFICE

To facilitate the collection of data and to provide better service to labor, industry, and the public, the HLS has opened a new regional office in Gleveland, Chio.

Mr. John W. Lehman will serve as Regional Director. The following States are included in its jurisdiction: Kentucky, Michigan, Chio, and West Virginia. (For address see page 10-E.)

#### New Area Series

Honagricultural employment and manufacturing hours and earnings data for Altoona and Johnstown, Pennsylvania are now included in tables B-6 and C-8, respectively.

Manufacturing labor turnover rates for Seattle, Spokane, and Tacoma, Washington are shown for the first time in table D-4.

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# EMPLOYMENT and EARNINGS

#### **CAUTION**

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

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

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

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Prepared under the supervision of Joseph M. Finerty

# EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT HIGHLIGHTS

### September 1962

#### THE MONTHLY REPORT ON THE LABOR FORCE: SEPTEMBER 1962

Developments in employment and unemployment were primarily seasonal between August and September.

The number of workers on nonfarm payrolls rose seasonally by 500,000 over the month to 56.2 million, its highest level on record. The largest increase occurred in State and local governments where 400,000 employees were added as schools reopened. In addition, there was a pickup of 125,000 jobs in the transportation equipment industry, with production of 1963 model automobiles moving into full swing.

Nonfarm payroll employment was 1-1/4 million higher than in September a year ago. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the September total was virtually the same as in June. Factory employment at 17.1 million was about 150,000 below its post-recession high in June (seasonally adjusted) with some losses in almost every major group.

On the other hand, the factory workweek, which has edged downward since April, rose by 0.2 hour between August and September to 40.6 hours. It normally shows little change at this time of year. The pickup in hours partly reflected the strong rebound in automobile production; in transportation equipment, the average workweek reached a 10-year high for the month of 42.4 hours including 3.4 hours of overtime. Hours of work also firmed up in several soft goods industries.

Factory production workers averaged 3.0 hours of overtime in September, equaling the highest level since such data were first collected in 1956.

Average hourly earnings of factory production workers edged up by 2 cents over the month to \$2.39, returning to the July level with the recall of automobile workers to their jobs. Weekly earnings rose by \$1.28 to \$97.03, reflecting both the gain in the workweek and the increase in hourly earnings. Average weekly earnings were \$4.30, or about 4-1/2 percent, higher than a year ago.

As reported on October 4, unemployment declined by 400,000 over the month to 3.5 million, showing the usual August-September change. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate, at 5.8 percent of the labor force, was unchanged over the month; it has been near 5.5 percent throughout most of this year. The seasonally adjusted rate for adult men dropped from 4.9 to 4.6 percent, returning to the levels prior to the auto model changeover. On the other hand, unemployment rates for both adult women and teenagers rose over the month.

State insured unemployment, which does not include teenagers or other new entrants to the labor market, fell by 160,000 over the month to 1.3 million.

Long-term unemployment (of 15 weeks duration or longer) at 900,000 in September showed no change from the previous month, but it was 350,000 less than in September 1961. There was an appreciable drop in the number of persons who had been looking for work for 6 months or more in September--down 100,000 over the month to about 500,000.

Total employment declined by 1.1 million as unusually large numbers of teenagers left temporary summer jobs to return to school. Despite larger-than-seasonal declines, both total employment (68.7 million) and nonagricultural employment (63.1 million) were at record levels for the month. Farm employment dropped by 200,000 between August and September to 5.6 million.

Among the employed in September were 2.2 million nonfarm workers on part time for economic reasons, about 400,000 less than in August, and about 250,000 below a year ago.

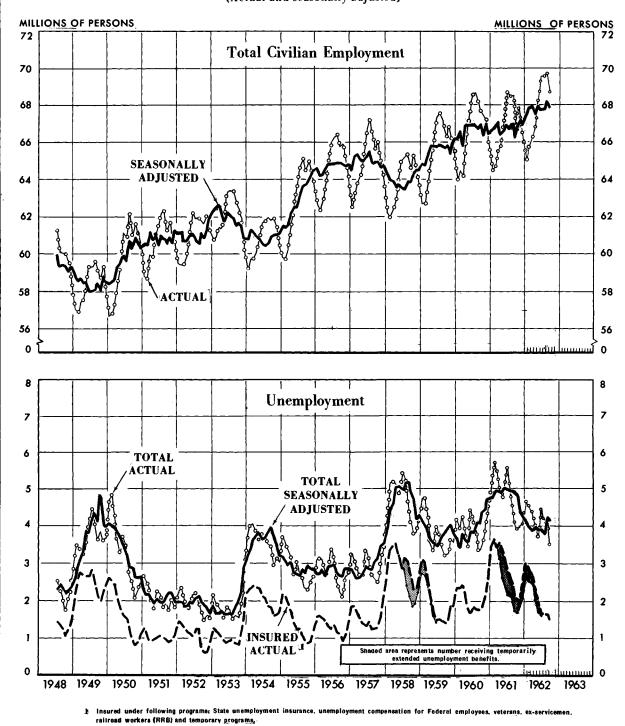
The total labor force declined by 1-1/2 million to 74.9 million in September, a somewhat larger decline than usual, as more teenagers returned to school. The labor force in September 1962 was 1.4 million larger than a year ago when a major hurricane during the survey week greatly restricted outdoor work and reduced the number in the labor force. (This comparison takes account of the shift to the 1960 population base.)

Chart 1.

#### TRENDS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

July 1948 to date

(Actual and seasonally adjusted)



Beginning in January 1980, data include Alaska and Hawaii

#### Nonfarm Payroll Employment

The number of workers on payrolls in nonagricultural industries rose seasonally by 500,000 to an alltime high of 56.2 million in September. As expected, most of the increase (400,000) occurred in State and local governments with the reopening of schools. Largely because of the resumption of full production in automobile plants, employment in manufacturing increased by 170,000 workers. Total manufacturing employment of 17.1 million in September was 450,000 higher than a year earlier.

In contrast to the rebound in auto employment, there were small declines (on a seasonally adjusted basis) in most major groups. Electrical equipment in particular showed a much smaller than seasonal increase. Changes in nonmanufacturing industries were predominantly seasonal.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, total payroll employment has not changed appreciably since June after having risen by more than 2 million from the low point of the recession in February 1961. Factory employment in September was about 150,000 below the post-recession high in June of this year (seasonally adjusted). The primary metals industry has declined by 30,000 since June and by nearly 90,000 from its 1962 high in April. The electrical equipment industry was also down by 30,000 since June. The lumber, furniture, and stone-clay-glass industries have shown moderate reductions since midyear.

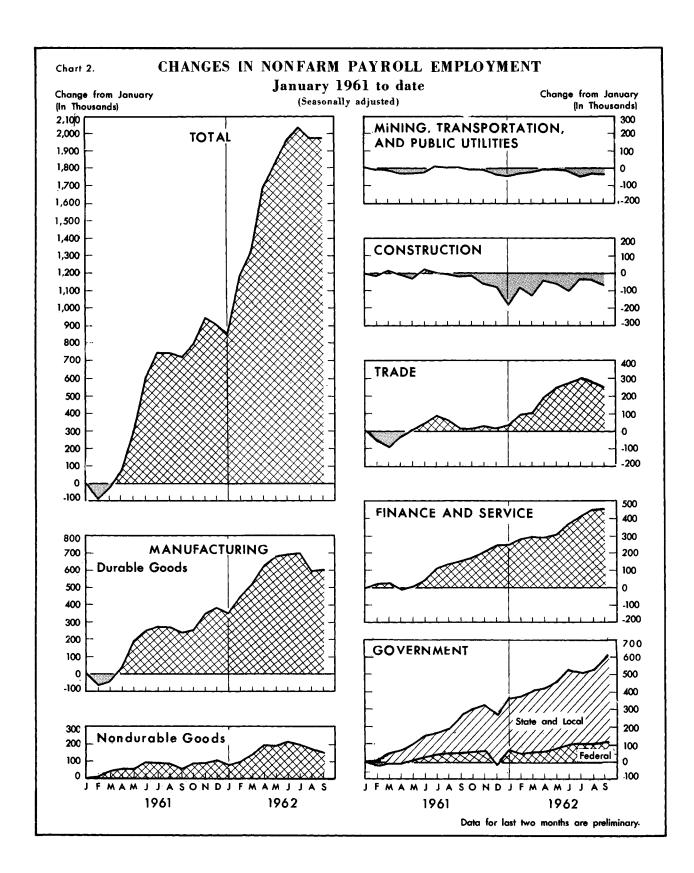
In the nondurable goods sector, employment has declined by roughly 60,000 (seasonally adjusted) or 1 percent since June. About half of this reduction has occurred in the important textiles and apparel industries, and small decreases have been recorded in most other major soft-goods industries.

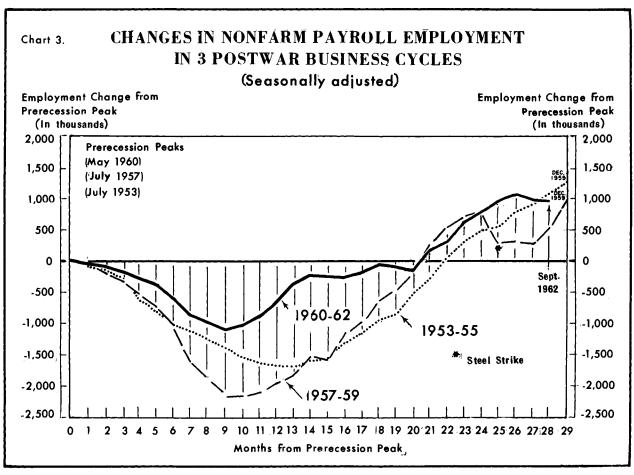
The decline in manufacturing since June 1962 has been offset by gains in the nonmanufacturing sector, with gains of 70,000 each in State and local governments and in services accounting for most of the rise. Other major groups have shown relatively small and offsetting changes since midyear.

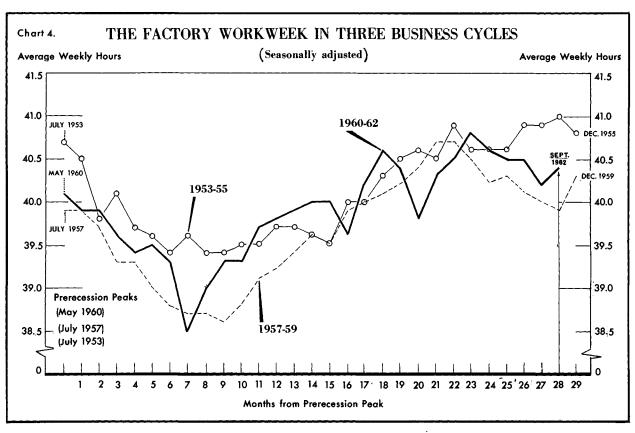
Table A. Changes in Nonfarm Payroll Employment January 1961 to date, by Major Industry

(Seasonally adjusted)

Industry	January 1961	Changes	September 1962
Total nonfarm employment  Manufacturing  Durable goods  Nondurable goods  Construction  Transportation, public utilities, and mining  Finance and service  Government  Federal  State and local	53,581	+1,970	55,551
	16,021	+755	16,776
	8,863	+602	9,465
	7,158	+153	7,311
	2,773	-64	2,709
	4,603	-33	4,570
	11,347	+253	11,600
	10,166	+448	10,614
	8,671	+611	9,282
	2,258	+120	2,378
	6,413	+491	6,904

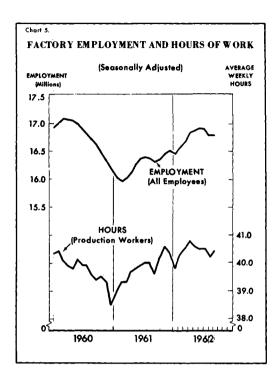






#### Factory Hours and Earnings

The factory workweek rose by 0.2 hour instead of holding steady as is usual between August and September. This was due largely to the reopening of auto plants following the model changeover, but in addition, there were better-than-seasonal developments in some nondurable goods industries. At 40.6 hours, the September workweek was 0.8 hour above a year earlier, and the highest for the month since



1956. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the overall workweek was 0.4 hour below the unusually high level in April 1962, with half of the decline occurring in May.

The September workweek of 42, 4 hours in the transportation equipment industry was a 10-year high for the month. Aside from a somewhat better-than-usual gain in fabricated metals, changes over the month in other durable goods industries were predominantly seasonal. On the other hand, the average workweek in the soft goods sector was unchanged instead of edging downward as is usual for the month. Hours increased more than seasonally in the food processing and tobacco industries, and there was a smaller-than-usual September reduction in apparel. In the textile industry, however, the decline was somewhat more than seasonal.

Overtime increased by 0.2 to 3.0 hours in September. Since data became available in 1956, overtime hours have never exceeded this level and have reached it in only two other periods—September-December 1956 and August-September 1959. Overtime averaged 3.4 hours in the transportation equipment industry, up 0.7 hour over the year.

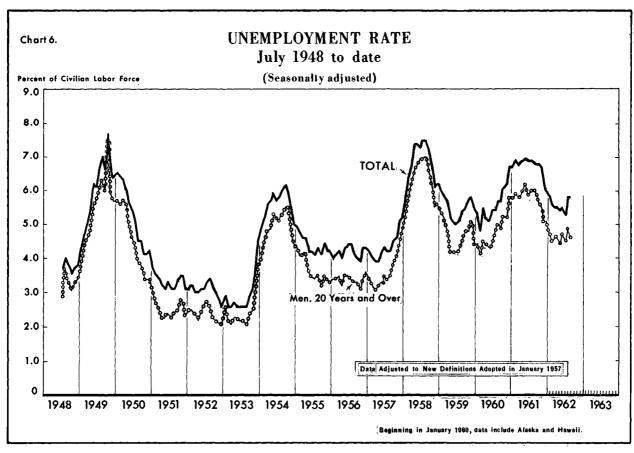
Average hourly earnings returned to \$2.39 following a decline of 2 cents in August. This was 6 cents or 2-1/2 percent above a year earlier. Weekly earnings increased by \$1.28 to \$97.03, close to the alltime high registered in June, and \$4.30 above the September 1961 level.

#### Unemployment

Age and sex. Adult men (20 years and over) recorded a significant over-the-month reduction in unemployment, largely reflecting callbacks from temporary layoffs associated with the annual auto model changeover period. Their seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment fell from 4.9 percent in August to 4.6 percent in September. This rate has been virtually unchanged at 4-1/2 percent during most of 1962, but the September level was well below a year ago (5.7 percent). Some 1.6 million adult men were looking for jobs this September, compared with about 2 million a year ago. (See chart 6.)

There were 1.2 million unemployed adult women in September 1962. Their total was unchanged over the month and about the same as last year. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of jobless adult women fell sharply at the beginning of the current year, leveled off through the summer months, but increased significantly over the past 2 months (up 250,000 between July and September). The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for adult women rose over the month from 5.8 to 6.1 percent of the labor force, the highest rate since October 1961 (when it was 6.5 percent).

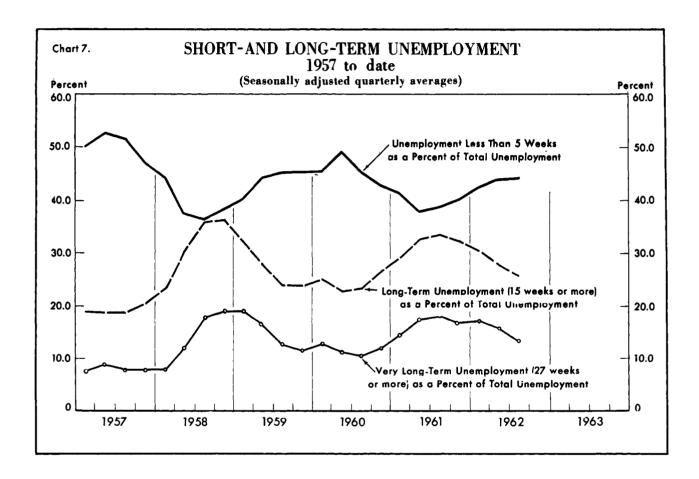
Between August and September, the number of unemployed teenagers fell by nearly 150,000 to 650,000, in line with seasonal expectations. However, 1.9 million youngsters--about 300,000 more than usual--left temporary summer jobs and returned to school. There was a relatively sharp rise in the seasonally adjusted jobless rate among those young people who remained in the labor force. Their rate, which is traditionally 2 to 3 times as high as the overall unemployment rate, rose 1 full percentage point over the month to 13.2 percent (seasonally adjusted), its highest level since May of this year. In September 1962, teenagers accounted for 18 percent of all unemployed persons; about one-fourth of these youngsters were looking for work while attending school.



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Marital status. There were 1 million unemployed married men in the labor force in September, about 200,000 fewer than in the previous month. Married men accounted for about 3 out of every 10 unemployed persons in September. Their rate of unemployment (seasonally adjusted), which is always lower than that of other workers, dropped from 3.7 to 3.4 percent of their number in the work force in September, equaling rates prevailing prior to the 1960-61 recession (May 1960).

On the other hand, the unemployment situation among married women appears to have worsened in recent months. There were about 800,000 married women looking for work in September, unchanged over the month but 100,000 more than in July. On a seasonally adjusted basis, their jobless rate was about 6 percent in September; between February and July their rate had fluctuated at around 5 percent of their number in the labor force.



Duration of unemployment. As is usual between August and September, the drop in unemployment occurred chiefly among those persons who had been looking for work from 5 to 14 weeks. The number of jobseekers unemployed less than 5 weeks (1.7 million) and those out of work for 15 weeks or more (900,000), remained virtually unchanged over the month. Included among the long-term unemployed were about 500,000 persons continuously out of work for 6 months or more. This total was 100,000 below August and nearly 300,000 less than in September 1961. The number of very long-term jobless rose sharply during the first half of 1961 (reaching a peak of 1 million in July) but has been gradually trending downward since then. In September 1962, however, there were still nearly 100,000 more persons in this category than in September 1959 or 1960. (See chart 7.)

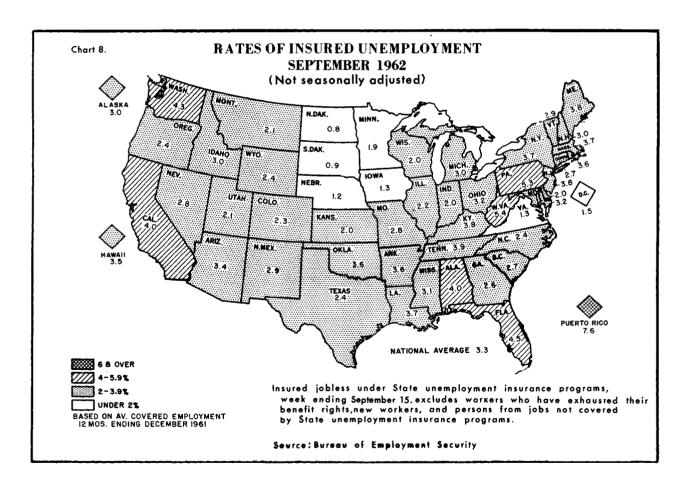
#### Insured Unemployment

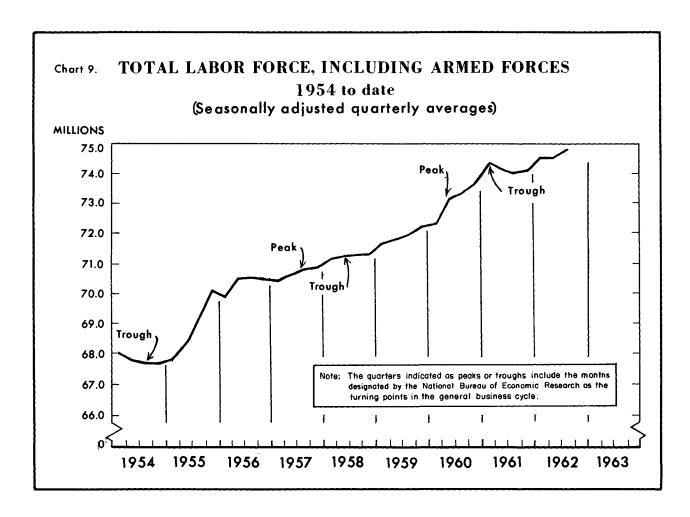
The number of insured jobless under State programs was down 160,000 between August and September to 1.3 million--about the usual decline for this time of year. In addition to recalls to work in the auto and related industries, some seasonal expansion in trade contributed to the decline.

The number of persons exhausting their State benefit rights moved down from 120,000 in August to an estimated 100,000 in September.

All but seven States reported smaller volumes of insured unemployment in September. The recall of auto workers was primarily responsible for the largest drop--nearly 60,000 in Michigan--and was a major factor in the next largest decreases of 13,000 in New York, 11,000 in Wisconsin, and nearly 10,000 each in Indiana and Ohio.

The insured unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) fell to 3.3 percent in September from 3.7 percent a month earlier. In September a year ago, the rate was 3.8 percent. The rates in four States were above 4.0 percent—West Virginia (5.4), Pennsylvania (5.3), Florida (4.5), and Washington (4.3). The rates were below 2.0 percent in the District of Columbia, Virginia, and in five predominantly agricultural States west of the Mississippi River. (See chart 8.)





#### Labor Force

The total labor force, which usually contracts quite sharply at this time of the year as young people leave the labor force and return to school, fell by 1.6 million to 74.9 million in September. (See Chart 8.) This year teenagers left temporary summer jobs--both farm and nonfarm--in unusually large numbers.

Despite the sharp over-the-month curtailment, the labor force showed an over-the-year increase of 1.4 million (after allowance for the change in estimation procedures introduced in April 1962). However, the over-the-year comparison is affected by a hurricane in September 1961 which severely reduced farm and other outdoor activities. As compared with 2 years ago, the labor force was up by 1.4 million.

During the first three quarters of 1962, the labor force has shown an erratic pattern of over-the-year growth--ranging from about 200,000 during the first quarter to 600,000 in the second quarter and I million in the third quarter. (The gain for the third quarter was exaggerated because of last year's hurricane.) For the 9-month period as a whole, labor force growth has averaged about 600,000, or about 400,000 below what might have been expected on the basis of long-term trends in population growth and labor force participation. Women 45 years and older--a group which has provided one of the major sources of labor force growth during the past 15 years--appear to have slowed down their rate of labor force entry throughout most of 1962.

Table B. Labor Force Participation Rates, by Age and Sex, Third Quarter Averages, 1957-62

(Percent of noninstitutional population in each group in labor force;
Armed Forces included in population and labor force)

Age and sex       1962       1961       1960       1959       1958       1957         Total							
Male	Age and sex	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
14 to 19 years       51.6       52.8       55.0       55.1       55.6       57.8         14 to 15 years       28.7       29.1       29.8       31.8       32.3       32.9         16 to 17 years       52.8       54.9       56.6       54.6       56.8       60.1         18 to 19 years       80.0       79.5       81.4       83.0       83.0       85.5         20 to 24 years       92.0       92.2       92.7       93.2       92.0       93.2         25 to 54 years       97.1       97.0       97.3       97.3       97.5       97.4         55 to 64 years       85.8       87.0       86.8       87.5       88.0       87.1         65 years and over       30.2       30.9       32.9       34.5       35.4       37.5         Female	Total	58.3	58.6	59•3	59.1	59•3	59.6
14 to 15 years       28.7       29.1       29.8       31.8       32.3       32.9         16 to 17 years       52.8       54.9       56.6       54.6       56.8       60.1         18 to 19 years       80.0       79.5       81.4       83.0       83.0       85.5         20 to 24 years       92.0       92.2       92.7       93.2       92.0       93.2         25 to 54 years       97.1       97.0       97.3       97.3       97.5       97.4         55 to 64 years       85.8       87.0       86.8       87.5       88.0       87.1         65 years and over       30.2       30.9       32.9       34.5       35.4       37.5         Female         37.0       36.9       37.3       36.4       36.3       36.3         14 to 19 years       33.5       34.3       34.9       34.1       32.8       35.4         14 to 15 years       15.4       15.0       16.2       16.0       13.9       16.1         16 to 17 years       32.0       34.5       35.3       35.6       33.1       37.6         18 to 19 years       58.0       57.2       55.3       53.2       55.6	Male	80.7	81.6	82.6	83.1	83.5	84.1
14 to 19 years	14 to 15 years 16 to 17 years 18 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 54 years 55 to 64 years	28.7 52.8 80.0 92.0 97.1 85.8	29.1 54.9 79.5 92.2 97.0 87.0	29.8 56.6 81.4 92.7 97.3 86.8	31.8 54.6 83.0 93.2 97.3 87.5	32.3 56.8 83.0 92.0 97.5 88.0	32.9 60.1 85.5 93.2 97.4 87.1
14 to 15 years       15.4       15.0       16.2       16.0       13.9       16.1         16 to 17 years       32.0       34.5       35.3       35.6       33.1       37.6         18 to 19 years       58.0       57.2       55.3       53.2       55.6       56.1         20 to 24 years       48.5       47.2       46.7       45.1       47.4       46.4         25 to 34 years       36.2       35.4       36.5       34.8       35.0       35.6         35 to 44 years       43.7       43.2       43.1       42.6       43.3       42.9         45 to 54 years       49.3       49.3       50.0       48.5       48.1       46.6	Female	37.0	36.9	37•3	36.4	36.3	36.3
65 years and over 9.5 10.1 10.5 10.3 9.9 10.1	14 to 15 years 16 to 17 years 18 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years	15.4 32.0 58.0 48.5 36.2 43.7 49.3 38.6	15.0 34.5 57.2 47.2 35.4 43.2 49.3 37.3	16.2 35.3 55.3 46.7 36.5 43.1 50.0 37.1	16.0 35.6 53.2 45.1 34.8 42.6 48.5 36.5	13.9 33.1 55.6 47.4 35.0 43.3 48.1 34.4	16.1 37.6 56.1 46.4 35.6 42.9 46.6 34.2

An examination of labor force participation rates for various age-sex groups for the third quarters of 1957-62 reveals:

- l. Teenage boys appear to be continuing their long-term downward trend because of increased schooling. In the case of men 65 and over, there had been a steady downward trend associated with earlier retirement during the period since World War II.
- 2. Between the third quarters of 1961 and 1962 there was a significant decline in the rates of labor force participation among men 55 to 64 years old which may partly reflect the 1961 extension of early retirement privileges under Social Security to men aged 62-64.
- 3. A continuation of the long-term trend of rising labor force participation rates was noted among women in the 55 to 64-year age brackets; however, third quarter rates for women 45 to 54 years of age (where nearly 1 out of every 2 women is already in the labor force) have remained unchanged since 1960, following many years of steadily increasing labor force participation. It is probably still too early to tell whether the postwar uptrend for this latter age group has been permanently halted.

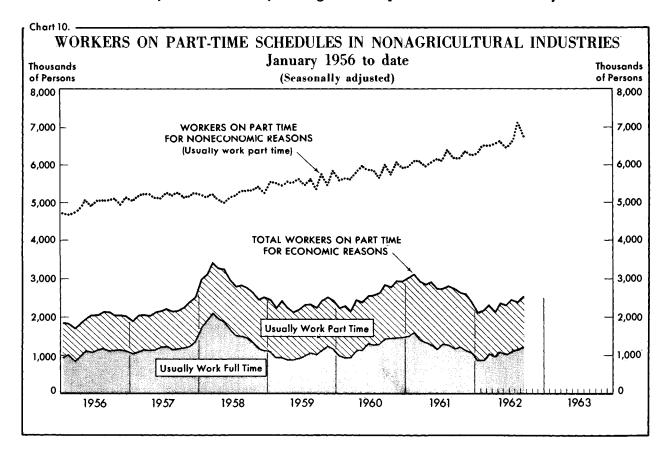
#### Full- and Part-time Employment

The number of nonfarm workers on full-time scheduled jobs (which includes persons at work 35 or more hours a week plus those who usually work full time but were on shorter hours because of temporary noneconomic factors such as holidays, illness, and vacations) followed its usual August-to-September pattern. It rose by 2.3 million to 51.7 million, primarily reflecting the end of the summer vacation season. Between August and September, the number of employed persons on vacation fell by 3.7 million, about the same number as a year ago.

The total number of nonfarm workers on part-time schedules rose by 750,000 over the month to 8.7 million. This rise was concentrated among the "voluntary" part-time group, as many young people who worked full time during the summer could accept only part-time employment during the school year. Over-the-year voluntary part-time employment was up by 500,000. (See chart 10.)

On the other hand, the number of nonfarm workers on part time for economic reasons fell seasonally by 400,000 to 2.2 million in September, with the drop primarily among those who reported that they were unable to find full-time jobs (a total of 1.2 million in September). On a seasonally adjusted basis, this group has not shown a persistent trend during 1962. It was about 300,000 less in September than a year ago but well above the level during the same month in the 1955-57 period.

The number of nonfarm workers whose workweek had been reduced to less than 35 hours because of slack work, material shortages, and other economic reasons was unchanged over the month at 1.1 million. This group of workers has been trending irregularly upward since the beginning of the year and after allowing for seasonal variations, was some 300,000 higher in September than in January 1962.



There are some very sharp differences between "economic part-time" workers who usually work full time and those who usually work part time.

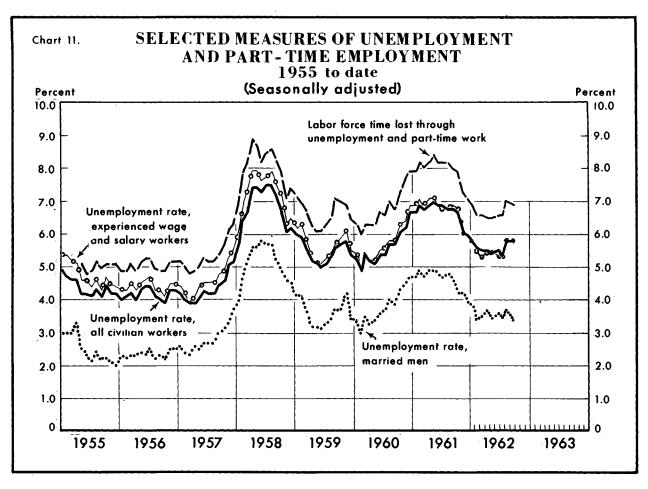
- 1. Persons on reduced workweeks because of slack work and other economic reasons tend to be adult men in blue-collar jobs.
- 2. Nonfarm workers on part time because they cannot find full-time work are more likely to be youngsters and adult women. They are heavily concentrated in service occupations.
- 3. Nonwhite workers, who compose about 11 percent of the labor force, account for 14 percent of those on reduced workweeks but make up as much as 36 percent of those unable to find full-time jobs.

Table C. Nonfarm Workers on Full-time and Part-time Schedules (Thousands of persons)

September 1962	August 1962	September 1961
63,103	63,993	61,372
2 <b>,</b> 680	6,657	2,747
51,734 8,690	49,395 7,939	50,253 8,374
2,245 1.093		2,472 1,067
1,152	1,537	1,405 5,902
	1962 63,103 2,680 51,734 8,690 2,245 1,093	1962 1962 63,103 63,993 2,680 6,657 51,734 49,395 8,690 7,939 2,245 2,625 1,093 1,088 1,152 1,537

<sup>1/</sup> Includes those who (a) actually worked 35 hours or more during the survey week, and those who (b) usually work full time but worked 1-34 hours during the survey week because of noneconomic reasons (bad weather, illness, holidays, etc.).

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



NOTE: For a discussion of the time-lost measure, see Technical Note on "Some Alternative Indexes of Unemployment" in the Monthly Labor Review, February 1962, pp. 167 ff.

#### Labor Force Time Lost

Labor force time lost is an index which measures the number of man-hours lost as a result of unemployment and economic part-time employment as a percent of the total number of manhours potentially available to the civilian labor force. This measurement assumes that unemployed persons lost 37.5 hours a week and those on part time for economic reasons lost the difference between 37.5 hours and the actual number of hours they worked.

Labor force time lost at 6.9 percent (seasonally adjusted) in September was virtually unchanged over the month. (See chart 11.) It was, however, significantly below last year's rate of 8.0 percent.

#### Revised Projections of the U. S. Labor Force

A report presenting revised projections of the U.S. labor force to 1975 was issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics on October 10. The new projections take account of recently revised population projections of the Bureau of the Census and of labor force information accumulated since 1957 which indicated that some of the previously projected trends in labor force participation rates needed to be modified. These projections of the labor force are somewhat lower than projections made several years ago, chiefly because of greater declines than previously anticipated in labor force participation rates of young men and men aged 65 years and over. A detailed discussion of the methodology and the changes appears in Special Labor Force Report No. 24, "Interim Revised Projections of U.S. Labor Force, 1965-75," available on request to the Bureau or to any of its regional offices.

## Table A-1: Employment status of the noninstitutional population

1

1929 to date

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over) Total labor force in-Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed 1 cluding Armed Forces Total Percent of Percent Not in noninsti-Nonagrilabor force Year and month labor tutional cultural noninsti-Total Agripopulaforce Total Number Season-Number culture industutional seasonally tion tries populaally adjusted djusted tion 3.2 8.7 49,440 49,180 47,630 10,450 37,180 1929..... (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) 50,080 50,680 51,250 51,840 47,630 45,480 42,400 38,940 38,760 35,140 32,110 28,770 28,670 49,820 50,420 51,000 4,340 8,020 12,060 1936..... 10,340 \_ .. 10,290 1931..... 15.9 23.6 \_ 1932..... 51,590 24.9 10,090 1933..... 40,890 1934.... 52,490 52,230 9,900 11,340 (2) (2) (2) (2) (3) (3) (3) 30,990 21.7 53,140 53,740 54,320 52,870 53,440 42,260 44,410 46,300 32,150 34,410 36,480 20.1 1935..... 10,000 1936..... 9,030 16.9 54,000 54,610 7,700 14.3 . 1937..... 1938..... 54,950 44,220 9,690 34,530 10,390 19.0 55,600 56,180 55,230 55,640 45,750 47,520 9,610 (2) (2) (2) 37,980 41,250 8,120 5,560 2,660 100,380 56.0 9,540 14.6 44,200 1940..... 57,530 60,380 101,520 56.7 58.8 55,910 56,410 55,540 9.9 -1941..... 50,350 9,100 43,990 53,750 54,470 9,250 44,500 42,230 1942..... **62.**3 9,080 1943.... 103,660 64,560 45,390 1,070 1.9 39,100 54,630 53,860 57,520 60,168 8,950 8,580 8,320 104,630 66,040 63.1 53,960 45,010 670 1.2 38,590 44,240 46,930 40,230 45,550 45,850 105,530 106,520 107,608 65,300 60,970 61,758 52,820 55,250 57,812 1945..... 61.9 57.2 1.040 1.9 2,270 2,356 3.9 1946..... 3.9 3.8 57.4 8,256 49,557 1947..... 62,898 1948..... 108,632 57.9 61,442 59,117 7,960 51,156 2,325 \_ 45,733 1949..... 58,423 8,017 3,682 46,051 63,721 58.0 62,105 50,406 5.9 109.773 59,748 60,784 61,035 61,945 7,497 7,048 6,792 6,555 3,351 2,099 1,932 1,870 46,181 46,092 46,710 47,732 64,749 65,983 66,560 58.4 58.9 58.8 63,099 62,884 52,251 1950..... 110,929 5.3 53,736 54,243 1951..... 112,075 3.3 -62,966 63,815 1952..... 113,270 3.1 67,362 58.5 55,390 115,094 2.9 6,495 6,718 6,572 6,222 64,468 65,848 67,530 3,578 2,904 2,822 116,219 117,388 118,734 67,818 54,395 56,225 58,135 58.4 60,890 5.6 48,401 48,492 48,348 68,896 70,387 58.7 62,944 64,708 65,011 \_ 4.4 1955..... 59•3 58•7 4.2 1956..... 67,946 68,647 2,936 4,681 49,699 1957..... 120,445 70,744 58,789 4.3 6.8 -1958..... 121,950 71,284 58.5 63,966 5,844 58,122 50,666 65,581 66,681 66,796 59,745 1959..... 1960 <sup>4</sup> ..... 123,366 125,368 127,852 69,394 70,612 71,603 5,836 3,813 51,420 71,946 58.3 73,126 60,958 61,333 5.6 6.7 52,242 53,677 58.3 5,723 5,463 3,931 4,806 -1961..... 74,175 58.0 128,372 128,570 128,756 73,670 67,038 61,372 61,860 62,149 5,666 4,085 6.8 54,701 1961: September... 57.4 71,123 54,226 54,659 74,345 74,096 57.8 57.5 67,824 67,349 5,964 5,199 4,418 3,934 3,990 5.5 6.7 6.1 October.... 71,759 71,339 November .... 128,941 70,559 66,467 62,049 4,091 5.8 6.0 55,570 December.... 73,372 56.9 5.8 5.6 56,554 56,072 60,641 4,417 4,663 6.7 65,058 1962: January.... 129,118 72,564 56.2 69,721 4,543 4,382 3,946 73,218 73,582 73,654 65,789 66,316 4,578 61,211 129,290 129,471 129,587 56.6 70,332 70,697 February.... 61,533 61,863 5.5 5.4 March.... 56.8 4,782 6.2 55,889 4,961 5,428 6,290 55,9**3**3 54,956 5.6 April<sup>5</sup> ..... 56.8 70,769 66,824 5.2 62,775 3,719 74,797 76,857 68,203 Мау..... 129,752 57.6 71,922 69,539 63,249 4,463 6.0 5.5 53,072 59.2 74,001 June..... 129,930 53,746 53,805 76,437 76,554 74,914 58.7 73,582 69,564 6,064 4,018 5.5 5•3 5•8 July..... 63,500 130,183 5.3 4.9 69,762 5,770 63,993 3,932 58.7 73,695 August.... 130,359 130,546 September... 72,179 68,668 5,564 63,103 3,512 5.8 55.631

Data for 1947-58 adjusted to reflect changes in the definition of employment and unemployment adopted in January 1957. Two groups averaging about one-quarter million workers which were formerly classified as employed (with a job but not at work)—those on temporary layoff and those waiting to start new wage and salary jobs within 30 days—were assigned to different classifications, mostly to the unemployed. Data by sex, shown in table A-2, were adjusted for the years 1948-58.

\*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 600,000; labor force, total employment, and agricultural employment by about 350,000, primarily affecting the figures for total and males. Other categories were relatively unaffected.

\*Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1980 and are therefore not strictly comparable with previous years. This inclusion has resulted in an increase of about half a million in the noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over, and about 300,000 in the labor force, four-fifths of this in nonagricultural employment. The levels of other labor force categories were not appreciably changed.

<sup>5</sup>Figures for periods prior to April 1982 are not strictly comparable with current data because of the introduction of 1960 Census data into the estimation procedure. The change primarily affected the labor force and employment totals, which were reduced by about 200,000. The unemployment totals were virtually unchanged.

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

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

		,		ousands of	persons 1	4 years of						
		Total	Total labor cluding Arm			.——	Employed	ian labor f		Jnemployed	<del></del>	
		noninsti-	CINGING VLE	Percent			Employed	i	<del></del> '		nt of	Not in
		tutional	ł	ot		1		Nonagri-		h .	force	labor
Sex,	year, and month	popula-		noninst-	Total	<b>.</b> ,	Agri-	cultural	Number	Not	Season-	force
		tion	Number	tutional popula-		Total	culture	indus- tries	- romoer	season-	ally	
				tion		1	}	"	1	ally adjusted	adjusted	
							<del></del>	<del></del>	<u> </u>			
	MALE		1				1	ļ				
1940.		50,080	42,020	83.9	41,480	35,550	8,450	27,100	5,930	14.3	-	8,060
ילולה נ		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 54,028	45,300 45,674	84.7 84.5	43,858 44,075	42,268 41,473	6,623	35,645 34,844	1,590 2,602	3.6 5.9	-	8,213 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
1972.	I	55,503	47,001	84.7	43,454	42,237	5,623	36,614	1,217	2.8	- :	8,502
1953 *		56,534 57,016	47,692 47,847	84.4 83.9	44,194 44,537	42,966 42,165	5,496 5,429	37,470 36,736	1,228 2,372	2.8 5.3	-	8,840 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 49,081	82.1 81.7	46,197 46,562	43,042 44,089	4,802 4,749	38,240 39,340	3,155 2,473	6.8 5.3	-	10,677
19603		60,100 61,000	49,507	81.2	47,025	44,485	4,678	39,807	2,541	5.4		11,493
		62,147	49,918	80.3	47,378	44,318	4,508	39,811	3,060	6.5	_	12,229
			1	·			'		"			, .
1961:	September	62,390	49,621	79•5	47,107	44,713	4,597	40,117	2,393	5.1	6.4	12,769
	October November	62,484 62,569	49,612 49,563	79•4 79•2	47,059 46,841	44,751 44,418	4,625 4,340	40,127 40,078	2,307	4.9 5.2	6.2 5.8	12,872 13,006
	December	62,654	49,283	78.7	46,506	43,739	3,905	39,834	2,767	5.9	5.8	13,371
		, ,	'' '	1			İ		l			
1962:	January	62,743	48,911	78.0	46,105	43,072	3,906	39,165	3,034	6.6	5.4	13,831
	February	62,813 62,896	49,304 49,436	78.5 78.6	46,454 46,585	43,435 43,697	3,975 4,144	39,460 39,553	3,019	6.5 6.2	5.3 5.1	13,509 13,459
	March	63,044	49,568	78.6	46,717	44,183	4,258	39,925	2,534	5.4	5.3	13,475
	Ma.y	63,118	50,272	79.6	47,430	45,134	4,447	40,687	2,296	4.8	5.2	12,846
	June	63,199	51,832	82.0	49,009	46,310	4,889	41,421	2,698	5•5	5•3	11,368
	July	63,291	51,733	81.7	48,911	46,505	4,773	41,732	2,406	4.9	5.1	11,558
	August	63,371	51,657	81.5	48,830	46,503	4,604	41,899	2,327	4.8	5.5	11,714
	September	63,456	50,110	79.0	47,406	45,415	4,363	41,052	1,991	4.2	5•3	13,346
	FERALE		{						]		,	
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 55,118	16,915 17,599	31.0 31.9	16,896 17,583	16,349 16,848	1,314 1,338	15,036	547	3.2 4.1	-	37,608
1949.		55,745	18,048	32.4	18,030	16,947	1,386	15,510 15,561	735 1,083	6.0	<u>-</u>	37,520 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 58,561	19,558 19,668	33.9 33.6	19,513 19,621	18,798 18,979	1,170	17,628 17,918	715 642	3.7	<u>-</u>	38,208 38,893
1954.		59,203	19,971	33.7	19,931	18,724	1,067	17,657	1,207	3.3 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
1958		61,632 62,472	22,097 22,482	35.9 36.0	22,064 22,451	21,021	1,184	19,837 19,882	1,043 1,526	4.7 6.8	- :	39,535
1959.		63,265	22,865	36.1	22,832	21,492	1,087	20,405	1,340	5.9		39,990 40,401
19603		64,368	23,619	36.7	23,587	22,196	1,045	21,151	1.390	5.9	-	40,749 41,448
1961.		65,705	24,257	36.9	24,225	22,478	955	21,523	1,747	7.2	-	41,448
1961+	September	65,981	24,048	36.4	24,016	22,325	1,069	21,256	1,692	7.0	7.7	41,932
	October	66,087	24,733	37.4	24,700	23,073	1,339	21,733	1,627	6.6	7.5	41,354
	November	66,187	24,534	37.1	24,499	22,930	859	22,071	1,568	6.4	6.7	41,653
	December	66,287	24,089	36•3	24,053	22,728	513	22,215	1,325	5.5	6.4	42,198
1962:	January	66,375	23,652	35.6	23,616	21,986	511	21,476	1,629	6.9	6.6	42,723
_,	February	66,477	23,914	36.0	23,878	22,354	603	21,751	1,524	6.4	6.2	42,563
	March	66,576	24,146	36.3	24,112	22,619	638	21,980	1.493	6.2	6.1	42,430
	April 4	66,544	24,086	36.2	24,052	22,641	703	21,938	1,411	5.9	6.0	42,457
	May June	66,634 66,730	24,525 25,026	36.8 37.5	24,492 24,993	23,069 23,228	982 1,401	22,088 21,827	1,423 1,764	5.8 7.1	5•9 5•8	42,109 41,705
					·					<b>(</b>		Ī
	July	66,891	24,703	36 <b>.</b> 9	24,671	23,059	1,291	21,768	1,611	6.5	5.9 6.5	42,188
	August September	66,988 67,089	24,897 24,804	37•2 37•0	24,865 24,773	23,260 23,253	1,166 1,201	22,094 22,051	1,605 1,520	6.5 6.1	6.5 6.7	42,091 42,285
		01,000		3100	, 113	-3,-73	1,201				U• 1	, eu

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>See footnote 1, table A-1. <sup>2</sup>See footnote 3, table A-1. <sup>3</sup>See footnote 4, table A-1. <sup>4</sup>See footnote 5, table A-1.

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

September 1962 1

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

	Total la		T	Civi		abor forc		. ,	r	Vot In	labor	·	
		rmed Forces				ployed		ployed	<del></del>	NOU III	THUOF .	orce	
Age and sex		Percent of	1	Percent of		Nonagri-	<del></del>	Percent	ł	1	i	Unable	l
was and sex	i	noninsti-	Number	noninsti-	Agri-	cultural		of	Total	Keeping		to	Other
	Number	tutional	l	tutional	c"11-	indus-	Number	labor	1	house	school	work	Conei
		population		population	ture	tries		force	i	1	1	WOFE	ł
		FoFacation		<del></del>	<del> </del>		<b> </b>	10100	ļ			ļ	
Total	74,914	57.4	72,179	56.5	5,564	63,103	3,512	4.9	55.631	35,065	11,207	1.647	7,713
									777.3-	327:42	,	-22-1	17122
Male	50,110	79.0	47,406	78.0	4,363	41,052	1,991	4.2	13,346	1.25	5.557	1,036	6,627
			l		75.5		-777-		-3,5.0	<del></del>	2,777	-,030	0,021
14 to 17 years	1,855	28.7	1.807	28.2	461	1,182	164	9.1	4,607	7	4,397	9	193
14 and 15 years	1 125	19.0	690	19.0	211	447	32	4.6	2,942	1 4	2,838	5	94
16 and 17 years	1 2-	41.2	1,117	40.2	250	735	132	11.8	1,665	3	1,559		
18 to 24 years	1	82.5	5,846	79.2	513	4,845	487	8.3	1,533	lí	1,070		99 434
18 and 19 years	1	70.0	1,547	64.7	192	1,148	206	13.3	845	l i	642		197
20 to 24 years	1 -11-1	88.4	4,299	86.2	321	3,697	281	6.5	688	1 :	428		
20 00 24 years	. ,,_,	]	1 ',=,,	1 55.2		3,051		"''	~~	! -	420	دے ا	237
25 to 34 years	10,704	97.6	9,934	97.4	544	8,999	389	3.9	264	2	67	85	112
25 to 29 years	5,207	97.4	4,770	97.2	251	4,299	219	4.6	139	2			62
30 to 34 years		97.8	5,164	97.6	293	4,700	170	3.3	125		45 22		
35 to 44 years	1	98.0	11,206	97.9	719	10,175	313	2.8	241	9	19		50 122
		98.4	5,689	98.4	321	5,190	179	3.1	94	7	1 7		43
35 to 39 years	- (00	97.5	5,517	97.4	398	4,985		2.4	147				
40 to 44 years	7,032	ا راز	),),,	71.7	390	4,905	134	2.4	147	2	12	53	79
48 4 - 84	9,823	95.7	9,737	95.7	871	8,563	30 <sup>1</sup>		1		ا ا	356	0/-
45 to 54 years		97.0	5,172	97.0	458	4,556	158	3.1	439 161	14	5		265
45 to 49 years	1 1 -02	94.3	4,565	94.3	413		146	3.1		5	_	60	96
50 to 54 years	6,628	86.7	6,623	86.7		4,007		3.2	278	9	5		169
55 to 64 years	0.00	91.6			718	5,657	246	3.7	1,020	111	-	241	769
55 to 59 years	0.500	80.7	3,831	91.6	392	3,305	133	3.5	353	10	-	114	230
60 to 64 years		30.1	2,792	30.1	326	2,352	113	4.1	667	1	-	127	539
65 years and over	1 2 2	41.4	2,254	41.4	536	1,631 881	87	3.9 4.4	5,241	82	-	428	4,732
65 to 69 years	1 2 000	23.2	1,171		238   298	1	52		1,660	26	-	98	1,537
70 years and over	1,003	23.2	1,003	23.2	250	750	35	3.2	3,581	56	-	330	3,195
	24,804	37.0	24,773	36.9	1,201	22,051	1,520	6.1	100 AGE	ak 000	e (en	610	3 000
Female	24,004	31.0	27,113	30.9	1,201	22,001	1,720	- 0.1	42,285	34,939	5,650	B	1,085
44.4. 45	1,094	17.4	1,094	17.4	121	869	300	0 h			1. ((0		-00
14 to 17 years	1 7,5.	11.7	413	11.7	74	314	103	9.4 5.8	5,192	331	4,663	12	186
14 and 15 years	1	24.7	681	24.7	47		24		3,113	39	2,976	10	88
16 and 17 years	1 -0-	48.9	4,268	48.8	122	555	79 480	11.7	2,079	292	1,687	2	98
18 to 24 years		49.6	1,369	49.5	54	3,665		11.2	4,474	3,272	911	25	265
18 and 19 years		48.6	2,899	<del>49</del> .5   48.5	68	1,141	173	12.7	1,398	603	653	4	138
20 to 24 years	2,510	40.0	2,033	40.5	۳ ا	2,524	307	10.6	3,076	2,669	258	21	127
25 to 34 vers	4,212	37.3	4,205	37.3	173	2 775	257	6.1	7,080	6 063	-	. ا	<b>2</b> 0
25 to 34 years		36.2	1,979	36.1	69	3,775 1,794	116	5.9	3,496	6,963	25 14	24	68
30 to 34 years	1	38.3	2,226	38.3	104	1,981	141	6.3	3,584	3,430 3,533	描	10 14	42 <b>2</b> 6
35 to 44 years		45.0	5,600	45.0	268	5,050	282	5.0	6,841	6,724	34	20	20 63
35 to 39 years		42.5	2,681	42.5	140	2,401	140	5.2	3,624		23	5	95
40 to 44 years		47.6	2,919	47.6	128	2,649	142	4.9	3,217	3,562	ที		35 <b>2</b> 8
40 00 44 yeara		71.0	-,,,,,	1 41.0	120	2,049	172	7.9	3,211	3,162		15	20
45 to 54 years	5,425	50.5	5,423	50.5	280	4,911	233	4.3	5,309	5,206	5	40	æΩ
45 to 49 years	1	49.4	2,787	49.4	136	2,512	140	5.0	2,852	2,797	3	24	58 <b>2</b> 8
50 to 54 years		51.8	2,636	51.8	144	2,399	93	3.5	2,457	2,409	2	16	20
55 to 84 years		39.1	3,238	39.1	172	2,933	132	4.1	5,035	4,901	٤	50	<b>3</b> 0 84
55 to 59 years		44.7	1,986	44.7	91	1,817	78	3.9	2,460	2.408	-1	19	
60 to 64 years	1 -/	32.7	1,252	32.7	81	1,116	54	4.3	2,575	2,493		32	33
65 years and over	1 1.50	10.2	946	10.2	65	847	34	3.6	8,353	7,541	-	1170	51 363
65 to 69 years		17.8	592	17.8		538	24	4.0	2,730	2,602	9 1	62	303 65
70 years and over	5.5.4	5.9	354	5.9	31.	309	10	2.7	5,623		8	378	298
years and o.er.		1		1 7.7		1 309		5.1	7,023	4,939	9	210	<u> </u>

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

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

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

(In thousands)

(In thousa	nds)		
Employment status	Sept. 1 1962	Aug. 1 1962	• Sept. 1961
Total	14.355	14,359	14.403
Civilian labor force	13,958 13,596 601 12,995 362	13,978 13,564 577 12,987 414	13,972 13,446 573 12,873 526
Not in labor force	395	380	433

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

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

		Septembe	r 1962 <sup>1</sup>			August 1	.962 <sup>1</sup>			September	1961	
Sex and employment status	Married, spouse present	Married, spouse absent	Widowed or divorced	Single	Married, spouse present	Married, spouse absent	Widowed or divorced	Single	Married, spouse present	Married, spouse absent	Widowed or divorced	Single
MALE				<u> </u>								
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 Not in labor force	88.4 11.6	84.6 15.4	49.4 50.6	54.6 45.4	88.4 11.6	83.7 16.3	50.2 49.8	65.2 34.8	88.9 11.1	85.8 14.2	52.2 47.8	55.2 44.8
Labor force	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EmployedAgriculture Nonagricultural industries Unemployed	97.3 7.8 89.5 2.7	89.4 8.7 80.7 10.6	92.2 12.7 79.5 7.8	90.5 14.8 75.7 9.5	96.8 7.7 89.1 3.2	90.1 8.4 81.7 9.9	92.3 12.3 80.0 7.7	90.2 15.4 74.8 9.8	96.4 8.1 88.3 3.6	91.3 20.0 71.3 8.7	92.8 11.1 81.7 7.2	89.3 15.4 73.9 10.7
FEMALE	ļ											
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	33.6 66.4	55.2 44.8	36.9 63.1	43.9 56.1	32.1 67.9	55.5 44.5	36.6 63.4	49.9 50.1	32.5 67.5	53.8 46.2	37•7 62•3	44.8 55.2
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
EmployedAgriculture	5.7	92.7 4.3 88.4 7.3	94.5 2.8 91.7 5.5	92.7 4.3 88.4 7.3	94.1 5.5 88.6 5.9	90.5 3.4 87.1 9.5	94.4 2.1 92.3 5.6	92.7 4.8 87.9 7.3	93.7 5.3 88.4 6.3	89.5 4.2 85.3 10.5	93.9 2.7 91.2 6.1	91.4 3.7 87.7 8.6

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

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

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Colon and applement atoms	Sej	otember 1	962 1	Au	gust 1962	1	Se	pt <b>ember</b> l	961
Color and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Penale
WHITE									
Total	114,423	54,507	59,916	114,148	54,320	59,828	112,791	53,767	59,023
Labor force  Percent of population	64,020 56.0	42,609 78.2	21,411 35.7	65,450 57•3	43,951 80.9	21,499 35•9	63 <b>,</b> 065 55•9	42,312 78.7	20,754 35.2
Employed  Agriculture  Nonagricultural industries  Unemployed  Percent of labor force	2,798	41,043 3,658 37,385 1,566 3.7	20,179 789 19,390 1,233 5.8	62,456 4,789 57,667 2,994 4.6	42,167 3,951 38,216 1,784 4.1	20,289 838 19,451 1,210 5.6	59,839 4,672 55,167 3,226 5,1	40,444 3,944 36,501 1,867 4.4	19,395 729 18,666 1,359 6.5
Not in labor force	50,403	11,899	38,504	48,697	10,369	38,328	49,726	11,456	38,270
NONWH I TE					· :				
Total	13,388	6,245	7,143	13,352	6,224	7,128	13,034	6,109	6,925
Labor force  Percent of population	8,160 61.0	4,798 76.8	3,362 47.1	8,244 61.7	4,879 78.4	3,366 47.2	8,058 61.8	4,795 78.5	3,263 47.1
Employed  Agriculture  Nonagricultural industries  Unemployed  Percent of labor force	7,446 1,118 6,328 713 8.7	4,372 705 3,667 425 8.9	3,074 413 2,661 288 8.6	7,306 981 6,325 938 11.4	4,335 653 3,683 543 11.1	2,971 328 2,643 394 11.7	7,199 993 6,206 859 10.7	4,269 653 3,616 526 11.0	2,930 341 2,590 333 10.2
Not in labor force	5,228	1,448	3,781	5,108	1,346	3,763	4,976	1,313	3,662

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

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

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

		Sep	tember	1962 <sup>1</sup>			Augu	st 196	21			Sep	tember	1961	
		Labor force				Labor force					Labor force				
Region	Percent of pop-		Em	ployed		Percent of pop-		Em	ployed		Percent of pop-		Em	ployed	
	ulation in labor force	Total	Agri- cul- ture	Nonagri- cultural indus- tries		ulation in labor force	Total	Agri- cul- ture	Nonagri- cultural indus- tries		ulation in labor force	Total	Agri- cul- ture	Nonagri- cultural indus- tries	
Total	56.5	100.0	7.7	87.4	4.9	57.8	100.0	7.8	86.9	5.3	56.5	100.0	8.0	86.3	5.7
Northeast North Central South	56.4 57.3 55.8 56.5	100.0 100.0 100.0	8.9 12.3	92.6 86.9 83.0 87.7	5.2 4.2 4.7 5.9	58.1 58.1 57.0 58.2	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	9.6 11.4	92.2 85.4 82.9 87.9	5.4 5.0 5.7 5.1	57.0 56.5 55.8 57.3	100.0 100.0 100.0	9.2 11.9	91.7 85.1 82.5 86.5	6.1 5.7 5.6 5.6
Urban	56.8	100.0	1	93.8	5.3		100.0		92.9	5.9	57.3	100.0	1.1	92.3	6.6
Northeast North Central South	56.6 57.5 55.8 57.6	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	1.6	94.3 94.3 93.3 92.5	5.3 5.0 5.1 6.1	58.2 57.8 57.7 58.6	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	1.0 1.6	93.5 93.2 92.2 92.4	5.9 5.8 6.2 5.5	57.4 56.5 57.2 58.3	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	1.5	93.0 92.5 92.1 91.2	6.6 6.8 6.4 6.3

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

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

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

(1	nous anus or	persons	14 years	Or age and	Over /					
Type of industry	Sept	ember 196	21	A	ngust 196	2 1	September 1961			
and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total	68,668	45,415	23,253	69,762	46,503	23,260	67,038	44,713	22,325	
Agriculture  Wage and salary workers  Self-employed workers  Unpaid family workers	2,543	1,363 1,548 2,415 400	1,201 478 128 596	5,770 1,984 2,568 1,218	4,604 1,625 2,437 542	1,166 359 131 676	5,666 1,928 2,713 1,023	4,597 1,587 2,584 425	1,069 341 129 598	
Nonagricultural industries	8,757 45,124 6,176	41,052 36,145 350 5,260 30,535 4,830	22,051 20,178 2,091 3,497 14,590 1,346 527	63,993 57,137 2,712 8,383 46,042 6,226	41,899 36,921 481 5,256 31,184 4,845	22,094 20,216 2,230 3,127 14,859 1,381	61,372 54,516 2,461 8,333 43,722 6,251 608	40,117 35,169 395 5,019 29,755 4,860 88	21,256 19,347 2,066 3,314 13,967 1,391	

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

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

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

		Septem	ber 1962	1		Augu	st 1962 1			Septem	ber 1961	
		Nonagri	cultural	industries		Nonagri	cultural	industries		Nonagri	cultural	industries
Reason for not working	Total	Total		e and workers	Total	Total	,	e and workers	Total	Total	,	e and workers
			Number	Percent paid			Number	Percent paid			Number	Percent paid
Total	2,780	2,680	2,432	62.3	6,839	6,657	6,177	67.8	2,928	2,747	2,427	55.5
Bad weatherIndustrial disputeVacationIllness	17 32 1,448 811 472	10 32 1,439 757 141	7 32 1,386 668 340	- 84.8 37.9 24.4	12 5,132 843 849	12 5,055 790 796	4,796 690 675	- 76.4 41.7 35.4	88 229 1,336 849 427	58 229 1,307 782 370	42 229 1,205 678 273	(2) 88.9 32.3 20.5

<sup>1</sup>Not completely comparable with data prior to April 1982. (See footnote 5, table A-1.)
2Percent not shown 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 classified as unemployed.. These groups numbered 107,000 and 185,000, respectively, in September 1962.



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

	01 PV2		years c		and ov	/er/		Sep	tember	1961		
<b>†</b>					ercen	:				<u> </u>	ercen	t
Occupation group	Total	Male	Female	dis	tribut	ion	Total	Male	Female	dis	tribut	ion
	10041	Male	r emare	Total	Male	Fe- male	10041	wate	remaie	Total	Male	Fe- male
Total	68,668	45,415	23,253	100.0	100.0	100.0	67,038	44,713	22,325	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers  Medical and other health workers  Teachers, except college  Other professional, technical, and kindred workers  Farmers and farm managers  Salaried workers  Self-employed workers in retail trade  Self-employed workers, except retail trade  Clerical and kindred workers  Other clerical and kindred workers  Salar workers	8,276 1,375 1,826 5,075 2,517 7,322 4,092 1,518 1,712 10,073 2,554 7,519 4,283	5,379 585 562 4,232 2,393 6,151 3,427 1,199 1,525 3,115 67 3,048 2,639	2,896 790 1,263 843 124 1,172 665 320 187 6,958 2,487 4,471 1,644	12.1 2.0 2.7 7.4 3.7 10.7 6.0 2.2 2.5 14.7 3.7 10.9 6.2	11.8 1.3 1.2 9.3 5.3 13.5 7.5 2.6 3.4 6.9	12.5 3.4 5.4 3.6 .5 5.0 2.9 1.4 .8 29.9 10.7 19.2 7.1	7,669 1,271 1,730 4,668 2,662 6,829 3,652 1,584 1,593 9,702 2,400 7,302 4,299	5,004 586 503 3,915 2,537 5,739 3,120 1,191 1,428 3,068 59 3,009 2,656	2,666 6857 1,227 754 125 1,089 532 392 165 6,634 2,341 4,293 1,643	11.4 1.9 2.6 7.0 4.0 10.2 5.4 2.4 2.4 14.5 3.6 10.9 6.4	11.2 1.3 1.1 8.8 5.7 12.8 7.0 2.7 3.2 6.9 .1 6.7 5.9	1.8 .7 29.7 10.5 19.2 7.4
Retail trade Other sales workers	2,456	1,640	1,457	3.6 2.7		6.3	2,468 1,831	1,024	1,444	3.7	2.3 3.6	6.5
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers  Carpenters	8,871 888 1,896 2,132 1,047 1,708 1,200	8,643 889 1,878 2,119 1,044 1,595 1,118	13 3 114	1.5 2.5	2.0 4.1 4.7 2.3 3.5	.1 .1 (2)	8,911 904 1,905 2,177 1,017 1,809 1,099	8,708 902 1,886 2,164 1,010 1,727 1,019	19 14 7 82	1.3 2.8 3.2 1.5 2.7	4.8 4.8 2.3 3.9	(2)
Operatives and kindred workers  Other operatives and kindred workers:	12,351 2,423	8,836 2,371	3,514 52	18.0 3.5		15.1 .2	12,066 2,348	8,612 2,320			19.3 5.2	
Durable goods manufacturing  Nondurable goods manufacturing Other industries	3,666 3,478 2,784	2,734 1,647 2,084		5.3 5.1 4.1	3.6	7.9	3,537 3,464 2,717	1	1,837	5.2	3.6	8.2
Private household workers	2,147 6,433 784 1,738 3,911	2,904 736 454 1,714	1,283		6.4 1.6 1.0	.2 5.5	2,138 6,374 719 1,783 3,872	2,888 686 549	3,487 33 1,235	1.1	6.5 1.5 1.2	15.6
Farm laborers and foremen  Paid workers  Unpaid family workers  Laborers, except farm and mine  Construction  Manufacturing  Other industries	3,675 822 1,053	1,704 1,304 400 3,592 818 1,007 1,767	432 585 84 5	2.5 1.4 5.4 1.2	2.9 .9 7.9 1.8 2.2	1.9 2.5 .4 (2)		1,377 421 3,639 828 1,036	303 584 64 2	2.5 1.5 5.5 1.2	3.1 .9 8.1 1.9 2.3	1.1

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

(Percer	t distri				ears of	fage an	d over)					
		Se	ptember	1962 1			L		eptember	. 190T		
Major occupation group	l	White		<u>)</u>	onwhite			White		N	onwhite	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Totalthousands	61,221 100.0	41,043 100.0			4,372 100.0	3,074 100.0	59,8 <b>3</b> 9 100.0	40,444 100.0	19,395 100.0		4,269 100.0	2,930 100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers Farmers and farm managers	12.9 3.8	12.6 5.4		5.4 2.8	4.5 4.2	6.8	12.3 4.1	12.0 5.9	.5	3.9 2.7	3.5 4.0	4.5 1.0
except farm		14.7 7.0 6.2	33.0	7.2	2.6 5.2 1.8	10.0	11.1 15.3 7.0	13.9 6.9 6.4	32.6	8.0	2.6 6.3	1.8
Sales workers	13.8	20.0	1.1	5.9 18.9	9.8	13.1	14.1	20.4	1.0	6.4 19.4	10.5	14.2
Private household workers Service workers, except private household	8.4	.1 5.5			14.9	31.8	1.9 8.4	5.5		18.5	15.4	32.5 23.1
Farm laborers and foremen	3.1	6.3	-		22.7	12.5	3.2 4.6	3.3 6.7		10.5 13.4	22.2	10.5

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

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

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Duration of unemployment	Sept.	19621 Percent	Aug.1 1962	July <sup>1</sup> 1962	June <sup>1</sup> 1962	May 1 1962	Apr.1 1962	Mar. 1962	Feb. 1962	Jan. 1962	Dec. 1961	Nov. 1961	0ct. 1961	Sept. 1961
Total	3,512	100.0	3,932	4,018	4,463	3.719	3,946	4,382	4.543	4.663	4.091	3,990	3,934	4.085
Less than 5 weeks	51	1.5	66	1,805	2,536 58	35	19	19	1,520	33	13	1,725	35	1,814 36
1 week	496 498 332	14.1 14.2 9.5	418 491 374	466 485 390	731 730 602	398 407 328	407 456 319	486 380 345	365 418 360	396 571 585	1486 1486	466 446	1471 1460 1453	486 475
4 weeks	304 924 280	8.7 26.3 8.0	352 1,297 309	422 1,292	415 893 285	355 921 298	326 936 243	349 1,319 280	355 1,592 383	388 1,437	380 1,136 317	389 1,129 316	386 971 331	359 1,012 236
7 to 10 weeks	350 295	10.0 8.4	631 358	572 465 255	379 230	411 212	386 307	464 576	750 459	416 662 359 1,252	513 306	466 347	394 246 1,240	402 374 1,257
15 weeks and over	906 428 477	25.8 12.2 13.6	934 341 593	921 345 576	1,033 1449 584	1,274 608 666	1,483 764 719	1,485 750 734	728 703	581 672	1,233 572 661	1,137 148 689	517 723	497 760
Average duration	14.0	•	14.5	13.5	12.8	16.8	16.9	16.5	16.1	24.5	15.6	16.1	16.2	16.1

<sup>1</sup> Not completely comparable with data prior to April 1982. (See footnote 5, table A-1.)

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

(Persons 14 years of age and over)

	Septemb	er 1962 <sup>1</sup>	Augus	t 19621	Septemb	
Occupation and industry	Percent	Unemployment	Percent	Unemployment	Percent	Unemployment
	distribution	rate 2	distribution	rate*	distribution	rate <sup>2</sup>
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP	<u> </u> 			}		
Total	100.0	4.9	100.0	5.3	100.0	5.7
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	4.3	1.8	4.9	2.5	4.5	2.3
Farmers and farm managers	.1	.2	.1	.2	(3)	(3)
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	3.7	1.8	2.9	1.5	2.9	1.7
Clerical and kindred workers	13.0	4.3	11.8	4.2	12.0	4.8
Sales workers	5.1	4.0	5.3	4.6	5.8	5.2
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	8.9	3.4	9.4	3.9	9.6	4.2
Operatives and kindred workers	25.0	6.6	24.5	7.2	24.6	7.7
Private household workers	2.9	4.5	3.4	5.4	3.3	6.0
Service workers, except private household	12.6	6.4	11.6	6.4	11.1	6.6
Farm laborers and foremen	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.9	2.8	4.1
Laborers, except farm and mine	10.0	8.7	9.8	8.4	10.9	10.7
No previous work experience	12.3	-	14.0	-	12.5	-
INDUSTRY GROUP			Ì			
Total 4	100.0	4.9	100.0	5.3	100.0	5.7
Experienced wage and salary workers	85.2	4.9	83.5	5.3	85.0	5.8
Agriculture	2.8	4.6	2.5	4.8	3.2	6.4
Nonagricultural industries	82.5	4.9	81.0	5.3	81.8	5.8
Mining, forestry, and fisheries	1.1	6.0	1.6	9.3	1.7	9.8
Construction	7.6	6.5	7.1	6.5	9.2	8.9
Manufacturing	27.5	5.2	28.8	5.9	28.8	6.5
Durable goods	14.9	5.0	18.3	6.8	16.3	6.7
Primary metal industries	2.6	8.2	2.4	8.5	1.9	6.6
Fabricated metal products	2.1	4.8	2.4	6.0	1.4	4.6
Machinery	1.8	3.7	2.0	4.8	2.1	5.3
Electrical equipment	2.3	4.9	2.1	4.8	2.4	6.2
Transportation equipment	2.7	5.0	5.2	10.5	3.8	8.2
Motor vehicles and equipment	.9	3.6	4.0	17.2	1.8	8.2
All other transportation equipment	1.8	6.2	1.2	4.6	2.1	8.3
Other durable goods industries	3.4	4.8	4.1	6.3	4.6	8.0
Nondurable goods	12.6	5.4	10.5	4.9	12.4	6.2
Food and kindred products	2.6	4.9	3.0	6.3	3.4	7.0
Textile-mill products	1.6	5.5	.9	3.2	1.5	6.7
Apparel and other finished textile products	4.0	10.2	2.7	7.8	3.6	10.6
Other nondurable goods industries	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.1
Transportation and public utilities	5.4	4.1	4.6	3.9	4.9	4.3
Railroads and railway express	1.7	6.3	1.3	5.2	1.5	6.4
Other transportation	2.3	6.3 4.5	2.3	5.3	2.2	5.1
Communication and other public utilities	1.4	2.6	1.0	2.0	1.2	2.5
Wholesale and retail trade	18.5	6.1	17.5	6.2	17.2	6.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.6	3.4	2.2	3.1	2.5	3.7
Service industries,	17.7	4.4	17.4	4.9	15.5	4.7
Professional services	5.9	2.6	6,5	3.6	5.7	3.1
All other service industries	11.8	6.7	10.8	6.2	9.9	6.6
Public administration	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.6

Not completely comparable with data prior to April 1962. (See footnote 5, table A-1.) Percent of labor force in each group who were unemployed.

Such than 0.05.

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

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

(Persons 14 years of age and over)

(Persons 14	years of age	and over)				
	Septemb	er 1962 <sup>1</sup>	August	19621	Septemb	er 1961
Characteristics	Percent distribution	Percent of unemployed in each group	Percent distribution	Percent of unemployed in each group		Percent of unemployed in each group
AGE AND SEX						
Total	100.0	25.8	100.0	23.8	100.0	30.8
Male: 14 years and over	63.2	28.7	64.7	26.0	64.8	34.0
14 to 17 years	2.9	15.9	2.0	8.3	3.2	18.9
18 and 19 years	4.1	18.0	3.1	13.6	3.4	20.6
20 to 24 years	6.4	17.0	8.6	19.5	6.7	25.5
25 to 34 years	10.8	25.1	11.2	23.9	11.9	34.6
35 to 44 years	9.6	27.8	10.8	28.9	12.9	40.3
45 to 64 years	24.4	40.1	23.6	37.1	22.0	39.7
65 years and over	5.1 36.8	(2)	5.3	(2)	4.7	53.6
14 to 19 years	5.7	22.0 18.8	35.3	20.5 12.6	35.2	26.2
20 to 24 years	5.8	17.3	4•5 3•9	11.4	5•2 4•6	17.6 21.9
25 to 34 years	5.7	20.2	7.4	25.9	7.2	30.1
35 to 44 years	6.3	20.3	8.2	23.8	5.7	22.2
45 years and over	13.2	30.1	11.3	29.0	12.5	37.0
MARITAL STATUS AND SEX			1			}
Total	100.0	25.8	100.0	23.8	100.0	30-8
Male: Married, wife present	22.0	20.0	2/ 0			
Single	33.9 19.8	30.9	36.8	29.4	38.9	37.6
Other	9.5	23.2 38.2	19.4 8.6	19.1 37.9	18.7 7.2	26.8 41.9
Female: Married, husband present	16.6	19.1	16.2	19.3	17.8	26.8
Single	12.1	26.0	8.9	17.3	9.2	23.8
Other	8.2	23.7	10.2	27.6	8.3	28.3
COLOR AND SEX	1					
Total	100.0	25.8	100.0	23.8	100.0	30.8
White	75.0	24.6	70.7	20.5		-
Male	75.9 48.1	24.6 27.8	72.7 48.7	22.7	78.2	30.5
Female	27.8	20.4	24.0	25.4 18.5	49.8 28.4	33.6 26.3
Nonwhite	24.1	30.6	27.3	27.2	21.8	31.8
Male	15.0	32.0	16.2	27.8	14.9	35.7
Female	9.1	28.5	11.1	26.4	6.8	25.8
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP	1					~~
Total	100.0	25.8	100.0	23.8	100.0	30.8
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	1.7	9.9	2.7	12.9	2.8	19.0
Farmers and farm managers		-	-	-	(3)	(2)
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm		34.4	4.0	32.2	3.3	34.5
Clerical and kindred workers	10.5	20.7 25.8	11.3	22.9 19.6	13.0	33.5
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	8.3	23.9	10.4	26.4	5.0 10.6	26.7 33.8
Operatives and kindred workers	30.4	31.3	25.7	24.9	27.6	34.6
Private household workers	3.1	27.7	3.4	24.2	1.7	15.4
Service workers, except private household	12.7	26.1	12.7	26.0	13.0	35.9
Farm laborers and foremen	1.3	(2)	1.5	(2)	.8	8.8
Laborers, except farm and mine	10.9	28.1	12.4	30.0	12.1	34.2
No previous work experience	11.1	23.4	11.5	19.4	10.1	24.9
INDUSTRY GROUP			ļ		Ì	
Total 4	100.0	25.8	100.0	23.8	100.0	30.8
Experienced wage and salary workers	86.2	26.1	85.8	24.4	88.2	31.9
Agriculture	1.9	(2)	1.4	13.0	1.0	9.9
Nonagricultural industries		26.4	84.4	24.8	87.2	32.8
Mining, forestry, and fisheries		(2)	2.7	(2)	2.5	(2)
Construction	1	14.7	5.2	17.4	8.1	27.2
Manufacturing		29.9	30.7	25.4	35.9	38.4
Durable goods		32.4	18.6	24.2	22.7	42.7
Transportation and public utilities		27.1	12.1	27.4	13.1	32.5
Wholesale and retail trade		28.3 27.2	19.3	32.0 26.2	16.1	28.7
Service and finance, insurance, and real estate		20.9	16.7	20.2	15.1	25.7 (2)
Service and Illianice, insurance, and real escape						

Not completely comparable with data prior to April 1962. (See footnote 5, table A-1.)
Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.
Less than 0.05.

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

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

September 19621

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

			Agrica					Monagric	ultural	industri	es	
Hours worked	Total	Total	Wage and salary workers	employed	Unpaid family workers	Total	Wage Total	Private house- holds		l <del></del>	Self- employed workers	
Total at workthousands		5,464 100.0	2,006 100.0	2,462 100.0	996 100•0	60,423 100.0	53,892 100.0	2,368 100.0	8,341 100.0	43,183 100.0	5,929 100.0	603 100•0
1 to 34 hours  1 to 14 hours  15 to 21 hours  22 to 29 hours  30 to 34 hours  35 to 40 hours  40 hours  41 hours and over  41 to 47 hours  48 hours  49 hours and over  49 to 54 hours  55 to 59 hours  60 to 69 hours  70 hours and over	34.5 8.2 6.7	32.4 8.5 11.1 7.2 5.6 14.7 9.0 53.0 5.6 4.5 42.9 7.7 4.1 13.8	38.2 14.4 10.4 7.1 6.3 19.7 5.2 14.5 42.2 7.4 6.2 28.6 6.9 3.8 8.8	20.7 7.1 6.5 3.9 10.6 4.6 68.8 3.9 3.9 61.0 7.9 4.5 19.4	49.8 .0 24.0 15.5 10.3 14.7 9.3 5.4 35.4 2.5 27.2 8.7 3.8 7.3	17.8 5.8 4.3 3.6 4.1 49.4 43.0 32.8 8.4 6.9 17.5 6.3 2.8 4.8 3.6	17.5 5.6 4.1 3.6 4.2 52.7 6.6 46.1 29.9 8.5 6.9 14.5 5.9 2.6 3.7 2.3	65.8 38.8 12.3 9.3 5.4 16.7 4.9 11.8 17.5 3.7 1.2 3.0 1.9	13.4 2.7 2.8 3.1 4.8 61.2 7.1 54.1 25.5 8.0 4.1 13.4 5.5 2.2 3.3 2.4	15.6 4.3 3.9 3.4 4.0 53.0 6.6 46.4 31.4 8.9 7.6 14.9 6.1 2.7 3.8	18.6 8.1 4.7 2.8 3.0 21.7 4.1 17.6 59.6 7.3 7.1 45.2 10.2 5.2	36.5 .0 19.8 8.1 8.6 21.8 9.6 12.2 41.6 9.2 7.0 25.4 6.6 2.9 6.1 9.8
Average hours	40.9	45.1	38.9	53.1	37.6	40.6	39.8	24.6	40.7	40.5	47.6	40.7

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

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

September 19621

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Hours worked, usual status, and reason working part time	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Hours worked, usual status, and reason working part time	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries
Total	5,564	63,103	Usually work full time-Continued		
		· ·	Part time for other reasons	332	2,050
With a job but not at work	101	2,680	Own illness		656
At work	5,464	60,423	Vacation	15	348
41 hours and over	2,890	19,883	Bad weather	223	196
35 to 40 hours	803	29,801	Holiday		287
1 to 34 hours	1,772	10,740	All other	55	563
Usually work full time on present job:	1	,	Usually work part time on		
Part time for economic reasons	107	1,093	present job:		
Slack work	86	763	For economic reasons2	177	1,152
Material shortages or repairs	1 1	71	Average hours	20.0	18.1
New job started		169	For other reasons	1.156	6,445
Job terminated		90			-,
Average hours		23.6	Average hours for total at work	45.1	40.6

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

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

September 19621

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

			1	. to 34 hou					41	hours	and c	ver
Major industry group	Total at		Usually wo time on pre		Usually v	vork part esent job	-00	40		41 to	48	49 hours
	work	Total	Part time for economic reasons			For other reasons	hours	nours	Total	47 hours	hours	1
Agriculture	100.0	38.2	2•3	7.1	7.8	20.9	5.2	14.5	42.2	7.4	6.2	28.6
Nonagricultural industries	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	17.4 10.0 7.2 13.7 9.3	1.8 4.5 2.9 2.0 4.0 1.3 1.1	3.4 7.4 3.2 3.2 3.2 3.2	2.0 2.9 .8 .5 1.3 1.7 2.3	10.3 2.6 3.1 1.5 5.2 3.1 17.7	6.6 5.1 5.4 2.8 8.7 5.2 5.6	49.1 56.8 63.0 48.9 55.9	28.4 27.8 27.0 28.8 29.5	9.6 8.6 8.7 8.5	5.9 8.0 8.2 7.8	14.5 12.9 11.2 10.1 12.5 15.2 20.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate  Service industries  Educational services  Other professional services  All other service industries  All other industries	100.0 100.0 100.0	28.3 19.2 18.2 41.3	.5 1.0 .4 1.1 1.4	3.2 3.1 4.0 3.6 2.3 6.0	•3 3•7 •9 •6 7•6 1•1	8.5 20.5 13.9 12.9 30.0 3.9	16.9 8.3 12.3 7.4 6.4 4.3	35.8 48.7 24.2	28.7 32.6 25.8 28.2	8,3 11.6 5.8 7.9	4.4 5.7 3.8 5.6 6.9 4.9	13.4 14.7 17.2 14.4 13.4 14.0

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

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

September 1962<sup>1</sup>

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

				1 to 34 h	ours				41	hours	and o	ver	
Major occupation group	Total at work	Total	time on p	work full resent job Part time for other reasons	time on n	For other reasons	35 to 39 hours	40	Total	41 to 47 hours	hours	49 hours and over	Aver- age hours
Tota!	100.0	19.0	1.8	3.6	2.0	11.6	6.3	40.2	34.5	8.2	6.7	19.6	40.9
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	100.0		ì	3•7 5•2	•5 •5	7.8 12.5	8.1 4.6	44.2 6.0	35.0 69.1	9.6 3.9	ι.	20.6 61.2	
except farm		16.3	•5	2.7 3.5 1.7	.2 .7 2.1	4.0 11.6 25.0	4.1 11.4 6.4	27.0 55.4 28.1	61.6 16.9 35.9	10.1 7.1 8.1	7.9 4.2 6.6	43.6 5.6 21.2	38.1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers Operatives and kindred workers Private household workers		14.1	4.2	4.0 3.8 3.1	1.2 1.5 12.7	2.3 4.6 48.0	4.1 5.5 5.4	50.3 49.6 12.1	35.7 30.9 18.2	9.9 9.2 3.8		16.4 13.7 10.5	41.0
Service workers, except private household	100.0	26.8 44.8	1.7	2.6 7.3 4.4	2.7 5.8 6.7	19.9 30.0 13.5	5.5 6.9 3.3	35.6 9.1 45.6	32.0 39.4 22.8	6.3 6.5 6.4		16.6 28.2 10.2	38.0

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

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

September 1962<sup>1</sup>

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over) Total Usually work full Usually work part at work 35 to hours Average time on present job
Part time | Part time time on present job Characteristics and hours Total For hours (In thouover Percent for economic for other economic other sands) reasons reasons reasons reasons AGE AND SEX 60,423 100.0 17.8 1.8 3.4 10.7 49.4 32.8 40.6 1.9 Total 48.2 11.9 88.3 39,464 100.0 1.7 3.2 1.4 39.9 43.1 1,168 4,726 8,731 9,841 83.8 2.5 14.7 14 to 17 years..... 100.0 1.0 3.0 9.2 36.2 44.0 44.2 100.0 16.2 2.4 3.0 47.6 41.1 18 to 24 years..... 49.5 49.7 i.i 45.0 45.4 100.0 6.6 1.6 3.2 .7 1.0 25 to 34 years..... 2.9 3.8 100.0 6.1 1.8 35 to 44 years..... 13,494 45 to 64 years...... 38.7 65 years and over..... 1,504 100.0 33.3 .8 2.9 3.0 26.6 28.0 36.2 2.8 20,959 867 100.0 28.8 2.1 3.7 51.4 19.7 35.9 Female..... 14 to 17 years..... 100.0 82.5 .8 2.4 1.0 3.9 2.8 76.8 12.8 4.8 14.7 15.8 3,523 3,574 4,787 7,414 18 to 24 years..... 100.0 22.0 12.7 63.3 53.4 36.4 2.4 18.8 36.1 100.0 27.2 19.2 25 to 34 years..... 3.9 100.0 28.1 2.6 4.0 2.3 19.2 52.9 18.9 3.7 2.6 3.1 3.8 16.9 35.8 50.6 45 to 64 years..... 100.0 25.4 1.7 24.0 37.9 794 43.9 100.0 65 years and over....... 1.7 31.0 25.1 MARITAL STATUS AND SEX Male: Single..... 6,010 100.0 1.9 22.8 35.2 44.6 48.7 Married, wife present..... 31,518 100.0 8.0 3.2 2.3 43.3 2.7 4.1 5.3 51.0 41.9 100.0 15.6 3.5 1,937 33.3 4,958 28.1 2.8 21.2 16.9 18.8 100.0 4.0 Married, husband present..... 100.0 22.2 50.2 35.5 100.0 1.9 3.9 4.2 14.3 25.0 COLOR AND SEX 54,354 10.6 34.0 100.0 40.9 35,913 18,441 100.0 47.5 11.3 1.5 3.0 1.1 5.7 41.2 43.4 2.1 3.8 20.2 100.0 2.0 52.1 36.1 19.9 Pemale...... 24.9 4.4 6.8 6,070 100.0 2.5 11.2 51.7 23.4 37.5 39.8 34.2 3,552 2,518 17.8 5.2 3.4 4.4 55.1 46.9 100.0 3.0 Male.... 5.2 27.1 20.8 100.0 35.0 Female.....

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

Table B-1: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division 1919 to date

				(In tho	isands /				
Year and month	TOTAL	Hining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Service and miscellaneous	Government
1919	27,088	1,133	1,021	10,659	3,711	4,514	1,111	2,263	2,676
	27,350	1,239	848	10,658	3,998	4,467	1,175	2,362	2,603
	24,382	962	1,012	8,257	3,459	4,589	1,163	2,412	2,528
	25,827	929	1,185	9,120	3,505	4,903	1,144	2,503	2,538
	28,394	1,212	1,229	10,300	3,882	5,290	1,190	2,684	2,607
1924 1925 1926 1927	28,040 28,778 29,819 29,976 30,000	1,101 1,089 1,185 1,114 1,050	1,321 1,446 1,555 1,608 1,606	9,671 9,939 10,156 10,001 9,947	3,807 3,826 3,942 3,895 3,828	5,407 5,576 5,784 5,908 5,874	1,231 1,233 1,305 1,367 1,435	2,782 2,869 3,046 3,168 3,265	2,720 2,800 2,846 2,915 2,995
1929	31,339	1,087	1,497	10,702	3,916	6,123	1,509	3,440	3,065
	29,424	1,009	1,372	9,562	3,685	5,797	1,475	3,376	3,148
	26, <i>6</i> 49	873	1,214	8,170	3,254	5,284	1,407	3,183	3,264
	23, <i>6</i> 28	731	970	6,931	2,816	4,683	1,341	2,931	3,225
	23,711	744	809	7,397	2,672	4,755	1,295	2,873	3,166
1934	25,953	883	862	8,501	2,750	5,281	1,319	3,058	3,299
	27,053	897	912	9,069	2,786	5,431	1,335	3,142	3,481
	29,082	946	1,145	9,827	2,973	5,809	1,388	3,326	3,668
	31,026	1,015	1,112	10,794	3,134	6,265	1,432	3,518	3,756
	29,209	891	1,055	9,440	2,863	6,179	1,425	3,473	3,883
1939 1940 1941 1942	30,618 32,376 36,554 40,125 42,452	854 925 957 992 925	1,150 1,294 1,790 2,170 1,567	10,278 10,985 13,192 15,280 17,602	2,936 3,038 3,274 3,460 3,647	6,426 6,750 7,210 7,118 6,982	1,462 1,502 1,549 1,538 1,502	3,517 3,681 3,921 4,084 4,148	3,995 4,202 4,660 5,483 6,080
1944 1945 1946 1947	41,883 40,394 41,674 43,881 44,891	892 836 862 955 994	1,094 1,132 1,661 1,982 2,169	17,328 15,524 14,703 15,545 15,582	3,829 3,906 4,061 4,166 4,189	7,058 7,314 8,376 8,955 9,272	1,476 1,497 1,697 1,754 1,829	4,163 4,241 4,719 5,050 5,206	6,043 5,944 5,595 5,474 5,650
1949	43,778	930	2,165	14,441	4,001	9,264	1,857	5,264	5,856
	45,222	901	2,333	15,241	4,034	9,386	1,919	5,382	6,026
	47,849	929	2,603	16,393	4,226	9,742	1,991	5,576	6,389
	48,825	898	2,634	16,632	4,248	10,004	2,069	5,730	6,609
	50,232	866	2,623	17,549	4,290	10,247	2,146	5,867	6,645
1954 1955 1956 1957	49,022 50,675 52,408 52,904 51,423	791 792 822 828 751	2,612 2,802 2,999 2,923 2,778	16,314 16,882 17,243 17,174 15,945	4,084 4,141 4,244 4,241 3,976	10,235 10,535 10,858 10,886 10,750	2,234 2,335 2,429 2,477 2,519	6,002 6,274 6,536 6,749 6,811	6,751 6,914 7,277 7,626 7,893
1959	53 <b>,380</b>	731	2,955	16,667	4,010	11,125	2,597	7,105	8,190
1960	54 <b>,3</b> 47	709	2,882	16,762	4,017	11,412	2,684	7,361	8,520
1961	54,077	666	2,760	16,267	3,923	11,368	2,748	7,516	8,828
1961: September October November December	54,978	676	3,021	16, <i>6</i> 46	3,971	11,378	2,770	7,612	8,904
	55,065	668	2,981	16,607	3,953	11,450	2,758	7,618	9,030
	55,129	667	2,825	16,658	3,943	11,611	2,757	7,596	9,072
	55,503	657	2,575	16,556	3,927	12,181	2,756	7,573	9,278
1962: January February March April May June	53,737	647	2,298	16,370	3,863	11,270	2,747	7,510	9,032
	53,823	642	2,282	16,452	3,863	11,188	2,749	7,545	9,102
	54,056	640	2,328	16,525	3,880	11,223	2,754	7,573	9,133
	54,849	647	2,589	16,636	3,904	11,470	2,770	7,690	9,143
	55,209	657	2,749	16,682	3,924	11,476	2,780	7,769	9,172
	55,777	661	2,839	16,870	3,965	11,582	2,808	7,881	9,171
July	55,493	648	2,982	16,782	3,948	11,540	2,839	7,884	8,870
August	55,732	660	3,037	16,931	3,962	11,560	2,841	7,875	8,866
September	56,222	658	2,972	17,100	3,953	11,615	2,810	7,865	9,249

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

Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

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

(In thousands)

	1		In thousand II employee		<del></del>	<del></del>	Pro	duction wor	kers	
Industry	Sept. 1962	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Sept. 1961	Aug. 1961	Sept. 1962	Ang. 1962	July 1962	Sept. 1961	Aug. 1961
TOTAL		55,732	55,493	54,978	54,538	-	-		-	
MINING	658	660	648	676	677	-	520	508	536	536
METAL MINING	-	84.7 29.0 29.0	87.8 29.0 28.8	88.2 28.3 29.5	85.8 <b>26.</b> 5 29.6	- - -	70.3 24.4 23.8		23.6	70.1 21.8 24.3
COAL MINING		141.2 132.8	129.9 120.7	155.4 145.2	153.9 143.7	-	124.2 116.8			135.2 126.2
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS	.] -	310.4 178.2 132.2	310.1 178.0 132.1	310.6 177.8 132.8	314.9 180.6 134.3	:	222.5 107.5 115.0	107.0		
QUARRYING AND HONMETALLIC MINING	-	123.4	120.2	121.7	122.3	-	102.8	100.2	102.3	102.6
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	2,972	3,037	2,982	3,021	3,075	-	2,626	2,573	2,603	2,655
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	-	927.2	916.4	935.8	961.4	-	807.3	796.5	815.1	840.0
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION.  Highway and street construction.  Other heavy construction.		690.7 406.4 284.3	675.0 393.6 281.4	671.3 384.3 287.0	679.9 392.0 287.9	- - -	616.5 373.3 213.2	602.3 361.2 241.1		605.2 359.2 246.0
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	-	1,419.1	1,390.9	1,413.4	1,433.5	-	1,202.0	1,173.9	1,190.4	1,209.8
MANUFACTURING	17,100	16,931	16,782	16,646	16,531	12,717	12,5կկ	12,403	12,407	12,274
DURABLE GOODS	9,552 7,548	9,401 7,530	9,463 7,319	9,189 7,457	9,083 7,448	7,013 5,704	6,863 5,681	6,925 5,478	6,753 5,654	6,641 5,633
Durable Goods										
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES  Ammunition, except for small arms  Sighting and fire control equipment  Other ordnance and accessories	] :	221.5 114.7 53.4 53.4	217.0 113.7 53.3 50.0	204.1 104.0 52.3 47.8	202.1 103.9 51.3 46.9	102.6 - - -	101.6 42.5 21.8 37.3	98.6 43.0 21.9 33.7		94.1 39.5 22.2 32.4
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS, EXCEPT FURNITURE Logging camps and logging contractors Sawmills and planing mills Sawmills and planing mills, general Millwork, plywood, and related products. Millwork Veneer and plywood Wooden containers. Wooden boxes, shook, and crates Miscellaneous wood products.		636.8 102.6 279.8 247.9 152.5 69.5 66.8 40.3 30.7 61.6	632.9 103.7 279.0 247.1 149.2 67.6 65.6 40.8 31.2 60.2	247.0 147.5 68.2 64.3 41.2 31.0	105.4 278.6 245.9 149.5 69.3 64.5 41.7	563.6 - - - - - - - -	572.8 97.5 255.2 226.1 129.9 56.7 61.7 36.7 27.8 53.5	98.3 254.3 225.3 126.7 55.0 60.5 36.9	37.3 27.9	567.8 99.5 253.0 223.3 127.3 56.3 59.5 37.4 28.4 50.6

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

(In thousands)  All employees Production workers												
Industry	ļ	والمسنب استعيار ببيات استبدا					= <u> </u>					
	Sept. 1962	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Sept. 1961	Aug. 1961	Sept. 1962	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Sept. 1961	Aug. 1961		
Durable GoodsContinued												
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		387.7	378.3	377.6	374.0	323.6	322.6	313.3	313.6	310.8		
Household furniture		273.7	266.5	267.7	262.7	-	233.9	226.9	229.3	224.9		
Wood house furniture, unupholstered		143.2	137.7	136.3	134.3 64.6	•	127.2	121.7	120.8	118.9		
Wood house furniture, upholstered		66.5 34.8	65.2 34.1	35.4	34.8	-	55.8 27.4	54.6 26.6	56.0 28.4	54•7 27•9		
Office furniture		29.8	29.2	28.1	28.1		24.0	23.2	22.4	22.3		
Partitions; office and store fixtures		38.0	37.2	35.6	37.4	-	29.0	28.3	26.1	28.0		
Other furniture and fixtures	L .	46.2	45.4	46.2	45.8	-	35.7	34.9	35.8	35.6		
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	587.5	594.7	590.1	589.7	590.6	476.3	480.7	476.4	477.1	477.4		
Flat glass		29.9	29.7	29.2	28.6		24.6	24.4	25.0	24.5		
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	-	103.0	103.0	103.8	103.4	-	87.6	87.6	87.9	87.3		
Glass containers	1 -	60.9	61.4	61.5	62.2	-	53.7	54.2	54.2	54.8		
Pressed and blown glassware, n.e.c		42.1	41.6	42.3	41.2	-	33.9	33.4	33.7	32.5		
Cement, hydraulic	I -	41.7	41.5	41.1	41.7 74.1	-	33.9	33.7	33.3	33.8		
Structural clay products	[	73.0 33.3	72.1	73.8 33.0	33.5		62.7 30.0	62.0 29.5	63.4 29.7	63.7 30.2		
Pottery and related products	_	44.0	43.5	44.6	43.7	-	37.5	37.1	38.0	37.0		
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		165.2	163.0	159.9	162.0	-	131.4	129.6	127.2	129.2		
Other stone and mineral products	-	123.0	123.0	122.3	122.5	-	90.8	90.3	89.9	89.8		
Abrasive products	-	31.8	31.7	29.9	29.9	-	18.8	18.8	17.2	17.2		
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1,136.6	1,136.4	1,134.7	1,181.4		908.3	908.1	903.4	954.6	940.2		
Blast furnace and basic steel products	-	570.2	570.8	631.0	621.7	-	453.0	451.9	513.3	503.5		
Blast furnaces, steel and rolling mills	-	502.0	502.0	558.9	550.0	-	400.3	398.6	456.6	447.2		
Iron and steel foundries	-	193.7 111.3	194.0 112.6	187.5 111.3	187.4 111.7	-	163.3 95.0	163.1 96.0	157.8 95.3	157•3 95•5		
Malleable iron foundries	<u> </u>	25.7	24.6	23.4	23.3		21.3	20.1	19.2	19.1		
Steel foundries		56.7	56.8	52.8	52.4	-	47.0	47.0	43.3	52.9		
Nonferrous smelting and refining	-	67.4	67.8	67.6	68.3	-	51.6	51.8	52.0	52.5		
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and extruding	- 1	177.6	177.3	174.2	171.8	-	136.0	135.4	133.5	131.0		
Copper rolling, drawing, and extruding	-	45.5	44.6	44.8	43.7	-	35.2	34.5	34.8	33.7		
Aluminum rolling, drawing, and extruding	-	56.7	57.5	54.5	54.5	-	43.3	43.9 44.8	41.4 44.8	41.2 44.2		
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	-	58.2 67.1	57.9 64.7	57.5 62.6	56.7 61.3	-	45.3 56.0	53.4	51.8	50.5		
Nonferrous foundries	_	33.2	30.6	30.6	29.9	_	28.1	25.4	25.6	24.9		
Other nonferrous castings	-	33.9	34.1	32.0	31.4	-	27.9	28.0	26.2	25.6		
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	-	60.4	60.1	58.5	57.9	-	48.2	47.8	46.2	45.4		
Iron and steel forgings	-	44.4	44.1	43.8	43.7	-	35.8	35.4	35.0	34•7		
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	1,132.3	1,118.1	1,115.8	1,097.2	1,088.6	864.0	852.7	851.6	839.2	831.3		
Metal cans	-	64.9	65.7	63.3	64.3	-	54.6	55.2	54.2	55.1		
Cutlery, hand tools, and general bardware	-	134.7	133.6	130.1	129.5	-	104.9	104.4	101.8	100.9		
Cutlery and hand tools, including saws	-	52.9	51.8	51.4	50.8	-	41.1 63.8	40.3 64.1	40.3 61.5	39•5 61•4		
Hardware, n.e.c		81.8 78.9	81.8 76.7	78.7 76.8	78.7 77.4	_	58.6	56.8	57.0	57.2		
Sanitary ware and plumbers' brass goods	_	31.9	30.9	30.5	31.1	-	25.9	25.0	24.6	25.1		
Heating equipment, except electric	•	47.0	45.8	46.3	46.3	-	32.7	31.8	32.4	32.1		
Fabricated structural metal products	-	335.9	334.4	338.5	334.0	-	238.0	237.2	242.0	237.9		
Fabricated structural steel	-	99.7	99.4	103.2	102.0	-	73-3	73.3	76.4	75.5		
Metal doors, sash, frames, and trim		60.8	60.2	57.7	57•5		43.4	42.9	41.3	41.4 57.8		
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops) Sheet metal work	-	89.8 54.6	90.11 54.1	93.1 53.7	89.8 53.8	-	57.4 41.7	58 <b>.</b> 2 40 <b>.</b> 9	61.3 40.9	57.8 40.9		
Architectural and miscellaneous metal work	•	31.0	30.6	30.8	30.9	-	22.2	21.9	22.1	22.3		
Screw machine products, bolts, etc	-	87.0	86.1	81.2	80.7	-	68.3	67.4	63.4	63.0		
Screw machine products	-	36.5	36.4	33.8 47.4	33.6	-	30.6	30.6	28.3	28.1		
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, and washers	-	50.5	49.7		47.1	-	37.7	36.8	35.1	34.9		
Metal stampings	-	180.5	184.3	178.6	175.5 64.9		143.8	147.5 56.0	142.6 55.8	140.9 53.7		
Coating, engraving, and allied services		68.3 55.8	67.4 55.6	66.91 54.9	54.2	-	56.7 44.2	43.9	43.5	42.6		
Miscellaneous fabricated wire products	_	112.1	112.0		108.1	-	83.6	83.2	78.9	80.0		
Valves, pipe, and pipe fittings	-	68.8				-	49.3	48.6	45.7	47.2		
						•		•	•			

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

Beght   Mag:   1962	<del></del>		Production workers								
MACHREEV    1,662   1962   1963   1962   1962   1962   1962   1962   1963   1964   1964   1964   1965   1	Industry	Sent.				Aug.	Sept.				Ang
Machinetary							-	_			1961
Machine talls   1,469.9   1,469.3   1,469.3   1,469.3   1,019.7   1,019.6   999.6											
Section computes and curbines	Durable GoodsContinued										
Seens negines and unchines   -33.5   33.2   29.9   33.1   18.9   18.6   18.4   18.7   18.7   18.6   18.4   18.6	MACHINERY	1,464.9		1,468.1		1,389.3	1,018.4	1,014.7	1,019.6		949.9
Internal combustice engines, n.c.   -		- 1		'			-				50.2
Fam machinery and equipment		-									18.2
Construction and related machinery		[									32.0 69.0
Conservation and mining machinery 11\(\hat{h}\)-5   11\(\hat{h}\)-5   11\(\hat{h}\)-1   11\(\hat{h}		-									131.4
Oil field machinery and equipment							-				75.0
Methia ching machinery and equipment   -							- 1				21.0
Machine cols, metal cutting types	Conveyors, hoists, and industrial cranes	- 1	28.7	28.4			-	18.4			17.3
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures   65.0   66.8   62.8   63.0   -   69.3   71.2   67.5   67.5   69.8   68.0   37.3   -   29.77   27.3		-									175.6
Miscellaneous neatworking machinery.   -		-					-				44.8
Miscellaneous metalworking machinery.		1 -									65.5 26.6
Special industry machinery		1 ]				21.3					20.0 38.7
Food products machinery		l -									115.2
Textile machinery		-					-		-		<u> 21.6</u>
Pumps; sir and gas compressors 60.6 60.2 59.0 59.4 - 35.4 35.2 34.5 Ball and follow bearings 52.4 52.5 84.7 84.7 84.7 84.2 38.6 Mechanical power transmission goods 45.0 84.8 81.1 42.0 - 33.0 38.6 30.0 Office, computing, and accounting machines 151.8 151.0 19.9 155.5 - 94.3 93.1 95.0 Computing machines and cash registers 107.9 107.5 106.0 106.3 - 63.3 62.9 63.6 62.9 63.6 62.9 63.6 62.9 63.6 62.9 63.6 62.9 63.6 62.9 63.6 62.9 63.6 62.9 63.6 62.9 63.6 62.9 63.6 62.9 63.6 62.9 63.6 62.9 63.6 62.9 63.6 63.9 63.9 63.0 63.9 63.9 63.0 63.9 63.9 63.0 63.9 63.0 63.9 63.0 63.9 63.0 63.9 63.0 63.0 63.0 63.0 63.0 63.0 63.0 63.0		-					-	29.4			28.6
Ball and coller bearings Mechanical power transmission goods Mechanical power transmission goods    15.0		-				212.0	-		150.9		143.4
Mechanical power transmission goods		-								34.5	34.8
Office, computing, and accounting machines   -   151.8   151.0   149.9   190.5   -   94.3   53.1   95.0   Computing machines and can registers   -   107.9   107.5   106.0   106.3   -   63.3   62.9   63.6   63.6   63.7   69.2   69.3   99.7   90.6   89.0   -     65.4   68.7   60.2   60.2   60.3   60.3   60.2   60.3   60.3   60.2   60.3   60.2   60.3   60.2   60.3   60.3   60.3   60.2   60.3		-					•				38.5
Computing machines and cash registers 107.9   107.5   106.0   106.3   63.6   63.6   63.6   63.6   63.6   63.6   63.6   63.7   63.8   63.6							-				30.4
Service industry machines.  - 66.3 99.7 99.6 99.7 99.6 69.0 - 65.4 68.7 69.7 14.7 14.9 17.0 16.5 14.7 14.9 17.0 16.5 14.7 14.9 17.0 16.5 14.7 14.9 17.0 16.5 14.7 14.9 14.6 111.4 11.5 14.5 14.7 14.9 14.6 111.4 11.5 14.5 14.7 14.5 14.7 14.5 14.7 14.5 14.6 111.4 11.5 14.5 14.7 14.5 14.7 14.5 14.6 111.4 11.5 14.5 14.7 14.5 14.7 14.7 14.7 14.5 14.6 111.4 11.5 14.5 14.7 14.7 14.7 14.7 14.7 14.7 14.7 14.7											94.4
Refrigeration, except home refrigerators 61.2 6k.4 55.4 75.1 - 11.7 144.9 37.0 Miscellaneous machinery 190.3 149.9 146.7 147.7 - 114.9 114.6 111.4 11 Machine shops, jobbing and repair 190.9 100.5 99.0 100.5 - 76.2 78.0 76.1 36.7 36.6 35.3    ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES		-					_				63.1 58.7
Machine abora, jobbing and repair.  - 100, 9 100, 5 99, 0 100, 5 - 78.2 78.0 76.1 14.7.7   Machine parts, n.e.c., except electrical .  - 100, 9 100, 5 99, 0 100, 5 - 78.2 78.0 76.1 14.7.7   Machine parts, n.e.c., except electrical .  - 1,553.0 1,558.1 1,559.1 1,455.3 1,433.3 1,054.7 1,040, 2 1,031.4 982.1 98.2 1 98.		<b>i</b> - i					-				36.8
Machine shops, jobbing and repair.  - 100.9 100.5 99.0 100.5 - 78.2 78.0 76.1 36.6 35.3 36.4 35.3 36.6 35.3 36.7 36.6 35.3 36.7 36.6 35.3 36.7 36.6 35.3 36.7 36.6 35.3 36.7 36.6 35.3 36.7 36.6 35.3 36.7 36.6 35.3 36.7 36.6 35.3 36.7 36.6 35.3 36.7 36.6 35.3 36.7 36.6 35.3 36.7 36.6 35.3 36.7 36.6 35.3 36.7 36.6 35.3 36.7 36.6 35.3 36.7 36.6 36.7 36.6 36.7 36.6 36.7 36.6 36.7 36.6 36.7 36.6 36.7 36.6 36.7 36.6 36.7 36.6 36.7 36.6 36.7 36.6 36.7 36.6 36.7 36.6 36.7 36.6 36.7 36.6 36.7 36.2 36.7 36.2 36.2 36.2 36.2 36.2 36.2 36.2 36.2							-				112.0
Machine parts, n.e.c., except electrical   -	Machine shops, jobbing and repair	-		100.5	99.0		-				77.4
Electric distribution equipment	Machine parts, n.e.c., except electrical	-	49.4	49.4	47.7	47.2	- 1	36.7	36.6	35.3	34.6
Electric distribution equipment	ELECTRICAL FOUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	1.553.0	1.538.1	1.529.1	1,455.3	1.443.3	1.054.7	1.040.2	1.031.4	982.1	968.3
Electric measuring instruments							•		_,		106.0
Power and distribution transformers		] -					-				34.1
Electrical industrial apparatus.		1 - I	41.9	41.9	42.6	42.6	-	28.5			28.4
Motors and generators   -	Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	} -					-				43.5
Industrial controls		} -									115.4
Household appliances		-									65.6
Household lendry equipment \$\hat{\hat{\hat{\hat{\hat{\hat{\hat{\hat											27.5 113.8
Household laundry equipment							- 1				33.0
Electric housewares and fana.  - 32.6 30.1 32.5 30.9 - 24.8 22.6 25.0 26  Electric lighting and wiring equipment 136.1 133.6 130.2 130.9 - 106.3 104.2 102.0 10  Electric lamps		-					-			21.7	21.9
Electric lamps	Electric housewares and fans	} -		30.1			-				23.6
Lighting fixtures 49.2 47.3 48.7 - 37.7 36.1 36.4 Wiring devices - 57.1 56.5 54.6 54.3 - 42.6 42.3 41.2 4		] -									101.8
Viring devices		} -			26.3	27.9					24.0
Radio and TV receiving sets		{	, ,								37.1 40.7
Communication equipment   420.2   415.7   379.1   375.0   -   222.0   217.8   199.3   197.1   136.3   135.5   124.2   123.5   -   88.1   87.5   80.0   87.5   80.0   87.5   80.0   87.5   80.0   87.5   80.0   87.5   80.0   87.5   80.0   87.5   80.0   87.5   80.0   87.5   80.0   87.5   80.0   87.5   80.0   87.5   80.0   87.5   80.0   87.5   80.0   87.5   80.0   87.5   80.0   87.5   87		1 [									90.4
Telephone and relegraph apparatus 136.3 135.5 124.2 123.5 - 88.1 87.5 80.0 1		l -					-				196.1
Radio and TV communication equipment 283.9 280.2 254.9 251.5 - 133.9 130.3 119.3 11 Electronic components and accessories - 245.9 246.7 228.6 226.9 - 183.1 183.1 167.8 16 16.5 16 16.5 16 17.3 - 52.7 52.3 50.1 18 16.5 16 17.3 - 52.7 52.3 50.1 18 16.5 16 17.3 - 52.7 52.3 50.1 18 18.5 17.0 155.6 - 130.4 130.8 117.7 11 1		-					-				78.8
Electronic components and accessories - 75.0 240.7 71.0 71.3 - 52.7 52.3 50.1 107.0 1170.9 172.2 157.0 155.6 - 130.4 130.8 117.7 1170.9 172.2 157.0 155.6 - 130.4 130.8 117.7 1170.9 172.2 113.8 104.0 105.9 - 86.0 86.8 77.6 76.5 113.2 113.8 104.0 105.9 - 86.0 86.8 77.6 76.5 113.2 113.8 104.0 105.9 - 86.0 86.8 77.6 76.1 76.1 76.1 76.1 76.1 76.1 76.1	Radio and TV communication equipment	-							1,30.3	119.3	117.3
17.0   172.2   157.0   155.6   130.4   130.8   117.7   11		-									165.2
Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies - 113.9 113.8 104.0 105.9 - 86.0 86.8 77.6 1 113.8 104.0 105.9 - 86.0 86.8 77.6 1 113.8 104.0 105.9 - 86.0 86.8 77.6 1 113.8 104.0 105.9 - 86.0 86.8 77.6 1 113.8 1 113.9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		-									49.8
Electrical equipment for engines		[									115.4
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT 1,659.2 1,535.9 1,647.4 1,505.2 1,451.9 1,130.4 1,008.6 1,120.6 1,013.0 96  Motor vehicles							-				79.6 46.8
Motor vehicles and equipment   - 695.5   727.5   628.3   587.1   439.5   561.3   469.9   42	• • •		1							l i	
Motor vehicles	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	1,659.2					1,130.4				961.2
Passenger car bodies		1 :					-				429.8
Truck and bus bodies		-					i -				138.7
Motor vehicle parts and accessories       278.9       327.9       292.9       290.8       214.5       264.0       230.1       22         Aircraft and parts       711.7       705.1       671.9       660.5       390.8       384.2       378.7       36         Aircraft       394.1       388.9       365.8       358.8       211.4       205.2       200.0       19         Aircraft engines and engine parts       198.9       197.7       183.0       179.8       106.3       106.9       101.5       50         Other aircraft parts and equipment       118.7       118.5       123.1       121.9       73.1       72.1       77.2       77.2       77.2       77.2       77.2       73.1       72.1       77.2       73.1       73.6       138.6       137.3       138.6       137.3       138.6       137.3       138.6       137.3       138.6       137.3       138.6       137.3       138.6       137.3       138.6       137.3       138.6       137.3       138.7       138.7       138.7       138.7       138.7       138.7       138.7       138.7       138.7       138.7       138.7       138.7       138.7       138.7       138.7       138.7       138.7       138.7		٠ -					-				24.4 25.6
Aircraft and parts		-					-				228.2
Aircraft	Aircraft and parts	-					-				368.2
Aircraft engines and engine parts			394.1		365.8		•			200.0	195.3
Other aucrast parts and equipment					183.0	179.8					97.4
Ship and boat building and repairing											75.5
			143.8	141.8	141.1	140.7		120.4	118.6	117.1	116.1
Ship building and repairing 119.1 117.0 117.3 118.4 1 100.0 98.1 97.5 9		1					l _				98.1
							-		20.5		18.0 24.5
							l -		37.0		

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

		Production workers 1								
Industry	Sont	Aug.	July	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.		July	Sept.	Aug.
	Sept. 1962	1962	1962	1961	1961	1962	Aug. 1962	1962	1961	1961
Durable GoodsContinued										
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	362.4	361.1	357.4	351.6	348.4	230.6	229.6	225.8	225.9	222.5
Engineering and scientific instruments		73.4	72.3	73.8	73.0	-30.0	38.5	37.7	39.7	39.5
Mechanical measuring and control devices		95.9	95.0	92.9	91.5	-	62.3	61.2	60.8	59.1
Mechanical measuring devices	-	65.5	65.4	62.4	61.6	-	41.7	41.4	39•5	38.6
Automatic temperature controls		30.4	29.6	30.5	29.9	-	20.6	19.8	21.3	20.5
Optical and ophthalmic goods		41.6	41.8	39.9	39.7	-	30.4	30.3	29.5	29.2
Surgical, medical, and dental equipment		49.5	49.2	48.0	47.7	]	34.3	33.9	33.3	33.1
Photographic equipment and supplies		71.7	71.4	69.0 28.0	69.4	-	40.7 23.4	40.5 22.2	39•9 22•7	39.8 21.8
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	418.8	1:07.9	392.4	401.6	392.4	340.6	331.3	316.1	326.3	317.4
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware		41.7	40.0	42.5	41.8	340.0	32.5	30.8	33.6	33.0
Toys, amusement, and sporting goods		117.1	112.4	116.0	112.3	-	99.7	95.3	99.2	95.8
Toys, games, dolls, and play vehicles		81.0	75.2	80.0	76.7	-	71.2	65.7	70.4	67.4
Sporting and athletic goods, n.e.c		36.1	37.2	36.0	35.6	•	28.5	29.6	28.8	28.4
Pens, pencils, office, and art materials		34.1	32.6	32.0	32.0	-	25.8	24.3	23.7	23.6
Costume jewelry, buttons, and notions		56.3	53.1	55.8	55.5	[	46.9	43.8	46.3	46.0
Other manufacturing industries	-	158.7	154.3	155.3	150.8		126.4	121.9	123.5	119.0
Nondurable Goods										
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	1 028.0	1,915.9	1.829.6	1,930.4	1,919.1	1,323.6	1,307.1	1,223.8	1,334.8	1.317.9
Meat products	-, 520.9	315.3	313.4	321.0	319.8	1,525.0	253.3	251.5	258.9	257.6
Meat packing	-	204.0	203.9	207.0	207.2	-	159.9	159.9	162.2	162.2
Sausages and other prepared meats	-	44.2	44.1	44.4	44.5	-	31.8	31.9	32.4	32.5
Poultry dressing and packing		67.1	65.4	69.6	68,1		61.6	59.7	64.3	62.9
Dairy products		320.5	322.3	318.3	325.2		162.7	164.8	165.8	171.5
Ice cream and frozen desserts	1 -	37.8	38.9	36.3	39.1	-	21.6	22.6	20.1	22.2 103.8
Fluid milk	_	223.8 364.3	223.9 286.7	223.5 371.8	226.4 352.4	l -	96 <b>.</b> 2	96 <b>.</b> 8 246 <b>.</b> 4	101.4 332.5	313.2
Canned, cured, and frozen sea foods		42.8	43.0	38.0	39.8	-	38.8	38.8	34.3	36.1
Canned food, except sea foods		233.2	165.5	237.7	219.0	-	206.5	140.6	212.3	193.9
Frozen food, except sea foods	-	52.7	48.5	57.0	54.9	-	47.7	43.8	52.6	50.2
Grain mill products	-	130.9	131.0	133.4	134.2,	[	91.7	92.0	93.8	94.0
Flour and other grain mill products	! :	37.5	37.7	37.6	38.5	_	25.0	25.3	25.1	25.8
Prepared feeds for animals and fowls	l -	54.2 308.4	53.7	56.2 306.4	56.9 309.8	-	37.5	37.2	39.0 175.6	39•3 177•8
Bread, cake, and perishable products	-	262.3	308.1	262.5	265.7	-	177.3	177.3	140.0	141.9
Biscuit, crackers, and pretzels	-	46.1	45.5	43.9	44.1	-	38.0	37.3	35.6	35.8
Sugar	-	30.2	29.3	31.0	31.1		24.3	23.4	25.1	24.8
Confectionety and related products	-	76.9	69.1	83.2	81.5	]	61.2	53.7	66.4	64.1
Candy and other confectionery products	l <u>-</u>	61.9	54.3	68.0	66.3	_	50.2	43.0	55.0	52.8
Beverages	[	226.4	229.1	223.3	225.2	~	118.8	121.4 50.4	120.1	120.8
Bottled and canned soft drinks	-	71.0	74.1 118.8	71.3	73.2 113.5	-	47.6 45.2	46.1	47.9 43.0	49.5 44.2
Miscellaneous food and kindred products	-	143.0	140.6	142.0	139.9	-	95.5	93.3	96.6	94.2
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	116.3	101.0	76.9	118.0	100.0	105.0	89.0	65.2	106.5	88.7
Cigarettes	-	37.9 22.7	37.9 22.0	37.3 24.4	37.5 24.1	-	32.0 21.0	31.7 20.3	31.7 22.6	32.0 22.3
Cigata		22.1	22.0	24.4	24,1		21.0	20.5	22.0	22.5
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	883.8	885.9	872.9	891.0	889.0	795•3	798.0	786.0	804.4	802.2
Cotton broad woven fabrics	]	245.2 70.6	243.4	250.4 70.6	249.6 70.5		228.0 63.9	226.0 62.1	234.0 63.8	233.1 63.7
Silk and synthetic broad woven fabrics	-	52.2	52.2	53.8	53.9	٠ -	46.3	46.3	47.6	47.7
Narrow fabrics and small wares	-	27.3	26.6	27.1	26.6	-	24.0	23.3	23.8	23.2
Knitting	-	216.8	213.0	216.9	217.4	I -	195.6	192.5	196.3	196.8
Full-fashioned hosiery	-	31.8	31.3	33.0	32.9	:	28.6	28.1	29.6	29.6
Seamless hosiery	-	68.6	67.7	70.5	70.7	:	63.4	62.7	65.6	65.9
Knit outerwear	-	64.8	63.3	61.6	61.2	-	57.6	56.6	54.9	54.5
Knit underwear	] [	32.4	31.9	32.3	32.4	-	29.1 61.2	28.5 60.5	28.8 60.8	28.8 60.7
Finishing textiles, except wool and knit	1	71.3 33.1	70.6	70.8 33.2	70.6 32.7	-	27.4	27.4		27.4
Floor covering		103.8	33.0 101.3	102.1	102.0	-	96.3	93.9	27.9 94.8	94.6
Miscellaneous textile goods	I .	65.6	64.1			<b>}</b> -	55.3		55.41	55.0
•		-								

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

	,	(In thousands)  All employees Production work							than 1	
Industry	Sept.	Aug.	July	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.				Aug.
	1962	1962	1962	1961	1961	1962	1962	1962	1961	1961
Nondurable Goods-Continued										
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	1,265.0	1,264.5	1,207.8	1,214.3	1,233.9	1,125.6	1,127.0		1,081.5	1,100.4
Men's and boys' furnishings	-	120.6 336.2	115.2 324.7	117.2 308.8	117.9 311.1	_	108.4 306.0	103.1	105.0 279.9	105.8 282.1
Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear	-	128.7	126.7	118.7	118.8	-	116.1	114.1	106.8	106.9
Men's and boys' separate trousers		57.1	54.5	52.4	53.6	-	54.0	51.3	49.3	50.4
Work clothing		80.0	77.2	72.1	73.0	-	72.1	69.3	64.7	65.7
Women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear		355.9	335.5	346.9	356.0	-	320.2	300.2	312.3	321.5
Women's blouses, waists, and shirts	<u> </u>	39.3	38.5 159.5	38.0 176.4	39.1 178.1		35•9 157•4	35.2	35.1 159.1	36.2 160.8
Women's suits, skirts, and coats	_	85.3	82.8	83.2	89.4	. '	76.6	74.4	74.9	81.3
Women's and misses' outerwear, n.e.c		56.5	54.7	49.3	49.4	-	50.3	48.2	43.2	43.2
Women's and children's undergarments	1 -	122.7	116.7	121.2	120.3	-	108.8	103.0	107.7	107.1
Women's and children's underwear	-	81.0	76.1	81.1	80.8	-	74.1	69.6	74.6	74.5
Corsets and allied garments	-	41.7	40.6	40.1	39.5	-	34.7	33.4	33.1	32.6
Hats, caps, and millinery		36.5	32.0	34.4	37.6	1 :	32.5	28.2	30.6	33.8
Girls' and children's outerwear		77.9 34.2	78.2 35.1	74.1 31.9	77.9 35.1	] [	69 <b>.</b> 8	69.9	66.3 28.2	69 <b>.</b> 8
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel		70.7	67.8	73.2	73.8	-	61.5	58.8	64.0	64.5
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	-	144.0	137.7	138.5	139.3	-	119.8	113.8	115.7	115.8
Housefurnishings	-	57.4	53.1	56.4	55.1	] -	48.5	44.5	47.9	46.5
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	609.7	608.9	602.2	597.0	595.8	483.5	482.4	476.3	476.2	475.0
Paper and pulp	-	230.3	227.7	226.7	228.1	•	185.4	183.0	183.2	184.3
Paperboard	1	66.6	66.4	66.1	67.1	] [	53.4	52.8	53.3	54.1
Converted paper and paperboard products  Bags, except textile bags	1	130.2	129.3 30.7	126.5 30.9	125.0 30.1		98.0 24.9	97.5	96.9 25.0	95.8 24.1
Paperboard containers and boxes		181.8	178.8	177.7	175.6	] -	145.6	143.0	142.8	140.8
Folding and setup paperboard boxes		72.5	70.4	71.2	70.2	-	59.8	57.9	58.8	58.1
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	-	72.3	71.6	71.1	70.4	] -	55.6	54.9	55.0	54.1
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	938.9	933.2	930.7	929.6	926.0	600.9	595•5	592.1	599.2	594.2
Newspaper publishing and printing		345.5	343.1	339.6	339.2	i -	177.4	175.0	175.5	174.2
Periodical publishing and printing	-	65.8	66.4	70.7	69.9	:	26.6	26.4	29.6	28.5
Books		75.7 288.9	76.1	74.4 290.4	74.1 288.7		46.1 228.1	46.4 228.0	45.9 231.8	45.1 230.1
Commercial printing, except lithographic	_	198.2	198.6	200.5	198.4	-	157.1	157.2	160.5	158.4
Commercial printing, lithographic	-	80.0	79.9	79.5	79.7	-	62.0	61.8	62.0	62.2
Bookbinding and related industries	-	49.3	48.3	47.7	47.9	-	39.8	39.0	38.5	38.7
Other publishing and printing industries	"	108.0	107.6	106.8	106.2	<u> </u>	77•5	77-3	77.9	77.6
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	852.5	858.5 288.2	855.0 288.9	834.7 286.1	838.1 288.8	521.0	523.6	521.0	509.0	509.2
Industrial chemicals	[	164.0	162.9	153.2	153.7		167.3	167.6	165.4	166.5 103.4
Plastics and synthetics, except fibers		78.2	77.7	74.8	74.7	-	50.6	50.2	48.1	48.1
Synthetic fibers	-	74.0	73.4	67.4	68.1	-	52.9	52.6	47.5	47.9
Drugs	-	111.1	110.7	107.4	108.0	-	59.8	59.6	58.7	58.8
Pharmaceutical preparations		81.8	81.4	79.1	79.5	1 :	42.5	42.2	41.9	41.8
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods		101.2	99.2	98.3	98.2	1 -	62.2	60.0	60.1	59.6
Soap and detergents		38.2 36.3	38.3 34.4	36.5 35.5	36.6 35.3	l -	26.9 22.4	26.8 20.6	25.2 22.0	25.2 21.6
Paints, varnishes, and allied products		64.8	64.5	63.2	64.0	l -	37.6	37.6	36.4	36.8
Agricultural chemicals	-	40.4	40.5	42.1	40.6	! -	26.1	26.4	28.2	26.8
Fertilizers, complete and mixing only	-	30.9	30.6	33.3	31.3	1 -	21.1	20.8	23.6	21.6
Other chemical products	-	88.8	88.3	84.4	84.8	1	59•3	59.1	57.1	57.3
PETROLEUM REFINING AND RELATED INDUSTRIES	193.1	200.4	200.9	204.9	207.4	120.7	128.7	129.7	132.7	134.7
Petroleum refining	} -	164.0	165.0	170.4	171.8		102.8		107.9	108,8
Other petroleum and coal products	_	36.4	35.9	34.5	35.6	1	25.9	25.5	24.8	25.9
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS		392.5	384.5	376.6	369.2	308.7	303.3	296.1	291.5	284.1
Tires and inner tubes		104.6	103.5	102.7	100.3	1 :	76.1	75.0	74.9	72.4
Other rubber products	't	161.9	157.1	153.9	150.3	-	127.4 99.8		121.6 95.0	
•		368.7	358.4	360.4	369.0	320.1	326.7	316.4	318.6	326.9
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		32.9	31.6	33.4	33.2	)	28.9		29.3	
Footwear, except rubber	i -	243.5	239.2	235.4	243.7	-	218.2	213.8	210.3	218,4
Other leather products		92.3	87.6	91.6	92.1	l -	79.6	74.9	79.0	79•5

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

	(In thousands) All employees						Production workers				
	Cont	,	July	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Aug.	July	Sept.	Aug.	
	Sept. 1962	Aug. 1962	1962	1961	1961	1962	1962	1962	1961	1961	
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	3,953	3,962	3,948	3,971	3,971	-	-	-	-	-	
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	-	809.9 710.6	811.1 711.8	825.5 723.4	835.0 733.0	-	-	-	-	:	
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT		253.4	254.4	267.9		-	-	-	-	-	
Local and suburban transportation		87.8	87.8 102.7	91.6 104.7	91.2	-	83.9	84.1	87.0	86.4	
Intercity and rural bus lines	-	50.1	50.4	49.4	50.0	-	46.6	46.9	46.1	46.8	
MOTOR FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	-	928.1	920.3	907.0	891.0	-	849.5	840.8	831.7	816.2	
AIR TRANSPORTATION		199.2 177.8	193.1 172.0	203.0 181.1	202.9 180.4	-	-	-	-	:	
PIPELINE TRANSPORTATION		21.5 302.0	21.6 299.9	22.0 304.7	22.6 306.9	-	18.5	18.6	18.5	19.1	
COMMUNICATION		828.9	829.1	824.7	832.4	-	-		-	-	
Telephone communication		699.0	698.5 36.8	693.5 37.1	700.8 37.0	•	568.9 27.0	568.7 26.9	566.7 27.0	574.0 26.9	
Radio and television broadcasting		91.4	91.9			-	76.5	76.1	78.3	78 <b>.</b> 8	
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES		619.2	618.3	616.1	623.0	-	545.4	544.8	543.0	550.0	
Electric companies and systems		253.9 155.4	253.9 154.9	253.6 154.9	256 <b>.</b> 2 156 <b>.</b> 7	-	218.3 137.9	218.0	217.4 138.0	220.2 139.9	
Combined utility systems	-	178.6	178.1	177.2	178.9	-	161.7	161.4	161.3	162.8	
Water, steam, and sanitary systems	-	31.3	31.4	30.4	31.2		27.5	27.5	26.3	27.1	
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE <sup>2</sup>	11,615	11,560	11,540	11,378	11,342	~	8,798	8,775	8,716	8,672	
WHOLESALE TRADE	3,099	3,107	3,091	3,035	3,044	-	2,671	2,657	2,620	2,631	
Motor vehicles and automotive equipment  Drugs, chemicals, and allied products	] ]	196.9	226.3 195.4	217.1 189.5		-	191.7	191.5 163.7	183.3	182.7 160.2	
Dry goods and apparel		135.7	135.8	131.0		-	113.0	113.0	110.6	112.6	
Electrical goods		491.8 215.3	498.9 215.2	486.1 204.6		-	435.0 189.0	188.7	430.1 179.1	425.2 180.1	
Hardware, plumbing, and heating goods		145.5	145.3	143.2		-	126.1	125.9	124.6	125.3	
machimery, equipment, and supplies		513.8	512.1	489.0	489.2		437.0	436.6	418.6	419.2	
RETAIL TRADE <sup>2</sup>	8,516	8,453	8,449	8,343	8,298	-	6,127	6,118	6,096	6,041	
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		1,510.5	1,501.5	1,526.5	1,488.8	-	1,388.1	1,377.1	1,405.2	1,366.6	
Department stores		878.8 311.6	878.1 308.4				804.4 290.5	802.5 287.3	806.6 308.5	786.9 297.1	
FOOD STORES	_	1,366.6	1,376.6			-	1,273.8	1,283.9	1,257.3		
Grocery, meat, and vegetable stores	-	1,203.9	1,211.3	1,174.2	1,174.9	-	1,119.9	1,127.6	1,096.8	1,097.6	
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES STORES		632.9 106.6	630.2 107.9	643.1 103.2		-	571.5 96.4	569.5 98.0	582.7 93.5	553.6 92.5	
Women's ready-to-wear stores	I .	242.4	242.0	247.5	236.3	-	219.6	219.4	225.2	215.2	
Family clothing stores	-	96.2	95.8 114.7	95•3 117•6			88.6	88.2 101.6	88.2 104.2	83.6 95.9	
Snoe stores		11).1	114.1	11,10	103.0		101.1	101.0	104.2	30.3	
FURNITURE AND APPLIANCE STORES	-	410.0	407.8	405.4	403.7	-	364.5	363.4	364.4	362.5	
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	-	1,697.9	1,699.2	1,649.7	1,658.6	-	-	-	-	-	
OTHER RETAIL TRADE	_	2,835.0	2,833.5	2,775.3	2,788.9	-	2,528.9	2,524.2	2,486.5	2,497.9	
Motor vehicle dealers	-	683.1	681.8	648.9	657.1	•	596.4	594.6	567.9	576.5	
Other vehicle and accessory dealers	] -	135.4 381.7	136.3 378.0			l	115.3 354.1	116.2 351.1		118.6 348.1	
•		31	3,-3-	3.37	333		-,	-, -	-	-	

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

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

			In thousand			Production workers					
falure			ll employed		,		ر حصوب			<u> </u>	
Industry	Sept. 1962	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Sept. 1961	Ang. 1961	Sept. 1962	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Sept. 1961	Aug. 1961	
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	2,810	2,841	2,839	2,770	2,801	-	-	-	-	-	
Banking		729.5 271.1	725.1 271.5	699.6 263.1	707.6 264.6	-	620.4	616.8	596.4	60 <u>4</u> .1	
Savings and loan associations  Personal credit institutions.	-	86.7 143.8	87.4	80.1 144.1	80.4	-	-	-	-	-	
Security dealers and exchanges Insurance carriers	-	130.8	132.4 871.7		133.2	-	121.4 788.1	123.1 786.3	122.9 780.8	125.2 787.0	
Life insurance Accident and health insurance	-	473.1 53.3	472.3 53.2	470.1 51.8	473.2 52.3	:	429.7 47.8	429.2 47.8	430.4	133.8 47.1	
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	-	304.5	302.8 203.0	297.1	298.9 203.4	:	272.9	271.4	266.8	268.9	
Real estate Operative builders	-	555.3 32.6	559.4 32.7	538.8	548.8 34.5	:	-	-	-	-	
Other finance, insurance, and real estate		76.0	75.7		76.7	-	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES AND MISCELLANEOUS	7,865	7,875	7,884	7,612	7,606	-	-	-	-	-	
Hotel and lodging places		745.1	742.1	615.3	702.9	:	-	-	-	-	
Hotels, tourist courts, and motels		639.8	638.9	559.1	597.6		605.9	605.0	530.5	568.7	
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing plants		504.4	514.1 111.6		109.4	_	369.7	378.1 -	379.2 -	379.7 -	
Advertising	-	182.5	182.0		190.2	:		- 02.0	-	-	
Motion picture theaters and services	-	36.1 146.1	36.1 145.9	146.9	148.5	-	23.8	23.9	27.1	27.1	
Hospitals	-	1,192.4	1,194.5	1,148.9	1,149.6	_	-	-	-	-	
GOVERNMENT	9,249	8,866	8,870	8,904	8,535	-	-	-	-	•	
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT <sup>3</sup>	2,345	2,365	2,368	2,281	2,300	-	-	-	-	-	
Executive		2,335.5 972.9	2,338.5 973.4	2,252.6 948.9	2,271.2 950.0	-	:	-	-	-	
Post Office Department Other agencies.	-	589.2 773.4	589.9 775.2	584.2	587.0 734.2	-	:	-	=	-	
Legislative Judicial	l -	24.1	23.9	23.5	23.6	:	-	-	:	-	
judicial		5.5	5.5	3.1	5.1						
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	6,904	6,501	6,502	6,623	6,235	-	-		-	•	
State governmentLocal government		1,669.9 4,831.1		1,665.4 4,957.1	1,623.5 4,611.4	:	=	-	:	-	
Education		2,949.9 3,551.1	2,949.2 3,552.8	3,194.2 3,428.3	2,738.1 3,496.8	:	:	:	=	-	

<sup>1</sup> For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; and for all other industries, to

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

2Data for nonsupervisory workers exclude eating and drinking places.

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

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

# Table 8-3: Employees in nenagricultural establishments, by industry division and selected groups, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)											
F. America Atalana and America		All employees	<del>,</del>		Production work						
Industry division and group	Sept. 1962	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Sept. 1962	Aug. 1962	July 1962					
TOTAL	55 <b>,</b> 551	55,556	55,617	-	-	-					
MINING	648	648	648	-	· -	-					
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	2,709	2,736	2,738		-						
MANUFACTURING	16,776	16,793	16,908	12,415	12,434	12,551					
DURABLE GOODS	9,465 7,311	9,458 7,335	9,552 7,356	6,933 5,482	6,928 5,506	7,024 5,527					
Durable Goods											
Ordnance and accessories.  Lumber and wood products, except furniture  Furniture and fixtures  Srone, clay, and glass products  Primary metal industries.  Fabricated metal products.  Machinery  Electrical equipment and supplies  Transportation equipment  Lostruments and related products  Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.	221 600 380 571 1,135 1,125 1,469 1,524 1,684 359 397	222 606 385 582 1,142 1,124 1,478 1,540 1,619 362 398	217 607 386 581 1,149 1,132 1,474 1,555 1,688 362 401	103 538 316 459 903 858 1,023 1,028 1,157 229 319	103 543 320 468 912 860 1,034 1,044 1,091 232 321	100 543 320 467 920 868 1,029 1,057 1,164 231 325					
Nondurable Goods											
Food and kindred products Tobacco manufactures Textile mill products Apparel and related products Paper and allied products Printing, publishing, and allied industries Chemicals and allied products Petroleum refining and related industries Rubbet and miscellaneous plastic products. Leather and leather products	1,768 94 874 1,244 602 936 850 191 393 359	1,768 91 879 1,244 605 936 856 198 396 362	1,777 89 885 1,249 606 937 858 199 396 360	1,174 84 786 1,106 476 597 519 119 304 317	1,172 80 791 1,107 479 598 525 128 306 320	1,181 77 798 1,110 481 599 528 128 307 318					
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	3,922	3,931	3,913	-	-	-					
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	11,600	11,629	11,652	-	-	-					
WHOLESALE TRADE	3,084 8,516	3,082 8,547	3,100 8,552	-	-	:					
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	2,796	2,7%	2,792								
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	7,818	7,813	7,783								
GOVERNMENT	9,282	9,210	9,183	-	-	-					
FEDERALSTATE AND LOCAL	2,378 6,904	2,374 6,836	2,375 6,808	-	-	-					

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

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

		TOTAL			Mining		Con	tion	
State	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.
	1962	1962	1961	1962	1962	1961	1962	1962	1961
Alabama	769.2	764.4	772.4	10.3	10.8	11.7	43.0	41.8	44.6
	(1)	66.1	63.6	(1)	1.8	1.5	(1)	5.8	6.4
	356.2	358.4	339.9	15.4	15.2	15.5	30.7	31.9	32.3
	387.8	386.3	382.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	24.9	24.1	25.6
	(1)	5,184.2	5,029.4	(1)	30.6	30.5	(1)	307.6	298.5
Colorado	549.6	550.2	547.1	12.5	14.6	15.0	36.5	35.9	40.0
	951.6	946.4	929.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	51.5	51.2	50.5
	155.8	157.7	152.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	11.6	11.6	12.3
	579.3	576.9	554.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	26.2	25.4	23.0
	1,345.4	1,347.2	1,294.8	8.2	8.1	8.5	126.0	121.2	115.0
Georgia.	1,102.1	1,092.6	1,055.0	5.7	5.7	5.6	67.3	64.5	54.9
Hawaii	193.0	200.1	197.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	15.7	15.6	17.2
Idaho <sup>4</sup>	167.8	166.3	168.7	3.3	3.3	3.4	11.5	11.7	12.8
Illinois	3,565.1	3,547.0	3,508.3	28.0	27.6	28.2	182.5	180.0	183.8
Indiana	1,436.5	1,438.0	1,417.3	10.5	10.5	10.2	67.7	67.2	71.3
Iowa	692.9	691.4	680.9	3.4	3.2	3.4	42.3	41.7	43.6
	573.0	576.5	565.1	16.1	16.0	16.5	40.9	40.8	40.4
	675.8	665.6	654.7	28.1	28.5	30.4	56.5	50.1	42.9
	781.2	779.0	783.7	41.8	41.9	45.1	54.4	53.1	56.3
	289.7	288.3	291.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	16.2	16.1	16.0
Maryland. Massachusetts	948.6 1,966.6 2,201.1 1,004.0 421.1	938.0 1,949.6 2,263.6 997.4 419.4	921.4 1,954.1 2,200.8 978.0 409.3	2.5 (3) 13.0 16.5 6.5	2.5 (3) 13.0 16.4 6.5	2.5 (3) 14.5 15.1 6.5	71.4 88.0 104.2 67.9 28.8	70.5 85.3 100.5 67.2 28.8	69.2 89.9 107.5 65.2 29.4
Missouri Montana. Nebraska. Nevada <sup>4</sup> New Hampshire <sup>4</sup>	1,335.7 177.5 396.2 129.9 220.7	1,339.7 176.6 396.8 129.0 219.5	1,317.2 176.6 389.9 115.1 215.2	6.0 7.0 3.5 3.0 .4	7.2 7.0 3.4 3.0	7.4 7.0 3.2 3.2 .3	69.7 15.5 29.0 12.0 12.2	69.2 15.3 28.8 11.6 12.1	71.1 14.8 27.6 9.5 11.6
New Jetsey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota	2,091.0	2,085.6	2,053.3	3.6	3.5	3.3	108.3	108.6	111.9
	241.3	239.8	237.3	19.4	17.3	19.5	17.6	17.6	18.9
	6,238.6	6,206.9	6,169.7	9.3	8.8	8.7	281.3	279.5	261.5
	1,236.8	1,216.1	1,209.2	3.8	3.9	3.8	68.3	68.2	70.2
	132.1	132.2	128.4	1.9	1.9	2.1	12.9	12.3	12.2
Ohio. Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island	3,110.1	3,116.3	3,073.4	19.4	19.4	19.0	167.4	166.8	161.1
	596.1	594.3	586.9	44.3	44.5	46.4	37.3	36.8	36.7
	536.4	525.3	527.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	30.9	25.8	24.4
	3,696.9	3,693.0	3,683.9	47.9	48.2	51.4	174.6	169.5	178.6
	295.5	293.1	293.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	13.6	13.5	14.2
South Carolina	594.2	590.6	581.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	34.8	34.4	33.9
	154.6	155.6	151.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	16.4	16.3	16.5
	958.0	948.9	947.7	7.0	6.8	7.4	55.2	53.9	53.6
	2,573.0	2,566.2	2,531.6	120.8	120.6	121.0	165.4	166.2	169.2
	294.4	291.8	280.8	13.2	13.2	14.2	21.3	20.4	18.1
Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	116.1 1,074.8 865.3 437.5 1,214.5 (1)	115.4 1,062.3 851.6 438.1 1,214.7	113.4 1,037.4 844.3 449.7 1,191.5 105.6	1.3 15.7 2.1 45.8 3.5 (1)	1.3 15.7 2.1 47.0 3.5 9.7	1.2 16.1 1.9 48.5 3.7 9.8	6.8 85.2 48.1 17.3 62.6 (1)	6.9 83.6 41.0 17.9 61.7 8.5	7.3 77.7 51.0 22.9 63.4 13.1

Table 8-5: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and State-Continued

(In thousands)

		Manufacturing		Tra. pu	nsportation an Iblic utilities	ď	Whole	esale and reta	il trade
State	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.
	1962	1962	1961	1962	1962	1961	1962	1962	1961
Alabama. Alaska. Arizona Arkauses California	237.1	234.6	233.0	47.1	46.9	48.2	144.3	143.7	147.1
	(1)	9.1	7.9	(1)	8.1	8.1	(1)	9.1	8.8
	53.6	54.1	50.1	24.5	24.6	24.2	86.5	86.8	81.2
	109.9	109.5	108.3	28.2	28.0	28.0	81.8	81.7	82.7
	(1)	1,371.9	1,345.3	(1)	361.4	356.1	(1)	1,125.5	1,094.7
Colorado Connecticut. Delaware District of Columbia Florida.	94.5	93.6	93.5	43.9	43.9	44.8	129.5	129.4	128.1
	412.7	406.2	403.5	44.5	44.4	44.7	168.2	168.7	161.5
	55.6	56.6	54.5	10.2	10.3	10.6	30.8	30.7	29.6
	20.3	20.1	19.9	29.9	29.7	28.9	87.9	87.8	84.0
	213.1	216.6	203.5	95.4	95.1	100.7	367.2	369.6	352.5
Georgia	350.7	345.6	336.0	74.0	73.5	73.2	228.0	226.3	224.0
Hawaii	26.7	34.0	30.3	15.0	15.0	15.4	44.8	44.7	44.5
Idaho <sup>4</sup>	32.6	31.5	33.4	14.5	14.4	14.8	41.1	40.6	40.7
Illinois.	1,202.2	1,188.4	1,176.7	275.5	276.3	277.2	743.9	742.8	736.6
Indiana.	589.9	591.7	575.7	89.1	89.2	90.5	280.9	280.2	280.3
Iowa	176.5	174.3	170.6	50.4	50.2	51.3	173.6	173.4	171.6
Kansas <sup>4</sup>	117.3	119.3	115.6	52.6	52.7	53.3	132.5	132.9	131.6
Kentucky	168.6	164.9	165.5	52.3	52.2	50.1	138.2	138.6	140.2
Louisiana	139.4	137.7	137.8	79.8	79.8	82.6	177.6	177.5	177.6
Maine	109.8	108.3	110.6	17.7	17.6	18.1	54.8	54.8	55.0
Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi	269.0	259.8	266.7	69.4	69.6	70.7	198.8	199.2	190.8
	683.9	670.5	683.3	103.8	102.8	103.8	389.2	392.7	389.8
	856.4	917.9	845.6	127.6	129.9	127.1	415.5	417.1	432.6
	247.8	243.4	236.7	81.9	81.4	81.1	242.8	242.1	240.6
	129.3	127.8	121.3	24.5	24.7	24.8	84.9	84.9	84.2
Missouri. Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire	388.8	390.5	371.2	113.7	113.9	115.8	304.7	305.3	306.5
	22.5	22.0	21.4	18.7	18.7	19.4	41.5	40.9	41.3
	69.4	69.6	67.8	37.4	37.4	38.0	97.1	97.4	96.0
	6.1	5.7	6.0	10.3	10.3	9.6	23.7	23.6	21.9
	89.3	88.7	86.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	37.2	37.0	36.4
New Jersey  New Mexico  New York  North Carolina  North Dakota	806.7	800.3	795.9	151.7	150.9	151.0	389.3	390.7	380.8
	17.4	17.3	16.3	19.8	19.9	20.1	51.9	51.5	50.7
	1,851.5	1,819.3	1,850.4	475.1	475.3	488.5	1,228.2	1,228.8	1,229.9
	531.8	513.1	518.1	64.3	64.0	63.5	217.8	215.7	216.5
	6.7	6.7	6.7	12.7	12.6	12.6	38.0	37.4	37.8
Ohio	1,194.7	1,199.0	1,189.6	197.7	197.7	199.6	609.4	610.4	605.2
	89.9	89.3	86.3	48.1	48.2	47.2	139.6	138.6	138.3
	153.6	148.7	157.5	43.4	43.5	43.8	113.5	112.5	113.7
	1,393.0	1,391.1	1,395.4	264.5	264.7	265.8	681.6	682.1	678.9
	118.2	116.4	116.1	13.9	13.8	14.5	52.9	53.1	52.8
South Carolina	255.2	252.3	245.5	25.7	25.8	25.5	102.4	101.9	101.6
	13.6	13.9	14.3	10.4	10.4	10.4	40.9	41.1	39.6
	325.7	323.1	318.6	53.9	53.2	54.9	196.2	194.6	195.6
	495.9	494.2	487.6	216.8	214.0	218.8	639.9	638.0	634.1
	55.9	55.6	53.2	22.7	22.6	22.9	65.3	64.6	62.1
Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	36.4	36.0	34.2	7.3	7.3	7.7	21.6	21.4	21.5
	294.1	287.8	277.8	81.8	79.9	80.7	217.7	216.7	217.6
	241.0	239.5	231.0	63.7	63.3	64.3	187.2	185.1	182.4
	122.8	122.8	122.7	41.8	41.3	41.9	82.2	81.9	82.0
	463.4	465.3	448.5	72.6	73.0	72.7	239.9	238.8	240.7
	(1)	7.8	7.7	(1)	12.0	12.1	(1)	23.1	22.8

Table 8-5: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and State-Continued

(In thousands)

	Fic	ance, insuran a <u>nd real esta</u> t		Service	and miscella	neous		Government	
State	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.
	1962	1962	1961	1962	1962	1961	1962	1962	1961
Alabama	32.6	32.7	32.9	92.8	92.7	92.2	162.0	161.2	162.8
	(1)	1.7	1.6	(1)	6.5	6.3	(1)	24.0	23.0
	18.0	17.9	17.2	54.3	54.2	51.4	73.2	73.7	68.0
	14.8	14.8	14.3	49.6	49.5	48.1	73.0	73.1	70.0
	(1)	267.9	259.4	(1)	794.2	754.7	(1)	925.1	890.2
Colorado	27.1	27.0	26.4	87.7	87.5	84.4	117.9	118.3	114.9
	56.5	56.2	56.0	121.5	121.7	118.6	96.8	98.0	95.1
	6.5	6.5	6.4	21.5	22.3	20.3	19.5	19.5	18.5
	28.7	28.7	27.9	98.6	98.4	96.6	287.7	286.8	273.8
	87.4	87.7	87.6	224.1	224.5	212.7	224.0	224.4	214.3
Georgia.	51.8	52.0	50.8	124.0	124.1	120.6	200.6	200.9	189.9
Hawaii	10.6	10.6	10.4	30.7	30.7	30.8	49.5	49.5	49.1
Kaho <sup>4</sup>	6.2	6.2	6.0	21.4	21.4	21.3	37.2	37.2	36.3
Illinois.	196.5	196.5	194.7	506.1	506.5	495.7	430.4	428.9	415.5
Indiana	59.1	59.0	58.9	144.5	144.5	140.9	194.8	195.8	189.4
Iowa. Kansas  Kentucky. Louisiana Maine.	33.8	33.9	32.9	97.6	97.7	95.5	115.5	116.9	111.9
	24.6	24.6	24.1	75.5	75.1	73.2	113.5	115.1	110.4
	27.3	27.3	25.8	88.2	88.5	87.5	116.6	115.5	112.3
	36.3	36.3	35.9	105.0	104.5	104.3	146.9	148.2	144.1
	9.4	9.4	9.3	33.3	33.5	33.6	48.5	48.6	48.5
Maryland 5 Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi	46.7	46.6	45.8	139.1	138.4	131.3	151.7	151.4	144.4
	105.4	105.2	104.5	331.0	328.1	322.5	265.3	265.0	260.3
	84.5	84.5	84.6	270.4	269.8	266.6	329.4	330.9	322.4
	50.6	50.4	50.3	143.8	143.0	141.3	152.7	153.4	147.7
	14.1	14.1	14.0	44.9	44.8	44.1	88.0	87.8	84.9
Missouri Montana Nebraska, Nevada  Nevada New Hampshire	71.9	72.4	74.1	187.0	187.0	184.5	193.9	194.2	186.6
	6.8	6.8	6.9	25.0	24.7	25.4	40.5	41.2	40.4
	24.0	24.0	23.8	57.4	57.0	56.7	78.5	79.1	76.8
	4.5	4.5	3.9	48.6	48.5	40.9	21.7	21.8	20.1
	7.5	7.5	7.4	41.2	41.0	39.8	23.0	22.9	22.9
New Jetsey  New Mexico  New York  North Catolina  North Dakota	95.0	94.8	93.4	288.2	288.1	274.8	248.2	248.7	242.2
	10.5	10.5	10.0	40.5	40.5	38.8	64.2	65.2	63.0
	510.4	509.1	509.3	1,016.2	1,019.1	994.9	866.7	867.0	826.6
	46.5	46.4	44.4	133.6	133.3	131.2	170.7	171.5	161.5
	5.9	5.9	5.8	21.5	21.6	21.2	32.8	33.8	30.1
Ohio. Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island	128.0	127.8	125.6	385.4	386.5	376.9	408.0	408.7	396.6
	28.1	27.9	27.7	73.9	74.2	74.8	134.9	134.8	129.5
	22.5	22.6	22.0	71.0	71.3	67.4	100.2	99.7	97.5
	158.0	158.2	158.0	525.2	526.6	516.8	452.1	452.6	439.0
	13.0	13.1	13.0	42.4	41.8	42.0	41.5	41.4	40.6
South Carolina	22.0	22.0	22.1	56.5	56.6	55.7	96.0	96.0	95.4
	6.7	6.7	6.1	24.1	24.2	23.4	40.0	40.6	39.1
	41.9	41.7	41.2	126.3	125.7	125.0	151.8	149.9	151.4
	138.7	138.2	133.6	350.7	349.9	337.9	444.8	445.1	429.4
	12.6	12.6	12.3	36.8	36.9	35.7	66.6	65.9	62.3
Vermont Virginia 5 Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	4.2 48.8 41.9 13.5 47.4 (1)	4.2 48.4 41.3 13.4 47.4 3.2	4.1 46.7 40.1 13.4 47.7 3.1	22.0 132.5 113.6 52.0 150.8 (1)	21.9 132.3 111.8 52.4 150.5 14.7	21.3 129.1 110.0 51.2 147.8 14.0	16.7 199.0 167.7 62.0 174.3 (1)	16.6 197.9 167.5 61.4 174.5	16.3 191.7 163.6 67.1 167.0 23.0

¹Not available.
²Combined with construction.
³Combined with service.
¹Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data.
²Federal employment in the Maryland and Virginia sectors of the District of Columbia metropolitan area is included in data for District of Columbia.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

Table 8-6: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

				t	In thousa	nds)						
	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961
Industry division			ALAB	AMA					ARIZ	ONA		
		Birmingham			Mobile			Phoenix			Tucson	
TOTAL	193.9 4.9 12.0 58.3 15.7 15.4 13.5 20.1	194.0 5.4 11.6 58.6 15.7 45.3 13.5 24.1	196.6 6.4 12.4 57.9 15.8 46.3 13.8 23.8 20.2	90.9 (1) 5.3 15.5 9.6 19.9 4.1 10.9 25.6	90.0 (1) 5.1 15.2 9.5 19.7 4.1 10.9 25.5	90.3 (1) 4.5 16.7 9.5 19.5 4.1 10.7 25.3	194.3 .4 15.3 37.0 13.4 52.1 12.7 29.3 34.1	195.1 15.5 37.6 13.5 52.2 12.6 29.5 33.8	184.8 .4 17.0 34.4 13.1 49.2 11.9 27.6 31.2	76.0 3.3 8.6 9.3 5.2 16.9 3.2 14.2	77.3 3.3 9.5 9.2 5.2 16.8 3.2 11.1	68.7 3.0 7.4 8.2 5.0 15.4 3.1 12.6 14.0
						ARKA	NSAS					
		Fayetteville			Fort Smith		ı ———	ock - N. Lit	tle Rock	-	Pine Bluff	
TOTAL  Mining.  Contract construction.  Manufacturing  Trans. and pub. util  Trade  Finance  Service  Government.	15.2 (1) .9 4.7 1.3 3.4 .4 1.7 2.8	15.0 (1) .9 4.5 1.4 3.4 .4 1.7 2.8	14.5 (1) .9 4.5 1.3 3.0 .4 1.7 2.7	27.3 .3 1.5 10.3 1.8 6.1 .7 3.4 3.2	27.3 .3 1.5 10.2 1.8 6.1 .7 3.4 3.2	23.1 .3 1.4 8.6 1.7 5.7 .7 3.1 1.7	83.8 (1) 6.6 15.4 7.4 19.0 6.4 12.8 16.2	83.5 (1) 6.2 15.2 7.5 18.9 6.5 13.0	82.2 (1) 5.8 15.9 7.6 18.5 6.3 12.3 15.8	18.5 (1) 1.6 5.2 2.4 3.6 .6 1.7	18.3 (1) 1.5 5.2 2.4 3.6 .6 1.7	17.9 (1) 1.3 4.9 2.4 3.8 .6 1.7
						CALIF	DRNIA			<u></u>		
		Bakersfield	<del></del>	<del></del>	Fresno		Los An	geles - Lon	g Beach		Sacramento	
TOTAL Mining. Contract construction. Manufacturing. Trans. and pub. util Trade Finance. Service. Government	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	73.7 7.1 4.8 6.3 6.0 16.8 2.5 10.2 20.0	71.1 7.0 4.3 6.5 5.7 16.6 2.4 9.3 19.3	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	90.8 .8 5.6 14.3 7.9 27.1 3.8 13.7 17.6	90.9 .8 5.8 15.8 7.8 26.8 3.9 13.4	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	2,502.9 11.6 131.7 822.5 147.9 545.9 135.2 391.8 316.3	2,389.4 11.8 125.9 770.0 145.1 528.0 129.5 377.0 302.1	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	178.2 .2 12.6 30.4 12.6 34.4 7.4 19.2 61.4	173.1 .2 12.1 30.4 12.6 33.3 7.1 18.0 59.4
	<del></del>	<u></u>		<u> </u>	C.A	LIFORNIA	Continued	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	L		
	San Bernar	dino - Riversi	de - Ontario		San Diego		San Fr	ancisco - O	akland		San Jose	
TOTAL Mining. Contract construction. Manufacturing. Trans. and pub. util Trade Finance. Service Government.	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	195.7 1.4 13.4 35.8 15.6 42.6 7.0 28.0 51.9	189.6 1.3 13.3 35.7 15.1 14.1 6.9 26.1 50.1	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	259.0 15.5 61.1 14.1 52.8 11.2 12.9 60.8	265.1 .6 16.1, 71.8 13.6 52.5 11.2 11.2 57.8	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	1,040.9 1.8 63.1 204.4 107.4 225.2 77.1 153.8 208.1	1,018.3 1.8 61.8 204.6 105.3 219.2 74.6 146.7 204.3	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	231.9 .1 16.8 87.9 9.7 39.1 8.2 38.4 31.7	218.9 .1 16.4 85.0 9.5 36.2 7.7 34.5 29.5
	CALIF	ORNIA - Cor	Hinued	<u>'</u>	COLORADO			<b>D</b> 11	CONNE	CTICUT		
	<u> </u>	Stockton		<b> </b>	Denver	ı ——	ļ	Bridgeport	ı——	<del></del> ,	Hartford	
TOTAL Mining. Contract construction Manufacturing Trans. and pub. util Trade Finance Service Government	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	62.8 .1 3.8 13.2 5.8 14.7 2.0 8.2 15.0	68.0 .1 3.7 17.9 6.0 15.0 2.0 8.2 15.1	364.7 4.2 27.7 71.5 30.9 85.8 21.1 59.1 64.4	363.0 4.2 27.5 70.3 30.9 85.5 21.0 59.2	357.1 4.2 28.4 69.5 30.7 84.7 20.5 57.1 62.0	124.1 (3) 5.8 65.4 5.8 20.8 3.6 12.8 9.9	123.6 (3) 5.6 65.1 5.8 21.0 3.5 12.7 9.9	122.4 (3) 5.7 64.3 5.9 20.4 3.5 12.8 9.9	251.0 (3) 13.8 92.3 9.1 46.3 33.1 30.6 25.8	250.8 (3) 13.3 92.5 9.2 46.7 32.9 30.8 25.6	243.4 (3) 13.0 89.3 9.1 44.8 32.5 29.3 25.4

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

				(	In thousa	nds)						
	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961
Industry division					CO	HHECTICUT	- Continue	<u> </u>				
2.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.		New Britain			New Haven			Stamford			Waterbury	
TOTAL	39.4	39.6	38.2	126.8	124.1	126.4	63.2	63.3	63.3	67.7	67.7	66.3
Mining	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)		(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Contract construction	1.6	1.6	1.5	7.8	7.6	(3) 7.5	4.3	4.4	4.3	2.2	2.2	2,3
Manufacturing	22.9	22.9	22.0	43.8	41.2	43.5	23.8	23.6	24.8	37.7	37.6	36.8
Trans. and pub. util	1.8	1.8	1.8	12.1	12.2	12.3	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.8
Trade	5.6	5.7	5.4	24.1	24.1	24ે.1	12.9	13.0	12.4	9.8	9.9	9.7
Finance	.9	.9	.9	6.9	6.8	6.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
Service	3.7 3.0	3.7 3.0	3.7 2.9	20.6 11.5	20.6	20.5 11.5	11.7 5.3	11.8 5.2	11.6 5.1	7.6 5.8	7.6 5.8	7.3 5.8
Quver mileno							7.7	٦.٤			5.0	5.0
! !		DELAWARE	<u></u>	DISTR	ICT OF COL	UMBIA		<del> </del>		RIDA		
		Wilmington			Washington	ı———	J	acksonville			Miami	
TOTAL	133.3	135.7	130,8	804.2	802.0	768.3	149.9	150,5	2.7بلا	304.5	304.3	303.1
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	( <u>1</u> )	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	8.7	8.8	9.6	60.1	58.7	5 <u>1</u> .6	12.0	11.8	12.0	21.3	20.3	24.4
Manufacturing Trans. and pub. util	53.0 8.4	8.6 21.1	52.2 8.6	36.3 46.8	35.9 46.7	35.1 45.1	21.7 15.1	21.8 15.1	21.4 15.3	42.3 28.9	42.7 28.4	41.7 35.0
Trade	25.3	25.0	24.0	155.8	156.5	148.7	42.8	13.1	11.3	87.7	88.4	84.7
Finance	5.7	5.6	5.6	42.7	42.7	11.6	14.3	14.3	14.2	22.1	22.2	22.1
Service	18.5	19.5	17.7	145.7	145.6	141.5	19.4	19.5	19.2	64.7	64.8	60.5
Government	13.7	13.8	13.1	316.8	315.9	301.7	24.6	24.9	23.8	37.5	37.5	34.7
	FLORIDA - Continued Tampa - St. Pereraburg				<u> </u>	GEO	RGIA				IDAHO	
	Tampa - St. Petersburg			Atlanta			Savannah			Boise 4		
TOTAL	203.2	203.1	301.6	391.0	389.7	370.0	53.4	52.6	50.9	28.4	28.4	~~~
TOTAL	(1)	(1)	194.6 (1)	791.0		372.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	27.7 (1)
Contract construction	20.2	19.9	19.3	(1) 26.9	(1) 25.6	(1) 21.5	3.3	3.2	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.3
Manufacturing	36.6	36.8	35.1	88.3	88.6	81.2	14.9	14.3	14.3	2.9	2.9	2.8
Trans. and pub. util	13.9	14.0	14.0	36.5	36.3	36.5	6.5	6.4	6.2	2.8	2.8	2.8
Trade	60.5	60.6	57.6	101.3	101.0	99.0	12.0	12.2	11.6	8.1	8.1	7.6
Finance	12.8 30.2	12.8	12.3	28.7	28.7	28.6	2.6 6.9	2.6 6.8	2.5 6.5	1.9	1.9	1.8
Service	29.0	30.1 28.9	29.2 27.1	55.1 54.2	54.8 54.7	53.4 51.8	7.2	7.1	7.4	6.5	4.2 6.5	4.1 6.3
Government	27.0	20.9	21.1	24.2	74.1	31.0	1	(	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
		ILLINOIS	····	<b> </b>		<del></del>	1	INDIANA				
		Chicago	ı <del></del>	<b> </b>	Evansville	<u>. — — </u>	l	Fort Wayne	, <b></b> i		Indianapolis	
TOTAL		2,492.9	2,459.9	63.3	63.0	62.9	89.6	89.1	84.7	300.2	300.0	296.4
Mining	7.5	7.3	6.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	(1)	(1) 4.5	(1),	(1) 16.0	(1) 15.9	(1) 15.9
Contract construction	121.0 861.6	119.4 852.9	120.3 838.7	2.4	2.3	2.9	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	38.0	4.4 34.2	100.7	101.5	15.9 98.4
Manufacturing Trans. and pub. util	195.3	196.7	195.7	4.2	4.2	4.3	7.0	7.0	6.7	21.2	21.2	21.5
Trade	531.7	531.8	526.3	14.3	14.2	14.5	18.9	18.8	18.8	66.9	66.3	66.7
Finance	156.3	156.0	155.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	4.8	4.8	4.8	21.4	21.3	21.2
Service	382.3	381.5	373.4	8.2	7.9	8.2	8.9	8.8	8.7	31.7	31.6	31.1
Government	248.8	247.3	242.8	5.7	5.8	5.6	7.2	7.2	7.1	42.3	42.2	41.6
	INDI	ANA-Contin	ued		IOWA			•	KAI	ISAS	·	
		South Bene	i	1	Des Moines			Topeka 4			Wichita 4	
TOTAL	75.8	76.1	75.3	101.4	101.4	102.4	49.3	49.6	50.0	119.6	120.1	117.7
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)			47.3	19.0	.2	1.5	1.5	1.7
Contract construction	3.3	3.3	3.3	4.4	(1) 4.5	(1)· 5.5	3.1	3.2	4.0	6.3	6.2	1.7 5.8
Manufacturing	31.9	32.2	32.4	21.4	21.3	21.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	13.2	43.7	42.2
Trans. and pub. util	3.7	3.7	3.7	8.7	8.6	8.6	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.5	6.6
Trade	15.9	15.9	15.6	25.3	25.4	25.7	9.9	10.0	10.0	26.3	26.2	26.5
Finance	4.2	4.3	4.1	11.8	11.9	11.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	5.9	5.9	6.0
Government	10.7	10.6	10.3 5.9	15.1 14.9	14.9 14.9	14.4	7.2	7.2 12.6	7.4 12.0	16.6 13.5	16.6 13.7	16.0 13.1
	1 "-	1	ı '''	ı	1 -4./	1	1	ı <del></del> .~	ı	ı ~··	ı ~··	. ~

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

				ι	In thousa	nds)	_					
	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961
Industry division		KENTUCKY						LOUISIANA				
		Louisville			Baton Rouge		1	New Orleans			Shreveport	
TOTAL	247.2	247.4	238.9	68.1	68.1	68.7	281.5	279.6	281.1	72.2	72.0	72.2
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	.3	.3	.3	8.5	8.5	8.8	5.2 5.2	5.2	5.1
Contract construction	16.5	16.0	14.5	7.0	6.9	7.0	16.3 45.2	16.3	17.2 43.5	9.2	5.3	5.9 8.9
Manufacturing	84.3 20.5	84.7 20.8	82.1 20.4	16.1 4.3	16.0 4.2	16.5 4.3	40.3	43.3 40.3	11.4	8.8	9.1	8.7
Trans. and pub. util	52.0	52.1	51.4	14.7	14.7	14.9	71.8	71.6	71.6	19.7	19.6	19.8
Finance	12.8	12.8	12.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	18.0	18.0	18.1	3.5	3.5	3.5
Service	34.7	34.7	32.9	8.4	8.5	8.5	44.5	44.5	44.3	9.3	9.4	9.3
Government	26.3	26.3	25.0	13.6	13.9	13.8	36.9	37.1	36.2	11.2	11.2	11.0
			MA	INE				MARYLAND		MAS	SACHUSET	rs
	Le	wiston - Aut	oura	·	Portland			Baltimore	,	]	Boston	
TOTAL	26.7	26.6	26.7	53.6	53.8	53.5	620.3	618.5	611.0	1,087.2	1,079.5	1,083.5
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	9	.9	.9	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	1.3	1.3	1.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	40.3	39.6	39.3	50.6	48.7	50.2
Manufacturing Trans. and pub. util	13.7	13.6	13.8	13.3 5.5	13.2 5.6	13.0 5.7	190.5 52.4	189.7 52.6	194.0 53.5	293.5 65.8	288.3 65.1	297.6 66.0
Trade	.9 5.1	.9 5.1	.9 5.2	14.6	14.6	14.7	127.2	127.2	121.3	235.1	237.9	236.9
Finance	.8	.8	.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	32.9	32.8	32.4	77.8	78.3	77.9
Service,	3.4	3.4	3.3	8.6	8.7	8.5	87.8	87.7	8L, 8	218.1	275.4	209.5
Government	1.5	1.5	1.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	88.3	88.0	84.8	146.3	145.8	145.4
					MA	SSACHUSET	TS - Contin	ued				
		Fall River			New Bedfore	d	Springfiel	d - Chicopee	- Holyake		Worcester	
TOTAL	42.4	41.3	43.7	50.3	48.6	48.9	170.8	170.6	173.0	112.0	112.4	112.4
Mining				(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.8	1.8	1.9	(1) 5.3	(1) 5.3	6.3	4.5	4.5	4.9
Manufacturing	23.2	22.1	24.6	26.8	25.4	25.7	69.7	69.5	70.7	49.6	49.5	49.9
Trans. and pub. util Trade	1.6 7.9	1.6 7.9	1.7 7.7	2.2 8.6	2.1 8.5	2.0 8.3	8.3 31.5	8.3 31.6	8.4 32.3	4.3 19.1	4.3 19.4	4.3 19.0
Finance	(i)´	(i)´	(i)'	(1)	(i)	(1)	8.6	8.5	8.4	5.6	5.6	5.5
Service	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.9	26.2	26.2	26.0	15.0	15.2	15.0
Government	3.3	3.3	3.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	21.2	21.2	20.9	13.9	13.9	13.8
						MICH	HGAN					
		Detroit	,		Flint	,		Grand Rapid	<u> </u>		Lensing	
TOTAL	1,119.2	1,151.7	1,113.0	104.9	121.1	108.3	116.9	116.5	113.8	81.3	88.7	81.0
Mining	.9	.9	.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	48.5	45.6	50.4	4.9	4.7	4.3	7.5	7.5	7.5	4.9	4.5	4.3
Manufacturing Trans. and pub. util	429.4 74.2	462.9	427.3 70.0	55.3 3.9	71.1 4.4	60.0	47.8 8.1	47.8 8.1	46.2 8.0	23.1	29.2 3.2	24.2 3.1
Trade	217.8	218.8	229.2	16.4	16.5	16.1	24.4	24.0	23.6	15.7	15.7	15.2
Finance	50.5	50.4	50.4	2.8	2.8	2.7	5.0	5.0	4.8	3.1	3.1	3.1
Service	153.5	154.5	151.4	10.8	11.0	10.8	24.8	14.8	14.4	9.2	9.1	8.9
Government	144.4	144.3	133.2	10.8	10.7	10.4	9.3	9.3	9.2	22.2	23.9	22.2
,		. 16.1	MICHIGAN	Continued	C!					ESOTA	1'. S.	
	Muskego	n - Muskego	u Hefflyts		Saginaw	,		luth - Superi	or	Minn	eapolis - St.	Paul
TOTAL	46.7	46.6	44.9	54.8	55.4	53.8	51.2	50.6	50.1	585.9	583.3	565.5
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1) 3.6	(1)	(1)	(1) 35.9	(1) 35.6	(1)
Contract construction	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.6	3.5	2.2	35.9	35.6	34.1
Manufacturing Trans. and pub. util	25.6 2.5	25.5	24.0 2.5	24.1 4.8	24.8 4.8	23.1	8.8 9.2	8.7 9.2	8.7 9.1	158.8 50.8	157.3 50.5	151.2 49.7
Trade	7.2	7.2	7.2	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.4	11.4	12.1	143.4	142.8	139.0
Finance	1.1	1 1.7	1.1		1.5	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	37.9	37.8	37.5
Service	4.6	4.5	4.5	1.4	6.1	1.5 5.9 4.5	9.0	8.8	9.1	88.6	88.2	86.3 67.8
Government	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.5	7.1	7.1	7.0	70.6	71.1	٥7.8

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

				(:	In thousa	nds)						
	Aug. 1962	<b>July</b> 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	<b>July</b> 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961
Toducana distatos		MISSISSIPPI				MISSO	URI	•			AMATHOM	
Industry division		Jackson			Kansas City			St. Louis			Billings	
TOTAL	65.8	66.7	65.1	389.9	390.5	381.6	720.7	722.4	707.9	24.1	24.2	24.4
Mining	.8	8.	.8	.8	.8	8.	2.7	2.7	2.6	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction.	4.8	5.6	5.5	23.1	22.5	22.9	41.5	40.4	37.0	1.7	`ī.8	1.9
Manufacturing	11.8	11.8	11.0	106.9	108.6	100.3	250.3	251.7	242.5	3.2	3.2	3.1
Trans. and pub. util	4.4	4.4	_4.4	40.8	42.0	40.8	62.1	62.0	62.7	2.9	2.8	2.9
TradeFinance	14.9 5.1	14.9 5.1	14.8 5.1	97.1	97.0 26.8	96.0 26.7	150.8 39.2	151.3 39.2	152.9 38.9	7.5 1.5	7.4 1.5	7.5 1.5
Service	9.8	9.8	9.8	26.9 51.2	50.7	50.4	95.6	96.5	94.7	3.9	3.9	4.0
Government	14.2	14.2	13.8	43.1	43.1	43.7	78.5	78.6	76.6	3.4	3.6	3.5
•	MON1	TANA - Com	inved		NEBRASKA			HEVADA			W HAMPSHI	
		Great Falls			Omaha			Reno 4		1	Man chester 1	
70741	~	0, 2		163.0	761.5	767 1	35.5	260		10.5	100	101
TOTAL	24.8 (1)	24.7 (1)	23.3 (1)	163.9	164.7 (3)	165.4	37.5	36.8	35.5	42.7	42.5	42.4
Mining	3.0	3.3	3.8	(3) 11.1	11.4	(3) 11.5	(5) 3.8	(5) 3.1	(5) 3.1	(1) 2.6	(1) 2.6	(1) 2.5
Manufacturing	4.7	4.4	3.1	36.0	36.2	37.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	17.0	16.9	17.2
Trans. and pub. util	2.1	2.1	2.2	20.1	20.1	20.6	3.5	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.7
Trade	5.8	5.8	5.5	38.4	38.5	38.1	7.9	7.9	7.7	8.7	8.6	8.5
Finance	'(j)	(5)	(1)	13.8	13.8	13.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
Service	5.2 4.0	5.1 4.0	4.9 3.8	24.3 20.3	24.3 20.5	24.2 20.3	12.2 6.2	12.2	11.6 5.8	5.9 3.3	5.8 3.3	5.6 3.4
GOVET HINGHOUSE, S.	4.0	4.0		20.5	20.5		JERSEY	لتنسا	7.0	3.3	ر.ر	2.4
	Jersey City <sup>6</sup>				Newark 6		· ———	a - Clifton - I	Paggia 6	1	Penth Amboy	. 6
		Jersey City	i ——		MEMBE							
TOTAL	257.5	256.1	252.4	656.5	659.5	654.1 .6	383.3	380.4	368.1	189.0	187.7	184.3
Mining	6.7	6.9	6.7	30.3	.9 30.5	32.0	21.7	20.9	.5 22.4	12.1	.7 11.7	.7 10.6
Manufacturing	119.4	117.6	114.3	234.5	236.7	235.6	168.0	165.4	159.1	88.6	87.7	88.8
Trans. and pub. util	36.9	36.7	37.6	48.2	47.9	48.0	23.1	23.1	23.0	9.2	9.2	9.3
Trade	36.1	36.2	36.1	124.5	125.7	124.8	78.0	78.0	74.2	31.1	31.1	29.4
Finance	8.9 22.9	8.9 23.2	8.9 22.3	46.1 101.7	145.9 101.5	46.5 98.7	13.3 46.0	13.4	12.6 44.1	3.6	3.6	3.5 16.5
Government	26.6	26.6	26.5	70.3	70.4	67.9	32.7	33.0	32.2	17.7 26.0	17.7 26.0	25.5
	<u></u>	ERSEY - Co			IEW MEXICO	L		22.13		YORK		
	<del></del>	Trenton			Albuquerque		Albany -	Schenectady	- Trov	1	Binghamton	
	l	1	,		ı	ı ———	<del>-</del>					
TOTAL	108.9	109.8	105.7	83.0	83.1	80.8	224.3	222.4	55/1-/1	77.0	76.4	78.4
Mining	7.9	7.8	6.7	(1) 6.4	(1) 6.3	(1)	(1) 8.1	(1) 7.9	(1) 9.4	(1) 3.8	(1) 3.5	(1) 4.2
Manufacturing	35.3	36.1	35.1	7.9	7.9	7.4	63.4	63.2	63.0	37.4	37.3	39.3
Trans. and pub. util	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.7	6.7	6.7	16.5	16.5	17.4	4.0	3.9	3.8
Trade	18.3	18.5	16.9	19.8	19.6	19.3	43.6	43.1	43.0	12.6	12.6	12.5
Finance	4.4	1 4.4	4.3	5.5	5.5	5.2	9.9	9.8	9.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
Service	16.7 20.0	16.8 19.9	16.8 19.6	19.4 17.3	19.4 17.7	18.8 16.6	34.2 48.5	33.5 48.4	34.9 47.5	7.5 9.3	7.5 9.2	7.2 9.0
		1	1		L				4117	1 ,,,		7.0
		P#-1-		l <del></del>	Elmira 7	NEW TORK		and Suffolk (	6	ı — ,	New York Ci	6
		Buffalo	ı		E TORING	ı ———		and Salions		¦	I TOPE CI	, <del></del>
TOTAL	408.9	476,2	424.0	31.4	31.0	31.8	473.6	471.5	443.5	3,539.9	3,513.6	3,500.9
Mining	(1)	(1)	(i)	-	-	-	40.4	(1) 39.9	(1) 31.1		2.0	2.0
Contract construction Manufacturing	18.7 158.5	19.0 164.6	24.8 167.4	14.0	13.7	14.6				136.3	137.3	104.6
Trans. and pub. util	31.8	31.8	32.0	1 4.0	35.1	1 4.0	132.0 23.0	130.6 23.0	129.8 23.6	921.0 317.1	889.7 317.5	925.3 325.4
Trade	79.9	80.5	80.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	116.3	116.4	102.4	718.9	719.0	721.6
Finance	16.6	16.5	16.3	-	-	-	19.6	19.6	19.3	406.0	405.2	405.7
Service	55.8	56.3	54.7	1 -	-	-	70.5	70.2	69.7	621.3	623.5	611.4
Government	47.6	47.6	48.1	-	-	-	71.8	71.8	67.6	417.2	419.3	foff*8

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

					In thousa	nds)						
	Aug. 1962	<b>July</b> 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	<b>July</b> 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961
Industry division					1	EW YORK	- Continued					
Industry division	New York -	Northeastern	New Jersey		Rochester			Syracuse			Utica-Rome	
TOTAL	(2)	5,741.9	5,664.5	231.0	230.5	223.1	184.4	184.5	183.2	103.9	103.1	102.1
Mining	(2) (2)	5.1	4.4	(1)	(i)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	(2) (2) (2) (2)	262.9	225.8	13.2	13.0	12.3	9.3	9.0	9.2	3.2	3.2	3.3
Manufacturing	(2)	1,706.8	1,726.4	110.0	109.6	106.8	67.3	67.9	67.0	40.0	39.3	39.2
Trans. and pub. util	(2)	474.1	1,143.1 1,143.1	9.6	9.6	9.7	12.3	12.3	12.6	5.8	5.6	5.5
Trade	(2)	509.4	509.2	40.3 8.6	40.5 8.6	38.6 8.2	37.4 9.8	37.3 9.7	37.2 9.4	16.6	16.5 4.3	16.4 4.0
Service	(2)	931.8	909.9	26.7	26.7	25.7	23.8	23.9	23.6	11.3	11.3	11.0
Government	(2)	684.0	661.1	22.6	22.4	21.9	24.5	24.5	24.1	22.9	22.9	22.7
	HEW	YORK - Co	ntinued				NOR	TH CAROLI	NA			
	Wes	stchester Co	unty 6		Charlotte		Greens	sboro - High	Point		inston-Saler	•
TOTAL	231.1	232.3	226.0	109.8	109.1	109.1	- 1	_	-	-	_	-
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	- {	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	14.2	74.7	16.6	7.4	7.6	8.7		ا ـ - ا				
Manufacturing	66.0 14.1	66.6 14.1	62.5	27.5 12.6	27.1	27.2 12.2	13.8	43.5	43.7	40.2	38.5	40.1
Trans. and pub. util Trade	53.9	54.2	48.8	30.1	12.5 30.0	30.0	-	- <u>-</u>	-	-	-	-
Pinance	11.9	11.9	11.5	7.9	7.8	7.8	-	_	-	_	_	-
Service	43.3	44.0	42.7	14.9	14.8	14.4	-		-	-	-	_
Government	27.6	27.4	28.4	9.4	9.3	8.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NO	NORTH DAKOTA Fargo						OHIO				
	Fargo			Akron			Canton			Cincinnati		
TOTAL	25.2	25.1	24.5	174.5	173.6	167.1	106.0	106.4	107.5	399.5	401.4	391.8
Mining		(1)	(1)	.1	.1	.1	.5	.4	.5	.2	.3	.3
Contract construction	2.2	2.0	2.5	7.9	8.2	7.4	5.3	5.2	4.7	24.0	24.1	21.9
Manufacturing Trans. and pub. util	1.5	1.4	1.5 2.7	80.7 12.3	79.6 12.3	75.4 12.2	50.2 5.6	50.6 5.7	52.2 5.8	145.8 31.7	146.3 31.7	143.3 31.8
Trade	8.0	8.0	8.0	32.4	32.3	31.9	20.0	19.9	20.1	82.8	83.3	81.5
Finance	2.2	2.2	2.0	5.6	5.6	5.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	22.8	22.7	22.6
Service	4.1	4.1	3.8	20.3	20.5	20.3	11.8	11.9	11.7	51.1	51.6	50.3
Government	4.6	4.7	4.1	15.1	15.1	14.5	9.0	9.0	8.9	41.1	41.6	40.2
						OHIO - C	ontinued					
		Cleveland	. <del></del> .		Columbus			Dayton		<del></del> .	Toledo	
TOTAL	682.1	689.3	680.0	273.4	273.0	262.8	249.8	250.4	243.3	154.5	153.9	151.2
Mining	35	1 3.5	1 22.4	.8	8	8	5	5	5	.2	.2	.2
Contract construction Manufacturing	34.5 258.0	33.7 265.5	33.6 264.0	16.7 72.7	16.4 72.3	15.2 69.5	11.1	10.7	10.4 98.6	9.3 55.4	9.6 53.8	8. <i>5</i> 53.7
Trans. and pub. util	14.7	44.8	15.0	17.2	17.1	17.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	12.3	12.3	12.1
Trade	144.6	144.4	142.2	56.0	56.0	54.5	43.3	13.2	42.4	34.9	35.3	35.3
Finance	33.3	33.3	33.1	17.6	17.6	16.7	6.9	6.8	6.6	5.8	5.8	5.8
Service	91.9	92.5	89.7	38.0	38.1	36.3	31.2	31.1	29.7	22.1	22.4	21.6
Government	74.6	74.4	71.9	54.5	54.7	52.4	46.1	46.3	45.0	14.5	14.5	14.2
	0	HIO-Continu	ed			OKLA	НОМА				OREGON	
	You	ungstown-Wa	rren	OI	klahoma City			Tulsa			Portland	
TOTAL	157.1	156.2	159.7	184.6	183.6	179.2	136.5	136.2	132.7	275.8	270.8	271.0
Mining	.4	1 -4	-4	7.1	7.1	7.2	13.5	13.4	13.3	(i)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	11.5	11.3	11.2	14.8	14.2	12.4	9.6	9.5	9.0	(1) 15.4	13.2	13.2
Manufacturing	67.7	66.9	72.6	22.4	22.4	21.0	28.3	28.1	26.8	69.2	67.6	68.0
Trans. and pub. util Trade	8.6 29.8	8.6	8.5 29.0	13.2 13.1	13.1 12.9	13.5 13.2	13.8 32.6	13.8 32.6	13.4 31.5	27.8 66.4	27.6 65.4	27.5 66.9
Pinance	4.7	30.0	4.6	10.9	10.9	10.9	7.0	7.0	7.3	15.9	16.0	15.7
Service	18.9	18.9	18.5	24.0	23.9	23.6	19.2	19.3	19.0	39.7	39.8	39.2
Government	15.5	15.6	14.8	49.1	49.1	47.4	12.5	12.5	12.4	41.4	41.2	40.5

## Area Industry Employment

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

				(1	n thousan	nds }						
	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961
Industry division						PENNS	YLVANIA 8					
Industry division	Allentown	- Bethlehen	n - Easton		Erie			Harrisburg			Lancaster	
TOTAL	184.8	184.1	183.1	77.9	78.3	76.3	146.7	146.2	243.4	98.6	97.5	94.1
Mining	-4	.4	.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(i)	(1)	(i)
Contract construction	8.3	8.3	7.9	2.1	1.9	2.8	8.1	7.7	7.7	5.7	5.6	5.7
Manufacturing	95.3	94.8	95.1	36.9	37.3 {	34.7	32.4	32.3	32.3	49.0	48.4	46.1
Trans. and pub. util	10.8 29.1	10.5 29.2	10.7 29.4	5.5 13.7	5.5	5.4	12.2 26.4	12.2	12.5	5.1	5.0	4.8
Trade	5.1	5.1	5.1	2.5	13.7	13.4 2.5	6.4	26.4 6.4	25.7 6.4	16.9 2.4	16.7 2.3	16.5 2.3
Service	21.5	21.6	20.7	9.7	9.9	9.9	18.4	18.5	18.4	12.2	12.3	11.8
Government	14.3	14.2	13.8	7.5	7.5	7.6	42.8	42.7	40.4	7.3	7.2	6.9
		L			PE	NNSYLVAN	IA-Continue	d				
		Philadelphis			Pittsburgh			Reading			Scranton	
TOTAL	1,524.6	1,513.3	1,499.7	748.9	753.6	751.8	102.8	102.8	100.9	75.9	75.7	76.4
Mining	1.5	1.5	1.4	9.1	9.5	9.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.6	[i.i]	1.7
Contract construction	76.3	74.8	73.6	43.3	42.4	42.0	4.3	4.3	4.4	1.7	1.7	2.1
Manufacturing	541.8	539.0	544.8	260.8	264.3	272.9	51.9	51.6	50.3	30.6	30.4	30.5
Trans. and pub. util	111.0	111.1	108.3	54.9	55.1	56.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
Trade	300.2	299.9	296.5	147.1	147.9	147.2	15.7	15.8	15.6	14.4	14.3	14.5
Finance	83.6 215.5	83.7	83.7	32.5 126.3	32.5 126.6	32.9 117.8	4.0 12.8	4.0	3.9 12.6	2.4	2.4 10.8	2.5
Government	184.7	184.8	180.4	74.9	75.3	73.3	8.6	12.9 8.7	8.5	10.7	8.4	10.6 7.9
	-	<u> </u>	ENNSYLVAN					ODE ISLAN			TH CAROLII	
	PENNSYLVAN Wilkes-Barre - Hazleton				York		Provi	dence-Pawru	cket		Charle ston	
****			ı ——	~~~~								
TOTAL	101.6	101.3	101.7	85.1	84.6	85.2	294.8	293.0	292.6	58.7	58.4	56.3
Mining	4.2	4.4	5.0	(1) 4.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(j)	(1)
Contract construction Nanufacturing	41.3	41.1	4.1	42.3	4.4	4.7 42.8	13.4	13.3 126.3	14.0 125.9	5.1 9.4	5.0 9.5	4.1 9.2
Trans. and pub. util	6.4	6.2	6.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	13.5	13.4	14.1	4.3	4.3	4.3
Trade	17.7	17.7	17.5	14.5	14.3	14.3	52.3	52.5	51.8	12.0	11.9	11.8
Finance	3.4	3.4	3.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	13.0	13.1	12.9	2.8	2.9	2.8
Service	11.3	11.5	11.7	9.2	9.2	8.9	40.5	39.9	40.0	6.0	6.0	5.9
Government	12.7	12.7	12.3	8.1	8.2	7.9	34.6	34.5	33.9	19.1	18.8	18.2
		SOI	JTH CAROLI	NA-Continue	rd .		So	UTH DAKO	TA		ENNESSEE	
		Columbia			Greenvi lle		<u> </u>	Sioux Falls	4		Chattanooga	
TOTAL	74.6	74.7	72.9	77.5	76.8	73.5	29.0	29.0	28.8	89.5	91.0	94.1
Mining	( <u>1</u> )	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	.1	.1
Contract construction.	. 6.3	6.3	6.9	7.7	7.6	6.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	3.2	3.1	3.0
Manufacturing	. 14.5 . 4.9	14.7	13.7	34.4 3.4	34.3	32.9	5.7 2.8	5.7 2.8	5.7 2.8	36.4	38.1	10.8
Trade		16.1	15.8	14.2	3.4 13.9	3.4 13.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	4.8 18.3	4.8 18.2	4.9 18.3
Finance	5.3	5.3	5.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	5.5	5.5	5.5
Service	9.7	9.6	9.3	8.2	8.2	7.8	4.6	4.7	4.6	10.4	10.4	10.4
Government	17.8	17.9	17.2	6.3	6.1	5.9	3.4	3.4	3.4	10.9	10.9	11.0
				TEN	ESSEE-Con	tinued	. ———				TEXAS	
	1	Knoxville			Memphis			Nashville			Dallas	
TOTAL	115.0	114.7	111.4	193.7	192.8	191.3	145.7	145.0	143.2	<u> </u>		
Mining	1.7	1.6	1.6			.5	(1)	(i)	(1)	8.4	8.3	8.2
Contract construction.	6.1	6.2	5.8	11.1	11.0	11.0	8.3	7.9	8.2	26.6	26.4	23.7
Manufacturing	42.1	147.9	40.7	45.5	8.بليا	13.9	40.8	40.4	40.7	103.1	102.6	95.3
Trans. and pub. util	6.5	6.4	6.2	15.3 51.3	15.2 51.3	15.3 51.6	10.5	10.5	10.5	35.9	35.9	35.3
Trade	1 23.7	23.6	23.4	21.3		51.6	32.3	32.1	31.3		.= .	-
Finance	. 4.1 13.0	13.1	12.8	10.5 29.2	10.5 29.1	10.3 28.2	10.4	10.4	10.4	33.9	33.9	33.1
Government	17.8	17.8	16.9	30.4	30.5	30.5	20.5	22.9 20.8	22.1 20.0	38.8	38.7	37.3
	1 -,	1 -,	1	1 20.4	1 ,,,,	, ,,,,		10.0	20.0	, ,,,,,	ا ۲۰۰۲	21.2

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

				t	In thousa	nds)						
	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	<b>July</b> 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961
Industry division				TE	XAS-Continu	ed					UTAH	
Indagory division		Fort Worth			Houston			San Antonio		Sı	alt Lake City	,
TOTAL	-	-	-	_	-			_		155.6	154.9	148.7
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		6.9	6.9	7.0
Contract construction	47.3	48.9	52.1	93.9	93.4	93.5	11.3 22.7	11.7 22.5	11.0 23.6	9.9 30.2	9.7 29.8	9.6 26.9
Trans. and pub. util	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.3	9.2	9.5	14.1	14.0	13.9
Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	,	22 1		40.2	10.0	38.9
Finance	-		-	-	-	-	11.5	11.4	11.2	9.7 21.2	9.7 21.3	9.5 20.5
Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	51.5	51.6	51.0	23.4	23.5	22.4
			VER	MONT					VIRG	INIA		
		Burlington 7			Springfield	7	Nort	folk - Portsm	outh		Richmond	
TOTAL	23.7	23.3	22.7	12.4	12.2	11.6	158.6	158.1	153.6	174.5	173.3	169.5
Mining	-	-	-	- `	-	-	.2 }	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
Contract construction Manufacturing	- 5.9	5.7	5.0	6.6	6.5	6.0	기4.1 17.2	14.1 17.0	13.3 16.2	12.3 43.9	11.9 43.3	11.9 42.6
Trans. and pub. util	1.5	1.5	1.6	.7	.7	.8	15.7	15.5	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.1
Trade	5.6	5.5	5.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	37.8	37.7	37.0	42.3	41.1	40.0
Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.8	5.8	5.8	14.4	14.3	14.2
Service	-	-		-	:	-	20.0 47.8	20.0 47.8	19.3	21.8 25.3	21.8   25.4	21.2 24.3
	VID	GINIA-Conti	unad				لـــــــا	ASHINGTON				
	VIRGINIA-Continued  Roanoke				Seartle		l	Spokane	<del></del>		Тасота	
707.1		ı ——— ı		120.7	122.6	201 5				70.0	70.7	
TOTAL	61.2 .1	61.0	58.9 .1	加9.1 (1)	知3.6 (1)	384.7 (1)	75.1	73.9 (1)	77.2 (1)	79.9	79.7	79.0 (1)
Contract construction	5.0	5.0	4.5	20.6	18.0	22.1	` <u>5</u> .0	4.4	4.7	14.0	3.6	`4.3
Manufacturing	14.6	14.4	13.6	134.4	133.7	120.0	12.5	12.2	13.8	17.6	17.8	17.7
Trans. and pub. util	8.6 13.8	8.6 13.8	8.7	32.0 92.6	32.0 91.7	30.7 85.1	8.2 20.0	8.2 19.8	8.4 20.3	5.8 16.5	5.7 16.4	5.7 16.0
Trade	2.9	2.9	13.3 2.8	24.7	24.1	22.7	4.0	1.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8
Service	9.4	9.4	9.1	58.9	58.4	50.2	12.6	12.5	13.1	11.3	11.6	11.2
Government	6.8	6.8	6.8	55.9	55.7	53.9	12.8	12.8	12.8	20.8	20.7	20.3
				W	EST VIRGIN	A					WISCONSIN	
		Charleston		Hunt	ington - Ash	land	ļ,	Wheeling			Green Bay	
TOTAL	75.5	75.6	76.6	66.0	65.9	67.0	50.4	49.9	50.6	37.7	36.8	37.1
Mining	3.7	3.7	4.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction Manufacturing	3.1 22.0	3.3 21.9	3.7 22.6	2.7	2.8 22.3	3.7 22.7	2.1 16.2	2.1 16.0	2.6 15.9	2.2 13.2	2,0 12.6	1.9 13.2
Trans. and pub. util	8.3	8.2	8.2	7.5	7.5	7.4	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.6
Trade	17.0	16.9	16.5	24.5	14.5	14.8	12.6	12.5	12.3	9.1	9.0	9.2
Finance	3.2	3.2 9.5	3.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.0
Government	9.6 8.7	8.9	9.5 8.8	7.8 7.6	7.9 7.6	7.6 7.6	7.0	6.9 4.0	6.9 4.2	4.8	4.8 3.7	4.6 3.6
	<u> </u>			l	•		l - Continued	4				
	·——-	Kenosha			La Crosse			Madison			Milwaukee	
707.1		1 1									155.61	
TOTAL	28.9 (1)	33.8	33.1 (1)	24.1 (1)	23.5	22.7	80.0	79.7	77.1	Щ8.9	451.5	444.7 (1)
Contract construction	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	(1) 1.3	(1) 1.2	(1) 6.3	(1) 6.1	(1) 5.4	(1) 21.7	(1) 21.1	22.7
Manufacturing	15.4	20.1	19.6	8.4	8.0	7.7	13.7	13.5	13.4	185.7	189.1	180.3
Trans. and pub. util	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	4.0	4.0	4.1	27.8	27.9	28.0
Trade	4.0	4.1 .7	4.3 .6	5.3	5.4 .6	5.1 .6	15.9 4.3	16.0 4.2	15.6 4.1	86.6 22.3	86.8 22.3	88.8 22.7
Service	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.7	10.2	10.3	10.0	55.9	56.2	55.5
Government	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.6	25.5	25.7	24.4	48.8	48.2	46.7

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

				(1	In thousan	nds)						
	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961
Industry division	WISCO	DNSIN-Cont in	nued			WYOM	UNG			PENNSY	LYANIA-Co	ntinued
222200, 0272222		Racine			Casper			Cheyenne			Altoona	
TOTAL.  Mining. Contract construction.  Manufacturing.  Trans. and pub. util.  Trade.  Finance.  Service.  Government.	13.4 (1) 1.5 20.9 1.7 7.8 1.2 5.5 4.8	13.6 (1) 1.8 20.6 1.7 7.8 1.2 5.6 4.8	41.1 (1) 1.9 18.4 1.7 7.7 1.1 5.6 4.6	17.8 3.4 1.5 1.8 1.7 4.4 .7 2.1	17.6 3.4 1.5 1.7 1.7 4.3 .7 2.1 2.2	17.9 3.2 1.8 1.8 1.8 4.4 .7 2.0 2.2	18.3 (1) 2.0 1.3 2.9 3.9 1.0 2.8 4.4	18.1 (1) 1.9 1.3 2.9 3.8 1.0 2.8	20.4 (1) 3.9 1.3 3.0 4.2 1.0 2.7 4.3	40.4 (1) 1.2 12.2 9.0 7.1 1.0 5.4	40.6 (1) 1.2 12.0 9.3 7.1 1.0 5.5 4.5	40.3 (1) 1.3 11.9 8.7 7.4 1.1 5.4
	PENNS	YLVANIA-C	ntinued									
		Johnstown	·									
TOTAL  Mining. Contract construction  Manufacturing.  Trans. and pub. util  Trade  Finance  Service  Government	64.9 5.3 2.1 20.7 4.7 12.2 1.8 9.3 8.8	64.5 5.5 2.2 20.0 4.7 12.1 1.8 9.4 8.8	65.3 5.5 20.5 20.5 4.1 1.8 9.2 8.9									

Combined with service.

\*Not available.

\*Combined with construction.

\*Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data.

\*Combined with manufacturing.

\*Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.

\*Total includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.

\*See end of table for additional Pennsylvania areas.

\*NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

\*SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

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

1919 to date

		Manufacturin	ie		Durable good	16	Жe	ndurable go	ods
Year and month	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
1919	\$21.84	46.3	\$0.472						
1920	26.02	47.4	549		[	1 -	_	_	_
1921	21.94	43.1	509	-	l -	ł - ·	_	l -	1 -
1922	21.28	44.2	.482	l -		i -		-	1 -
1923	23.56	45.6	.516	\$25.42	-	-	\$21.50	-	-
1924	23.67	43.7	.541	25.48	i -	<b>.</b> .	21.63	-	-
1925	24.11	44.5	.541	26.02	-	- :	21.99	-	-
1926	24.38	45.0	-542	26.23	} <b>-</b>	-	22.29	-	-
1927	24.47	45.0	-544	26.28	-	-	22.55	-	-
1928	24.70	44.4	•556	26.86	-	-	22,42	-	-
1929	24.76	44.2	.560	26.84	-	.	22.47	-	-
1930	23.00	42.1	•546	24.42	-	-	21.40	-	-
1931	20.64	40.5	-509	20.98			20.09		
1932	16.89	38.3	.441	15.99	32.5	\$0.492	17.26	41.9	\$0.412
1933	16.65	38.1	•437	16.20	34.7	.467	16.76	40.0	.419
1934	18.20	34.6	•526	18.59	33.8	.550	17.73	35.1	.505
1935	19.91	36.6	.544	21.24	37.2	.571	18.77	36.1	.520
1936	21.56	39.2	•550	23.72	40.9	•580	19.57	37•7	.519
1937	23.82	38.6	.617	26.61	39.9	.667	21.17	37.4	•566
1938	22.07	35.6	.620	23.70	34.9	.679	20,65	36.1	•572
1939	23.64	37.7	.627	26.19	37.9	.691	21.36	37.4	.571
1940	24.96	38.1	.655	28.07	39.2	.716	21.83	37.0	.590
1941	29.48	40.6	.726	33.56	42.0	•799	24.39	38.9	.627
1942	<b>36.</b> 68	43.1	.851.	42.17	45.0	•937	28,57	40.3	.709
1943	43.07	45.0	•957	48.73	46.5	1.048	33-45	42.5	.787
1944	45.70	45.2	1.011	51.38	46.5	1.105	<b>36.3</b> 8	43.1	.844
1945	44.20	43.5	1.016	48.36	44.0	1.099	37.48	42.3	.886
1946	43.32	40.3	1.075	46.22	40.4	1.144	40.30	40.5	•995
1947	49.17	40.4	1.217	51.76	40.5	1.278	46.03	40.2	1.145
1948	53.12	40.0	1.328	56.36	40.4	1,395	49.50	39.6	1.250
1949	53.88	39.1	1.378	57.25	39.4	1.453	50.38	38.9	1.295
1950	58.32	40.5	1.440	62.43	41.1	1,519	53.48	39•7	1.347
1951	63.34	40.6	1.56	68.48	41.5	1.65	56.88	39•5	1.44
1952	67.16	40.7	1.65	72.63	41.5	1.75	59.95	39.7	1.51
1953	70.47	40.5	1.74	76.63	41.2	1.86	62.57	39.6	1.58
1954	70.49	39.6	1.78	76.19	40.1	1.90	63.18	39.0	1.62
1955	75.70	40.7	1.86	82.19	41.3	1.99	66.63	39.9	1.67
1956	78.78	40.4	1.95	85.28	41.0	2.08	70.09	39.6	1.77
1957 1958	81.59 82.71	39.8 39.2	2.05	88.26 89.27	40.3 39.5	2.19 2.26	72.52 74.11	39.2 38.8	1.85 1.91
				,		1		_	_
1959	88.26 89.72	40.3	2.19	96.05	40.7 40.1	2.36 2.43	78.61	39.7	1.98
1961	92.34	39.7 39.8	2.32	97.44 110.10	40.2	2.49	80.36 82.92	39.2 <b>39.3</b>	2.05 <b>2.11</b>
1961: September	92.73	39.8	2.33	100.00	40.0	2.50	83.74	39.5	2.12
October	94.54	40.4	2.34	102.66	40.9	2.51	84.77	39.8	2.13
Movember	95.82	40.6	2.36	104.39	41.1	2.54	85.39	39.9	2.14
December	96.63	40.6	2.38	105.32	41.3	2.55	85.57	39.8	2.15
1962: January	94.88	39.7	2.39	103.17	40.3	2.56	84.24	39.0	2.16
February	95.20	40.0	2.36	103.53	40.6	2.55	84.28	39.2	2.15
March	95.91	40.3	2.38	104.45	40.8	2.56	85.32	39.5	2.16
April	96.56	40.4	2.39	105.22	41.1	2.56	85.54	39.6	2.16
May	96.80	40.5	2.39	105.22	41.1	2.56	86.37	39.8	2.17
June	97.27	40.7	2.39	105.47	41.2	2.56	87.02	40.1	2.17
July	96.80	40.5	2.39	104.45	40.8	2.56	86.80	40.0	2.17
August	95.75	40.4	2.37	103.63	40.8	2.54	86.18	39.9	2.16
September	97.03	40.6	2.39	105.73	41.3	2.56	86.18	39.9	2.16

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1959. This inclusion has not significantly affected the hours and earnings series.

Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

## Current Hours and Earnings Hourly Earnings Excluding Overtime

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

	A.	verage week earnings	:ly	Ave	hours	kly		verage			rage ho	
Major industry group	Sept. 1962	Aug. 1962	Sept. 1961	Sept. 1962	Aug. 1962	Sept. 1961	Sept. 1962	Aug. 1962	Sept. 1961	Sept. 1962	Aug. 1962	Sept. 1961
MANUFACTURING	\$97.03	\$95.75	\$92.73	40.6	40.4	39.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	\$2,39	\$2.37	\$2.33
DURABLE GOODS	<b>\$105.73</b>	\$103.63	\$100.00	41.3	40.8	40.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	\$2.56	\$2.54	\$2.50
Ordnance and accessories	115.62	115.06	114.11 81.00	41.0	40.6	40.9 40.1	-	2.1	2.0	2.82	2.82	2.79
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	82.20	82.20		41.1	41.1		•	3.7	3.2	2.00		2.02
Furniture and fixtures	81.14	80.54	79.52	41.4	41.3	41.2		3.3	3.2	1.96		1.93
Stone, clay, and glass products	101.26	101.57	97.47	41.5	41.8	41.3	•	3.9	3.7	2.44		2.36
Primary metal industries	118.21	116.23	118.19	39.8	39.4	40.2		1.9	2.5	2.97		2.94
Fabricated metal products	107.17	105.32	99.45	41.7	41.3	40.1	•	3.0	3.0	2.57		2.48
Machinery	112.32	112.05	107.83	41.6	41.5	41.0	•	3.0	2.7	2.70		2.63
Electrical equipment and supplies	98.33	96.96	93.53	40.8	40.4	39.8	•	2.1	2.3	2.41	2.40	2.35
Transportation equipment	123.81	119.48	106.22	42.4	41.2	37.8		3.0	2.7	2.92		2.81
Instruments and related products	99.80	100.04	97.99	40.9	41.0	41.0	-	2.4	2.6	2.44		2.39
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	78.79	77.42	76.02	40.2	39•7	39.8	-	2.3	2.4	1.96	1.95	1.91
NONDURABLE GOODS	86.18	86.18	83.74	39•9	39.9	39.5	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.16	2.16	2.12
Food and kindred products	91.52	91.24	89.44	41.6	41.1	41.6	-	3.5	3.8	2.20	2.20	
Tobacco manufactures	68.06	67.86	67.39	41.0	37.7	41.6	- 1	.9	1.7	1.66		1.62
Textile mill products	67.37	68.38	66.09	40.1	40.7	40.3	- 1	3.2	3.0	1.68	1.68	1.64
Apparel and related products	61.85	61.79	56.93	36.6	37.0	34.5	- 1	1.5	1.1	1.69	1.67	1.65
Paper and allied products	103.33	103.58	102.15	42.7	42.8	43.1	-	4.6	4.9	2.42	2.42	2.37
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	108.96	108,29	106.37	38.5	38.4	38.4	- 1	2.9	3.1	2.83	2.82	2.77
Chemicals and allied products	110.81	109.86	107.53	41.5	41.3	41.2	l - 1	2.4	2.5	2.67	2.66	2.61
Petroleum refining and related industries	127.26	125.75	126.88	42.0	41.5	41.6	l -	2.1	2.9	3.03	3.03	3.05
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products		101.02	98.74	41.0	40.9	40.8	- 1	3.1	3.1	2.48	2.47	2.42
Leather and leather products		65.36	61.88	37.2	38.0	36.4	<u> </u>	1.5	1.3	1.73	1.72	1.70

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

Table C-3: Average boarly earnings excluding evertime of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group.

	Aver	age hourly	arnings ex	cluding ove	rtime 1
Major industry group	Sept. 1962	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Sept. 1961	Aug. 1961
MANUFACTURING	\$2.30	\$2.29	\$2.31	\$2.25	\$2.24
DURABLE GOODS	2,47	2.46	2.47	2,41	2.41
Ordnance and sccessories.  Lumber and wood products, except furniture Furniture and fixtures Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metal industries. Fabricated metal products. Machinery Electrical equipment and supplies Transportation equipment Instruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.	-	2.75 1.92 1.88 2.32 2.88 2.46 2.60 2.34 2.80 2.37	2.75 1.91 1.88 2.32 2.88 2.47 2.60 2.34 2.80 2.37	2.72 1.95 1.86 2.26 2.85 2.39 2.55 2.28 2.71 2.32	2.72 1.90 1.85 2.26 2.84 2.41 2.54 2.29 2.73 2.32
NONDURÁBLE GOODS	Į .	2.09	2.10	2.05	2.03
Food and kindred products  Tobacco manufactures  Textile mill products  Apparel and related products  Paper and allied products  Printing, publishing, and allied industries  Chemicals and allied products  Petroleum refining and related industries  Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products.	(2)	2.12 1.78 1.62 1.64 2.29 (2) 2.59 2.95 2.38	2.13 1.95 1.62 1.63 2.29 (2) 2.58 2.97 2.40	2.06 1.59 1.58 1.62 2.24 (2) 2.53 2.95 2.33	2.05 1.67 1.57 1.61 2.23 (2) 2.52 2.92 2.32

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

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

Table C-4: Average weekly hours, seasonally adjusted, of production workers in selected industries  $^{\rm 1}$ 

Industry	Sept. 1962	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Sept. 1961	Aug. 1961
MINING	-	41.2	40.9	40.8	40.7
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	-	37.2	37.4	36.7	37.1
MANUFACTURING	40.4	40.2	40.5	39.6	40.0
DURABLE GOODS	41.1	40.8	41.0	39.8	40.5
Ordnance and accessories	41.0	41.1	40.9	40.9	41.1
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	40.5	40.5	40.4	39-5	39.6
Furniture and fixtures	40.6	40.5	40.6	40.4	40.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	41.2	41.2	41.4	41.0	41.0
Primary metal industries	39.7	39.7	39.6	40.1	40.2
Fabricated metal products	41.2	41.0	41.1	39.6	40.8
Machinery	41.7	41.8	41.8	41.1	41.1
Electrical equipment and supplies	40.4	40.4	40.7	39.4	40.4
Transportation equipment	42.6	41.6	42.1	38.0	40.6
Instruments and related products	40.8	41.0	40.8	40.9	40.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	40.1	39.7	39.8	39•7	39.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	39.6	39•4	39.8	39.2	39•3
Food and kindred products	40.9	40.6	41.6	40.9	40.9
Tobacco manufactures	39.0	37.3	37.1	39.5	39.6
Textile mill products	40.2	40.4	40.7	40.4	40.2
Apparel and related products	36.5	36.1	36.4	34.4	35.6
Paper and allied products	42.3	42.4	42.7	42.7	42.6
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	38.2	38.3	38.3	38.1	38.2
Chemicals and allied products	41.5	41.4	41.5	41.2	41.6
Petroleum refining and related industries	41.4	41.5	41.7	41.0	41.0
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	40.8	40.5	40.5	40.6	40.2
Leather and leather products	37.8	37-4	37•6	37.0	37.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE <sup>2</sup>	-	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.8
WHOLESALE TRADE	-	40.6	40.6	40.4	40.5
RETAIL TRADE <sup>2</sup>	-	37.9	37.9	38.0	37.9

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>For manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; and for wholesale and retail trade, to nonsupervisory workers.

<sup>2</sup>Data exclude eating and drinking places.

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

# Man Hours and Payrolls Spendable Earnings

## Table C-5: Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours and payrolls in industrial and construction activities <sup>1</sup>

(1957-59:100)

Industry	Sept. 1962	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Sept. 1961	Aug. 1961
			Man-hours		
TOTAL	103.1	102.0	100.6	99.2	100.0
MINING	85.2	85.9	82.1	87.3	87.5
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	107.4	110.8	107.7	105.9	111.4
MANUFACTURING	103.2	101.2	100.2	98.6	98.5
DURABLE GOODS	102.1	99.0	99.8	95.4	95.0
Ordnance and accessories	129.1	127.1	123.1	121.0	117.0
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	,	104.8	102.3	100.9	101.8
Furniture and fixtures		107.3	101.6	103.9	102.3
Stone, clay, and glass products		103.0	101.6	101.0	101.8
Primary metal industries		90.6	90.3	97.3	95.0
Fabricated metal products		99.8	98.8	95.5	96.7
Machinery		99.4	100.4	92.9	91.6
Electrical equipment and supplies	115.8	113.2	1111.8	105.3	105.2
Transportation equipment	95.8	83.1	93.9	76.6	77.3
Instruments and related products	103.5	103.3	101.0	101.4	99.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	111.8	107.4	101.5	106.0	102.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	104.6	104.2	100.8	102.7	103.2
Food and kindred products	109.0	106.3	101.8	110.0	107.9
Tobacco manufactures	131.1	102.2	74.0	135.0	108.4
Textile mill products	94.3	95.9	94.2	96.0	96.0
Apparel and related products	108.1	109.5	102.7	97.8	105.3
Paper and allied products		105.5	104.1	104.8	104.3
Printing, publishing, and allied industries		105.0	104.0	105.7	104.6
Chemicals and allied products		104.2	104.2	101.1	101.7
Petroleum refining and related industries		88.2	90.7	91.2	91.2
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	111.3	109.3	106.8	104.8	101.6
Leather and leather products	97.5	101.6	99.5	94.8	100.5
		·	Payrolls		
MINING		92.7	88.8	93.2	92.2
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	-	128.6	124.8	120.7	125.0
MANUFACTURING	116.4	113.5	113.2	108.5	107.6

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>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-8: Gross and spendable average weekly earnings in selected industries, in current and 1957-59 dollars <sup>1</sup>

		<b>^</b>			toings					
Industry	Gross average weekly earnings				Worker with o dependen		Worker with three dependents			
	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	
MINING.  Current dollars	\$111.90 106.07	\$110.02 104.28	\$108.09 103.63	\$89.68 85.00	\$88.24 83.64	<b>\$86.88</b> 83.30	\$98.11 93.00	\$96.57 91.54	\$95.09 91.17	
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION: Current dollars	126.94 120.32	125.57 119.02	122.05 117.02	101.20 95.92	100.15 94.93	97.57 93.55	110.44 104.68	109.32 103.62	106.54 102.15	
MAMUPACTURING: Current dollars		96.80 91.75	92.86 89.03	7?.21 73.18	78.05 73.98	75.01 71.92	84.87 80.45	85.73 81.26	82.61 79.20	
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE <sup>2</sup> , Current dollars		76.44 72.45	73.88 70.83	61.93 58.70	62.23 58.99	60.35 57.86	69.21 65.60	69.52 65.90	67.60 64.81	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; for wholesale and retail trade, to nonsupervisory workers.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Data exclude eating and drinking places.

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

	Ý,	verage weel	ı ly	Ave	rage wee	kly		Averag		A	rerage ho	
In du stry	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Ang. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961
MINING	\$111.90	\$110.02	\$108.09	41.6	40.9	41.1	-	-	-	\$2.69	\$2.69	<b>\$</b> 2.63
METAL MIMING	116.72 119.95 120.41	116.88 124.43 117.46	113.02 120.09 116.47	41.1 39.2 42.1	42.8 40.4 42.8	41.4 40.3 42.2	- - -	-	- - -	2.84 3.06 2.86	2.83 3.08 2.81	2.73 2.98 2.76
COAL MINING	113.57 113.98	102.30 103.60	113.83 115.55	36.4 36.3	(2) (2)	36.6 36.8	-	-	- -	3.12 3.14	(2) (2)	3.11 3.14
CRUDE PETROLEUM AMD MATURAL GAS	113.29	110.83 118.14 103.82	104.67 110.95 98.93	42.3 40.9 43.6	42.3 41.6 42.9	41.7 40.2 43.2	-	-		2.59 2.77 2.43	2.62 2.84 2.42	2.51 2.76 2.29
QUARRYING AND NONMETALLIC MINING	112.32	110.66	104.42	46.8	46.3	45.4	-	-	-	2.40	2.39	2.30
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	126.94	125.57	122.05	38.7	38.4	38.5	-	-	-	3.28	3.27	3.17
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	116.92	115.92	111.74	37.0	36.8	37.0	-	-	-	3.16	3.15	3.02
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION. Highway and street construction	129.36	127.67 126.44 128.54	127.15 124.24 131.57	均.5 44.3 42.1	42.7 43.6 41.2	43.9 43.9 43.9			-	3.00 2.92 3.11	2.99 2.90 3.12	2.95 2.83 3.14
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	132.38	131.65	126.45	37.5	37.4	37.3	-	-	-	3.53	3.52	3.39
MANUFACTURING	95.75	96.80	92.86	40.4	40.5	40.2	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.37	2.39	2.31
DURABLE GOODS	103.63 86.18	104.45 86.80	100.44 83.58	40.8 39.9	70.0	40.5 39.8	2.8 2.8	2.8 2.8	2.5 2.8	2.54 2.16	2.56 2.17	2.48 2.10
Durable Goods												
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES.  Ammunition, except for small arms  Sighting and fire control equipment.  Other ordnance and accessories.	115.02 122.48	115.18 114.97 122.36 110.70	112.87 115.75 116.11 107.18	40.6 40.5 41.1 41.0	40.7 40.2 41.2 41.0	40.6 40.9 39.9 40.6	2.1 1.7 2.9 2.0	2.3 2.0 3.0 2.2	1.8 1.3 2.4 2.1	2.82 2.84 2.98 2.70	2.83 2.86 2.97 2.70	2.78 2.83 2.91 2.64
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS, EXCEPT FURNITURE Sawmills and planing mills . Sawmills and planing mills , general . Millwork, plywood, and related products . Millwork Veneer and plywood . Wooden containers . Wooden boxes, shook, and crates . Miscellaneous wood products .	74.48 76.14 88.61 88.58 87.98 68.14 67.16	80.40 73.75 74.99 87.12 87.51 86.32 68.71 66.91 72.00	79.19 71.38 72.62 86.94 87.97 85.48 63.83 63.09 69.95	41.1 40.7 40.5 41.6 41.2 42.3 40.8 41.2	40.4 40.3 40.1 40.9 40.7 41.3 40.9 40.8 40.0	40.2 40.1 39.9 41.4 41.3 41.9 40.4 40.7 40.2	3.7 3.7 3.8 - 3.3 3.2	3.5 3.4 3.5 4.0 2.8	3.3 3.4 2.7 2.6	2.00 1.83 1.88 2.13 2.15 2.08 1.67 1.63 1.81	1.99 1.82 1.87 2.13 2.15 2.09 1.64 1.80	1.97 1.78 1.82 2.10 2.13 2.04 1.58 1.55 1.74
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES Household furniture.  Vood house furniture, unupholsrered  Vood house furniture, upholstered.  Mattresses and bedsprings.  Office furniture.  Partitions; office and store fixtures  Other furniture and fixtures	75.99 72.16 79.76 83.85 92.29 109.14	78.18 73.38 69.22 74.70 82.21 92.52 105.16 80.39	78.12 72.67 67.32 77.22 79.39 91.65 106.42 82.35	41.3 41.3 42.7 39.1 40.9 40.3 42.8 41.0	40.3 40.1 41.7 36.8 40.3 40.4 41.4 40.6	40.9 40.6 41.3 39.2 40.3 41.1 42.4 41.8	3.3 3.3 - 2.0 4.2 3.5	2.7 2.6 2.4 3.6 2.6	2.8 2.7 - 2.3 3.1 3.7	1.95 1.84 1.69 2.04 2.05 2.29 2.55 1.98	1.94 1.83 1.66 2.03 2.04 2.55 2.55 1.98	1.91 1.79 1.63 1.97 1.97 2.23 2.51 1.97
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS.  Flat glass  Glass and glassware, pressed or blown  Glass containers.  Pressed and blown glassware, n. e.c.  Cement, hydraulic  Structural clay products  Brick and structural clay tile.  Pottery and related products  Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products  Other stone and mineral products  Abrasive products	123.39 98.33 101.02 94.32 115.93 88.40 85.83 87.64 108.66 100.12	100.67 126.81 98.00 100.94 93.51 117.60 87.54 814.60 87.69 105.67 100.60 102.91	98.18 127.84 96.56 97.68 94.80 108.79 86.11 82.06 81.49 103.69 97.64 99.50	41.8 38.2 40.3 40.9 39.3 41.7 41.5 42.7 39.3 44.9 41.2 39.3	41.6 38.9 40.0 40.7 38.8 42.0 41.1 42.3 38.8 44.4 41.4	41.6 40.2 40.4 40.7 40.0 40.9 41.4 42.3 37.9 44.5 41.2 39.8	3.9 1.7 3.4 2.1 3.3 1.8 6.7 2.6	3.8 1.8 3.8 2.1 3.2 1.7 6.3 2.7	3.6 2.2 3.7 1.7 3.0 1.6 6.0 2.7	2.23 2.24 2.25 2.25 2.25 2.25 2.25 2.25 2.25	2.42 3.26 2.45 2.45 2.45 2.46 2.46 2.38 2.51	2.36 3.18 2.39 2.40 2.37 2.66 2.08 1.94 2.15 2.33 2.37 2.50

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

	Λ.	verage week earnings	ly	Λv	erage we	e k ly	Average overtime hours			Average hourly earnings		
Industry	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961
		<u> </u>	1700		1302	1-500	1,502	1702	1-700-	1300	1902	1501
Dutable GoodsContinued	}	ļ	l							ł		
	on	4226 60	4226.22	~~ h	~ h			•	١.,		40.00	
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	\$116.23 122.74	\$116.62 121.77	123.80	39.4 38.0	39.4 37.7	39.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	<b>\$2.</b> 95	<b>\$2.96</b>	\$2.91 3.15
Blast furnaces, steel and rolling mills		122.67	125.05	37.7	37.4	39.2	-	-		3.27	3.28	3.19
Iron and steel foundries	103.08	106.90	99.96	39.8	40.8	39.2	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.59	2.62	2.55
Gray iron foundries	104.66	104.45	97.50 102.54	39.7	40.8	39.0	-	_	-	2.51	2.56	2.50
Steel foundries		1107.27	104.68	40.1 40.0	41.1	39.9	-	-	l -	2.61	2.61	2.57
Nonferrous smelting and refining	115.34	114.80	110.43	40.9	41.6	40.6	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.82	2.80	2.72
Nonferrous rolling, drawing and extruding	113.57	115.35	114.90	41.6	42.1	42.4	3.2	3-3	3.8	2.73	2.74	2.71
Copper rolling, drawing, and extruding	114.81	117.60	120.37	41.3	42.0	43.3	-	-	! -	2.78	2.80	2.78
Aluminum rolling, drawing, and extruding  Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	121.06	125.76	122.89	40.9 42.5	42.2	41.8	_	-	-	2.96 2.50	2.98	2.94
Nonferrous foundries	101.81	101.25	100.10	40.4	40.5	40.2	2.7	2.8	2.1	2.52	2.50	2.49
Aluminum castings	102.87	101.59	101.18	40.5	40.8	40.8	<b>-</b> `	-		2.54	2.49	2.4
Other nonferrous castings	101.00		98.60	40.4	40.3	39.6	-	-	-	2.50	2.51	2.49
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	1		115.82	41.2	40.9	39.8	2.8	2.7	2.1	2.99	2.98	2.9
non and steer longings	126.07	124.84	117.21	40.8	40.4	39.2			· ·	3.09	3.09	2.99
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS			102.34	41.3	40.9	41.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.55	2.55	2.49
Metal cans	132.50		128.19	43.4	43.8	43.9	4.1	4.7	4.4	3.03	3.04	2.9
Cutlery, hand tools, and general hardware		97.53	94.24	40.1	40.3	40.1	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.41	2.42	2.3
Hardware, n.e.c		100.19	97.85	39.9	40.2	39.4	-	-	-	2.33	2.33	2.2
Heating equipment and plumbing fixtures	100.69	98.65	96.00	40.6	40.1	40.0	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.48	2.46	2.4
Sanitary ware and plumbers' brass goods	1 -0	99.88	97.04	40.9	40.6	40.1			-	2.50	2.46	2.4
Heating equipment, except electric Fabricated structural metal products	1 /// 52	97.66	95.60	40.4	39.7	40.0		-	Ī.	2.46	2.46	2.3
Fabricated structural steel	107.23	105.37	104.24	41.4	41.0	41.2	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.59	2.57	2.5
Metal doors, sash, frames, and trim		93.11	92.29	41.5 42.0	41.3	41.6		_	۱ -	2.64	2.63 2.26	2.5
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	109.61	108.26	107.30	40.9	40.7	40.8	-	-	-	2.68	2.66	2.6
Sheet metal work.	109.06	107.73	105.82	41.0	40.5	40.7	-	-	-	2.66	2.66	2.60
Architectural and miscellaneous metal work Screw machine products, bolts, etc	110.62	108.05	106.24	41.9	41.4	41.5			-	2.64	2.61	2.56
Screw machine products	105.00	99.30	99.14	42.0 42.3	41.9	40.8	3.5	3.6	2.7	2.50	2.50	2.4
Bolts, auts, screws, rivets, and washers	108.84	109.20	103.53	41.7	42.0	40.6	-	-	-	2.36	2.37	2.29
Metal stampings	111.72	109.21	105.47	42.0	40.6	41.2	3.6	3.2	3.2	2.66	2.69	2.56
Coating, engraving, and allied services Miscellaneous fabricated wire products	7-1-1	91.62	91.43	40.6	40.9	41.0	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.25	2.24	2.2
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	96.88	95.94	95.17	41.4	41.0	41.2	3.0	2.7	3.1	2.34	2.34	2.31
Valves, pipe, and pipe fittings		101.89	101.09	40.3	39.9 39.8	40.6	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.54	2.51	2.49
MACHINERY	112.05	112.59	106.75	41.5	41.7	40.9	3.0			ĺ	1	
Engines and turbines	119.39		113.65	40.2	39.5	39.6	2.2	3.2 2.1	2.5 1.6	2.70	2.70	2.6
Steam engines and rurbines	129.77	124.34	128.86	40.3	39.1	41.3		-	-	3.22	3.18	3.1
Internal combustion engines, n.e.c	114.57		104.88	40.2	39.7	38.7	- 1	-	-	2.85	2.80	2.7
Farm machinery and equipment	107.33		100.04	40.5	40.1	39.7	2.0	1.7	1.3	2.65	2.66	2.5
Construction and mining machinery			108.24	41.4 40.8	41.7	41.0	2.8	3.0	2.2	2.71	2.72	2.6
Oil field machinery and equipment	107.12		110.68	41.2	42.3	42.9	- 1	-	-	2.60	2.61	2.5
Conveyors, hoists, and industrial cranes	118.53		108.62	43.9	44.1	41.3	-	-	-	2.70	2.68	2.6
Metalworking machinery and equipment  Machine tools, metal cutting types	122.84	1	115.93	42.8	43.4	41.7	4.4	4.9	3.4	2.87	2.90	2.7
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	117.45	141.52	126.44	42.4 44.7	42.6 45.8	41.1	1 -	-	1 -	2.77	2.77	2.69
Machine tool accessories	108.26	10 2-	105.15	40.7	41.0	43.3		_	[	3.04 2.66	2.65	2.59
Miscellaneous metalworking machinery	117.29	119.26	110.83	41.3	41.7	40.3	- 1	-	۱ -	2.84	2.86	2.75
Special industry machinery	,-5.		101.19	41.8	41.9	41.3	3.2	3.4	2.8	2.52	2.54	2.49
Food products machinery		1	104.49	41.5	41.3	41.3	-	-	-	2.63	2.61	2.5
General industrial machinery		92.77	105.71	42.0 41.2	41.6	41.3	2.7		٠.	2.20	2.23	2.1
Pumps; air and gas compressors	110.24	109.15	104.55	41.6	41.5	40.5	2.7	3.0	2.2	2.70	2.69 2.63	2.6
Ball and roller bearings	113.16	113.85	105.60	41.3	41.4	40.0	-	-	-	2.74	2.75	2.6
Mechanical power transmission goods	1	112.32	107.04	41.2	41.6	40.7	-	-	-	2.70	2.70	2.6
Office, computing, and accounting machines		1	111.51	40.4	41.5	41.3	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.76	2.77	2.70
Service industry machines		121.84	120.10	40.4	41.3	41.7	1	-	٠. ا	2.94	2.95	2.8
Refrigeration, except home refrigerators	99.55	102.01	93.69	40.8	41.3	39.7	2.2	2.5	1.7	2.44	2.47	2.30
Miscellaneous machinery	108.03		102.09	42.2	42.2	39.6	4.0	4.2	3.5	2.41	2.45	2.33
Machine shops, jobbing and repair	107.19		102.50	42.2	42.5	41.0	l - "		1 3.7	2.54		2.50
Machine parts, n.e.c., except electrical	109.30										2.56	

Table C-7: Gress hours and earnings of production workers, <sup>1</sup> by industry—Continued

v-1	A	erage week	: ly	Av	erage wee	kly	070	Averag		A	verage he earning	
Industry	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961
Durable GoodsContinued												
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES		\$96.72	\$94.94	40.4	40.3	40.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	\$2.40	\$2.40	\$2.35
Electric distribution equipment		103.94	101.50 91.35	40.6 40.3	40.6 40.3	40.6 40.6	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.54	2.56	2.50 2.25
Power and distribution transformers		106.90	103.94	40.6	40.8	40.6	-	l -	-	2.59	2.62	2.56
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus		110.84	108.67	40.9	40.6	40.7	-	-	-	2.71	2.73	2.67
Electrical industrial apparatus		102.16	100.69	40.6	40.7	40.6	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.51	2.51	2.48
Motors and generators	97.91	106.55 97.27	105.47 95.28	41.2	41.3	41.2		l	1	2.58	2.58	2.56
Household appliances		105.04	101.00	39.8 40.6	39.7 40.4	39.7 40.4	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.46 2.60	2.45	2.40 2.50
Household refrigerators and freezers		113.12	110.70	41.3	40.4	40.7	~-~	~:"		2.83	2.80	2.72
Household laundry equipment	112.05	108.12	104.00	41.5	40.8	40.0	-	-	-	2.70	2.65	2.60
Electric housewares and fans		89.86	86.33	39•4	38.9	39.6	-	-	-	2.26	2.31	2.18
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	1	89.95	88.58	40.2	39.8	39.9	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.25	2.26	2.22
Electric lamps		93.30	91.08	39.5	39.7	39.6	[	-	_	2.35	2.35	2.30
Wiring devices		88 <sub>•</sub> 53 88 <sub>•</sub> 80	88.44 87.16	40.6	39.7	40.2	_		]	2.22	2.23	2.20
Radio and TV receiving sets		85.75	83.98	40.3 40.1	40.0 39.7	39.8 39.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.21	2.22	2.19 2.11
Communication equipment	105.78	103.94	102.87	41.0	40.6	40.5	2.5	1.8	2.2	2.58	2.56	2.54
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	109.10	102.91	105.52	41.8	40.2	40.9	-	-	-	2.61	2.56	2.58
Radio and TV communication equipment		104.45	101.30	40.4	40.8	40.2	-	-	-	2.56	2.56	2.52
Electronic components and accessories	1	80.58	80.40	39.7	39.5	40.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.05	2.04	2.00
Electron tubes		88.43 77.03	89.95	40.8	39.3	40.7	_		-	2.27	2.25	2.21
Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies	100.35	105.41	76.19 98.90	39•3 40•3	39.5 41.5	40.1 40.7	2.4	3.1		1.96 2.49	1.95	1.90
Electrical equipment for engines		112.67	105.11	40.4	42.2	40.9	~-4	7.1	2.4	2.61	2.54 2.67	2.43 2.57
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT					Ì							
Motor vehicles and equipment	119.48	121.93	112.96	41.2	41.9	40.2	3.0	3.3	2.3	2.90	2.91	2.81
Motor vehicles	127.20	127.25	113.94	41.0	42.7	39.7 39.3	3.5	4.0	2.5	2.97	2.98	2.87
Passenger car bodies	123.65	137.03	114.05	38.4	43.5	35.2	~	l -	-	3.11 3.22	3.05 3.15	2.99 3.24
Truck and bus bodies	104.41	107.70	99.22	42.1	42.4	41.0	-	-	- 1	2.48	2.54	2.42
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	121.30	123.61	114.05	41.4	41.9	40.3	-	-	- 1	2.93	2.95	2.83
Aitcraft and parts	118.82	118.40	114.26	41.4	41.4	41.1	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.87	2.86	2.78
Aircraft engines and engine parts	119.26	118.28	113.42	41.7	41.5	40.8		-	-	2.86	2.85	2.78
Other aircraft parts and equipment	119.02	120.18	114.24	40.9	41.3	40.8	_	-	-	2.91	2.91	2.80
Ship and boat building and repairing	119.19	116.28	112.52	41.5 41.1	41.3	42.1 39.9	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.83	2.82	2.73
Ship building and repairing	125.14	122.59	117.60	41.3	41.0	40.0	2	~•	~**	3.03	2.85	2.82 2.94
Boat building and repairing	89.02	88.00	84.67	40.1	40.0	39.2	-	-	i - i	2.22	2.20	2.16
Railroad equipment	121.36	118.60	107.34	41.0	39.8	38.2	2.3	1.8	1.1	2.96	2.98	2.81
Osner transportation equipment.	89.84	86.24	87.08	41.4	40.3	40.5	3.2	2.5	2.4	2.17	2.14	2.15
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	100.04	99-55	97.75	41.0	40.8	40.9	2.4	2.4 2.7	2.3	2.44	2.44	2.39
Engineering and scientific instruments Mechanical measuring and control devices ,	98.98	99.23	112.88	42.0	41.5	40.9	2.8		1.9	2.82	2.82	2.76
Mechanical measuring devices	100.28	101.27	96.56 97.27	40.4	40.5	40.4 40.7	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.45	2.45	2.39
Automatic temperature controls		94.17	94.72	40.0	39.4	39.8	_			2.47 2.40	2•47 2•39	2.39
Optical and ophthalmic goods		87.29	88.18	41.2	40.6	41.4	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.16	2.15	2.38 2.13
Surgical, medical, and dental equipment		85.27	82.82	40.9	40.8	40.4	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.09	2.09	2.05
Photographic equipment and supplies		115.09	113.05	41.5	41.7	42.5	2.4	2.6	3.2	2.75	2.76	2.66
***************************************	1 00.05	82.95	79.59	40.4	39•5	39•4	2.1	1.6	1.4	2.07	2.10	2.02
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES Jewelry, silverware, and placed ware		77.03	74.47	39.7	39•3	39.4	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.95	1.96	1.89
Toys, amusement, and sporting goods		82.68 69.89	82.21 69.56	39.8	39.0	40.3	2.7	2.2	3.0	2.13	2.12	2.04
Toys, games, dolls, and play vehicles	1	67.23	66.25	39.3 39.2	38.4	39.3	1.9	1.6	2.1	1.79	1.82	1.77
Sporting and athletic goods, n.e.c	76.24	76.25	76.44	39.5	38.2 39.1	39.2 39.4	-	-	-	1.74	1.76 1.95	1.69
Pens, pencils, office and art materials	74.21	74.07	70.29	39.9	39.4	38.2	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.86	1.88	1.94
Costume jewelry, buttons, and notions	10.0	72.25	67.08	39.6	39.7	39.0	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.80	1.82	1.70
Other manufacturing industries	84.00	83.79	80.59	40.0	39.9	39.7	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.10	2.10	2.03
Nondurable Goods.												
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	93.24	93.66	88.60	41.1	42.0	/1 /	3 =	2.0	3.4	2 20	2 22	2 11
Meat products		93.66 101.68	88.60 95.18	40.6	42.0	40.5	3.5 3.2	3.9 3.9	3.6 3.5	2.20	2.23 2.45	2.14
Meat packing	. 114.26	117.73	109.20	41.7	42.5	40.9	-	•	-	2.74	2.77	2.67
Sausages and other prepared meats		109.31	104.23	42.0	42.7	42.2	٦ ا	-	-	2.55	2.56	2.47
Poultry dressing and packing	1 52.62	1 55.06	1 52.99	36.8	1 38.5	38.4		ı – I		1.43	1.43	1.38

Table C-7: Gress bours and earnings of production workers, 1 by industry-Continued

-1	A	rerage week earnings	ly	Ave	hours	kly		Average		۸v	erage ho	
Industry	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961
Nondurable GoodsContinued												
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS—Continued	#nr 10	400.00	<b>4</b> 00.11		12.1	10.6				40.05	<b>40.06</b>	40.35
Dairy products	\$95.40 89.87	\$98.08 95.37	\$92.14 90.06	42.4	113.11 112.2	42.6 41.5	3.5	4.0	3.7	\$2.25 2.23	\$2.26 2.26	\$2.17 2.17
Fluid milk	99.96	102.46	96.30	42.9	13.6	42.8	-		-	2.33	2.35	2.25
Canned and preserved food, except meats	75.25	75.81	74.30	39.4	41.2	40.6	2.9	3.5	2.8	1.91	1.84	1.83
Canned, cured and frozen sea foods	65.04 77.61	63.94 80.96	55.39 78.58	33.7 39.8	33.3 14.0	29.0 41.8	-			1.93	1.92 1.84	1.91
Frozen food, except sea foods	71.31	67.77	73.14	41.7	40.1	44.6	-	-	-	1.71	1.69	1.64
Gmin mill products	102.60	104.20	102.08	45.0	45.7	46.4	6.7	6.9	7.6	2.28	2.28	2.20
Flour and other grain mill products	91.58	110.50 90.05	116.38 86.76	44.6	45.1	47.5 48.2	-	-	[	2.47	2.45 1.88	2.45
Bakery products	92.21	92.89	88.26	40.8	41.1	40.3	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.26	2.26	2.19
Bread, cake, and perishable products	93.89	94.12	90.13	41.0	41.1	40.6	-	-	-	2.29	2.29	2.22
Biscuit, crackers, and pretzels	85.39	87.72	80.57	39.9	40.8	39.3	ا ت	-	اءً	2.14	2.15	2.05
Sugar	108.71 77.97	75.86	99.72 73.97	40.4	42.7 38.9	41.9	4.5 2.6	1.7	3.8 2.8	2.57 1.93	2.60 1.95	2.38 1.8
Candy and other confectionery products	74.56	72.18	70.98	40.3	38.6	40.1		'		1.85	1.87	1.7
Beverages		107.94	100.78	40.9	42.0	40.8	3.2	11.0	3.1	2.54	2.57	2.47
Malt liquora	1	138.02	125.69	40.0	41.2	39.4	-	_	- 1	3.31	3.35	3.19
Miscellaneous food and kindred products	76.79 90.95	79.38 91.59	74.13 87.35	42.9 42.5	44.1	43.1	4.2	4.0	3.8	1.79 2.14	2.14	1.72 2.07
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		73.28 88.01	68.17 86.65	37.7 39.3	37.2 38.6	40.1	.9 .6	.6	1.3 1.2	1.80	1.97	1.70
Cigare		55.18	57.37	38.0	35.6	38.5	1.2	.7 .4	1.1	1.56	1.55	2.15 1.49
Cotton broad woven fabrics	68.38 67.16	68.21 66.99	66.02 63.67	40.7	40.6	40.5	3.2	3.1	3.0	1.68	1.68	1.63
Silk and synthetic broad woven fabrics		73.53	70.31	40.7 42.8	40.6	40.3	3.1 4.4	4.2	2.8	1.65	1.65	1.58
Weaving and finishing broad woolens	78.51	79.06	74.34	42.9	43.2	42.0	4.3	4.4	3.6	1.83	1.83	1.77
Narrow fabrics and smallwares	71.17	71.10	68.91	40.9	41.1	40.3	3.2	3.3	2.9	1.74	1.73	1.7
Knitting Full-fashioned hosiery	62.10 57.51	62.24 55.85	60.37	39.0	38.9 35.8	39.2	2.4	2.4	2.6	1.60	1.60	1.5
Seamless hosiery		58.22	55.77	37.1 38.4	38.3	39.0	-	_	-	1.55	1.56	1.5
Knit outerwear	67.49	66.59	64.08	39.7	39.4	38.6	-	-	-	1.70	1.69	1.60
Knit underwear	60.13	60.14	57.13	39.3	39.5	38.6	] -,	-	-	1.53	1.53	1.48
Floot covering	75.26 74.27	76.04	73.93	40.9	41.1	42.0	3.3 t	3.2	3.6 3.6	1.84	1.85	1.79
Yarn and thread	62.93	62.22	61.16	40.6	40.4	40.5	3.3	3.2	3.2	1.55	1.54	1.5
Miscellaneous textile goods	78.74	80.10	76.14	40.8	41.5	40.5	3.1	3.7	3.1	1.93	1.93	1.88
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS		60.76 73.53	59.86	37.0 38.0	36.6 38.1	36.5 36.0	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.67 1.96	1.66	1.64 1.94
Men's and boys ' furnishings		53.58	50.92	38.6	38.0	38.0	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.42	1.41	1.34
Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear		52.85	50.04	39.3	38.3	38.2	<b>-</b> .	-	-	1.38	1.38	1.31
Men's and boys' separate trousers	56.30	54.81 51.89	51.10 48.77	39.1 37.6	38.6	37.3	-		-	1.44	1.42	1.3
Women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear		65.74	65.05	34.9	37.6	34.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.38	1.38	1.20
Women's blouses, waists, and shirts	55.54	55.11	52.70	35.6	35.1	34.9	-	-	-	1.56	1.57	1.5
Vomen's, misses', and juniors' dresses	63.79	61.57	62.16	33.4	33.1	33.6	-	-	-	1.91	1.86	1.89
Vomen's suits, skirts, and coats	84.85	82.37 58.13	82.25 54.24	35.8 37.5	35.2	35.3	]	1 :	-	2.37 1.57	2.34 1.55	2.33
Vomen's and children's undergarments	56.63	55.12		37.5	36.5	37.2	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.51	1.51	1.40
Women's and children's underwear	54.67	52.78	54.31 52.22	37.7	36.4	37.3		-	-	1.45	1.45	1.40
Corsets and allied garments	1 -0.,	59.82	59.20	36.9	36.7	37.0			-	1.64	1.63	1.60
Girls' and children's outerwear		68.26	53.49	37.7 36.3	36.5	36.6	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.84 1.52	1.87	1.81
Children's dresses, blouses, and shirts	52.94	55.18	50.66	34.6	36.3	34.0	'	1 2	1.0	1.53	1.52	1.49
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	94.77	62.29	61.46	36.6	35.8	36.8	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.72	1.74	1.6
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products. ,		61.38 56.30	62.65	37.9 37.9	37.2 36.8	38.2	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.64	1.65 1.53	1.61
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		103.58	101.05	42.8	42.8	143.0	4.6	4.7	4.5	2.42	2.42	2.35
Paper and pulp	112.84	114.58	111.13	43.4	43.9	44.1	5.2	5.5	5.2	2.60	2.61	2.52
Converted paper and paperboard products		116.59	110.38	卅.8 41.6	出:5	43.8	6.3 3.4	6.8 3.0	5.6 3.2	2.62 2.19	2.62 2.18	2.5
Bags, except textile bags	86.32	83.01	82.62	41.3	40.1	40.9	-	-		2.09	2.07	2.02
Paperboard containers and boxes	94.95	94.05	93.06	42.2	42.8	42.3	4.1	4.2	4.2	2.25	2.25	2.20
Folding and setup paperboard boxes	84.05	83.64	82.00	43.4	40.6	41.0	1 :	:	-	2.05	2.06	2.00 2.38
See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the	1	102.00	1	1 45.4	42.5	44.2	1		-	2.43	2.40	2.3

Table C-7: Gross boars and earnings of production workers,  $^{\mathbf{1}}$  by industry-Continued

	A	rerage weel	ly	Λve	rage wee	kly		Average		Ave	rage hou	ırly
Industry	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug.	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961
Nonderable GoodsContinued									: : :			
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES  Newspaper publishing and printing  Periodical publishing and printing  Books  Commercial printing.  Commercial printing, except lithographic  Commercial printing, lithographic  Bookbinding and related industries  Other publishing and printing industries.		\$107.34 109.87 111.95 98.64 109.87 107.09 116.51 84.75 110.11	\$105.33 107.02 113.93 101.52 106.98 104.34 113.32 82.82 108.19	36.4 36.6 36.6 36.1 36.1 36.1 36.1 36.1 36.1	38.2 36.5 39.7 39.3 39.1 38.8 39.9 36.7 38.1	38.3 36.4 40.4 41.1 38.9 38.5 39.7 38.5	2.9 2.5 3.3 3.7 3.0 - 2.7 2.7	2.7 2.4 2.6 3.4 2.8 2.4 2.6	3.0 2.3 3.0 4.4 3.3 - 2.4 2.7	\$2.82 3.03 2.86 2.48 2.82 2.77 2.94 2.21 2.88	\$2.81 3.01 2.82 2.51 2.81 2.76 2.92 2.19 2.89	\$2.75 2.94 2.82 2.47 2.75 2.71 2.84 2.14 2.81
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS Industrial chemicals Plastics and synthetics, except glass Plastics and synthetics, except fibers Synthetic fibers Drugs Pharmaceutical preparations Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods. Soap and detergents Toilet preparations Paints, varnishes, and allied products. Agricultural chemicals Fertilizers, complete and mixing only Other chemical products	124.09 110.24 118.86 99.46 98.23 92.40 102.62 127.32 84.60 102.34 87.57 84.66	110.81 124.80 111.41 119.13 100.91 92.57 103.79 125.88 82.11 102.09 88.20 84.84 104.42	107.49 121.51 107.90 115.78 96.76 93.96 90.63 100.60 124.84 80.80 99.39 84.66 82.17 102.75	41.3 41.5 41.6 42.3 41.1 40.0 41.3 42.3 40.4 41.1 41.5 41.7	41.5 41.6 42.2 42.7 41.7 40.8 39.9 40.7 42.1 39.1 41.0 42.2 42.0 41.6	41.5 41.9 41.5 42.1 40.5 40.1 41.4 42.9 40.0 40.9 41.5 41.6	2.4 2.4 2.3 2.3 2.3 3.0 2.8	2.6 2.6 2.6 2.3 2.5 2.4 3.2 2.6	2.4 2.5 2.0 - 2.9 - 2.2 2.7 2.7	2.66 2.99 2.65 2.42 2.39 2.52 2.52 2.00 2.49 2.11 2.52	2.67 3.64 2.79 2.42 2.10 2.32 2.55 2.99 2.10 2.49 2.09 2.02 2.51	2.59 2.60 2.75 2.36 2.32 2.24 2.24 2.02 2.43 2.04 1.98 2.47
PETROLEUM REFINING AND RELATED INDUSTRIES Petroleum refining	129.02	129.44 133.54 113.70	122.59 126.95 103.81	41.5 40.7 44.7	42.3 41.6 45.3	41.0 40.3 43.8	2.1 1.2 5.9	2.6 1.7 6.2	1.9 1.2 4.9	3.03 3.17 2.51	3.06 3.21 2.51	2.99 3.15 2.37
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS Tires and inner tubes. Other rubber products Miscellaneous plastic products	131.70 94.46	101.84 136.83 93.90 85.89	97.85 125.96 91.30 83.44	40.9 40.9 40.8 41.1	40.9 42.1 40.3 40.9	40.6 40.5 40.4 40.9	3.1 3.6 2.8 3.1	3.0 3.6 2.6 3.0	3.1 3.5 2.6 3.3	2.47 3.22 2.32 2.08	2.49 3.25 2.33 2.10	2.41 3.11 2.26 2.04
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS  Leather tenning and finishing  Foot wear, except rubber  Other leather products	88.22 63.50	65.84 85.89 64.46 62.21	62.79 85.39 60.64 61.40	38.0 40.1 37.8 37.8	38.5 39.4 38.6 37.7	37.6 39.9 37.2 37.9	1.5 2.8 1.2 1.8	1.4 2.3 1.3 1.5	1.4 2.5 1.1 1.8	1.72 2.20 1.68 1.66	1.71 2.18 1.67 1.65	1.67 2.14 1.63 1.62
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES:											ļ	
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION: Class I reilroads#	(2)	(2)	114.48	(2)	(2)	43.2	-	-	-	(2)	(2)	2.65
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT: Local and suburban transportation		100.49 126.62	99.16 116.77	42.7 45.9	42.4 44.9	43.3 43.9	=	-	=	2.36 2.82	2.37 2.82	2.29 2.66
MOTOR FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	115.63	114.81	111.19	42.2	41.9	42.6	-	-	-	2.74	2.74	2.61
PIPELINE TRANSPORTATION	129.68	137-37	130.33	40.4	41.5	40.1	-	-	-	3.21	3.31	3.25
COMMUNICATION: Telephone communication Switchboard operating employees <sup>3</sup> Line construction employees <sup>4</sup> Telegraph communication <sup>5</sup> . Radio and television broadcasting	75.58 140.43 110.08	99.54 76.76 141.51 111.11 127.53	93.62 72.17 132.80 104.33 119.27	40.1 37.6 44.3 42.5 38.9	40.3 38.0 44.5 42.9 39.0	39.5 37.2 43.4 41.9 38.6	-	-	1	2.47 2.01 3.17 2.59 3.24	2.47 2.02 3.18 2.59 3.27	2.37 1.94 3.06 2.49 3.09
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES  Electric companies and systems  Gas companies and systems  Combined utility systems  Water, steam, and sanitary systems.	118.12 106.25 127.00	117.14 119.11 107.73 125.87 96.59	112.07 113.44 103.12 121.88 94.16	41.0 41.3 40.4 41.1 40.8	41.1 41.5 40.5 41.0 41.1	40.9 41.1 40.6 40.9 41.3		-	-	2.85 2.86 2.63 3.09 2.33	2.85 2.87 2.66 3.07 2.35	2.74 2.76 2.54 2.98 2.28

Table C-7: Gross bours and earnings of production workers, <sup>1</sup> by industry-Continued

Y-3	Average weekly earnings		Average weekly hours			Average overtime hours			Average hourly earnings			
Industry	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE 6	<b>\$</b> 76 <b>.</b> 05	<b>\$</b> 76 <b>.</b> 44	<b>\$</b> 73.88	39.2	39.2	39.3	-	-	-	<b>\$1.9</b> 4	\$1.95	<b>\$1.88</b>
WHOLESALE TRADE	96.46 93.48 98.09 91.88 91.96 100.04 92.52 103.41	97.10 93.04 98.09 91.99 91.76 101.84 93.79 103.66	93.79 89.25 93.83 93.62 88.61 97.28 90.32 101.68	40.7 42.3 40.2 36.9 41.8 40.5 40.4 41.2	40.8 42.1 40.2 37.7 41.9 40.6 41.3	40.6 42.1 40.1 37.6 41.6 40.2 40.5 41.0		-		2.37 2.21 2.44 2.49 2.20 2.47 2.29 2.51	2.38 2.21 2.44 2.44 2.19 2.49 2.31 2.51	2.31 2.12 2.34 2.49 2.13 2.42 2.42 2.43
RETAIL TRADE <sup>6</sup> General merchandise stores.  Department stores.  Limited price variety stores  Food stores.  Grocery, meat, and vegetable stores  Apparel and accessories stores  Men's and boys' apparel stores  Women's ready-to-weat stores  Family clothing stores.  Shoe stores.  Furniture and appliance stores.  Other retail trade.  Motor vehicle dealers.  Other vehicle and accessory dealers.  Drug stores	53.50 58.63 40.00 67.53 54.82 66.70 48.09 53.36 57.02 81.14 93.07	67.38 53.55 58.12 39.96 68.43 68.85 54.87 67.44 48.85 57.93 82.17 76.49 93.73 81.56	65.23 51.25 56.03 38.08 64.59 66.53 45.75 52.42 78.25 78.27 79.20 56.93	38.6 35.2 34.9 33.9 36.3 36.5 37.9 34.6 36.3 35.2 41.9 43.9 44.1 37.7	35.0 35.0 35.0 36.7 36.7 36.1 36.0 34.0 34.0 34.0 34.0 34.0 34.0 34.0 34	38.6 35.1 33.4 36.7 36.9 37.8 34.4 36.4 34.6 42.2 44.3 45.0 37.7				1.75 1.52 1.68 1.18 1.82 1.85 1.76 1.39 1.47 1.66 1.83 2.12 1.85	1.75 1.53 1.67 1.20 1.82 1.86 1.55 1.77 1.42 1.49 1.68 1.98 1.83 2.14	1.69 1.46 1.61 1.14 1.76 1.79 1.49 1.76 1.33 1.44 1.57 2.02 1.76 1.51
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE:  Banking	110.61 94.82 100.72 78.66	72.56 116.29 94.89 100.82 77.97 89.71	69.19 125.04 90.34 96.10 73.68 85.11	37.3	37.4 - - -	37.0 - - -		-	-	1.93 - - - -	1.94 - - - - -	1.87
SERVICES AND MISCELLANEOUS: Hotels and lodging places: Hotels, tourist courts, and motels <sup>7</sup> Personal services: Laundries, cleaning and dyeing plants		45.94 50.70	45.21 48.76	40.3 39.1	39.6 39.3	41.1 38.7	  -  -	-	- -	1.15 1.30	1.16 1.29	1.10 1.26
Motion pictures:  Motion picture filming and distributing	ł -	115.37	116.31		<u> </u>	_		_	_	_		

<sup>1</sup> 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.

Not available.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators; service assistants; operating room instructors; and pay-station

attendants. In 1960, such employees made up 35 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

4Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. In 1960, such employees made up 30 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and conduit craitsmen; and laborers. In 1900, such employees made up 30 percent of the form nu earnings data.

\*Data relate to nonsupervisory employees except messengers.

\*Data exclude eating and drinking places.

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

\*Class I Railroads - April 1962 data are; \$120.24, 44.7, and \$2.69.

\*\*NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C4: Gress hours and earnings of production workers in manefacturing, by State and selected areas

-	Averag	e weekly ea	rnings	Avera	ge weekly	hours	Average	hourly e	arnings
State and area	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.
	1962	1962	1961	1962	1962	1961	1962	1962	1961
AIARAMA Birmingham Mobile	\$83.03	\$82.21	\$79.00	40.7	40.3	39.7	\$2.04	\$2.04	\$1.99
	105.20	104.68	100.22	40.0	39.5	38.4	2.63	2.65	2.61
	99.29	98.47	96.39	40.2	41.2	40.5	2.47	2.39	2.38
AIASKA	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
ARIZONA. Phoenix. Tucson.	103.36	102.03	100.00	39.6	39.7	40.0	2.61	2.57	2.50
	102.82	103.34	102.30	39.7	39.9	39.5	2.59	2.59	2.59
	104.56	103.63	108.00	38.3	38.1	40.6	2.73	2.72	2.66
ARKANSAS  Fort Smith  Little Rock-North Little Rock  Pine Bluff	67.06	68.14	65.44	40.4	40.8	40.9	1.66	1.67	1.60
	67.54	66.81	70.55	40.2	39.3	41.5	1.68	1.70	1.70
	67.54	66.70	63.76	40.2	39.7	39.6	1.68	1.68	1.61
	80.75	84.86	79.54	41.2	41.6	41.0	1.96	2.04	1.94
CALIFORNIA Bakersfield	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	112.84 120.39 93.23 111.79 133.66 113.48 118.50 118.90 113.68 110.84	109.76 113.48 97.61 108.68 121.01 112.03 113.77 116.18 112.94 96.43	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	40.3 40.4 37.9 40.8 41.9 40.1 39.9 40.6 40.6	40.5 40.1 40.5 40.4 41.3 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 39.2	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	2.80 2.98 2.46 2.74 3.19 2.83 2.97 3.01 2.80 2.71	2.71 2.83 2.41 2.69 2.93 2.78 2.83 2.89 2.67 2.46
COLORADO Denver	104.60	109.82	102.34	40.7	41.6	41.1	2.57	2.64	2.49
	104.04	107.12	103.73	40.8	41.2	41.0	2.55	2.60	2.53
CONNECTICUT Bridgeport. Hartford. New Britain. New Haven Stamford. Waterbury.	101.11	101.84	97.75	41.1	41.4	40.9	2.46	2.46	2.39
	104.74	104.49	101.19	41.4	41.3	41.3	2.53	2.53	2.45
	104.55	105.57	100.12	41.0	41.4	40.7	2.55	2.55	2.46
	99.05	101.52	95.44	40.1	41.1	40.1	2.47	2.47	2.38
	96.96	98.40	95.41	40.4	41.0	40.6	2.40	2.40	2.35
	108.20	106.66	100.90	42.1	41.5	40.2	2.57	2.57	2.51
	102.92	105.50	101.46	41.5	42.2	42.1	2.48	2.50	2.41
DELAWARE	93.90	97.75	89.47	40.3	40.9	40.3	2.33	2.39	2,22
	110.29	112.61	107.59	40.4	41.1	40.6	2.73	2.74	2,65
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington	104.81	106.11	101.75	39•7	40.5	39•9	2.64	2.62	2.55
FLORIDA Jacksonville Miami Tampa-St. Petersburg	82.42	82.42	80.16	40.6	40.8	40.9	2.03	2.02	1.96
	84.38	84.99	82.78	39.8	39.9	39.8	2.12	2.13	2.08
	78.58	77.99	77.76	38.9	38.8	40.5	2.02	2.01	1.92
	83.82	85.24	78.16	41.7	42.2	40.5	2.01	2.02	1.93
GEORGIA	70.53	71.15	66.80	40.3	40.2	40.0	1.75	1.77	1.67
	87.74	89.69	82.99	39.7	40.4	39.9	2.21	2.22	2.08
	97.36	93.79	90.98	42.7	40.6	40.8	2.28	2.31	2.23
IDAHO	100.04	94.08	96.88	41.0	38.4	41.4	2.44	2.45	2.34
ILLINOIS	104.92	104.53	100.92	40.8	40.5	40.3	2.57	2.58	2.50
	(1)	106.57	102.71	(1)	40.7	40.3	(1)	2.62	2.55
INDIANAIndianapolis	106.43	106.83	103.42	40.6	40.6	40.3	2.62	2.63	2.56
	(1)	108.51	102.34	(1)	41.3	40.3	(1)	2.63	2.54
IOWA Des Moines	98.77	100.17	94.71	39.6	39.6	39•5	2.49	2.53	2.40
	111.64	111.13	103.22	40.2	39.8	39•9	2.77	2.80	2.59
KANSAS	105.30	103.62	99.13	41.9	41.6	40.8	2.51	2.49	2.43
	122.04	112.68	107.49	44.6	43.0	42.8	2.73	2.62	2.51
	108.18	105.16	103.25	41.5	40.3	40.3	2.61	2.61	2.56

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

	Averag	e weekly ca	rnings	Avera	e weekly	hours	Average	hourly ea	rnings
State and area	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.
	1962	1962	1961	1962	1962	1961	1962	1962	1961
KENTUCKY Louisville	\$90.00	\$92.52	\$88.91	40.0	40.4	40.6	\$2.25	\$2.29	\$2.19
	105.32	107.82	102.38	40.6	41.1	40.8	2.59	2.63	2.51
LOUISIANA  Baton Rouge  New Orleans  Shreveport	97.98	96.56	90.98	42.6	41.8	40.8	2.30	2.31	2.23
	125.40	125.22	121.54	41.8	41.6	41.2	3.00	3.01	2.95
	98.09	98.40	94.13	40.2	40.0	40.4	2.44	2.46	2.33
	92.74	92.80	86.28	41.4	41.8	40.7	2.24	2.22	2.12
MAINELewiston-AuburnPortland	77.71	77.14	73•31	40.9	40.6	40.5	1.90	1.90	1.81
	66.86	67.55	59•52	39.1	39.5	37.2	1.71	1.71	1.60
	86.93	87.78	85•26	41.2	42.2	42.0	2.11	2.08	2.03
MARYIANDBaltimore	94.77	95.60	94.89	40.5	40.0	40.9	2.34	2.39	2.32
	101.81	101.45	102.59	40.4	40.1	41.2	2.52	2.53	2.49
MASSACHUSETTS Boston. Fall River New Bedford. Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke Worcester	89.65	89.20	85.97	40.2	40.0	39.8	2.23	2.23	2.16
	96.00	95.20	93.53	40.0	39.5	39.8	2.40	2.41	2.35
	67.13	65.34	62.95	37.5	36.5	36.6	1.79	1.79	1.72
	70.38	70.59	68.00	39.1	39.0	38.2	1.80	1.81	1.78
	92.00	93.96	90.32	40.0	40.5	40.5	2.30	2.32	2.23
	94.07	93.46	90.74	40.2	39.6	39.8	2.34	2.36	2.28
MICHIGAN.  Detroit Flint. Grand Rapids Lansing.  Muskegon-Muskegon Heights Saginaw	116.77	119.60	110.33	40.7	41.5	39.7	2.87	2.88	2.78
	126.09	127.13	117.07	41.1	41.6	39.3	3.07	3.06	2.98
	134.48	134.62	120.30	40.8	42.4	39.2	3.30	3.18	3.07
	105.00	105.87	103.40	40.2	40.3	40.5	2.61	2.63	2.55
	105.17	121.47	105.38	34.8	40.9	37.0	3.02	2.97	2.85
	108.82	110.88	95.53	39.5	39.8	37.3	2.76	2.79	2.56
	110.97	124.57	106.27	40.5	43.0	38.6	2.74	2.90	2.75
MINNESOTA Duluth. Minneapolis-St. Paul	99.96	103.38	99.26	39•9	41.2	40.8	2.51	2.51	2.43
	101.29	101.62	95.78	38•0	38.1	37.2	2.67	2.66	2.58
	106.04	108.02	104.53	40•0	40.7	40.6	2.65	2.65	2.58
MISSISSIPPIJackson	67.06 75.24	66.09 73.10	62.73 75.25	40.4 41.8	40.3 41.3	41.0 43.0	1.66 1.80	1.64	1.53 1.75
MISSOURI	94.36	95.04	89.97	39.9	40.1	39.6	2.37	2.37	2.27
	101.38	103.38	97.89	40.0	40.5	39.7	2.54	2.55	2.46
	107.30	107.98	103.55	40.2	40.3	40.1	2.67	2.68	2.58
MONTPANA	99.06	100.19	100.94	40.6	40.4	40.7	5.44	2.48	2.48
NEBRASKA	95•37 103.80	94.76 103.99	91.42 98.87	43.9 42.9	43.4 43.1	42.8 42.3	2.17 2.42	2.18 2.41	2.13
NEVADA	123.52	120.99	115.82	40.9	39.8	39.8	3.02	3.04	2.91
NEW HAMPSHIRE <sup>2</sup> Manchester <sup>2</sup>	76.33	76.14	74.48	40.6	40.5	40.7	1.88	1.88	1.83
	71.31	69.09	69.13	39.4	38.6	39.5	1.81	1.79	1.75
NEW JERSEY.  Jersey City <sup>3</sup> Newark <sup>3</sup> Paterson-Clifton-Passaic <sup>3</sup> Perth Amboy <sup>3</sup> Trenton	101.25 101.25 100.28 102.62 105.41 99.14	102.06 101.15 100.19 104.04 104.52 103.82	97.72 98.78 98.17 96.09 101.42 98.78	40.5 40.5 40.6 40.4 40.7 40.3	40.5 40.3 40.4 40.8 40.2 41.2	40.1 40.5 40.2 39.3 40.2 40.7	2.50 2.50 2.47 2.54 2.59 2.46	2.52 2.51 2.48 2.55 2.60 2.52	2.44 2.44 2.45 2.52 2.43
NEW MEXICO	88.32 90.20	89.42 93.08	85.17 89.24	40.7 41.0	41.4 42.5	39.8 40.2	2.17 2.20	2.16 2.19	2.14

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

State and urea		1000000		1				f		
No.	State and area									
Albany-Schemetady-Troy.   106.17   109.48   102.62   10.5   10.		1962	1962	1961	1962	1962	1961	1962	1962	1961
Singharton   68.92   68.07   85.65   39.1   39.2   30.2   2.27   2.25   2.18										
Surfano										
Shift No.   99.79   96.73   22.2   40.6   40.5   40.5   40.2   2.65   2.55										
Sew York City   90,02   89,94   88,33   37,6   37,5   37,7   2,36   2,46   2.95	Nassau and Suffolk Counties 3									
See York-Northeastern New Jersey.   (1)   99.59   22.40   (1)   38.9   38.7   (1)   2.46   2.39   2.50   10.473   10.472   10.473   10.472   10.473   10.472   10.473   10.472   10.473   10.472   10.473   10.472   10.473   10.472   10.473   10.472   10.473   10.472   10.4	New York City 3									
Distance   102.45   103.04   40.6   41.0   40.6   2.52   2.54   2.44   2.14   2.15   40.6   41.0   40.6   2.52   2.55   2.55   40.6   41.0   40.6   2.52   2.55   2.55   40.6   41.0   40.6   2.52   2.55   40.6   41.0   40.6   2.52   2.55   40.6   41.0   40.7   39.9   2.45   2.45   2.45   42.14   2.14   40.6   40.7   41.0   40.7   41.0   41.6	New York-Northeastern New Jersey			92.49						
### Ditter-Rome   92.63   92.05   89.91   40.02   39.7   39.9   2.30   2.32   2.32   2.25										
NORTH CAROLINA										
NORTH CAROLINA	Vilca-Rome									
Charlotoke.	westenester country	90.72	91.09	91.02	37.4	37.7	37.1	2,47	2.77	7
Charlotoke.		<b>6</b> 1		4- 4-	,					
Creenaboro-High Foint									•	
NORTHE DAKOPA.		68.28								
Pargo	Greensboro-High rollico	00.20	0).09	uz.09	40.4	37.1	3041	1.09	1.00	1.02
Pargo										_
OHIO. 112.20 113.34 108.58 40.8										
Akron.   12k.23   126.29   117,1k   40,3   40,7   39,3   3,06   2.83   2.73   Cincinnati.   101.55   113,76   107,3k   39,7   40,7   39,3   2.81   2.83   2.73   Cincinnati.   106.57   108,39   104,57   41,2   41,7   41,3   2.59   2.60   2.53   104,100   105,100   109,32   41,2   41,7   41,3   2.59   2.60   2.53   104,100   105,100	rargo	103.42	103.97	100.24	40.1	39.6	40.9	2.50	2.62	2.45
Akron.   12k.23   126.29   117,14   40.3   40.7   39.3   3.08   3.10   2.99   2.60   2.51   115.75   108.39   104.57   41.2   41.7   41.3   2.59   2.60   2.53   2.60   2.53   104.50   104.57   41.2   41.7   41.3   2.59   2.60   2.53   104.50   105.50   106.57   108.39   104.57   41.2   41.7   41.3   2.59   2.60   2.53   104.50   105.50   106.54   106.75   108.93   40.9   40.9   40.9   2.60   2.61   2.57   108.40   105.50   106.54   106.75   108.93   40.9   40.9   40.9   2.60   2.61   2.57   108.40   108.50   121.17   118.86   42.3   42.0   41.9   2.91   2.89   2.84   2.65   2.77   108.60   40.8   39.9   2.60   2.65   2.77   108.60   114.74   116.13   110.54   40.8   39.9   2.63   2.65   2.77   108.60   114.74   116.13   110.54   40.8   39.9   2.60   2.65   2.77   108.60   40.8   39.9   3.00   3			ļ							
Akron.   12k.23   126.29   117,14   40.3   40.7   39.3   3.08   3.10   2.99   2.60   2.51   115.75   108.39   104.57   41.2   41.7   41.3   2.59   2.60   2.53   2.60   2.53   104.50   104.57   41.2   41.7   41.3   2.59   2.60   2.53   104.50   105.50   106.57   108.39   104.57   41.2   41.7   41.3   2.59   2.60   2.53   104.50   105.50   106.54   106.75   108.93   40.9   40.9   40.9   2.60   2.61   2.57   108.40   105.50   106.54   106.75   108.93   40.9   40.9   40.9   2.60   2.61   2.57   108.40   108.50   121.17   118.86   42.3   42.0   41.9   2.91   2.89   2.84   2.65   2.77   108.60   40.8   39.9   2.60   2.65   2.77   108.60   114.74   116.13   110.54   40.8   39.9   2.63   2.65   2.77   108.60   114.74   116.13   110.54   40.8   39.9   2.60   2.65   2.77   108.60   40.8   39.9   3.00   3					١		16-			
Canton										
Cincinnati.   106.57   108.39   104.57   \$1.2   \$1.7   \$1.3   2.59   2.60   2.53   Cleveland.   115.89   115.95   109.32   \$1.2   \$1.2   \$1.7   \$1.3   2.59   2.60   2.61   2.62   2.77   Columbus   106.54   106.75   104.93   \$40.9   \$40.9   \$40.9   \$2.60   2.61   2.57   Dayton.   123.05   121.17   118.86   \$42.3   \$42.0   \$1.9   2.91   2.89   2.84   Toledo.   114.74   116.13   110.54   \$40.4   \$40.8   39.9   2.84   2.85   2.77   Youngstown-Marren.   120.06   122.05   117.35   38.9   39.6   39.0   3.09   3.06   3.01   KKIAHOMA.   90.45   90.86   86.51   \$41.3   \$41.3   \$41.0   2.19   2.20   2.11   OKLAHOMA.   95.70   86.11   84.85   \$41.6   \$41.6   \$41.6   \$41.6   \$2.06   2.07   2.03   Tulsa.   96.52   94.83   92.48   \$40.9   \$40.7   \$41.1   2.36   2.33   2.25    OREION.   104.94   104.94   102.66   39.7   39.9   \$40.1   2.62   2.63   2.56   Portland.   103.86   104.11   100.75   38.9   39.4   38.9   2.67   2.65   2.59    PENISYLVANIA   94.80   94.71   92.43   39.5   39.3   39.9   2.60   2.21   2.34   Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton   91.72   92.64   88.55   38.7   38.6   36.5   2.37   2.40   2.30   Altoona   77.32   78.11   77.22   37.9   38.1   39.0   2.04   2.05   1.98   Erte   106.59   105.75   100.04   41.8   41.8   41.0   2.55   2.53   2.44   Erte   106.59   105.75   100.04   41.8   41.8   41.0   2.55   2.53   2.44   Erte   106.59   105.75   100.04   41.8   41.8   41.0   2.55   2.53   2.44   Erte   106.59   105.75   100.04   41.8   41.8   41.0   2.55   2.53   2.44   Erte   106.59   105.75   100.04   41.8   41.8   41.0   2.55   2.53   2.44   Erte   106.59   105.75   100.04   41.8   41.8   41.0   2.55   2.53   2.44   Erte   106.59   105.75   100.04   41.8   41.8   41.0   2.55   2.53   2.44   Erte   106.59   105.75   100.04   41.8   41.8   41.0   2.55   2.53   2.44   Erte   106.59   105.75   100.04   41.8   41.8   41.0   2.55   2.53   2.44   Erte   106.59   105.75   100.04   41.8   41.8   41.0   2.55   2.53   2.44   Erte   106.59   105.75   100.04   41.8   41.8   41.0   2.55   2.53   2.44   Erte   106.69   106.75										
Cleveland										
Columbus										
Toledo										
Youngstown-Warren.   120.08   122.05   117.35   38.9   39.6   39.0   3.09   3.08   3.01    OKIAHOWA.   90.45   90.86   86.51   41.3   41.3   41.0   2.19   2.20   2.11    OKIAHOWA.   98.70   86.11   84.45   41.6   41.6   41.6   2.06   2.07   2.03    Tulsa.   96.52   94.83   92.48   40.9   40.7   41.1   2.36   2.33   2.25    ORBION.   104.01   104.94   102.66   39.7   39.9   40.1   2.62   2.63   2.56    Portland.   103.86   104.41   100.75   38.9   39.4   38.9   2.67   2.65   2.59    PENNSYLVANITA   94.80   94.71   92.43   39.5   39.3   39.5   2.40   2.41   2.34    Allentown-Bethlehem-Baston   91.72   92.64   88.55   38.7   38.6   38.5   2.37   2.40   2.30    Altoona   77.32   78.11   77.22   37.9   38.1   39.0   2.04   2.05   1.98    Erie   106.59   105.75   100.04   41.8   41.8   41.0   2.55   2.53   2.44    Harrisburg   84.96   85.20   82.21   39.7   40.0   40.1   2.14   2.13   2.05    Johnstown   94.75   93.87   95.88   37.6   37.4   38.2   2.52   2.51   2.51    Lancaster   86.56   86.07   81.61   41.0   40.6   40.4   2.16   2.12   2.02    Philadelphia   102.21   101.20   96.06   40.4   40.0   39.7   2.53   2.53   2.53   2.47    Pittsburgh   114.27   113.59   112.01   39.0   38.9   39.3   2.93   2.93   2.92   2.85    Scranton   77.63   73.32   67.88   36.1   39.0   37.5   1.88   1.88   1.81   1.75    York   81.58   81.20   81.71   41.2   40.4   41.9   1.96   2.01   1.95    FHODE ISLAND   82.42   82.01   76.64   40.6   40.1   40.9   40.2   1.96   1.75    FORMING   99.86   99.04   94.18   46.1   41.0   40.6   40.1   40.9   40.2   1.96   1.95    SOUTH CAROLINA   68.21   69.29   65.19   40.6   41.0   40.6   40.1   1.99   1.99   1.99    SOUTH CAROLINA   68.21   69.29   65.19   40.6   41.0   40.1   40.1   1.99   1.99   1.99    SOUTH CAROLINA   68.21   69.29   60.19   40.6   41.0   40.6   40.1   1.99   1.99   1.99    SOUTH CAROLINA   68.21   69.29   60.19   40.6   41.0   40.6   40.1   1.99   1.99   1.99    SOUTH CAROLINA   68.21   69.29   60.19   41.0   40.6   40.1   40.0   40.0   40.9   40.2   40.0   40.0   40.0	Dayton	123.05	121.17				41.9			2.84
OKIAHOWA  OKIAHO										
Oklahoma City	Youngstown-Warren	120.08	122.05	117.35	38.9	39.6	39.0	3.09	3.08	3.01
Oklahoma City										
Tulsa	OKIAHOMA	90.45	90.86	86.51		41.3	41.0	2.19	2.20	2.11
ORBGON									2.07	
Portland	Tulsa	96.52	94.83	92.48	40.9	40.7	41.1	2.36	2.33	2,25
Portland				ļ	ł					
PENNSYLVANIA. 94.80 94.71 92.43 39.5 39.3 39.5 2.40 2.41 2.34 Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton 91.72 92.64 88.55 38.7 38.6 38.5 2.37 2.40 2.30 Altoona 177.32 78.11 77.22 37.9 38.1 39.0 2.04 2.05 1.98 Erie. 106.59 105.75 100.04 11.8 11.8 11.8 11.0 2.55 2.53 2.14 11.75 1.00.04 11.8 11.8 11.8 11.0 2.55 2.53 2.14 11.75 1.00.04 11.8 11.8 11.8 11.0 2.55 2.53 2.14 11.75 1.00.04 11.8 11.8 11.8 11.8 11.0 2.55 2.53 2.14 11.75 1.00.04 11.8 11.8 11.8 11.0 2.55 2.53 2.14 11.75 1.00.04 11.8 11.8 11.8 11.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.					39.7					
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton. 91.72 92.64 88.55 38.7 38.6 38.5 2.37 2.40 2.30 Altoona. 77.32 78.11 77.22 37.9 38.1 39.0 2.04 2.05 1.98 Erie. 106.59 105.75 100.4 41.8 41.8 41.8 41.0 2.55 2.53 2.44 Harrisburg. 84.96 85.20 82.21 39.7 40.0 40.1 2.14 2.13 2.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1	Portland	103.86	104,41	100.75	38.9	39.4	38.9	2.67	2,65	2.59
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton. 91.72 92.64 88.55 38.7 38.6 38.5 2.37 2.40 2.30 Altoona. 77.32 78.11 77.22 37.9 38.1 39.0 2.04 2.05 1.98 Erie. 106.59 105.75 100.4 41.8 41.8 41.8 41.0 2.55 2.53 2.44 Harrisburg. 84.96 85.20 82.21 39.7 40.0 40.1 2.14 2.13 2.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1			ŀ							
Altoona 77.32 78.11 77.22 37.9 38.1 39.0 2.04 2.05 1.98 Erie 106.59 105.75 100.04 41.8 41.8 41.8 41.0 2.55 2.53 2.44 Harrisburg 84.96 85.20 82.21 39.7 40.0 40.1 2.14 2.13 2.05 Johnstown 94.75 93.87 95.88 37.6 37.4 38.2 2.52 2.51 2.51 Lancaster 88.56 86.07 81.61 41.0 40.6 40.4 2.16 2.12 2.02 Philadelphia 102.21 101.20 98.06 40.4 40.0 39.7 2.53 2.53 2.47 Pittsburgh 114.27 113.59 112.01 39.0 38.9 39.3 2.93 2.92 2.85 Reading 83.74 84.77 81.80 39.5 39.8 39.9 2.12 2.13 2.05 Scranton 77.63 73.32 67.88 38.1 39.0 37.5 1.88 1.88 1.88 1.81 Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton 67.53 66.96 62.65 36.7 36.0 35.8 1.84 1.86 1.75 York 81.58 81.20 81.71 41.2 40.4 41.9 1.98 2.01 1.95 Providence-Pawtucket 80.40 80.40 76.99 40.4 40.4 40.1 1.99 1.99 1.99 1.92 Charleston 78.02 74.26 72.07 41.5 39.5 39.6 1.88 1.88 1.82 Greenville 66.01 65.85 61.91 41.0 40.9 40.2 1.61 1.61 1.54 SOUTH DAKOTA 98.86 99.04 94.18 46.1 46.8 46.0 2.14 2.30 2.30 2.23 2.23 2.23 2.23 2.23 2.23		94.80								
Erie										
Harrisburg.										
Johnstown. 94.75 93.87 95.88 37.6 37.4 38.2 2.52 2.51 2.51 Lancaster. 88.56 86.07 81.61 41.0 40.6 40.4 2.16 2.12 2.02 Philadelphia 102.21 101.20 98.06 40.4 40.0 39.7 2.53 2.53 2.47 Pittsburgh. 114.27 113.59 112.01 39.0 38.9 39.3 2.93 2.92 2.85 Reading. 83.74 84.77 81.80 39.5 39.8 39.9 2.12 2.13 2.05 Scranton. 71.63 73.32 67.88 38.1 39.0 37.5 1.88 1.88 1.81 Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton. 67.53 66.96 62.65 36.7 36.0 35.8 1.84 1.86 1.75 York. 81.58 81.20 81.71 41.2 40.4 41.9 1.98 2.01 1.95 Providence-Pawtucket. 80.40 80.40 76.99 40.4 40.4 40.1 1.99 1.99 1.92 1.92 SOUTH CAROLINA. 68.21 69.29 65.19 40.6 41.0 41.0 1.69 1.99 1.92 Charleston. 78.02 74.26 72.07 41.5 39.5 39.6 1.88 1.88 1.82 Greenville. 66.01 65.85 61.91 41.0 40.9 40.2 1.61 1.61 1.54 SOUTH DAKOTA. 98.86 99.04 94.18 46.1 46.8 46.0 2.14 2.30 2.30 2.23 1.95 Sioux Falls. 109.71 113.10 107.71 47.7 49.2 48.4 2.30 2.30 2.03 2.23 1.97 Knoxville. 89.69 89.47 87.60 40.4 40.3 40.0 2.03 2.08 1.97 Knoxville. 89.69 89.47 87.60 40.4 40.5 40.7 41.0 2.13 2.16 2.06										
Lancaster										
Philadelphia   102.21   101.20   98.06   40.4   40.0   39.7   2.53   2.53   2.47   Pittsburgh   114.27   113.59   112.01   39.0   38.9   39.3   2.93   2.92   2.85   37.4   84.77   81.80   39.5   39.8   39.9   2.12   2.13   2.05   39.8   39.9   39.3   3.95   39.8   39.9   2.12   2.13   2.05   39.8   39.9   39.5   39.8   39.9   2.12   2.13   2.05   39.8   39.9   39.5   39.8   39.9   2.12   2.13   2.05   39.8   39.9   39.8   39.9   2.12   2.13   2.05   39.8   39.9   39.8   39.9   2.12   2.13   2.05   39.8   39.9   39.8   39.9   2.12   2.13   2.05   39.8   39.9   39.8   39.9   2.12   2.13   2.05   39.8   39.9   39.8   39.9   2.12   2.13   2.05   39.8   39.9   39.8   39.9   2.12   2.13   2.05   39.8   39.9   39.8   39.9   2.12   2.15   39.5   39.8   39.9   39.8   39.9   2.12   2.15   39.5   39.8   39.9   39.8   39.9   2.12   2.15   39.5   39.8   39.9   39.8   39.9   2.12   2.15   39.5   39.8   39.9   2.12   2.15   39.5   39.8   39.9   2.12   2.15   39.5   39.8   39.9   39.8   39.9   2.12   2.15   39.5   39.8   39.9   39.8   39.9   2.12   2.16   39.8   39.9   39.8   39.9   2.12   2.12   2.05   39.8   39.9   39.8   39.9   2.12   2.16   39.8   39.9   39.8   39.9   39.8   39.9   2.12   2.15   39.5   39.8   39.9   39.5   39.8   39.9   39.8   39.9   39.8   39.9   39.8   39.9   39.8   39.9   39.8   39.9   39.8   39.9   2.12   2.15   39.5   39.8   39.9   39.9   39.8   39.9   39.9   39.8   39.9   39.8   39.9   39.9   39.8   39.9   39.9   39.9   39.8   39.9   39.9   39.9   39.8   39.9   39.9   39.9   39.8   39.9   39.9   39.9   39.8   39.9   39.9   39.8   39.9   39.9   39.9   39.8   39.9   39.9   39.9   39.8   39.9   3				81.61						
Reading.       83.74       84.77       81.80       39.5       39.8       39.9       2.12       2.13       2.05         Scranton.       71.63       73.32       67.88       38.1       39.0       37.5       1.88       1.86       1.81         Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton.       67.53       66.96       62.65       36.7       36.0       35.8       1.84       1.86       1.75         York.       81.58       81.20       81.71       41.2       40.4       41.9       1.98       2.01       1.95         RHODE ISIAND.       82.42       82.01       76.64       40.6       40.4       39.3       2.03       2.03       1.95         Providence-Pawtucket.       80.40       80.40       76.99       40.4       40.4       40.1       1.99       1.99       1.92         SOUTH CAROLINA.       68.21       69.29       65.19       40.6       41.0       41.0       1.68       1.69       1.59         Charleston.       78.02       74.26       72.07       41.5       39.5       39.6       1.88       1.82         Greenville.       66.01       65.85       61.91       41.0       40.9       40.2       1.61       1.61       <				98.06						
Scranton										
Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton. 67.53 66.96 62.65 36.7 36.0 35.8 1.84 1.86 1.75 York. 81.58 81.20 81.71 41.2 40.4 41.9 1.98 2.01 1.95 RRIODE ISLAND. 82.42 82.01 76.64 40.6 40.4 40.1 1.99 1.99 1.99 1.99 Providence-Pawtucket. 80.40 80.40 76.99 40.4 40.4 40.1 1.99 1.99 1.99 1.99 1.99 1.99 1.99 1										
York										
SOUTH CAROLINA.   68.21   69.29   65.19   40.6   41.0   41.0   1.68   1.69   1.59   Charleston.   78.02   74.26   72.07   41.5   39.5   39.6   1.88   1.88   1.82   1.61   1.61   1.54   1.61   1.54   1.61   1.54   1.61   1.54   1.61   1.54   1.61   1.54   1.61   1.54   1.61   1.54   1.61   1.54   1.61   1.54   1.61   1.61   1.54   1.61   1.61   1.54   1.61   1.61   1.54   1.61   1.61   1.61   1.54   1.61										
SOUTH CAROLINA.   68.21   69.29   65.19   40.6   41.0   41.0   1.68   1.69   1.59   Charleston.   78.02   74.26   72.07   41.5   39.5   39.6   1.88   1.88   1.82   1.61   1.61   1.54   1.61   1.54   1.61   1.54   1.61   1.54   1.61   1.54   1.61   1.54   1.61   1.54   1.61   1.54   1.61   1.54   1.61   1.54   1.61   1.61   1.54   1.61   1.61   1.54   1.61   1.61   1.54   1.61   1.61   1.61   1.54   1.61										
SOUTH CAROLINA. 68.21 69.29 65.19 40.6 41.0 41.0 1.68 1.69 1.59 Charleston. 78.02 74.26 72.07 41.5 39.5 39.6 1.88 1.88 1.82 Greenville. 66.01 65.85 61.91 41.0 40.9 40.2 1.61 1.61 1.54 SOUTH DAKOTA. 98.86 99.04 94.18 46.1 46.8 46.0 2.14 2.12 2.05 Sioux Falls. 109.71 113.10 107.71 47.7 49.2 48.4 2.30 2.30 2.23  TENNESSEE. 78.53 79.15 75.70 40.9 40.8 40.7 1.92 1.94 1.86 Chattanooga. 83.84 84.03 78.80 41.3 40.4 40.0 2.03 2.08 1.97 Knoxville. 89.69 89.47 87.60 40.4 40.3 40.0 2.22 2.22 2.19 Memphis. 86.48 87.91 84.46 40.6 40.7 41.0 2.13 2.16 2.06										
Charleston 78.02 74.26 72.07 41.5 39.5 39.6 1.88 1.88 1.82 Greenville 66.01 65.85 61.91 41.0 40.9 40.2 1.61 1.61 1.54   SOUTH DAKOTA 98.86 99.04 94.18 46.1 46.8 46.0 2.14 2.12 2.05 Sioux Falls 109.71 113.10 107.71 47.7 49.2 48.4 2.30 2.30 2.23   TENNESSEE 78.53 79.15 75.70 40.9 40.8 40.7 1.92 1.94 1.86 Chattanooga 83.84 84.03 78.80 41.3 40.4 40.0 2.03 2.08 1.97   Knoxville 89.69 89.47 87.60 40.4 40.3 40.0 2.22 2.22 2.19 86.48 87.91 84.46 40.6 40.7 41.0 2.13 2.16 2.06	Providence-Pawcuckec		ω.40	10.99	<b>+</b> 0	40.4	40.1	1.97	1.99	1.92
Charleston 78.02 74.26 72.07 41.5 39.5 39.6 1.88 1.88 1.82 Greenville 66.01 65.85 61.91 41.0 40.9 40.2 1.61 1.61 1.54   SOUTH DAKOTA 98.86 99.04 94.18 46.1 46.8 46.0 2.14 2.12 2.05 Sioux Falls 109.71 113.10 107.71 47.7 49.2 48.4 2.30 2.30 2.23   TENNESSEE 78.53 79.15 75.70 40.9 40.8 40.7 1.92 1.94 1.86 Chattanooga 83.84 84.03 78.80 41.3 40.4 40.0 2.03 2.08 1.97   Knoxville 89.69 89.47 87.60 40.4 40.3 40.0 2.22 2.22 2.19 86.48 87.91 84.46 40.6 40.7 41.0 2.13 2.16 2.06			1			١	l			
Greenville. 66.01 65.85 61.91 41.0 40.9 40.2 1.61 1.61 1.54  SOUTH DAKOTA 98.86 99.04 94.18 46.1 46.8 46.0 2.14 2.12 2.05 Sioux Falls. 109.71 113.10 107.71 47.7 49.2 48.4 2.30 2.30 2.23  TENNESSEE. 78.53 79.15 75.70 40.9 40.8 40.7 1.92 1.94 1.86 Chattanooga 83.84 84.03 78.80 41.3 40.4 40.0 2.03 2.08 1.97 Knoxville. 89.69 89.47 87.60 40.4 40.3 40.0 2.22 2.22 2.19 Memphis. 86.48 87.91 84.46 40.6 40.7 41.0 2.13 2.16 2.06										
SOUTH DAKOTA 98.86 99.04 94.18 46.1 46.8 46.0 2.14 2.12 2.05 Sioux Falls 109.71 113.10 107.71 47.7 49.2 48.4 2.30 2.30 2.23  TENNESSEE. 78.53 79.15 75.70 40.9 40.8 40.7 1.92 1.94 1.86 Chattanooga 83.84 84.03 78.80 41.3 40.4 40.0 2.03 2.08 1.97 Knoxville 89.69 89.47 87.60 40.4 40.3 40.0 2.22 2.22 2.19 Memphis 86.48 87.91 84.46 40.6 40.7 41.0 2.13 2.16 2.06										
Sioux Falls       109.71       113.10       107.71       47.7       49.2       48.4       2.30       2.30       2.23         TENNESSEE       78.53       79.15       75.70       40.9       40.8       40.7       1.92       1.94       1.86         Chattanooga       83.84       84.03       78.80       41.3       40.4       40.0       2.03       2.08       1.97         Knoxville       89.69       89.47       87.60       40.4       40.3       40.0       2.22       2.22       2.19         Memphis       86.48       87.91       84.46       40.6       40.7       41.0       2.13       2.16       2.06	Greenville	pp.01	07.05	01.91	41.0	40.9	40.2	1.61	1.01	1.54
Sioux Falls	SOUTH DAKOTA	98.86	99.04	94.18	46.1	46.8	46.0	2.14	2,12	2.05
Chattanooga					47.7	49.2	48,4	2.30		
Chattanooga		}		1		1	·	Į.		
Chattanooga	TENNESSEE	78.53	79.15	75.70	40.9	40.8	40.7	1.92	1.94	1.86
Knoxville 89.69 89.47 87.60 40.4 40.3 40.0 2.22 2.22 2.19 Memphis 86.48 87.91 84.46 40.6 40.7 41.0 2.13 2.16 2.06										
Memphis		89.69								2.19
Nashville 86.93   85.08   81.81   41.2   41.1   40.5   2.11   2.07   2.02		86.48	87.91	84.46						
	Nashville	86.93	85.08	81.81	41.2	41.1	40.5	2.11	2.07	2.02

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

	Averag	e weekly ea	rnings	Avera		hours	Average	hourly e	rnings
State and area	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.
	1962	1962	1961	1962	1962	1961	1962	1962	1961
TEXAS	\$96.10	\$97.16	\$94.21	41.6	41.7	41.5	\$2.31	\$2.33	\$2.27
Dallas	86.11	82.81	85.27	41.6	40.2	41.8	2.07	2.06	2.04
Fort Worth	97.75	96.05	96.00	42.5	41.4	41.2	2.30	2.32	2.33
Houston	111.51	115.60	111.41	42.4	42.5	42.2	2.63	2.72	2.64
San Antonio	73.67	73.49	67.43	40.7	40.6	39.9	1.81	1.81	1.69
UTAH	104.28	105.85	103.06	39.8	40.4	40.1	2.62	2.62	2.57
Salt Lake City	101.09	105.88	98.58	39.8	41.2	40.4	2.54	2.57	2.44
VERMONT	81.51	82.32	77.42	41.8	42.0	41.4	1.95	1.96	1.87
Burlington	83.85	84.46	79.40	40.9	40.8	39.9	2.05	2.07	1.99
Springfield	95.79	96.73	89.44	42,2	42.8	41.6	2.27	2.26	2.15
VIRGINIA	77.04	79.30	75.07	41.2	41.3	40.8	1.87	1.92	1.84
Norfolk-Portsmouth	83.84	83.63	76.78	41.3	41.4	41.5	2.03	2.02	1.85
Richmond	86.86	86.67	82.82	40.4	40.5	40.8	2.15	2.14	2.03
Roanoke	74.57	75.94	71.46	41.2	41.5	40.6	1.81	1,83	1.76
WASHINGTON	107.92	109.93	105.42	39.1	39.4	38.9	2.76	2.79	2.71
Seattle	109.45	111.04	107.19	39.8	39.8	39.7	2.75	2.79	2.70
Spokane	114.17	117.49	113.87	39.1	40.1	39.4	2.92	2.93	2.89
Tacoma	106.09	106.37	102.91	38.3	38.4	38.4	2.77	2.77	2.68
WEST VIRGINIA	101.35	100.72	98.06	39.9	39.5	39.7	2.54	2.55	2.47
Charleston	126.07	124.84	121.13	41.2	41.2	41.2	3.06	3.03	2.94
Wheeling	98.95	98.18	94.87	38.5	38.5	38.1	2.57	2.55	2.49
WISCONSIN	101.57	104.45	96.60	41.6	42.1	41.0	2,44	2.48	2.35
Green Bay	101.32	101.61	95.58	43.5	43.2	43.3	2.33	2.35	2.21
Kenosha	144.91	147.55	123.05	50.8	47.9	45.6	2.85	3.08	2.70
La Crosse	95.99	96.09	95.96	39.6	39.9	40.1	2.43	2.41	2.39
Madison	104.93	107.41	102.10	40.3	41.6	40.7	2.60	2.58	2.51
Milwaukee	113.90	116.71	108.21	41.2	41.6	40.4	2.77	2.80	2.68
Racine	107.96	106.21	100.58	40.9	40.2	39•9	2.64	2.64	2.52
WYOMING	96.27	97.26	97.39	37.9	36.7	38.8	2.54	2.65	2.51
Casper	115.83	122.01	118.88	39.0	40.4	40.3	2.97	3.02	2.95

<sup>1</sup> Not available.
2 Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data.
3 Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

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

(Per 100 employees)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Total accessions													
1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1959 <sup>1</sup> 1960 1961	5.1 3.2 3.8 3.7 2.9 3.8 4.0 3.7	4.9 2.9 3.7 3.6 3.3 2.6 3.7 3.5 3.5	5.2 3.3 4.2 3.6 3.3 2.8 4.1 3.3 4.0	5.2 2.9 4.2 4.0 3.4 3.1 4.1 4.0 4.0	4.9 3.2 4.5 4.1 3.6 4.2 5.9 4.2	6.2 4.3 5.3 5.1 4.8 4.7 5.4 4.7 5.0	5.4 3.8 4.5 4.3 4.2 4.4 3.9 4.4	5.6 4.3 5.8 4.1 4.9 5.2 4.9 5.3 4.7	5.0 4.3 5.5 5.2 4.1 5.0 5.1 4.8 4.7	4.0 4.4 5.0 5.1 3.5 4.0 3.8 3.5 4.3	3.2 4.0 4.0 3.6 2.6 3.2 3.4 2.9 3.3	2.5 2.9 2.9 2.7 2.0 2.7 3.6 2.3 2.6	4.8 3.6 4.5 4.2 3.6 4.2 3.8 4.1
•		·	'			New	bires						
1953 1954 1955 1956 1958 1959 1960 1962	3.9 1.6 2.0 2.5 2.3 1.2 2.0 2.2 1.5 2.2	3.8 1.5 2.1 2.4 2.0 1.1 2.1 2.2 1.4 2.0	4.1 1.7 2.6 2.2 2.0 1.1 2.4 2.0 1.6 2.2	4.2 1.5 2.6 2.5 2.1 1.3 2.5 2.0 1.8 2.4	3.9 1.7 3.0 2.8 2.3 1.5 2.7 2.3 2.1 2.8	5.1 2.3 3.8 3.6 3.2 2.2 3.8 3.0 2.9 3.4	4.4 2.1 3.3 2.9 2.8 2.1 3.0 2.4 2.5 2.9	4.3 2.3 4.1 3.4 2.7 2.4 3.5 2.9 3.1 2.9	3.8 2.4 3.9 3.4 2.5 2.6 3.5 2.8 3.0	2.9 2.2 3.5 3.2 2.1 2.2 2.6 2.1 2.7	2.0 2.1 2.9 2.3 1.3 1.7 1.9	1.3 1.5 2.0 1.8 .8 1.3 1.5	3.6 1.9 3.0 2.8 2.2 1.7 2.6 2.2
•		'	'		· ———	Total se	parations	· ———	'	'	'	'	
1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1 1960 1961	4.3 4.9 3.3 4.1 3.8 5.4 3.7 3.6 4.7 3.9	4.1 4.0 2.8 4.1 3.4 4.1 3.5 3.5 3.9	4.6 4.1 3.3 3.9 3.7 4.5 3.3 4.0 3.9	9469846246 333436246	5.1 3.8 3.7 4.3 3.9 3.9 3.5 3.5 3.5	5.2 3.8 4.0 4.2 3.7 3.5 3.6 4.0 3.6	5.1 3.7 4.1 3.8 3.7 3.7 4.0 4.4 4.1	5.6 4.1 4.7 4.6 4.7 4.1 4.6 4.9	6.5 4.95 5.55 5.55 4.55 5.3 5.3	5.7 4.2 4.4 5.0 4.1 5.5 4.7 4.1	5.3 3.7 3.8 4.0 4.9 3.6 4.7 4.5 4.0	4.8 3.6 3.6 3.5 3.9 4.8 4.0	5.1 4.1 3.9 4.2 4.2 4.1 4.1 4.3 4.0
						Qu	its					·——	
1953 1954 1955 1956 1958 1959 1960 1961	2.5 1.3 1.2 1.6 1.5 .9 1.1 1.2	2.5 1.2 1.6 1.4 .8 1.0 1.2 .8	3.0 1.2 1.5 1.7 1.5 .8 1.2 1.2	3.3 1.4 1.8 1.6 1.6 1.4 1.4 1.0	3.1 1.2 1.7 1.8 1.6 .9 1.5 1.3 1.1	3.2 1.3 1.8 2.0 1.6 1.0 1.5 1.4 1.2	3.1 1.4 2.0 1.9 1.7 1.1 1.6 1.4	3.5 1.7 2.7 2.7 2.3 1.5 2.1 1.8 1.7 2.0	3.8 2.2 3.5 3.2 2.7 1.9 2.6 2.3 2.3	2.6 1.5 2.2 2.1 1.6 1.3 1.7	1.9 1.3 1.8 1.6 1.1 1.0 1.2	1.3 1.0 1.3 1.2 .8 .8 1.0	2.8 1.4 1.9 1.6 1.1 1.5 1.3
,		. ——				Lay	offs						
1953 1954 1955 1956 1958 1959 1960 1961	1.0 3.2 1.7 1.9 1.7 4.0 2.1 1.8 3.2 2.1	2.4 1.2 2.0 1.5 2.9 1.5 1.7 2.6	2.5 1.4 1.7 1.5 3.3 1.6 2.2 2.3 1.6	1.0 2.7 1.4 1.6 1.7 3.2 1.6 2.2 1.9	1.2 2.2 1.3 1.9 1.8 2.6 1.4 1.9	1.1 2.1 1.5 1.6 1.4 2.0 1.4 2.0	1.3 1.9 1.6 1.6 2.3 1.8 2.4 2.3	1.5 2.0 1.5 1.4 1.9 2.1 1.8 2.4 1.7	1.9 2.1 1.4 1.8 2.3 2.1 2.0 2.4 2.0	2.4 2.1 1.6 1.7 3.0 2.3 3.2 2.8 2.0	2.9 2.0 1.5 1.9 3.4 2.2 2.9 3.1 2.2	3.88 1.88 1.30 2.4 2.4 3.6 3.6	1.6 2.3 1.5 1.7 2.1 2.6 2.0 2.4 2.2

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

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1959. This inclusion has not significantly affected the labor turnover series.

Data for the current month are preliminary.



## Table B-2: Labor turnover rates, by industry

(Per 100 employees)

(Per 100 employees)										
	Accession rates Total New hires							ation rates		
Industry	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1962	July 1962
MANUFACTURING	4.7 3.7	4.5 4.1	2.9 2.2	2.9 2.5	4.9 4.5	4.4 4.6	2.0 1.4	1.4	2. <u>2</u> 2.5	2.2 2.4
DURABLE GOODSNONDURABLE GOODS	4.1 5.5	3.8 5.4	2.3	2.4 3.5	5.1 4.7	#*3. #*#	1.7	1.2	2.7	2.4
Durable Goods			i 1	 			}			
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES  Ammunition, except for small arms  Sighting and fire control equipment  Other ordnance and accessories	2.3 2.3 2.1 2.7	3.0 3.6 1.6 2.9	1.4 1.5 .8 2.1	2.2 2.8 1.1 2.0	2.4 2.3 2.1 3.0	2.2 2.7 1.4 2.1	1.2 1.5 .8 1.1	1.1 1.5 .7	0.7 .5 .8 1.2	0.5 .4 .5 .8
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS, EXCEPT FURNITURE  Sawmills and planing mills, general  Millwork, plywood, and related products.  Millwork  Veneer and plywood.  Wooden containers.  Wooden boxes, shook, and crates  Miscellaneous wood products.	4.8 6.6 3.7	6.3 4.7 4.8 4.5 4.3 4.4 4.7	4.3 3.9 3.8 4.6 3.6 4.2 2.3 2.5 4.1	4.7 4.2 4.0 4.1 3.4 3.5 3.4	6.1 5.2 5.6 5.3 5.1 5.9 6.3	5.7 4.5 4.4 3.9 3.6 3.8 7.9 5.3	3.3 2.9 2.8 3.5 3.6 3.4 2.9 3.3	2.6 2.5 2.5 2.2 2.1 2.4 1.9 2.0 2.2	2.0 1.6 1.7 1.3 .9 .8 2.0 2.0	2.2 1.2 1.1 1.0 .8 .8 5.1 2.3 2.7
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES  Household furniture  Wood house furniture, unupholstered  Wood house furniture, upholstered.  Mattresses and bedsprings  Office furniture.	5.3 4.9 5.3 6.8	5.2 4.9 5.2 4.1 4.5 3.7	4.3 4.5 4.6 5.4 2.6	4.2 4.1 4.4 3.4 3.5 2.8	5.5 5.3 4.9 4.3 5.1 3.4	5.2 5.2 4.7 3.6 4.4 2.6	3.0 3.2 3.4 3.3 3.1 2.0	2.2 2.4 2.8 2.1 1.5	1.6 1.2 .6 .3 1.2	2.2 2.0 1.1 .8 2.3
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS.  Flat glass. Glass and glassware, pressed or blown Glass containers.  Pressed and blown glassware, n.e.c. Cement, hydraulic. Structural clay products Brick and structural clay tile. Pottery and related products Abrasive products.	4.3 4.4 4.0 2.0 4.5 4.9	3.8 3.2 4.1 4.6 3.3 2.4 3.6 3.6 1.7	2.4 1.9 2.4 1.2 .8 2.6 3.4 1.8	2.5 .9 2.0 2.5 1.2 1.2 2.4 2.8 2.4	4.4 2.7 4.2 4.4 3.9 2.0 4.5 4.3 3.4 1.5	3.5 1.6 4.6 4.0 5.3 1.9 3.5 3.9 3.2	1.7 .5 1.1 1.4 .8 .7 2.1 2.7 1.1	1.2 .2 1.1 1.3 .6 .4 1.3 1.6 1.0	1.8 2.1 2.1 2.3 1.8 .7 1.6 .8 1.8	1.7 1.2 2.5 1.7 3.7 1.0 1.8 1.7
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES  Blast furnaces and basic steel products.  Blast furnaces, steel and rolling mills.  Iron and steel foundries  Gray iron foundries  Malleable iron foundries  Steel foundries  Nonferrous smelting and refining  Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and extruding  Copper rolling, drawing, and extruding  Nonferrous wire drawing, and extruding  Nonferrous wire drawing, and insulating  Nonferrous foundries  Aluminum castings  Other nonferrous castings  Miscellaneous primary metal industries  Iron and steel forgings	3.2 3.2 3.3 2.9 3.9 1.7 1.8 4.6 2.9	2.8 2.8 2.9 3.2 3.3 3.7 2.1 1.1 1.4 3.5 4.1 3.5 4.1 3.2 2.2	.9 .3 2.0 2.3 1.7 1.1 .9 .6 1.7 2.7 3.0 2.2 1.4	.9 .3 .2 1.9 2.0 1.8 1.3 1.1 .9 1.0 2.1 2.1 2.2 1.4	3.86 3.86 3.30 2.4 2.0 2.1 4.8 4.6 4.6 2.1	4.1 4.8 4.7 3.7 4.1 2.8 3.3 2.9 1.1 2.97 4.6 7.0 2.56 5.4	.8 .3 .3 1.4 1.6 1.3 .9 .8 .8 1.1 1.9 2.1 1.2	.6 .3 .2 1.0 1.1 .9 .9 .7 .6 .8 1.2 1.5 .9	2.0 2.8 2.7 1.2 1.1 2.1 1.1 .7 .8 .7 1.0 6 2.1 2.3 1.8 1.0	2.8 3.9 1.7 1.8 1.2 1.6 1.8 3.2 3.8 3.8 3.2

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

(Per 100 employees)

		Accession rates					Separation rates			
Industry	To		New h		Tot		Qu		Layo	
	Aug. 1962	1962 1962	Aug. 1962	1895 1895	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1962	July 1962
Durable GoodsContinued										
PABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	4.5	4.0	2.7	2.5	4.1	5.4	1.8	1.2	1.7	3.4
Metal cans	4.7	6.1	2.4	3.6	5.1	4.5	1.4	i.i	2.7	2.5
Cutlery, hand tools, and general hardware	3.1	3.0	2.0	1.6	3.9	5.5	1.8	1.0	1.6	2.8
Cutlery and hand tools, including saws	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.5	2.8	3.6	1.5	.9	1.0	2.2
Hardware, n.e.c	3.3	3.5	1.9	1.7	4.5	6.7	2.1	1.0	1.9	3.2
Heating equipment and plumbing fixtures	3.6	3.0	2.3	2.3	3.4	2.6	1.4	1.1	1.4	.8
Sanitary ware and plumbers' brass goods	4.0	1.9	2.0	1.4	3.0	2.6	1.0	1.2	1.5	.9
Fabricated structural metal products	3.3 4.6	3.8 4.6	2.6 3.5	2.9 3.5	3.6 4.7	2.5 3.9	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.6
Fabricated structural steel	4.7	5.4	3.5	4.2	5.2	4.4	2.3	1.4	1.7	1.9
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3.1	3.2	2.0	2.0	3.3	3.8	1.4	1.1	1.3	2.3
Architectural and miscellaneous metal work	4.4	5.3	3.3	4.2	5.4	3.0	2.1	1.5	2.6	1.6
Screw machine products, bolts, etc	3.3	3.9	2.2	2.5	4.0	3.8	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.6
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, and washers	2.3	3.1	1.8	2.0	2.6	2.6	1.6	1.3	.6	.8
Metal stampings	5.9	4.1	1.8	1.3	3.4	11.1	1.1	.8	1.7	9.4
Miscellaneous fabricated wire products	5.2	3.9	3.4	2.5	3.6	6.9	2.0	1.4	1.0	4.9
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	3.2	2.4	1.8	1.6	3.4	2.8	1.3	.9	1.4	1.4
vatves, pipe, and pipe intings	2.7	2.0	2.0	1.5	2.8	2.0	1.4	.8	.8	.8
MACHINERY	2.7	2.9	1.6	1.9	3.0	3.0	1.3	.9	1.1	1.4
Engines and turbines	1.9	3.1	.9	1.ó	1.7	3.4	و.	.5	.2	9.5
Steam engines and turbines	2.8	2.0	.7	.6	2.0	3.3	.6	.4	.1	1.7
Internal combustion engines, n.e.c	1.3	3.7	1.0	1.2	1.6	3.6	1.1	.6	.3	4
Farm machinery and equipment	4.2	3.1	1.8	1.8	4.0	4.1	1.4	.9	2.0	2.4
Construction and related machinery	2.6	2.6	1.7	1.9	2.8	2.3	1.3	.9	•9	1.0
Construction and mining machinery	2.3	2.7	1.3	1.7	2.7	2.0	1.0	.8	1.1	.7
Oil field machinery, and equipment	2.6 3.4	2.0 3.0	2.1 2.9	1.7 2.5	2.7	1.8 2.3	1.8	1.1	-4	3
Metalworking machinery and equipment	2.7	3.5	1.5	2.1	3.4	3.7	1.5	•7	.3 1.6	1.1 2.2
Machine tools, metal cutting types	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.1	.9	.5	7.6
Machine tool accessories	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	2.1	2.1	1.1	.8	.6	.8
Miscellaneous metalworking machinery	1.6	2.2	1.1	1.5	2.1	1.9	.8	.6	.6	.7
Special industry machinery	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.9	2.7	2.3	1.2	.9	.8	.8
Food products machinery	3.3	2.8	2.0	2.0	2.8	3.1	1.2	.9	1.1	1.5
Textile machinery	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.7	2.9	2.4	1.4	1.0	.8	٠,9
General industrial machinery	2.1	2.4	1.5	1.6	2.3	2.0 1.5	1.2	.8	.6 .8	.8
Ball and roller bearings	1.3	2.0	.8	1.1	2.1	1.7	1.0	.5	.5	.2
Mechanical power transmission goods	1.9	1.7	1.0	1.1	2.0	1.6	1.2	.7	1	.9 .5
Office, computing, and accounting machines	2.2	2.3	.8	1.2	2.1	2.5	1.0		.4 .4	1.1
Computing machines and cash registers	.8	1.7	-4	1.1	1.9	1.9	.7	.8	.5	.4
Service industry machines	3.2	2.5	1.6	1.8	4.9	4.0	1.6	1.1	2.5	2.4
Refrigeration, except home refrigerators	3.1	2.7	1.4	2.0	5.3	4.7	1.5	1.1	3.2	3.0
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	3.7 2.6	3.5	2.2	2.2	3.8	3.3	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.3
Electric distribution equipment	3.1	2.3 3.2	1.5	1.7 2.6	2.4 3.0	1.9 2.1	1.1	1.0	.7	.4
Power and distribution transformers.	2.5	1.5	ī.i	.8	2.4	1.9	.8	8	و:	.5
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	2.2	2.0	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.8	.9	.8	.5	.5 .5
Electrical industrial apparatus	2.3	2.6	1.4	1.7	3.3	2.5	1.2	1.0	1.4	.8
Motors and generators	2.0	2.6	1.1	1.6	3.9	2.5	1.3	.9	2.1	1.0
Industrial controls	2.9	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.4	1.1	1.1	.2	.6
Household appliances	3.5	2.9	1.7	1.2	3.8	4.2	1.9	1.0	1.2	2.2
Household refrigerators and freezers		1.8	1.1	1.3	5.7 1.2	5.5 1.2	2.6	1.0	2.4	3.6
Electric housewares and fans.		3.2	4.1	2.0	5.3	5.9	3.6	1.8	.4	.4 3.4
Electric lighting and wiring equipment.	5.3	3.9	3.2	2.2	4.1	3.4	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.5
Electric lamps		1.1	2.3	.8	1.5	1.3	·.9	.7	.1	ź
Lighting fixtures	7.5	6.1	3.5	3.1	4.6	5.0	1.7	1.5	2.4	2.8
Wiring devices	4.7	3.7	3.5	2.2	5.2	3.2	2.7	1.4	1.7	1.2
Radio and TV receiving sets	7.3	5.3	5.0	3.4	6.9	4.7	3.4	1.8	2.1	1.8
Communication equipment		3.7	1.7	2.4	2.9	2.9	1.5	1.2	;:7	1.2
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	(1) 3.2	3.6	(1) 2.0	1.1	(1)	3.7	(1)	.8	(1)	2.5
Radio and TV communication equipment	1 7	3.7 3.8	2.3	3.0 2.6	3.4 4.5	2.5 3.9	1.7 2.3	1.4	1.0	1.4
Electron tubes	3.3	1.8	1.9	1.2	3.3	2.0	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.4
Electronic components, q.e.c.	4.4	4.7	2.4	3.3	5.0	4.8	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.8
	3.8	3.2	2.6	2.1	3.9	3.4	2.1	1.0	1.0	1.4
Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies			2.0	·		J.4	C. I	T. U	T.U :	1.4



#### Table 8-2: Labor turnever rates, by industry-Continued

(Per 100 émployees)

	Accession rates											
	To	tal	New	nires	To	tal		its	Lay	offs		
lodubery	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1962	July 1962		
Durable Goods Continued												
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT Motor vehicles and equipment Motor vehicles Passenger car bodies. Truck and bus bodies. Motor vehicle parts and accessories Aircraft and parts Aircraft engines and engine parts Other sircraft parts and equipment Ship and boat building and repairing Ship building and repairing Railroad equipment Other transportation equipment.	(1) (1) (1) 3.0 2.9 2.5 3.9 8.3 8.9 6.4	4.5 3.1 4.7 3.4 3.3 4.9 11.9 6.3 11.9 5.3	1.9 1.2 (1) (1) (1) 2.1 2.3 1.5 2.4 3.6 3.8 2.7 6.0	2.0 1.0 1.0 2.7 2.4 2.6 2.0 2.8 2.8 4.2 4.7	10.7 20.2 (1) (1) (1) 2.6 1.9 2.6 4.5 9.6 10.1 8.6 7.1	6.5 10.0 11.5 4.5 5.2 10.6 2.2 2.1 1.8 3.1 9.4 5.7 8.0	1.3 1.0 (1) (1) (1) (1) 1.2 1.0 1.1 1.8 2.3 2.3 .9	0.9 .6 .3 1.7 .5 1.1 1.1 .9 1.3 1.7 1.6 .9	8.7 18.0 (1) (1) (1) 1.1 .7 1.1 2.2 6.7 7.1 5.9	4.46 7.7 9.7 9.0 2.8 7.7 7.5 5.2 1.9 2.1 4.4		
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS  Engineering and scientific instruments  Mechanical measuring and control devices  Mechanical measuring devices  Automatic temperature controls  Optical and ophthalmic goods  Surgical, medical, and dental equipment  Photographic equipment and supplies  Watches and clocks	3.2 2.4 2.2 2.9 3.7 3.4	2.8 3.1 2.4 2.7 1.9 2.4 3.7 2.5 3.7	2.2 2.0 1.6 1.6 2.8 2.6 (1) 3.8	2.2 2.3 2.0 2.4 1.5 1.7 2.9 2.3 2.2	3.3 3.1 3.0 2.6 3.9 3.0 3.1 (1) 4.8	2.4 3.0 2.2 2.3 2.1 3.0 3.1 1.1 3.3	1.7 1.7 1.5 1.4 1.7 1.5 2.2 (1) 2.2	1.2 1.4 1.1 1.2 1.0 1.2 1.6	.8 .7 .7 .6 .8 .5 (1)	.7 .9 .5 .6 .3 1.1 1.1		
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES  Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.  Toys, amusement, and sporting goods  Toys, games dolls, and play vehicles  Sporting and athletic goods, n.e.c.  Pens, pencils, office and art materials  Costume jewelry, buttons, and notions.  Other manufacturing industries.	3.9 9.8 11.0 7.3 3.9 7.2	6.0 5.9 9.5 12.4 3.5 4.3 7.1 3.6	4.3 2.9 6.7 7.8 4.4 2.5 5.8 2.8	4.2 3.2 7.2 9.6 2.4 3.2 4.5 2.5	5.1 3.8 7.3 7.4 7.2 3.9 6.8 3.4	5.4 4.5 7.7 7.3 8.6 3.4 7.0 3.8	2.5 2.0 3.4 3.5 3.3 2.5 3.2	1.9 1.5 2.6 3.0 1.8 1.5 2.6	1.7 .9 2.6 2.5 2.9 1.0 2.8 1.0	2.4 2.8 2.8 2.9 1.3 1.3		
Nondurable Goods								;				
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS  Meat products  Meat packing  Poultry dressing and packing.  Grain mill products  Flour and other grain mill products  Prepared feeds for animals and fowls  Bakery products  Bread, cake, and perishable products  Biscuit, crackers, and pretzels  Confectionery and related products  Candy and other confectionery products  Beverages  Malt liquors	6.9 6.2 12.3 3.8 3.4 3.0 3.0 3.1 11.1 12.5 3.7	9.1 5.8 4.7 9.8 3.6 3.5 3.2 3.0 4.1 10.6 4.1	6.5 3.6 1.6 11.1 2.3 3.0 2.6 2.6 2.6 5.9 6.2 2.3	5.8 3.1 1.5 8.5 2.8 2.7 2.7 2.6 3.6 4.3 3.2	6.8 7.7 7.0 12.2 4.0 3.7 4.0 3.2 3.1 6.53 5.2	554.956677998407786	3.0 3.1 1.2 10.4 1.3 2.0 2.1 2.2 1.8 4.5 2.6 1.1	1.9 1.8 .7 5.7 1.1 .8 1.7 1.6 1.8 2.0 2.1.6	3.2 4.0 5.49 1.6 1.84 1.5 1.9 2.19	3.2 2.9 3.7 1.9 .9 1.2 .6 .6 .6 2.3 2.6 2.6		
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	1.3	8.9 .9 3.2	5.8 .9 2.0	2.5 .7 1.6	2.7 1.6 3.9	2.3 .7 5.0	1.3 1.1 2.2	.8 .3 1.8	.9 .1 1.5	1.1 .1 2.8		

## Table 8-2: Labor turnover rates, by industry-Continued

(Per 100 employees)

	Accession rates						Separation rates			
Industry	Total			hires		tal		its	[	yoff#
	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1962	July 1962
Nondurable GoodsContinued										
EXTILE MILL PRODUCTS Cotton broad woven fabrics Silk and synthetic broad woven fabrics Weaving and finishing broad woolens. Narrow fabrics and smallwares. Knitting Full-fashioned hosiery Seamless hosiery Knit underwear Finishing textiles, except wool and knit Floor covering. Yarn and thread Miscellaneous textile goods	4.0.2.8 5.7.6.5.0.5.9.1.2.3 3.4.5.0.5.9.1.2.3 4.5.0.5.4.5.4.5.4.3.2.(5.4.3.2.1.2.3.2.1.2.3.2.1.2.3.2.1.2.3.2.1.2.3.2.1.2.3.2.2.2.3.2.2.2.3.2.2.2.3.2	3.75 3.55 4.90 5.05 4.14 4.7 4.4	3.0 2.8 2.8 2.7 2.8 3.4 2.6 2.1 3.2	2.7 1.9 2.57 2.96 3.2 2.4 1.86 2.6	4.2 3.5 3.7 4.5 3.3 5.2 4.5 3.2 (1) 4.0	3.2 3.2 4.6 4.8 4.4 3.2 3.1 2.9 3.7	2.7 2.6 2.3 2.1 2.1 3.3 3.0 2.7 2.1 (1) 3.5 2.1	2.1 2.0 1.8 1.9 2.5 2.6 2.1 2.2 1.3 1.4 2.7	0.9 .4 .7 1.7 1.1 1.3 1.2 .9 .5 .6 (1)	1.2 .6 .9 1.8 2.1 1.3 1.0 .6 .6 1.1 1.8 1.5
PPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS.  Men's and boys' suits and coats.  Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear  Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear  Men's and boys' separate trousers.  Work clothing.  Women's and children's undergarments.  Corsets and allied garments	6.0 3.9 5.7 6.0 6.4 4.7 6.8 7.2 6.0	6.7 3.8 6.0 6.4 5.8 5.0 6.6 6.7 6.5	4.3 3.2 4.6 4.8 5.2 3.8 4.8 5.8 2.9	4.2 2.4 4.4 4.5 3.7 3.8 4.4 4.9 3.5	5.5 3.2 5.4 5.0 5.2 5.4 4.9	6.3 3.3 5.0 5.1 4.2 4.5 5.5 4.7 7.0	3.2 2.2 4.0 3.9 4.0 4.0 3.3 3.9 2.2	2.6 1.7 3.2 3.1 3.0 3.2 2.7 2.8 2.6	1.5 .4 .7 .6 .5 .7 1.3 1.0 2.1	2.9 1.2 1.3 1.4 .8 2.1 1.2 3.8
APER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.  Paper and pulp.  Paperboard  Converted paper and paperboard products  Bags, except textile bags  Paperboard containers and boxes  Folding and setup paperboard boxes  Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2.7 1.6 1.6 3.6 4.0 4.0 4.5 3.7	2.9 1.8 1.9 3.5 5.0 4.2 5.0 3.3	2.0 .9 1.2 2.6 2.8 3.2 3.8 3.0	2.1 1.3 1.6 2.6 3.1 3.1 3.7 2.7	3.3 2.1 1.9 4.8 5.0 4.3 4.1 4.1	2.5 1.5 1.4 3.2 4.5 3.9 4.1 3.2	1.7 1.0 1.3 2.2 2.1 2.4 2.5 2.4	1.0 .5 .7 1.5 1.9 1.5 1.6	.9 .8 2.6 1.7 .9	.9 .6 .3 1.0 1.5 1.7 1.0
RINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	3.1	3.2	2.5	2.6	3•3	2.5	2.0	1.4	.9	•7
MEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS  Industrial chemicals  Plastics and synthetics, except glass  Plastics and synthetics, except fibets  Synthetic fibers  Drugs  Pbarmaccutical preparations  Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods  Soap and detergents  Toilet preparations  Paints, varnishes, and allied products  Other chemical products	1.8 1.1 1.6 1.9 1.4 2.1 3.0 2.6 4.4 1.4	2.0 1.4 1.7 1.5 1.9 2.4 2.7 3.1 4.3 1.8 2.2	1.1 .7 1.0 1.2 1.0 1.2 1.4 2.1 1.3 3.6 1.2	1.5 1.1 1.2 1.1 1.3 1.7 1.8 2.5 2.0 3.5 1.6	2.3 1.7 1.6 1.8 1.4 3.9 3.9 4.9 2.7	1.9 1.5 1.3 1.4 1.1 1.7 1.9 3.4 3.8 1.5	1.1 .9 .8 .8 1.5 1.7 1.3 2.8 1.4	.6.5.5.5.8.9.1.5.5.8.8.	.8 .4 .4 1.1 1.4 1.3 1.2	.8 .5 .4 .5 .3 .4 .6 1.3 1.5 .2
ETROLEUM REFINING AND RELATED INDUSTRIES Petroleum refining. Other petroleum and coal products	1.2 •5 3.9	1.5 1.0 3.7	.8 .3 3.2	1.2 .8 3.2	2.1 1.7 3.8	1.5 1.2 3.2	.9 .6 2.0	.6 .5 1.2	.5 .4 1.2	•5 •3 1•5
UBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS Tires and inner tubes. Other rubber products. Miscellaneous plastic producta	3.7 1.0 4.8 4.4	4.1 2.2 4.0 5.9	2.6 .4 3.1 3.6	2.3 .6 2.1 4.0	3.7 1.5 3.6 5.4	4.0 2.0 4.1 5.5	1.7 .5 1.9 2.4	1.3 .3 1.4 2.1	1.3 .7 1.1 2.2	1.9 1.3 2.0 2.2



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

(Per 100 employees)

	I	Accessi	on rates		Separation rates						
Industry	To	tal	New hires		To	tal	Qu	its	Lay	offs	
Indestry	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1962	July 1962	
Nondurable GoodsContinued											
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS  Leather tanning and finishing  Footwear, except rubber	3.9	6.1 3.8 5.8	3.4 3.0 3.3	3.7 2.2 3.7	5.8 3.9 5.9	5•3 3•4 4•9	3.1 1.7 3.3	2.4 1.4 2.5	1.9 1.6 1.8	1.9 1.4 1.4	
NONMANUFACTURING											
METAL MINING	2.7	2.4 2.4 1.5	1.2 .2 .9	1.3 .3	3.4 3.6 2.9	3.2 3.7 2.4	1.2 .2 1.4	1.3 .4 1.1	1.5 2.8 1.0	1.2 2.6 .6	
COAL MINING		1.4	.8 .8	•5 •5	2.2	5.2 5.1	.6 .6	.4 .4	1.3 1.2	4.2 4.0	
COMMUNICATIONS: Telephone communication	(1) (1)	2.0	-	-	(1) (1)	1.6	(1) (1)	1.1 .8	(1) (1)	.1 .3	

Not available.

2Data relate to domestic employees except messengers.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

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

(Per 100 employees)

	(Per 100 employees) Accession rates						Cananati	on rates		
	To	tal		hires	To	tal		its	Lav	offs
State and area	July 1962	June 1962	July 1962	June 1962	July 1962	June 1962	July 1962	June 1962	July 1962	June 1962
	1902		1902	1902	. 1902	1902	1902	1902	1902	1902
ALABAMA 1	3.9	4.1	2.1	2.4	3.3	4.3	1.1	1.2	1.7	2.6
Birmingham	(2)	3.9	(2)	1.7	(2)	4.5	(2)	.6	(2)	3.4
Mobile 1	14.2	10.1	1.4	1.9	10.3	14.6	.8	1.0	9.1	13.2
ARIZONA.	4.5	5.8	3.7	4.9	5.4	5.8	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.7
Phoenix	4.6	6.2	3.7	5.3	5.8	6.5	1.9	2.3	3.í	3.3
		1	1							
ARKANSAS	6.0	6.2	4.8	5.4	5.9	6.2	3.0	3.1	2.1	2.3 6.9
Fort SmithLittle Rock	7.0 4.6	7.5 4.2	3.9	7.0 3.6	11.2 5.0	13.3 6.1	5.8 2.5	5.2 2.5	4.2 1.7	2.7
Pine Bluff	3.8	5.8	3.2	5.0	4.1	3.3	2.5	2.0	1.1	-: 7
	3.12									[
CALIFORNIA 1	5.2	5.7	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.5	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.6
Los Angeles-Long Beach 1	5.5	5.9	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.7	2.2	2.3	1.5	1.5
Sacramento 1	3.0 5.4	5.3 5.6	2.8 4.2	4.5 3.9	2.5 5.5	2.4 5.1	1.3	1.5	•5 2•8	.4 2.4
San Diego 1	2.7	3.0	1.9	2.2	3.7	4.1	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.6
San Francisco-Oakland 1	5.i	5.7	3.6	3.5	4.7	4.6	1.4	1.5	2.5	2.3
San Jose 1	4.5	5.0	3.8	4.3	2.8	2.8	1.7	1.9	•5	.4
Stockton 1	6.7	5.7	3.7	4.6	3.0	3.1	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2
CONNECTICUT	2.8	3.4	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.4	1.2	1.3	.6	.7
Bridgeport	1.9	2.7	1.3	1.9	2.2	2.2	.9	1.8	.9	1.1
Hartford	2.5	3.0	1.9	2.3	1.7	1.9	•5	1.1	-3	.2
New Britain	2.1	2.9	1.7	2.3	1.7	2.1	.9	1.0	.4	.6
New Haven	3.0 2.9	3.2 3.8	1.9 2.1	2.5 2.8	3.0 2.3	2.8 2.2	1.4 1.3	1.3	1.1 .6	•9 •4
na sez suz y	,	)			,		2.5	1	•••	• •
DELAWARE 1	3.0	3.7	1.9	2.9	4.5	2.2	.8	.9	3.3	.8
Wilmington 1	2.4	3.2	1.5	2.3	4.1	1.9	•5	•7	3.2	•7
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington	3.6	4.5	3.1	4.1	3.2	3.4	2.2	2.5	.2	.2
					_	_				
FLORIDA	5.0	5.4	3.2	4.1	6.5	6.4	1.9	2.1	4.0	3.7
Jacksonville	6.3	5•3 4•6	4.4	2.7	4.8	5.7 6.5	1.9 2.7	1.6 2.2	2.4 1.6	3.6 3.8
Miami Tampa-St. Petersburg	5.7 4.1	3.8	3.3	3.7 2.5	5.2 5.9	6.4	1.6	1.9	3.6	3.9
		J	3.3		,,,				3	
GEORGIA	4.3	4.8	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.9 4.8	1.9	1.8	1.0	1.5
Atlanta 3	3.7	6.2	2.8	3.5	2.9	4.8	1.6	1.6	•7	2.5
IDARO 4	6.1	10.2	4.6	5.8	3.6	4.8	2.1	2.6	.9	1.5
III	0.1	10.2	4.0	).0	ا ٠٠٠	7.0	2.1		• •	1.,
INDIANA	3.1	3.9	1.9	2.7	4.2	3.3	1.0	1.2	2.6	1.5
Indianapolis 5	3.3	3.9	1.9	2.7	4.9	2.9	1.2	1.3	3.2	•9
									_ ,	
IOWA	3.0	5.0 4.2	1.9 1.8	2.9	2.9	3.2	1.1	1.3 1.6	1.4	1.5 1.0
Des Moines	2.3	4.2	1.0	2.5	2.3	3.0	1.1	1.0	• 7	1.0
KANSAS 6	3.1	4.8	1.1	3.7	3.7	4.3	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.0
Topeka	2.7	3.8	2.5	3.0	2.3	2.8	1.5	1.2	.2	1.4
Wichita 6	1.9	2.8	1.6	2.1	3.4	3.4	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.5
	Ì			}						
KENTUCKY. Louisville.	3.2 3.5	3.9	1.9 1.9	2.1	3.6 3.1	3.3 3.1	1.1	1.0 .8	2.0 1.7	1.8 1.8
Mars Allie	3•7	3.3	1.7	2.0	3.1	3.1	• 9	.	4.1	1.0
					ļ					
LOUISIANA	3.4	4.4	2.2	2.9	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4
New Orleans 7	4.6	4.3	2.7	2.6	4.1	3.8	1.2	1.1	2.3	2.2

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

(Per 100 employees)

	Separation rates										
State and area	To	tal	on rates New	hires	То	tal		its	Layoffs		
State and area	July 1962	June 1962	July 1962	June 1962	July 1962	June 1962	July 1962	June 1962	July 1962	June 1962	
MAINE	5.3 4.2	13.2	3.7 3.6	7.4 6.8	6.5	4.5	2.3	2.6	3.5	1.0	
MARYLANDBaltimore	4.6 3.4	4.9 4.1	2.9 1.8	3.1 2.5	3.2 3.0	3.6 3.6	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.8	
MASSACHUSETTS. Boston. Fall River. New Bedford. Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke. Worcester.	5.8 4.6 13.2 7.5 4.2 4.3	4.4 4.2 5.5 6.7 4.1 3.7	2.5 2.3 3.4 3.7 1.7	3.2 3.1 3.2 3.5 2.5 3.1	5.9 4.7 13.9 6.2 5.0 5.0	3.5 3.5 3.8 4.5 2.9 3.4	1.6 1.4 2.4 2.4 1.0	1.6 1.5 1.5 1.8 1.1	3.5 2.4 10.8 2.9 3.3 3.0	1.1 1.2 1.7 2.1 1.2 1.1	
MINNESOTA.  Duluth-Superior.  Minneapolis-St. Paul.	4.1 4.0 3.8	6.2 4.0 5.0	2.6 2.3 2.4	4.2 2.4 3.4	3.9 3.8 3.1	3.5 2.5 3.4	1.4 1.5 1.2	1.5 1.0 1.5	1.9 1.5 1.3	1.4	
MISSISSIPPI	5.0 3.4	5.3 4.2	3.9 3.0	4.2 3.4	5•2 3.8	4.3 3.2	2.3	2.0 1.7	2.1 1.3	1.7	
MISSOURI	3.9 4.0 3.0	4.8 5.0 4.0	2.6 2.7 2.0	3.2 3.8 2.5	3.5 3.9 2.9	3.4 4.3 2.7	1.5 1.6 1.0	1.6 1.6 1.0	1.5 1.7 1.4	1.3 2.0 1.2	
MONTANA 4	4.2	7.1	3.5	5.9	3.8	3.5	1.9	2.0	1.3	1.0	
NEBRASKA	4.6	6.1	3.1	4.3	4.4	4.6	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.5	
NEVADA	6.9	8.7	6.5	7-7	6.3	6.4	4.1	4.0	1.1	.9	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	4.2	5.9	3.4	4.6	3.8	4.7	2.5	2.8	.6	1.0	
NEW MEXICO	6.6 4.8	7•7 5•3	5.0 4.2	5.6 4.8	4.8 3.6	4.2 3.9	2.5 2.3	2.6	1.0	.6 .7	
NEW YORK.  Albany-Schenectady-Troy.  Binghamton.  Buffelo.  Elmira.  Nassau and Suffolk Counties.  New York City.  Rochester.  Syracuse.  Utica-Rome.  Westchester County.	5.4 2.6 2.4 4.6 3.4 4.4 5.4 4.4 5.4	5.0 3.8 2.5 3.5 3.7 4.1 5.9 4.1 3.4 4.1 5.7	3.1 1.8 .8 1.7 1.5 3.1 3.7 2.5 2.3 2.6 3.3	3.1 2.3 1.8 1.7 2.0 2.9 3.5 3.3 2.0 2.9 3.9	4.7 2.36 4.1 2.1 4.36 2.6 2.6 3.98	4.054 2.08 3.80 5.34 2.4 2.4 4.2	1.2 .7 .9 .5 .8 1.5 1.4 1.0 1.0	1.3 .9 1.4 .6 .9 1.6 1.4 1.3 1.1 1.0	2.7 .8 .3 3.2 .8 2.2 4.1 .7 .9 2.5 2.7	2.1 .6 .2 2.0 2.3 1.7 3.0 .6 1.0 .8	
NORTH CAROLINA	4.3 5.3 4.2	4.1 3.2 4.2	3.1 4.2 3.6	3.4 2.9 3.7	3.1 4.8 3.5	3.1 3.1 3.2	2.1 3.1 2.5	2.0 2.4 2.3	.4 .9 .3	.6 .3 .3	
NORTH DAKOTA	2.8 1.7	6.3 5.5	2.3 1.5	4.6 3.9	2.7 2.4	1.8	1.8 1.6	1.1	.6	.3	
OKIAHOMA <sup>8</sup> Oklahoma City Tulsa <sup>8</sup>	4.3 4.8 4.7	5.4 6.1 5.4	3.1 3.3 3.2	4.3 4.6 4.2	3.3 4.0 3.3	4.3 4.5 4.0	1.9 2.2 1.8	2.1 2.6 2.1	.9 1.1 1.0	1.5 1.2 1.2	
OREGON 1 Portland 1	5.8 5.2	7.7 6.6	4.8 4.0	6.4 5.1	5.3 4.2	5.1 4.5	2.5 1.5	2.5 1.6	2.0 2.1	1.8 2.2	

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

(Per 100 employees)

(Per 100 employees) Accession rates Separation rates												
	To	tal	New hires Total		tal	Qu	Layoffs					
State and area	July 1962	June 1962	July 1962	June 1962	July 1962	June 1962	July 1962	June 1962	July 1962	June 1962		
RHODE ISLAND	7.9 7.6	5.8 5.3	3.3 3.2	4.0 3.7	7.9 7.5	4.7 4.4	2.1 2.0	2.3 2.2	4.9 4.6	1.5 1.4		
SOUTH CAROLINA 9	3.6 5.6	4.3 7.1	2.8 2.7	3.5 4.9	3.5 5.3	3.5 8.3	2.3 2.1	2.3 3.1	.6 2.2	.5 3.8		
SOUTH DAKOTASioux Falls	4.8 3.9	7.9 7.4	3.3 2.0	6.0 4.6	4.6 3.2	4.3 3.6	1.6	1.9	2.5 1.8	2.0 1.6		
TENNESSEE. Chattanooga 7 Knoxville. Memphis. Nashville.	3.7 2.8 1.5 4.4 4.1	3.8 3.0 2.7 4.0 4.1	2.3 1.5 1.0 3.0 2.4	2.8 2.2 2.1 2.6 3.2	2.7 2.7 1.3 4.3 2.4	2.8 2.3 1.7 4.2 3.1	1.3 1.0 .6 1.4 1.4	1.2 1.1 .9 1.4 1.7	1.0 1.2 .5 2.3	1.1 .7 .5 1.8		
TEXAS 10	3•3	4.6	2.7	3.6	3.0	3.4	1.6	1.8	.8	.9		
VERMONT Burlington Springfield	3.4 4.2 2.1	4.8 5.6 3.9	2.7 3.0 2.0	3.3 3.8 2.7	2.3 2.4 1.2	2.8 2.7 1.9	1.3 1.5 .6	1.7 1.6 1.0	.5 .6 .2	•5 •6 •3		
VIRGINIA	3.7 5.1 4.1 3.6	4.1 3.8 4.0 4.2	2.6 3.6 2.9 3.1	3.2 2.8 3.3 3.6	2.9 4.7 2.8 2.5	3.4 4.6 3.4 3.0	1.7 1.2 1.5 1.6	1.7 1.3 1.7 2.0	.7 2.9 .5	1.0 2.4 .8		
WASHINGTON 1	4.2 3.7 4.3 5.1	5.7 5.7 7.4 5.3	2.9 2.7 2.7 3.5	4.7 4.4 4.3 4.5	3.6 2.8 3.5 3.4	3.8 3.3 4.4 5.7	1.7 1.7 1.1 1.7	2.0 2.0 1.5 1.7	1.2 .6 2.0	1.2 .8 1.9 3.2		
WEST VIRGINIA	3.2 2.3 4.1 2.2	3.6 1.7 2.5 3.8	1.3 1.9 1.5 1.1	2.0 1.3 1.0	3.6 1.1 3.3 3.4	2.4 1.4 2.9 3.0	.7 .4 .7 .6	•7 •7 •5 •6	2.2 .1 2.3 2.3	1.1 .4 2.0 1.9		

<sup>1</sup> Excludes canning and preserving.

l Excludes canning and preserving.
Not available.

Excludes agricultural chemicals and miscellaneous manufacturing.
Excludes canning and preserving, and sugar.
Excludes canning and preserving, and newspapers.
Excludes instruments and related products.
Excludes printing and publishing.
Excludes new-hire rate for transportation equipment.
Excludes tobacco stemming and redrying.
Excludes canning and preserving, sugar, and tobacco.
Excludes canning and preserving, printing and publishing.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

## **Explanatory Notes**

Additional information concerning the preparation of the labor force, employment, hours and earnings, and labor turnover series—concepts and scope, survey methods, and limitations—is contained in technical notes for each of these series, available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics free of charge. Use order blank on page 9-E.

#### INTRODUCTION

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

Data based on household interviews are obtained from a sample survey of the population. The survey is conducted each month by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics and provides a comprehensive measure of the labor force, i.e., the total number of persons 14 years of age and over who are employed or unemployed. It also provides data on their personal and economic characteristics such as age, sex, color, marital status, occupations, hours of work, and duration of unemployment. The information is collected by trained interviewers from a sample of about 35,000 households in 333 areas throughout the country and is based on the activity or status reported for the calendar week ending nearest the 15th of the month.

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

The figures are based on payroll reports from a sample of 180,000 establishments employing about 25 million nonfarm wage and salary workers. The data relate to all workers, full- or part-time, who received pay during the payroll period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

#### Relation between the household and payroll series

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

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

#### Employment

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

Multiple jobholding. The household approach provides information on the work status of the population without duplication since each person is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Employed persons holding more than one job are counted only once, and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of

hours during the survey week. In the figures based on establishment records, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period are counted each time their names appear on payrolls.

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

#### Hours of Work

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

Comparability of the household interview data with other series

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

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

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

Comparability of the payroll employment data with other series

Statistics on manufactures and business, Bureau of the Census. BLS establishment statistics on employment differ from employment counts derived by the Bureau of the Census from

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

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

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

#### LABOR FORCE DATA

#### COLLECTION AND COVERAGE

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

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

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

#### CONCEPTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Duration of Unemployment represents the length of time (through the current survey week) during which persons classified as unemployed had been continuously looking for work or would have been looking for work except for temporary illness, or belief that no work was available in their line of work or in the community. For persons on layoff, duration of unemployment represents the number of full weeks since the termination of their most recent employment. Average duration is an arithmetic mean computed from a distribution by single weeks of unemployment.

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

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

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

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

characteristics of industry groups such as age, sex, and occupation.

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

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

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

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

#### ESTIMATING METHODS

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

- 1. Noninterview adjustment. The weights for all interviewed households are adjusted to the extent needed to account for occupied sample households for which no information was obtained because of absence, impassable roads, refusals, or unavailability for other reasons. This adjustment is made separately by groups of sample areas and, within these, for six groups—color (white and nonwhite) within the three residence categories (urban, rural nonfarm, and rural farm). The proportion of sample households not interviewed varies from 3 to 5 percent depending on weather, vacations, etc.
- 2. Ratio estimates. The distribution of the population selected for the sample may differ somewhat, by chance, from that of the Nation as whole, in such characteristics as age, color, sex, and residence. Since these population characteristics are closely correlated with labor force participation and other principal measurements made from the sample, the latter estimates can be substantially improved when weighted appropriately by the known distribution of these population characteristics. This is accomplished through two stages of ratio estimates as follows:
- a. <u>First-stage ratio estimate</u>. This is the procedure in which the sample proportions are weighted by the known 1960 Census data on the color-residence distribution of the population. This step takes into account the differences existing at the time of the 1960 Census between the color-residence distribution for the Nation and for the sample areas.
- b. Second-stage ratio estimate. In this step, the sample proportions are weighted by independent current estimates of the population by age, sex, and color. These estimates are prepared by carrying forward the most recent census data (1960) to take account of subsequent aging of the population,

mortality, and migration between the United States and other countries.

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

#### Reliability of the Estimates

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

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

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

Table A. Average standard error of major employment status categories

(In thous	ands)	
	Average stand	ard error of
Employment status and sex	Monthly level	Month-to- month change (consecutive months only)
BOTH SEXES		
Labor force and total employment. Agriculture Nonagricultural employment Unemployment	200 <b>3</b> 00	180 120 180 100
MALE		
Labor force and total employment. Agriculture Nonagricultural employment Unemployment	1 <b>8</b> 0 <b>2</b> 00	90 90 120 90
FEMALE		
Labor force and total employment. Agriculture Nonagricultural employment Unemployment	75 180	150 55 120 65

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

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

Table B. Standard error of level of monthly estimates

(In thousands)						
	Both sexes		Male		Female	
Size of estimate	Total or white	Non- white	Total or white	Non- white	Total or white	Non- white
10	5 11 15 24 34 48	5 14 13 34 34	7 14 20 31 43 60	5 10 14 21 30 40	5 10 14 22 31 45	5 10 14 21 30 40
2,500	75 100 140 180 210 220	50 50	90 110 140 150	50	70 100 130 170	50

Illustration: Assume that the tables showed the total number of persons working a specific number of hours, as 15,000,000, an increase of 500,000 over the previous month. Iluear interpolation in the first column of table B shows that the standard error of 15,000,000 is about 160,000. Consequently, the chances are about 68 out of 100 that the sample estimate differs by less than 160,000 from the figure which would have been obtained from a complete count of the number of persons working the given number of hours. Using the 160,000 as the standard error of the monthly level in table C, it may be seen that the standard error of the 500,000 increase is about 135,000.

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

(In thousands) Standard error of month-tomonth change All estimates Standard error of monthly level Estimates except those relating to relating to agricultural gricultural employment employment 10..... 12 26 48 35 70 90 130 160 100..... 100 110 150..... ... 190 300.....

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

Table D. Standard error of percentages

Base of	Estimated percentage								
percentages (thousands)	1 or 99_	2 58 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	15 or 85	20 or 80	25 or 75	35 or 65	50
150	.6 .4 .3 .2 .2	1.4 1.1 .8 .5 .4 .3 .2 .2 .1	2.2 1.7 1.2 .9 .6 .5 .4 .3 .2	3.0 2.3 1.7 1.2 .8 .7 .5 .4 .2	3.58 2.4 1.08 6.4 3.2 2.2	4.0 3.1 2.6 1.1 9 .7 .3 .2	4.2 3.4 2.4 1.7 1.0 8 5 3.2 2	4.7 3.76 1.9 1.1 86 .4 .3 .2	4.9 3.8 1.9 1.4 1.1 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 industry and geographic location.

#### Federal-State Cooperation

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

State agencies mail the forms to the establishments and examine the returns for consistency, accuracy, and completeness. The States use the information to prepare State and area series and then send the data to the BIS for use in preparing the national series. The BIS and the Bureau of Employment Security jointly finance the current employment statistics program in 44 States, the turnover program in 47 States.

#### Shuttle Schedules

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

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

#### INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

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

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

Prior to January 1959, all national, State, and area 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 non-manufacturing, Industrial Classification Code, Social Security Board, 1942. State and area series were converted to the 1957 SIC beginning in January 1959 (with an overlap for 1958) and national industry statistics were converted in the latter part of 1961 (with an overlap from 1958 to the month of conversion). Consequently, back issues of Employment and Earnings will not provide earlier date on a comparable basis. However, for many industries, both BLS and the cooperating State agencies have constructed series for years prior to 1958 which are comparable with data starting with 1958 and based on the 1957 SIC. National data for earlier periods comparable with those currently published are available in Employment and Earnings Statistics for the

United States, 1909-60. State and area data are available from the cooperating State agencies listed on the back cover of each issue of Employment and Earnings.

#### COVERAGE

#### Employment, Hours, and Earnings

Reports on employment and, for most industries, payroll and man-hours are collected monthly from sample establishments in nonagricultural industries. 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/

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

<sup>1/</sup> Since a few establishments do not report payroll and manhour information, hours and earnings estimates may be based on a slightly smaller sample than employment estimates.

#### Labor Turnover

Labor turnover reports are collected monthly from establishments in the manufacturing, mining, and communication industries. The table below shows the approximate coverage, in terms of employment, of the labor turnover sample.

Approximate size and coverage of BLS labor turnover sample

<b>-</b>	Employees			
Industry	Number reported by sample	Percent of total		
Manufacturing	8,995,000	55		
Metal mining	65,000	59		
Coal mining	75,000	37		
Telephone	600,000	84		
Telegraph	28,000	72		

#### CONCEPTS

#### Industry. F

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

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

Persons on an establishment payroll who are on paid sick leave (when pay is received directly from the firm), on

paid holiday or paid vacation, or who work during a part of the pay period and are unemployed or on strike during the rest of the period, are counted as employed. Not counted as employed are persons who are laid off, on leave without pay, or on strike for the entire period, or who are hired but do not report to work during the period.

#### Benchmark 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 industry employment estimates are currently projected from March 1959 benchmarks. After allowing for the effect of shifts in products or activities resulting from conversion to the 1957 Standard Industrial Classification, and the changes in level resulting from improved benchmark sources for employment not covered by the social insurance systems, meaningful quantitative comparisons can be made between estimates for March 1959 projected from the last previous benchmarks (1957) and the actual March 1959 benchmark levels. This comparison reveals a difference of 0.6 percent for total nonagricultural employment, practically identical with the extent of the adjustment in March 1957, the last benchmark adjustment prior to the shift in classification systems. The differences were less than 1.0 percent for four of the eight major industry divisions; under 2 percent for two other divisions; and 3.8 and 4.9 percent for the remaining two divisions.

One significant cause of differences between benchmark and estimate is the change in industrial classification of individual establishments, which is usually not reflected in BLS estimates until the data 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 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. Among improvements introduced in 1961, when the industry statistics were converted to the 1957 Standard Industrial Classification Manual, was the development of new and better sources of benchmark data for employment either outside the social insurance system or covered by it only on a voluntary basis.

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

#### Industry Hours and Earnings

Hours and earnings 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 weekly basis.

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

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

Payroll covers the payroll for full- and part-time

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

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

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

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

#### Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings

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

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

Gross average weekly earnings are derived by multiplying average weekly hours by average hourly earnings. Therefore, weekly earnings are affected not only by changes in gross average hourly earnings, but also by changes in the length of the workweek, part-time work, stoppages for varying causes, labor turnover, and absenteeism.

#### Average Weekly Hours

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

#### Average Overtime Hours

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

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

#### Railroad Hours and Earnings

The figures for class I railroads (excluding switching

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

#### Spendable Average Weekly Earnings

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

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

#### Average Hourly Earnings Excluding Overtime

Average hourly earnings excluding premium overtime pay are computed by dividing the total production-worker payroll for the industry group by the sum of total production-worker manhours and one-half of total overtime man-hours. Prior to January 1956, these data were based on the application of adjustment factors to gross average hourly earnings (as described in the Monthly Labor Review, May 1950, pp. 537-540). Both methods eliminate only the earnings due to overtime paid for at 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 weekly payrolls and man-hours are prepared by dividing the current month's aggregate by the monthly average for the 1957-59 period. The man-hour aggregates are the product of average weekly hours and production-worker employment, and the payroll aggregates are the product of gross average weekly earnings and production-worker employment.

#### Labor Turnover

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Comparability With Employment Series

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

#### ESTIMATING METHODS

Several major technical improvements were achieved in 1961, when the industry statistics were converted to the 1957 Standard Industrial Classification Manual. The benchmark tabulations obtained from State unemployment insurance agencies (see section on benchmark adjustments), which formerly gave employment totals by industry, were tabulated to give separate totals by size of establishment within industries for the first quarter of each year beginning with 1959. Intensive analysis revealed that significant improvements could be made for many of the hours and earnings series if the employment estimates for certain industries were stratified by size of establishment and/or by region, and the stratified production- or nonsupervisory-worker data were used in weighting the hours and earnings into broader industry groupings. Accordingly, the basic estimating cell for an employment, hours, or earnings series, as the term is used in the summary of computational methods on page 8-E, may be an industry size and/or regional stratum or it may be an entire industry or combination of industries. Further analysis will be made, as resources permit, to determine whether stratification will improve the estimates of labor turnover rates.

More advanced automatic electronic data-processing equipment has also contributed to improving the program. The advanced equipment, with its greater capacity, has made feasible the increased number of computations required by the introduction of size cells, and facilitates closer quality control of data input and output.

The general procedures used for estimating industry employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover statistics are described in the table on page 8-E. Details are given in the technical notes on Measurement of Employment, Hours, and Earnings in Monagricultural Industries and Measurement of Labor Turnover, which are available upon request.

#### Reliability of Preliminary Estimates

For the most recent months, national estimates of employment, hours, and earnings are preliminary, and so footnoted in the tables. These particular figures are based on less than the full sample and consequently subject to revision when all of the reports in the sample have been received. Studies of these revisions in past data indicate that they have been relatively small for employment and even smaller for hours and earnings. Because of the change in the industrial classification system and in the estimating methods described above, it will not be possible to determine the magnitude of the error in preliminary estimates published for 1961 and subsequent periods, until sufficient experience has been accumulated.

#### STATISTICS FOR STATES AND AREAS

State and area employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover data are collected and prepared by State agencies in coperation with BLS. The area statistics relate to metropolitan areas, as defined in the Annual Supplement Issue of Employment and Earnings. Additional industry detail may be obtained from

the State agencies listed on the inside back cover of each issue. These statistics are based on the same establishment reports used by BLS for preparing national estimates. For employment, the sum of the State figures may differ slightly from the equivalent official U.S. totals on a national basis, because some States have more recent benchmarks than others and because of the effects of differing industrial and geographic stratification.

#### SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

Many economic statistics reflect a regularly recurring seasonal movement which can be measured on the basis of past experience. By eliminating that part of the change which can be ascribed to usual seasonal variation, it is possible to observe the cyclical and other nonseasonal movements in the series. However, in evaluating deviations from the seasonal patternthat is, changes in a seasonally adjusted series—it is important to note that seasonal adjustment is merely an approximation based on past experience. Seasonally adjusted estimates have a broader margin of possible error than the original data on which they are based, since they are subject not only to sampling and other errors but, in addition, are affected by the uncertainties of the seasonal adjustment process itself. Seasonally adjusted series for selected labor force and establishment data are published regularly in Employment and Earnings.

The seasonal adjustment method used for these series is a new adaptation of the standard ratio-to-moving average method, with a provision for "moving" adjustment factors to take account of changing seasonal patterns. A detailed description and illustration of the basic method was published in the August 1960 Monthly Labor Review.

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

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

The seasonal adjustment factors applying to current data are based on a pattern shown by past experience. These factors are revised in the light of the pattern revealed by subsequent data. Data through December 1961 were used in deriving the current factors applicable to 1961-62. Revisions will be made annually as each additional year's data become available.

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

Components, to to use 151 the F02250 1901 CE									
!	Civil-	E	Employment		Unemployment				
Month	ian labor			Nonagri-	Males		Females		
	force	Total	cul- ture	cultural indus- tries	Age 14 to 19	Age 20 and over	Age 14 to 19	Age 20 and over	
Jan	97.6	96.7	81.0	98.3	92.9	125.8	74.1	107.9	
Feb	97.9	96.9	81.7		90.9	129.4		108.8	
Mar	98.5	97.6	86.0	98.8	93.9	125.5		106.0	
Apr	99.0	99.0	94.4	99.4	88.1	105.1	86.1	99.2	
May	100.1	100.4	104.1	100.0	92.8	92.9	105.9	97-3	
June	103.2	102.7	121.2	100.8	178.3	90.6	210.8	102.9	
July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	101.8	102.7 102.3 101.2 101.5 100.3 99.3	117.9 111.7 109.9 109.0 97.9 84.9	101.3 100.3 100.8	139.6 101.3 77.7 77.5 80.3 88.5	91.5 87.1 79.5 78.3 90.6 103.8	87.7	104.2 99.4 93.1 93.5 97.8 89.5	

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

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

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Bureau of Labor Statistics

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES
Employment and Labor Turnover Statistics Programs

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ALABAMA
                                                                                             -Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 4.
                                                                                            -Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Juneau.

-Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.

-Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.

-Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations,

San Francisco 1 (Employment). Research and Statistics, Department of Employment,

Sacramento 14 (Turnover).
  ALASKA
  ARIZONA
  ARKANSAS
  CALIFORNIA
                                                                                           Sacramento 14 (Turnover).

U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Denver 2 (Employment). Department of Employment, Denver 3 (Turnover).

Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Wethersfield.

Employment Security Commission, Wilmington 99.

U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 25.

Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
  COLORADO
  CONNECTICUT
 DELAWARE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
  FLORIDA
                                                                                          -Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
-Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.
-Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Honolulu 13.
-Employment Security Agency, Boise.
-Division of Unemployment Compensation and State Employment Service,
Department of Labor, Chicago 6.
-Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 4.
-Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 8.
-Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Topeka.
-Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
-Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
-Employment Security Commission, Augusta.
-Department of Employment Security Baltimore 1.
 GEORGIA
 HAWAII
  IDAHO
 ILLINOIS*
 INDLANA
 IOWA
 KANSAS
 KENTUCKY
  LOUISIANA
  MAINE
                                                                                          - Employment Security Commission, Augusta.

- Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.

- Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 16 (Employment).

Research and Statistics, Division of Employment Security, Boston 15 (Turnover).

- Employment Security Commission, Detroit 2.

- Department of Employment Security, St. Paul 1.

- Employment Security Commission, Jackson.

- Division of Employment Security, Jefferson City.

- Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.

- Division of Employment, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.

- Employment Security Department. Carson City.
  MARYLAND
  MASSACHUSETTS
 MICHIGAN
 MINNESOTA
 MISSISSIPPI
 MISSOURI
 MONTANA
NEBRASKA
NEVADA
                                                                                           - Employment Security Department, Carson City.
- Department of Employment Security, Concord.
- Bureau of Statistics and Records, Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 25.
NEW HAMPSHIRE
NEW JERSEY*
NEW MEXICO
NEW YORK
                                                                                         -Bureau of Statistics and Records, Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 25.
-Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
-Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Employment, State Department of Labor, 500 Eighth Avenue, New York 18.
-Division of Statistics, Department of Labor, Raleigh (Employment). Bureau of Employment Security Research, Employment Security Commission, Raleigh (Turnover).
-Unemployment Compensation Division, Workmen's Compensation Bureau, Bismarck.
-Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 16.
-Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 5.
-Department of Employment, Salem 10.
-Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg.
-Division of Statistics and Census, Department of Labor, Providence 3 (Employment).
-Department of Employment Security, Providence 3 (Turnover).
-Employment Security Commission, Columbia 1.
-Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.
-Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.
-Employment Commission, Austin 1.
NORTH CAROLINA
NORTH DAKOTA
 OHIO
 OKLAHOMA
 OREGON
 PENNSYLVANIA
 RHODE ISLAND
SOUTH CAROLINA
SOUTH DAKOTA
 TENNESSEE
                                                                                         -Employment Commission, Austin 1.
-Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 10.
-Department of Employment Security, Montpelier.
-Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 14 (Employment).
TEXAS
 UTAH*
 VERMONT
 VIRGINIA
                                                                                          Employment Commission, Richmond II (Turnover).
-Employment Security Department, Olympia.
-Department of Employment Security, Charleston 5.
 WASHINGTON
WEST VIRGINIA
WISCONSIN
                                                                                          -Unemployment Compensation Department, Industrial Commission, Madison 1.
-Employment Security Commission, Casper.
 WYOMING
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<sup>\*</sup>Employment statistics program only.